

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 20-F

- (Mark One)
- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(B) OR 12(G) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025
OR
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
OR
- SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
Date of event requiring this shell company report:
Commission File Number: 001-40302

PAYSAFE LIMITED

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington, DC 20549

Not applicable Bermuda
(Translation of Registrant's name into English) (Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

Paysafe Limited
2 Gresham Street
London, United Kingdom EC2V 7AD
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

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+44 (0) 207 608 8460
(Name, Telephone, Email and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbols	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares	PSFE	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered or to be registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None
Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act: None

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report: 51,676,354 common shares

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Yes No

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company that prepares its financial statements in accordance with U.S. GAAP, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards† provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

The term "new or revised financial accounting standard" refers to any update issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board to its Accounting Standards Codification after April 5, 2012.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting over Section 404(b) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act (15 U.S.C. 7262(b)) by the registered public accounting firm that prepared or issued its audit report.

If securities are registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act, indicate by check mark whether the financial statements of the registrant included in the filing reflect a correction of an error to previously issued financial statements.

Indicate by check mark whether any of those error corrections are restatements that required a recovery analysis of incentive-based compensation received by any of the registrant's executive officers during the relevant recovery period pursuant to §240.10D-1(b).

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow. Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

PAYSAFE LIMITED
TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	i
Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements	ii
Industry and Market Data	ii
Summary Risk Factors	iii
Defined Terms	vi
PART I	1
Item 1. Identity of Directors, Senior Management and Advisers	1
Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable	1
Item 3. Key Information	1
Item 4. Information on the Company	29
Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments	49
Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects	49
Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees	66
Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions	79
Item 8. Financial Information	86
Item 9. The Offer and Listing	86
Item 10. Additional Information	87
Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	93
Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities	93
PART II	93
Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies	93
Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds	93
Item 15. Control and Procedures	94
Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert	95
Item 16B. Code of Ethics	95
Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services	96
Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees	96
Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers	96
Item 16F. Change in Registrant’s Certifying Accountant	97
Item 16G. Corporate Governance	97
Item 16H. Mine Safety Disclosure	97
Item 16I. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	97
Item 16J. Insider Trading Policies	97
Item 16K. Cybersecurity	98
PART III	100
Item 17. Financial Statements	100
Item 18. Financial Statements	100
Item 19. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules	101
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS	F-1

INTRODUCTION

Paysafe Limited (“Paysafe”) (NYSE: PSFE) is a leading payments platform with an extensive track record of serving merchants and consumers in the global entertainment sectors. Its core purpose is to enable businesses and consumers to connect and transact seamlessly through industry-leading capabilities in payment processing, digital wallet, and online cash solutions. In this annual report on Form 20-F (including information incorporated by reference herein, the “Report”), references to “we,” “us,” “our,” “our business,” “the Company,” “Paysafe” and similar references refer to Paysafe Limited and, where appropriate, its consolidated subsidiaries.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Report contains or may contain forward-looking statements as defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), that involve significant risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical facts are forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements include information about our possible or assumed future results of operations or our performance. Words such as “anticipate,” “appear,” “approximate,” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “estimate,” “expect,” “foresee,” “intend,” “may,” “might,” “plan,” “possible,” “potential,” “predict,” “project,” “seek,” “should,” “would” and variations of such words and similar expressions (or the negative version of such words or expressions) may identify forward-looking statements, but the absence of these words does not mean that a statement is not forward-looking. The risk factors and cautionary language referred to or incorporated by reference in this Report provide examples of risks, uncertainties and events that may cause actual results to differ materially from the expectations described in our forward-looking statements, including among other things, the items identified below and those identified in the section entitled “Item 3.D. Risk Factors” of this Report:

- our ability to effectively compete in the large entertainment verticals;
- our ability to successfully acquire and integrate new operations;
- complex and changing regulatory requirements;
- our ability to maintain and develop relationships with banks, payment card networks and financial institutions;
- our ability to prevent and manage cybersecurity attacks;
- market and global conditions and economic factors beyond our control, including foreign currency risks, inflation and rising interest rates;
- significant competition and competitive pressures from other companies worldwide in the industries in which we operate;
- our ability to raise financing in the future;
- our substantial level of indebtedness; and
- litigation and the ability to adequately protect our intellectual property rights.

Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Report. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, there can be no assurance that such expectations will prove to be correct. These statements involve known and unknown risks and are based upon a number of assumptions and estimates which are inherently subject to significant uncertainties and contingencies, many of which are beyond our control. Actual results may differ materially from those expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as representing our views as of any subsequent date, and we do not undertake any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date they were made, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as may be required under applicable securities laws.

INDUSTRY AND MARKET DATA

In this Report, we present industry data, forecasts, information and statistics regarding the markets in which we compete as well as our analysis of statistics, data and other information that we have derived from third parties, including independent consultant reports, publicly available information, various industry publications and other published industry sources (including FIS and IBM). Independent consultant reports, industry publications and other published industry sources generally indicate that the information contained therein was obtained from sources believed to be reliable. Such information is supplemented where necessary with our own internal estimates and information obtained from discussions with our customers, taking into account publicly available information about other industry participants and our management’s judgment where information is not publicly available. This information appears in “Item 4.B. Information on the Company—Business Overview,” “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and other sections of this Report.

Forecasts and other forward-looking information obtained from these sources are subject to the same qualifications and uncertainties as the other forward-looking statements in this Report. These forecasts and forward-looking information are subject to uncertainty and risk due to a variety of factors, including those described under “Item 3.D. Risk Factors” of this Report. These and other factors could cause results to differ materially from those expressed in any forecasts or estimates. Some market data and statistical information are also based on our good faith estimates, which are derived from management’s knowledge of our industry and such independent sources

referred to above. Certain market, ranking and industry data included elsewhere in this Report, including the size of certain markets and our size or position and the positions of our competitors within these markets, including its services relative to its competitors, are based on estimates by us. These estimates have been derived from management's knowledge and experience in the markets in which we operate, as well as information obtained from surveys, reports by market research firms, our customers, distributors, suppliers, trade and business organizations and other contacts in the markets in which we operate and have not been verified by independent sources. Unless otherwise noted, all of our market share and market position information presented in this Report is an approximation. Our market share and market position in each of our business segments, unless otherwise noted, is based on our volume relative to the estimated volume in the markets served by each of our business segments. References herein to Paysafe being a leader in a market or product category refer to our belief that we have a leading market share position in each specified market, unless the context otherwise requires. As there are no publicly available sources supporting this belief, it is based solely on our internal analysis of our volume as compared to the estimated volume of our competitors. In addition, the discussion herein regarding our various end markets is based on how it defines the end markets for its products, which products may be either part of larger overall end markets or end markets that include other types of products and services.

Our internal data and estimates are based upon information obtained from trade and business organizations and other contacts in the markets in which we operate and management's understanding of industry conditions. Although we believe that such information is reliable, we have not had this information verified by any independent sources.

This Report contains trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights of other companies, which are the property of their respective owners. Solely for convenience, some of the trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights referred to in this presentation may be listed without the TM, SM © or ® symbols, but Paysafe will assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, the rights of the applicable owners, if any, to these trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights.

SUMMARY RISK FACTORS

An investment in our shares involves substantial risks and uncertainties that may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and cash flows. Some of the more significant challenges and risks relating to an investment in our company include, among other things, the following:

- Cyberattacks and security vulnerabilities could result in disruption, loss of customer and merchant funds and personal data, including financial data, as well as serious harm to our reputation, business, and financial condition.
- Global and regional economic and political conditions could materially harm our business.
- Catastrophic events or geopolitical conditions, including those related to regional instability, public health events such as pandemics and climate change, may adversely affect our business and financial results and damage our reputation.
- We may not be successful at acquiring, investing and integrating businesses, entering into joint ventures or divesting businesses.
- Our success depends on our relationships with banks, payment card networks, issuers and financial institutions.
- Our revenues from the sale of services in the U.S. and Canada to merchants that accept Visa cards and Mastercard cards are dependent on our continued financial institution sponsorship and we are required to comply with payment card network operating rules.
- We rely on third parties in many aspects of our business, which creates additional operational risk.
- If we fail to comply with our obligations under license or technology agreements with third parties, we may be required to pay damages and we could lose license rights that are critical to our business.
- Our business depends on a strong and trusted brand, and any failure to maintain, protect and enhance our brand could materially harm our business.
- We may not be able to adequately protect or enforce our intellectual property rights or third parties may allege that we are infringing their intellectual property rights.
- We may fail to hold, safeguard or account accurately for merchant or customer funds.
- Our business and products are dependent on the availability, integrity and security of internal and external IT transaction processing systems and services.
- We are vulnerable to the effects of chargebacks, merchant insolvency and consumer deposit settlement risk.

- We may become an unwitting party to fraud or be deemed to be handling proceeds resulting from the criminal activity of our customers.
- Our risk management policies and procedures may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risks.
- Our efforts to expand our product portfolio and market reach and cross sell our products may not succeed, and if we fail to manage our growth effectively, our business could be materially harmed.
- If we cannot keep pace with rapid technological developments to provide new and innovative products and services, the use of our products and services and, consequently, our revenues could decline.
- We depend on key management, as well as our experienced and capable employees, and any failure to attract, motivate and retain our employees could harm our ability to maintain and grow our business.
- We face substantial and increasingly intense competition worldwide in the global payments industry.
- Our operating results and operating metrics are subject to seasonality and volatility, which could result in fluctuations in our quarterly revenues and operating results or in perceptions of our business prospects.
- Our business is subject to extensive regulation and oversight in a variety of areas, all of which are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, including in such ways as could make certain of our activities non-compliant.
- We are subject to financial services regulatory risks.
- We are subject to current and proposed regulations addressing both consumer and business privacy and data use, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- We must comply with money laundering regulations globally, and any failure to do so could result in severe financial and legal penalties.
- Changes in the regulatory environment for digital assets could adversely affect our business.
- Limitations imposed by regulatory authorities on the right to own our securities may result in sanctions being imposed on our regulated subsidiaries and an acquirer of such securities in the event of noncompliance by such acquirer, and may reduce the value of our shares.
- Our use of open source software could compromise our ability to offer our products or services and subject us to possible litigation.
- Changes in tax law, changes in our effective tax rate or exposure to additional tax liabilities could affect our profitability and financial condition.
- We may be affected by Sections 1471-74 of the Code (“FATCA”) and other cross border automatic exchange of information provisions.
- We are regularly subject to litigation, regulatory inspections and government inquiries.
- Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our financial condition.
- Despite our current level of indebtedness, we may be able to incur substantially more debt and enter into other transactions which could further exacerbate the risks to our financial condition.
- Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our indebtedness service obligations to increase significantly.
- Our debt agreements impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, which could prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities.
- Our business may be adversely impacted by changes in currency exchange rates.
- Our consolidated financial statements include significant intangible assets which could be impaired.
- The IRS may not agree that Paysafe (i) should be treated as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and (ii) should not be treated as a “surrogate foreign corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.
- Our Principal Shareholders control 54.4% of our Company and their interests may conflict with ours or yours in the future.

- We are a "Controlled Company" under the applicable listing standards, and, as a result, shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are not controlled companies.
- As a foreign private issuer we are exempt from a number of rules under U.S. securities laws and are permitted to file less information with the SEC than a U.S. company.
- The Company Bye-laws and Shareholders Agreement, as well as Bermuda law, contain provisions that could discourage acquisition bids or merger proposals, which may adversely affect the market price of our Company Common Shares.
- We may issue additional Company Common Shares or other securities without shareholder approval, which would dilute existing ownership interests and may depress the market price of Company Common Shares.

DEFINED TERMS

“Accounting Predecessor” means Pi Jersey Holdco 1.5 Limited, a private limited company incorporated under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands. “Additional I/C Loans” means FTAC’s loans out of the Available Cash Amount, caused by the Company, to certain Subsidiaries of the Company following the FTAC Contribution.

“Affiliate” means, with respect to any specified Person, any Person that, directly or indirectly, controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, such specified Person, through one or more intermediaries or otherwise; provided, except for the Company and its Subsidiaries, no Affiliate or portfolio company (as such term is commonly understood in the private equity industry) of funds advised by affiliates of CVC or Blackstone or any of their respective Affiliates shall be considered an Affiliate of the Company or any of its Subsidiaries.

“Available Cash Amount” means, as of immediately prior to Closing, all available Cash and Cash Equivalents of FTAC and its Subsidiaries, including (i) all amounts in the Trust Account (after reduction for the aggregate amount of payments required to be made in connection with FTAC Stockholder Redemption), (ii) the PIPE Investment Proceeds, and (iii) the aggregate amount of cash proceeds from the FTAC Financing.

“Blackstone” means Blackstone Inc.

“Blackstone Investors” means certain funds affiliated with Blackstone.

“CAGR” means compounded annual growth rate.

“Cannae” means Cannae Holdings and Cannae LLC. “Cannae Holdings” means Cannae Holdings, Inc.

“Cannae LLC” means Cannae Holdings LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Cannae Holdings.

“Cash and Cash Equivalents” means, for any Person, all cash and cash equivalents (including marketable securities, checks and bank deposits); provided, however that with respect to PGHL and its Subsidiaries, such amount shall (x) exclude segregated account funds and liquid assets as more fully described on Exhibit F-1 attached to the Merger Agreement and (y) include any costs, fees and expenses associated with refinancing or repricing the existing indebtedness of the Company (in accordance with the Merger Agreement) that have not been paid on or prior to the Closing Date.

“CBI” means the Central Bank of Ireland.

“Closing” means the closing of the transactions contemplated by the Transaction and the PIPE Investment agreements.

“Closing Date” means the date on which the Closing is completed.

“Code” means the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

“Company Board” means the board of directors of the Company from time to time.

“Company Bye-laws” means the second amended bye-laws of the Company.

“Company Common Share(s)” means the common shares, par value \$0.012 per share, of Paysafe Limited and any successors thereto.

“Company LLC Contribution” means the transfer and contribution of FTAC and the Accounting Predecessor by the Company to the LLC in exchange for LLC Interests immediately following the I/C Loan.

“Company Warrants” means warrants that will entitle the holder thereof to purchase for \$138.00 per share one Company Common Share in lieu of one share of FTAC Class A Common Stock (subject to adjustment in accordance with the Warrant Agreement).

“CVC” means CVC Advisers Limited.

“CVC Investors” means Pi Holdings Jersey Limited and Pi Syndication LP.

“CVC Party” means Pi Holdings Jersey Limited.

“DGCL” means the Delaware General Corporation Law.

“Effective Time” has the meaning specified in Section 2.04 of the Merger Agreement.

“ERISA” means Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974.

“EU” means European Union.

“EUR” means Euro, the legal currency of the European Union.

“EURIBOR” is defined as the Euro Interbank Offer Rate which represents the average interest rate at which European banks lend to each other.

“Executive Management” means members of the executive management of Paysafe.

“Existing Paysafe Shareholders” means CVC Investors, Blackstone Investors and Executive Management.

“FCA” means the UK Financial Conduct Authority and any successor authority thereto.

“Forward Purchase Agreement” means the forward purchase agreement, dated as of July 31, 2020, between FTAC and Cannae Holdings, Inc.

“Founder” means Trasimene Capital FT, LP II.

“Founder LLC Contribution” means the contribution by Founder of FTAC Class C Common Stock to the LLC in exchange for exchangeable units.

“FTAC” means Foley Trasimene Acquisition Corp. II.

“FTAC Class A Common Stock” means the Class A common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of FTAC.

“FTAC Class B Common Stock” means the Class B common stock, par value \$0.0001 per share, of FTAC.

“FTAC Common Stock” means FTAC Class A Common Stock and FTAC Class B Common Stock.

“FTAC Contribution” means, immediately following the Company LLC Contribution, the transfer by the LLC to the Accounting Predecessor, or a Subsidiary of the Accounting Predecessor, of all of the stock of FTAC, consummated prior to the consummation to the Additional I/C Loans.

“FTAC Financing” means the equity financing to be provided pursuant to the Forward Purchase Agreement.

“FTAC Stockholders” means the holders of shares of FTAC Common Stock.

“GAAP” means generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.

“GDPR” means the EU’s General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679, as amended.

“Group” means, where appropriate, Paysafe and its subsidiaries.

“HMRC” means HM Revenue & Customs.

“I/C Loans” means the loans made by FTAC to the Company and the Accounting Predecessor out of the Available Cash Amount, made prior to the consummation of the Company LLC Contribution, FTAC Contribution and the Additional I/C Loans.

“LIBOR” is defined as the London Interbank Offered Rate and represents the basic rate of interest used in lending between banks on the London interbank market and also used as a reference for setting the interest rate on other loans.

“Lien” means any mortgage, deed of trust, pledge, hypothecation, encumbrance, easement, license, option, right of first refusal, security interest or other lien of any kind.

“LLC” means, Paysafe Bermuda Holding LLC, a Bermuda exempted limited liability company.

“LLC Contribution” means, collectively, the Founder LLC Contribution and the Company LLC Contribution.

“LLC Interests” means the limited liability company interests in the LLC.

“Merger” means, immediately following the Founder LLC Contribution, on the terms and subject to the conditions of the Merger Agreement and in accordance with the DGCL and other applicable Laws, a business combination transaction by and among the Parties by which Merger Sub will merge with and into FTAC, with FTAC being the surviving corporation of the Merger, consummated prior to the consummation of the I/C Loans, the Company LLC Contribution, the FTAC Contribution and the Additional I/C Loans.

“Merger Agreement” means the agreement and plan of merger made and entered into as of December 7, 2020, by and among FTAC, the Company, Merger Sub, the LLC, the Accounting Predecessor and PGHL.

“Merger Sub” means Paysafe Merger Sub Inc., a Delaware corporation and direct, wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. “NYSE” means the New York Stock Exchange.

“OECD” means the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.

“Omnibus Incentive Plan” means the Paysafe Limited 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan attached as Exhibit H to the Merger Agreement.

“Paysafe Consolidated Financial Statements” means the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position of Paysafe Limited as of December 31, 2024 and 2023 and the related Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss), Shareholders' Equity, and Cash Flows, for the three years ended December 31, 2024.

“Paysafe Limited” means Paysafe Limited, an exempted limited company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda.

“Paysafe Holdings II” means Paysafe Group Holdings II Ltd.

“Paysafe Parties” means PGHL, the Accounting Predecessor, Merger Sub and the LLC.

“PCAOB” means the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board.

“PGHL” means Paysafe Group Holdings Limited, a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales.

“Pi Topco” means Pi Jersey Topco Limited, a company incorporated in Jersey.

“PIPE Investment” means the commitments obtained by FTAC from certain investors for a private placement of Company Common Shares pursuant to those certain Subscription Agreements.

“PIPE Investment Proceeds” mean the aggregate amount funded and paid to the Company by the PIPE Investors pursuant to their Subscription Agreements.

“PIPE Investor” means an investor party to a Subscription Agreement.

“Principal Shareholders” means, collectively, the Founder, Cannae LLC, the CVC Investors and the Blackstone Investors.

“Registration Rights Agreement” means the agreement entered into by the Company, Pi Topco, PGHL, Cannae LLC, the Founder, the CVC Party and the Blackstone Investors in connection with the consummation of the Merger, attached to the Merger Agreement as Exhibit D.

“Shareholders Agreement” means the agreement entered into by the Company, Pi Topco, PGHL and the Principal Shareholders in connection with the consummation of the Merger, attached to the Merger Agreement as Exhibit D.

“SMB” means small and medium-sized businesses.

“SOFR” is defined as Secured Overnight Financing Rate and represents a secured overnight interest rate.

“Subscription Agreement” means each individual subscription agreement entered into by each PIPE Investor.

“Transaction” means the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, including the Merger, the Paysafe Contribution, the FTAC Contribution, the Founder LLC Contribution, the Company LLC Contribution.

“Trasimene Capital” means Trasimene Capital Management, LLC, a financial advisory firm led by William P. Foley, II, a former director of Paysafe Limited.

“Treasury Regulations” means the regulations, including proposed and temporary regulations, promulgated under the Code.

“U.S. dollar,” “USD,” “US\$” and “\$” mean the legal currency of the United States.

“VAT” means any: (a) tax imposed in compliance with the council directive of 28 November 2006 on the common system of value added tax (EC Directive 2006/112) (including, in relation to the UK, value added tax imposed by the Value Added Tax Act 1994 and legislation and regulations supplemental thereto); and (b) other tax of a similar nature (including, without limitation, sales tax, use tax, consumption tax and goods and services tax), whether imposed in a member state of the European Union in substitution for, or levied in addition to, such tax referred to in (a), or elsewhere.

“Warrant Agreement” means that certain Warrant Agreement, dated as of August 21, 2020, between FTAC and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, a New York corporation.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

A. [Reserved]

B. Capitalization and Indebtedness

The following section summarizes the terms of our principal indebtedness.

Credit Facilities

On June 28, 2021, Paysafe entered into a Senior Facilities Agreement (the “2021 Senior Facilities”) and issued Senior Secured Notes (the “2021 Secured Notes”).

As of December 31, 2025, the 2021 Senior Facilities and 2021 Secured Notes consist of the following:

- \$305.0 million senior secured revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Credit Facility”), the maturity date of which is December 28, 2027;
- \$1,018 million first lien term loan facility (the “USD First Lien Term Loan”) of which \$819 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and €710 million first lien term loan facility (the “EUR First Lien Term Loan”) of which €586 million was outstanding at December 31, 2025 (the “EUR First Lien Term Loan” and, together with the USD First Lien Term Loan, the “First Lien Term Loan”), the maturity date of which is June 28, 2028;
- \$400.0 million Senior Secured Notes (the “USD Notes”) of which \$337 million was outstanding at December 31, 2025 and €435 million Senior Secured Notes (the “EUR Notes”) of which €421 million was outstanding at December 31, 2025 (the EUR Notes and, together with the USD Notes, the “Senior Secured Notes”), the maturity date of which is June 15, 2029.

In addition, the 2021 Senior Facilities provide that Paysafe Holdings II has the right at any time, subject to customary conditions, to request incremental term loans or incremental revolving credit commitments in an aggregate principal amount of up to (a) the greater of (1) \$430.0 million and (2) an amount equal to 100% of Paysafe Holdings II’s trailing twelve-month consolidated EBITDA (as such term is defined in the credit agreement) at the time of determination plus (b) an amount equal to all voluntary prepayments, repurchases, redemptions and other retirements of the term loans under the credit agreements and certain other incremental equivalent debt and permanent revolving credit commitment reductions under the credit agreements, in each case prior to or simultaneous with the date of any such incurrence (to the extent not funded with the proceeds of long-term debt other than revolving loans) plus (c) an additional unlimited amount so long as Paysafe Holdings II (I) in the case of incremental indebtedness that is secured by the collateral under the credit agreements on a *pari passu* basis with the First Lien Term Loan, does not exceed a specified pro forma first lien net leverage ratio, and (II) in the case of unsecured incremental indebtedness (or indebtedness not secured by all or a portion of the collateral securing the 2021 Senior Facilities), either does not exceed a specified total net leverage ratio or satisfies a specified fixed charge coverage ratio. The lenders under the 2021 Senior Facilities are not under any obligation to provide any such incremental loans or commitments, and any such addition of or increase in loans will be subject to certain customary conditions precedent and other provisions.

Paysafe Finance PLC and Paysafe Holdings (US) Corp., collectively referred to in this section as the “First Lien Term Loan Borrowers,” are the borrowers under the First Lien Term Loan. Paysafe Holdings UK Limited, Paysafe Holdings (US) Corp. and Paysafe Payment Processing Solutions LLC (referred to in this section as the “Revolving Credit Borrowers”) are the borrowers under the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility. The First Lien Term Loan Borrowers and the Revolving Credit Borrowers are collectively referred to in this section as the “Borrowers.”

Interest Rate and Fees

Borrowings under the USD First Lien Term Loan bear interest at a rate per annum equal to USD SOFR, determined in accordance with the credit agreements (including a floor of 0.50% per annum), plus the applicable margin (which is currently 2.75%) and credit spread adjustment ("CSA"). During 2023, the reference rate on USD Term loans transitioned from LIBOR to SOFR due to the discontinuation of USD LIBOR. While LIBOR and SOFR historically trend together, LIBOR is generally higher than SOFR. Due to the difference in these rates, the Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC") has recommended that a credit spread adjustment be added to SOFR to compensate for the difference between the two rates. Borrowings under the EUR First Lien Term Loan bear interest at a rate per annum equal to EURIBOR, determined in accordance with the credit agreements (including a floor of 0.00% per annum), plus the applicable margin (which is currently 3.00%). The USD Notes and EUR Notes carry a coupon of 4.00% and 3.00% respectively, payable semi-annually.

Borrowings under the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at a rate equal to SOFR, EURIBOR or equivalent (as applicable), determined in accordance with the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement (including a floor of 0.00% per annum), plus the applicable margin (which is currently 2.25%). The applicable margin for the 2021 Senior Facilities is subject to adjustment based on Paysafe Holdings II's consolidated first lien net leverage ratio.

In addition to paying interest on outstanding principal under the 2021 Senior Facilities, Paysafe Holdings II will continue to be required to pay a commitment fee to the lenders under the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility in an amount equal to 30% of the applicable margin in respect of the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility multiplied by the aggregate undrawn commitments under the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility, payable quarterly in arrears. Paysafe Holdings II will also continue to be required to pay customary letter of credit fees and annual agency fees to the agent and security agent.

Prepayments

The credit agreements require Paysafe Holdings II to prepay outstanding loans under the 2021 Senior Facilities, subject to certain exceptions, with:

- 75% of the net cash proceeds of certain dispositions of property (which percentage may be reduced to 0% if Paysafe Holdings II achieves and maintains specified consolidated first lien net leverage ratios), subject to certain exceptions, and subject to Paysafe Holdings II's right to reinvest the proceeds within a time period set forth in the credit agreements; and
- 50% of annual excess cash flow (determined in accordance with the credit agreements) commencing with the first full fiscal year completed after the closing of the 2021 Senior Facilities (which percentage may be reduced to 25% and 0% if Paysafe Holdings II achieves and maintains, as of the end of the applicable fiscal year, specified consolidated first lien net leverage ratios), subject to certain credits and exceptions.

In addition, unless the lenders holding a majority of the outstanding loans and commitments under each credit agreement consent, each of the credit agreements provide that upon a change of control (determined in accordance with the credit agreements) or a sale of all or substantially all of the business and/or assets of the group, the 2021 Senior Facilities will be canceled and all amounts thereunder will become immediately due and payable.

Paysafe Holdings II may elect to apply the foregoing mandatory prepayments (i) if the consolidated total net leverage ratio is less than or equal to 6.25:1.00, between the First Lien Term Loans, and the Secured Notes on a pro rata basis.

The Borrowers may voluntarily, in minimum amounts set forth in the credit agreements, repay outstanding loans or reduce outstanding commitments under the 2021 Senior Facilities at any time without premium or penalty, subject to reimbursements of the lenders' breakage costs actually incurred in the case of a prepayment of borrowings prior to the last day of the relevant interest period. Subject to the Intercreditor Agreement, the foregoing voluntary prepayments may be applied to any class of loans under the 2021 Senior Facilities as Paysafe Holdings II or the Borrowers shall direct.

Amortization and Maturity

The USD First Lien Term Loan amortizes in equal quarterly installments in aggregate annual amounts equal to 1.00% of the principal amount of the USD First Lien Term Loan outstanding as of the date of the closing of the 2021 Senior Facilities, with the balance being payable at maturity on June 28, 2028. Principal amounts outstanding under the EUR First Lien Term Loan are due and payable in full at maturity on June 28, 2028. Principal amounts outstanding under the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility are due and payable in full at final maturity on December 28, 2027.

Guarantees and Security

All obligations of the obligors under the credit agreements are unconditionally guaranteed by all guarantors under the credit agreements, such guarantors being material wholly owned direct and indirect restricted subsidiaries of Paysafe Holdings II that are organized in the UK, the United States, Canada or the jurisdiction of incorporation of any Borrower and by Paysafe Holdings II, with customary exceptions and certain agreed security principles including, among other things, where providing such guarantees is not permitted by law, regulation or contract or would result in adverse tax consequences.

Subject to the Intercreditor Agreement, all obligations of the obligors under the credit agreements and the guarantees of such obligations, are secured, subject to permitted liens, certain agreed security principles and other exceptions, by: (i) a pledge of all of the shares issued by the Borrowers and each subsidiary guarantor (subject to certain exceptions), (ii) a security interest in all material intercompany loan receivables of the Borrowers and each guarantor and (iii) in the case of any obligor organized in the UK, security interests in substantially all tangible and intangible personal property (subject to certain exceptions and exclusions) and a floating charge over substantially all of the assets of the relevant obligor.

Subject to certain agreed security principles, the aggregate EBITDA (determined in accordance with the credit agreements) of all guarantors as of the end of each fiscal year must not represent less than 80% of the aggregate EBITDA of Paysafe Holdings II and its restricted subsidiaries as of the end of each fiscal year.

Certain Covenants and Events of Default

The credit agreements contain a number of negative covenants that, among other things, restrict, subject to certain exceptions, the ability of Paysafe Holdings II and its restricted subsidiaries to:

- incur additional indebtedness and make guarantees;
- create liens on assets;
- engage in mergers or consolidations or make fundamental changes;
- sell assets;
- pay dividends and distributions or repurchase their share capital;
- make investments, loans and advances, including acquisitions;
- engage in certain transactions with affiliates;
- enter into certain burdensome agreements;
- make changes in the nature of their business; and
- make prepayments of junior debt.

In addition, with respect to the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility, the 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement requires Paysafe Holdings II to maintain, as of the last day of each four fiscal quarter period, a maximum consolidated first lien net leverage ratio of 7.50 to 1.00 only if, as of the last day of any fiscal quarter, revolving loans under the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility are outstanding in an aggregate amount greater than 40% of the total commitments under the First Lien Revolving Credit Facility at such time. The financial maintenance covenant is subject to customary equity cure rights.

The credit agreements also contain certain customary representations and warranties, affirmative covenants and events of default. If an event of default occurs, the lenders under the 2021 Senior Facilities will be entitled to take various actions, including the acceleration of amounts due under the credit agreements and all actions permitted to be taken by a secured creditor.

Paysafe Payment Revolving Credit Facility

Paysafe Payment Processing Solutions LLC (“PPPS”) has a credit agreement for a \$75 million revolving credit facility with PNC National Bank, as administrative agent (as amended and restated on January 21, 2020, June 27, 2022 and July 15, 2024, the “Paysafe Payment Credit Agreement”).

On July 15, 2024, Paysafe amended the Paysafe Payment Credit Agreement to extend the maturity from June 27, 2025 to July 15, 2027. The proceeds of the Paysafe Revolving Credit Facility may be used for working capital and other general corporate purposes, other than for the repayment of debt or for personal, family, household or agricultural purposes.

The Paysafe Payment Credit Agreement requires us to maintain certain financial covenants for PPPS, including a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1.00 (or 1.25 to 1.00 on an adjusted basis), a leverage ratio not to exceed 2:00 to 1:00 and minimum liquidity of \$3 million. "Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio" as defined in the agreement and in relation to PPPS means (a) EBITDA less (i) non-financed capital expenditures, (ii) tax payments, and (iii) certain restricted payments, divided by (b) the sum of (i) scheduled principal payments on funded debt, (ii) principal payments in respect of certain intercompany indebtedness, and (iii) interest expense.

Interest Rate and Fees

Borrowings under the Paysafe Revolving Credit Facility bear interest at a floating rate per annum which can be, at Paysafe Payment's option, either (i) SOFR for a specified interest period plus 2.70% or (ii) U.S. Prime rate minus 0.25%. Paysafe Payment will also continue to be required to pay customary annual agency fees to the administrative agent.

Prepayments

The Paysafe Payment Credit Agreement requires Paysafe Payment to prepay outstanding loans under the Paysafe Revolving Credit Facility (i) immediately, if the principal amount of borrowings under the Paysafe Revolving Credit Facility exceeds the aggregate commitments thereunder or (ii) within 30 days, if the proceeds of borrowings under the Paysafe Revolving Credit Facility are used to fund certain permitted acquisitions. Paysafe Payment may voluntarily, in minimum amounts set forth in the Paysafe Payment Credit Agreement, repay outstanding loans or reduce outstanding commitments under the Paysafe Revolving Credit Facility at any time without premium or penalty.

Maturity

Principal amounts outstanding under the Paysafe Revolving Credit Facility are due and payable in full at maturity on July 15, 2027.

Guarantees and Security

All obligations of Paysafe Payment under the Paysafe Payment Credit Agreement are unconditionally guaranteed by Paysafe Holdings II.

All obligations of Paysafe Payment under the Paysafe Payment Credit Agreement and the guarantees of such obligations, are secured, subject to permitted liens and other exceptions, by perfected security interests in the accounts, collateral accounts and liquid assets of Paysafe Payment, and certain contracts, documents, general intangibles, letter-of-credit rights, proceeds and records relating thereto (subject to certain exceptions and exclusions).

C. Reasons for the Offer and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

D. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Paysafe's Business and Industry

Cyberattacks and security vulnerabilities could result in disruption, loss of customer and merchant funds and personal data, including financial data, as well as serious harm to our reputation, business, and financial condition.

Our information technology ("IT") security systems, software and networks and those of the customers and third parties with whom we interact may be vulnerable to unauthorized access (from the Internet, from within or by third parties), computer viruses or other malicious code, denial of service or other cybersecurity threats, which could result in the unauthorized access, loss, theft, changes to, unavailability, destruction or disclosure of confidential, proprietary, financial or personal information relating to merchants, customers and employees. Personal information includes details such as names, contact details, addresses, social security numbers, credit or debit card numbers, card expiration dates, driver's license numbers, bank account numbers and bank routing information. Such events could result in identity theft, misuse of pin codes, the loss of card payment details that are stored on our system, and/or the loss of funds stored in customers' wallets and prepaid cards and other monetary loss or have other material impacts on our business. We, like other financial technology organizations, as well as our customers and third parties with whom we interact, are routinely subject to cybersecurity threats and our and their technologies, IT systems and networks have faced cyberattacks in the past.

Third parties such as merchants, our distribution partners, our third-party payment processors and other third-party service providers and agents may also be subject to cyberattacks. We have ultimate liability to the payment networks and our partner banks for our failure or the failure of third parties with whom we contract to protect this data in accordance with payment network requirements. The loss, destruction or unauthorized modification of merchant or consumer data by us or our contracted third parties could result in significant fines, sanctions, proceedings or actions against us by governmental bodies, regulatory and supervisory bodies, the payment networks, consumers, merchants or others, and could harm our business and reputation. In addition, a breach or other cybersecurity incident at a third party with whom we interact could result in our inability to safeguard our customers' information and funds.

As cybersecurity threats continue to evolve, we may be required to expend significant additional resources to continue to modify or enhance our protective measures or to investigate and remediate any information security vulnerabilities. Any of the risks described above could materially adversely affect our overall business, financial condition and results of operations.

Regardless of whether an actual or perceived breach is attributable to our products, such a breach could, among other things:

- interrupt our operations;
- result in our systems or services being unavailable;
- result in improper disclosure of data;
- result in a demand for a ransom payment;
- materially harm our reputation and brands;
- result in significant regulatory scrutiny, including enforcement action such as fines, and legal and financial exposure,
- cause us to incur significant remediation costs;
- lead to loss of customer confidence in, or decreased use of, our products and services;
- divert the attention of management from the operation of our business;
- result in significant compensation or contractual penalties from us to our customers and their business partners as a result of losses to them or claims by them; and
- adversely affect our business and results of operations.

In addition, a significant cybersecurity breach of our systems or communications could result in payment networks prohibiting us from processing transactions on their networks or the loss of our sponsor banks that facilitate our participation in the payment networks, either of which could materially impede our ability to conduct our business. We may also be subject to liability for claims relating to misuse of personal information, such as unauthorized marketing, or violation of data privacy laws. In addition, our agreements with our sponsor banks and our third-party payment processors (as well as payment network requirements) require us to take certain protective measures to ensure the confidentiality of merchant and consumer data. Any failure to adequately comply with these protective measures could result in fees, penalties, litigation or termination of our sponsor bank agreements. Although we generally require that our agreements with distribution partners or our service providers who may have access to merchant or consumer data include confidentiality obligations that restrict these parties from using or disclosing any merchant or consumer data except as necessary to perform their services under the applicable agreements, we cannot guarantee that these contractual measures will be followed or will be adequate to prevent the unauthorized access, use, modification, destruction or disclosure of data or allow us to seek damages from the contracted party. In addition, many of our merchants are small and medium businesses that may have fewer resources dedicated to data security and may thus experience data breaches. Any unauthorized use, modification, destruction or disclosure of data could result in protracted and costly litigation and cause us to incur significant losses.

Material privacy or security incidents may trigger SEC disclosure obligations, other applicable disclosure requirements, or be disclosed publicly even if there is no legally required disclosure. Incident disclosure may increase the risks of lawsuits or government enforcement action related to incidents, increase attention from malicious actors, and lead to greater regulatory scrutiny more generally. The occurrence of any such incidents, and the related responses (if any) by regulators or third parties, may result in adverse publicity and reputational harm to us.

Global and regional economic and political conditions could materially harm our business.

Our operations and performance depend significantly on global and regional economic and political conditions. We have extensive international operations and our customers are residents in over 120 countries and territories. Uncertainty about global and regional economic and political events and conditions may impact our ability to conduct business in certain areas and may result in consumers and businesses postponing or lowering spending in response to, among other factors:

- tighter credit;
- inflation;
- supply chain issues;
- financial market volatility;
- fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates;
- changes and uncertainties related to government fiscal and tax policies, U.S. and international trade relationships, agreements, policies, treaties and restrictive actions, including increased duties, tariffs, or other restrictive actions;
- higher unemployment;
- consumer debt levels or reduced consumer confidence;
- complying with all applicable restrictions and sanctions that may impact our operations;
- government austerity programs;
- political or social unrest, economic instability, repression or human rights issues;
- import or export regulations;
- war and terrorism; and
- other negative financial news, macroeconomic developments or pandemics.

In addition, many of our merchants are small businesses and these businesses may be disproportionately adversely affected by economic downturns or conditions and may fail at a higher rate than larger or more established businesses. If spending by their customers declines, or if customer behavior is otherwise adversely impacted by rising inflation, these businesses would experience reduced sales and process fewer payments with us or, if they cease to operate, stop using our products and services altogether. Small businesses frequently have limited budgets and limited access to capital, and they may choose to allocate their spending to items other than our financial or marketing services, especially in times of economic uncertainty or in recessions. These and other global and regional economic events and conditions could have a material adverse impact on the demand for our products and services. Furthermore, any financial turmoil affecting the banking system or financial markets could cause additional consolidation of the financial services industry, significant financial service institution failures, new or incremental tightening in the credit markets, low liquidity, and extreme volatility or distress in the fixed income, credit, currency, and equity markets, which could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

Catastrophic events or geopolitical conditions, including those related to regional instability, public health events such as pandemics and climate change, may adversely affect our business and financial results and damage our reputation.

War, terrorism, political events, geopolitical instability, trade barriers and restrictions, public health issues, pandemics, natural disasters, or other catastrophic events have caused and could cause damage or disruption to the economy and commerce on a global, regional, or country-specific basis, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, our customers, and companies with which we do business. Such events could decrease demand for our products and services or make it difficult or impossible for us to deliver products and services to our customers. Geopolitical trends, including nationalism, protectionism, and restrictive visa requirements could limit the expansion of our business in those regions. Our business operations are subject to interruption by, among others, natural disasters, hurricanes, tornadoes, fire, power shortages, earthquakes, floods, nuclear power plant accidents, and events beyond our control such as other industrial accidents, terrorist attacks and other hostile acts, labor disputes and public health issues. A catastrophic event that results in a disruption or failure of our systems or operations could result in significant losses and require substantial recovery time and significant expenditures in order to resume or maintain operations, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The occurrence of regional epidemics or a global pandemic, such as COVID-19, may adversely affect our operations, financial condition, and results of operations. The extent to which global pandemics impact our business going forward will depend on factors such as the duration and scope of the pandemic; governmental, business, and individuals' actions in response to the pandemic; and the impact on economic activity, including the possibility of recession or financial market instability.

Our merchants, particularly in industries that are most impacted by pandemics, including the retail, restaurant, hotel, hospitality, consumer discretionary and travel industries and companies whose customers operate in impacted industries, may reduce or delay their technology-driven transformation initiatives due to a pandemic, which could materially and adversely impact our business. A pandemic may also lead to slowed growth or decline in new demand for our products and services and lower demand from our existing merchants

for expansion within our products and services, as well as existing and potential merchants reducing or delaying purchasing decisions. We may also experience an increase in prospective merchants seeking lower prices or other more favorable contract terms and current merchants attempting to obtain concessions on the terms of existing contracts, including requests for early termination or waiver or delay of payment obligations. Such an event could adversely affect and materially adversely impact our business, results of operations and overall financial condition in future periods.

Pandemics could cause our third-party service providers such as data center hosting facilities and cloud computing platform providers, which are critical to our infrastructure, to shut down their business, experience security incidents that impact our business, delay or disrupt performance or delivery of services or experience interference with the supply chain of hardware required by their systems and services, any of which could materially adversely affect our business. In addition, our technology platforms and the other systems or networks used in our business may experience an increase in attempted cyber-attacks, targeted intrusions, ransomware and phishing campaigns seeking to take advantage of shifts to employees working remotely using their household or personal internet networks as a result of a pandemic. The success of any of these unauthorized attempts could substantially impact our technology platforms, the proprietary and other confidential data contained therein or otherwise stored or processed in our operations, and ultimately our business. Any actual or perceived security incident also may cause us to incur increased expenses to improve our security controls and to remediate security vulnerabilities. Additionally, we may experience an increased volume of unanticipated customer requests for support (resulting in increased volume to our customer support and operations centers) and regulatory requests for information and support or additional regulatory requirements, which could require additional resources and costs to address.

To the extent that any pandemic or other geopolitical conditions adversely affects our business and financial results, it may also have the effect of heightening many of the other risks described in this “Risk Factors” section.

We may not be successful at acquiring, investing in or integrating businesses, entering into joint ventures or divesting businesses.

We plan to pursue strategic acquisitions, investments, and joint ventures to enhance our capabilities, expand service offerings, and enter new markets. While we have successfully expanded into regions like Latin America, we may face challenges in broader plans for market growth, including difficulties identifying suitable opportunities, completing transactions, or achieving desired outcomes. Integration of acquired businesses poses risks, such as disruption of operations, resource demands, and challenges assimilating employees and cultures. We may face costs related to retention payments, severance, legal fees, and asset impairments, potentially affecting profitability. Entering unfamiliar markets or competing with established players could also limit success.

There is no guarantee we will realize expected returns or strategic goals from acquisitions or joint ventures, and unforeseen liabilities or regulatory issues could arise. Litigation, tax increases, or unfavorable accounting treatments might further impact results. If we are unable to complete the number and kind of investments for which we plan, or if we are inefficient or unsuccessful at finding a suitable target or at integrating any acquired businesses into our operations, we may not be able to achieve our planned rates of growth or improve our market share, profitability or competitive position in specific markets or services.

We also evaluate asset divestitures, which may disrupt operations, require management focus, or lead to financial liabilities. Pre-closing conditions or regulatory approvals could delay or prevent transactions. Divestitures may also involve continued financial involvement in or liability with respect to the divested assets and businesses, such as indemnities or other financial obligations, in which the performance of the divested assets or businesses could impact our results of operations. Any divestiture we undertake could adversely affect our results of operations.

Our success depends on our relationships with banks, payment card networks, issuers and financial institutions.

The nature of our business requires us to enter into numerous commercial and contractual relationships with banks, card networks, issuers and financial institutions. We depend on these relationships to operate on a day-to-day basis. If we are unsuccessful in establishing, renegotiating or maintaining mutually beneficial relationships with these parties, our business may be harmed. In the U.S. and Canada, because we are not a bank, our business is not eligible for membership in card payment networks, and we are, therefore, unable to directly access these card payment networks, which are required to process transactions. These networks’ operating regulations require us to be sponsored by a member bank in order to process electronic payment transactions.

In addition, these relationships are subject to a number of risks, including the following:

- *loss of banking relationships:* we rely on the use of numerous bank accounts in the jurisdictions in which we operate for the efficient delivery of our services. A loss of any important banking relationship could have a material effect on our business and financial performance. For example, in the past, we have experienced the loss of three important banking relationships for our Digital Wallet business, which resulted in a higher concentration risk with our remaining banking partners;

- *new banking relationships*: due to our focus on large entertainment verticals and the associated risks, there may be a long lead time associated with establishing new or replacing banking and non-bank payment partner relationships due to the extensive level of compliance due diligence required by the banks and providers;
- *loss of a banking product*: many of our products rely on banks providing payments capability to us. We may lose that service although still maintain the banking relationship as the bank would, for example, continue to provide us with foreign exchange services. Such a loss of services from a bank (or banks) could have a material effect on our business and financial performance including on the geographies, customers and associated payment volumes which we are able to serve;
- *loss of an alternative payment method*: many of our products rely on processing relationships and connections to alternative or local payment methods, either direct or indirect via aggregators. Such a loss of payment methods or providers could have a material effect on our business and financial performance, including on the geographies, customers and associated payment volumes which we are able to serve;
- *downstream correspondent banking risk*: if the correspondent banks of our banks (or the underlying banks of our non-bank payment providers) change their risk appetite, this could lead to restrictions with or rejections of our products' payment flows which could have a material effect on our business and financial performance, including on the geographies, customers and associated payment volumes which we are able to serve;
- *failure of banks and financial institutions*: across our businesses, we hold our own, merchants' and customers' funds on deposit at various banks and financial institutions. In Digital Wallets, we receive funds from our merchants and customers into a number of bank accounts operated by various banks in the countries in which we operate. We then transfer funds, from the various banks in the countries in which we operate, to multiple banks such that amounts equivalent to all merchant and customer funds are held in segregated accounts in accordance with applicable regulatory requirements. While we have controls in place intended to monitor and mitigate this risk, there can be no guarantee that the banks in which funds are held will not suffer any kind of financial difficulty or commence any insolvency or bankruptcy proceedings, or any moratorium, composition, arrangement or enforcement action or any other kind of analogous event in any jurisdiction that may result in the permanent loss of some or all of our own funds or the funds of merchants or customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial performance;
- *card scheme operating rules*: we are subject to the operating rules and regulations of card schemes such as Visa and Mastercard and changes to those operating rules and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business. If a merchant or an independent sales organization ("ISO") fails to comply with the applicable requirements of the card associations and networks, we or the merchant or ISO could be subject to a variety of fines or penalties that may be levied by the card associations or networks. If we cannot collect or pursue collection of such amounts from the applicable merchant or ISO, we may have to bear the cost of such fines or penalties, resulting in lower earnings for us. Policy changes could impact the merchant category code assignments to our business which can in turn impact our acceptance and authorization rates as well as our banking provider risk appetite assessment and costs. Policy changes can also impact our ability to acquire card transactions on a cross-border basis in particular markets, for example depending on the merchant country of registration;
- *fines and assessments*: the payment card schemes and their processing service providers may pass on fines and assessments in respect of fraud or chargebacks related to our merchants or disqualify us from processing transactions if satisfactory controls are not maintained;
- *risk management policies*: banks and financial institutions that provide us with services enabling us to operate our payments platform could reassess our risk profile due to the portfolio of products and services we offer and/or regard us as being non-compliant with certain laws or regulations (e.g., in relation to the regulation of e-money, cross border transactions or the provision of services to online gambling operators) that are applicable in their relevant jurisdictions or may regard our customers as being non-compliant. Banks and financial institutions may choose to withdraw from certain markets as a result of their internal risk management policies and may, in compliance with their regulatory obligations or internal risk and compliance policies, freeze the funds of our merchants and customers. In addition, consolidation in the banking sector may result in one of our banking providers being acquired by another bank, which may then prompt a change in our provider's risk appetite and impacts our relationship with that provider;
- *potential competitors*: banks, payment card schemes, issuers and financial institutions may view us as being a competitor to their own business and may cease doing business with us as a result; and
- *fee increases*: we are required to pay interchange and assessment fees, processing fees and bank settlement fees to third-party payment processors and financial institutions. From time to time, payment card networks have increased, and may increase in the future, the interchange fees and assessments that they charge for each transaction processed using their networks. Banks occasionally raise our fees in order to compensate for the increased risk, controls and anti-money laundering monitoring costs the bank may incur due to increased regulatory requirements or scrutiny. Additionally, if one of our

banking providers cease to supply us services, that could lead to an increase in costs to continue to offer those services via alternative means, particularly where the service is provided in multiple currencies due to the incursion of additional foreign transaction fees. Several U.S. states have recently introduced legislative proposals modeled on the concepts underlying the Illinois Interchange Fee Prohibition Act, which seek to limit or prohibit the application of interchange fees to portions of transactions such as sales taxes or gratuities. If adopted, these measures could create a patchwork of state-specific requirements, increase compliance and technology-implementation costs, restrict the ability of payment networks and financial institutions to recover certain transaction-related costs, and ultimately reduce our margins or negatively affect our operational flexibility across jurisdictions.

If, for any reason, any banks, payment card schemes, issuers or financial institutions cease to supply us with the services we require to conduct our business, or the terms on which such services are provided were to become less favorable or be canceled, or a contractual claim made against us, it could impact our ability to provide our payment services, or the basis on which we are able to provide such services. This, and any of the factors set forth above, could result in a loss for us, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

Our revenues from the sale of services in the U.S. and Canada to merchants that accept Visa cards and Mastercard cards are dependent on our continued financial institution sponsorship.

Our sponsor banks may terminate their agreements with us if we materially breach the agreements and do not cure the breach within an established cure period, if we enter bankruptcy or file for bankruptcy, or if applicable laws or regulations, including Visa and/or Mastercard regulations, change to prevent either the applicable bank or us from performing services under the agreement. If these sponsorships are terminated and we are unable to secure a replacement sponsor bank within the applicable wind down period, we will not be able to process electronic payment transactions.

Furthermore, our agreements with our sponsor banks provide the sponsor banks with substantial discretion in approving certain elements of our business practices, including our solicitation, application and underwriting procedures for merchants. We cannot guarantee that our sponsor banks' actions under these agreements will not be detrimental to us, nor can we provide assurance that any of our sponsor banks will not terminate their sponsorship of us in the future. Our sponsor banks have broad discretion to impose new business or operational requirements on us for purposes of compliance with payment network rules, which may materially adversely affect our business. If our sponsorship agreements are terminated and we are unable to secure another sponsor bank, we will not be able to offer Visa, Mastercard or other card scheme transactions or settle transactions which would likely cause us to terminate our operations.

Our sponsor banks also provide or supplement authorization, funding and settlement services in connection with our bankcard processing services. If our sponsorship agreements are terminated and we are unable to secure another sponsor bank, we will not be able to process Visa, Mastercard or other card scheme transactions, which would have a material adverse effect on results of operations, financial conditions and future prospects. A change in underwriting, credit policies, credit risk or reputational risk appetite of our sponsor banks may impact appetite for volume and/or merchant categories. Further, there is a long lead time to secure new sponsor banks, as described above under “—Our success depends on our relationships with banks, payment card networks, issuers and financial institutions—new banking relationships.”

We have obtained “principal membership” with both Mastercard Europe and Visa Europe payment networks to offer merchant acquiring services to merchants in the European Union and the UK. This means that we are solely responsible for the adherence to the rules and standards of the payment networks and it enables us to route transactions under our own payment network license to authorize and clear transactions. Under our payment network licenses, we are allowed to perform funds settlement directly to merchants. A loss of membership or significant change to the commercial terms of our European Mastercard and Visa payment network membership would have an adverse effect on the results of these businesses' operations.

Failure to comply with payment card network operating rules can result in material financial penalties, including an inability to provide our services

Payment networks, such as Visa, Mastercard and American Express, establish their own rules and standards that allocate liabilities and responsibilities among the payment networks and their participants. These rules and standards, including the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards, govern a variety of areas, including how consumers and clients may use their cards, the security features of cards, security standards for processing, data security and allocation of liability for certain acts or omissions, including liability in the event of a data breach. The payment networks may change these rules and standards from time to time as they may determine in their sole discretion and with or without advance notice to their participants. These changes may be made for any number of reasons, including as a result of changes in the regulatory environment, to maintain or attract new participants, or to serve the strategic initiatives of the payment networks, and may impose additional costs and expenses on or be disadvantageous to certain participants. Participants are subject to audit by the payment networks to ensure compliance with applicable rules and standards. The networks may fine, penalize or suspend the registration of participants for certain acts or omissions or the failure of the participants to comply with applicable rules and

standards. Furthermore, the networks may levy fines on our sponsor banks in the event that our processing behavior causes our sponsor banks to breach their obligations to scheme rules including breaching, for example, applicable thresholds, such as chargeback or fraud thresholds, or our use or sale of data containing transaction data. This occurrence can lead to an adverse impact on our sponsor bank relationships and any required remedies can create additional costs. Our removal from a given network's list of Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard compliant service providers could mean that existing merchants, customers, sales partners or other third parties may cease using or referring our services. Also, prospective merchants, customers, sales partners or other third parties may choose to terminate negotiations with us, or delay or choose not to consider us for their processing needs. In addition, the card networks could refuse to allow us to process through their networks. Any of the foregoing could materially adversely impact our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Changes to these network rules or how they are interpreted could have a significant impact on our business and financial results. For example, changes in the payment card network rules regarding chargebacks may affect our ability to dispute chargebacks and the amount of losses we incur from chargebacks. Changes to and interpretations of the network rules that were inconsistent with the way we operated has, in the past, required us to make changes to our business, and any future changes to or interpretations of the network rules that are inconsistent with the way we currently operate may require us to make changes to our business that could be costly or difficult to implement. If we fail to make such changes or otherwise resolve the issue with the payment card networks, the networks could pass on fines and assessments in respect of fraud or chargebacks related to our merchants or disqualify us from processing transactions if satisfactory controls are not maintained, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, we are required to comply with additional clearing scheme rules not particular to card companies, such as Bacs Payment Schemes Limited (formerly known as the Bankers Automated Clearing System), and the Single Euro Payments Area (also known as the SEPA, EBA Step2) scheme, which govern the clearing and settlement of certain UK and European electronic payment methods. Changes in the classification of our business by Visa and/or Mastercard could result in restrictions on our service offerings. For example, the classification of our Digital Wallet as a "Staged Digital Wallet," a "Pass-Through Digital Wallet," or a "Stored Value Digital Wallet" impacts which merchants in various jurisdictions can accept our funds.

We rely on third parties in many aspects of our business, which creates additional operational risk.

We rely on third parties in many aspects of our business, including the following:

- payment processing services from various service providers in order to allow us to process payments for merchants and customers and to properly code such transactions;
- payment networks;
- connectivity, routing and payment orchestration providers;
- banks;
- payment processors;
- payment gateways that link us to the payment card and bank clearing networks to process transactions;
- third parties that provide certain outsourced customer support functions, which are critical to our operations;
- third parties that provide KYC information and services (for example, through our embedded financing offering we offer an integrated digital wallet solution to third parties, which may result in certain KYC services being outsourced to third parties); and
- third parties that provide IT-related services including data center facilities, cloud computing and compliance and risk functions, and other operational support services

This reliance exposes us to increased operational risk and the proliferation of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning embedded in any third party services may lead to regulatory or legal action, for example, breach of a third parties intellectual property rights or incorrect understanding or decisioning in our use of third party provided products and services. These third parties may be subject to financial, legal, regulatory and labor issues, cybersecurity incidents, privacy breaches, service terminations, disruptions or interruptions, or other problems, including reputational problems, which may impose additional costs or requirements on us or prevent these third parties from providing services to us or our customers on our behalf, or result in loss of funds to us or our customers, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

National regulatory authorities have requirements in relation to outsourcing arrangements that are applicable to certain aspects of our businesses. These requirements set out strict standards to follow when outsourcing critical or important functions that have a strong impact on a financial institution's risk profile or on its internal control framework. Such outsourcing arrangements require the prior

approval of the relevant regulatory bodies. Furthermore, any changes to our existing critical and important outsourced functions may be subject to regulatory approvals which, if not satisfied or obtained, may prevent us from initiating the change. Although we have implemented processes to ensure compliance with the required standards, a failure to meet these requirements could lead to regulatory challenge and require remediation and/or fines or penalties if we are found to be in noncompliance with the relevant regulation.

In addition, these third parties may breach their agreements with us, disagree with our interpretation of contract terms or applicable laws and regulations, refuse to continue or renew these agreements on commercially reasonable terms or at all, fail or refuse to process transactions or provide other services adequately, take actions that degrade the functionality of our services, impose additional costs or requirements on us or our customers, or give preferential treatment to competitive services. Some of these third party service providers are, or may become, owned by our competitors. There can be no assurance that third parties who provide services directly to us or our customers on our behalf will continue to do so on acceptable terms, or at all. For certain services we may rely on key providers. If any of these third parties do not adequately or appropriately provide their services or perform their responsibilities to us or our customers on our behalf, and we are unable to procure alternatives from other third parties in a timely and efficient manner and on acceptable terms, or at all, we may be subject to business disruptions, losses or costs to remediate any of the deficiencies, customer dissatisfaction, reputational damage, legal or regulatory proceedings, or other adverse consequences, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

If we fail to comply with our obligations under license or technology agreements with third parties, we may be required to pay damages and we could lose license rights that are critical to our business.

We license certain intellectual property that is important to our business, including technologies, data and software from third parties, and in the future we may enter into additional agreements that provide us with licenses to valuable intellectual property, technology, or data. Certain of our agreements may provide that intellectual property arising under these agreements, such as data valuable to our business, will be owned by the counterparty, in which case, we may not have adequate rights to use or sell such data or may not have exclusivity with respect to the use of such data, which could result in third parties, including our competitors, being able to use such data to compete with us. If we fail to comply with any of the obligations under our license agreements, we may be required to pay damages and the licensor may have the right to terminate the license. Termination by the licensor could cause us to lose valuable rights, and could prevent us from selling our products, data and services, or inhibit our ability to commercialize future products and services. Our business could suffer if any current or future licenses expire or are terminated, if the licensors fail to abide by the terms of the license, if the licensors fail to enforce licensed intellectual property against infringing third parties, if the licensed intellectual property rights are found to be invalid or unenforceable, or if we are unable to enter into necessary licenses on acceptable terms, or at all. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

Our business depends on a strong and trusted brand, and any failure to maintain, protect and enhance our brand could materially harm our business.

We believe that maintaining, protecting and enhancing our strong and trusted brand is critical to achieving widespread acceptance of our products and services and expanding our base of customers. Maintaining and promoting our brand will depend largely on our ability to continue to provide useful, reliable, secure, and innovative products and services, as well as our ability to maintain trust. We may introduce, or make changes to, features, products, services, privacy practices, or terms of service that customers do not like, which may materially and adversely affect our brand. Our brand promotion activities may not generate customer awareness or increase revenue, and even if they do, any increase in revenue may not offset the expenses we incur in building our brand. The introduction and promotion of new products and services, as well as the promotion of existing products and services, may be partly dependent on our visibility on third-party advertising platforms, such as Google, Twitter, or Facebook. Changes in the way these platforms operate or changes in their advertising prices, data use practices or other terms could make the maintenance and promotion of our products and services and our brand more expensive or more difficult. If we fail to successfully promote and maintain our brand or if we incur excessive expenses in this effort, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Harm to our brand can arise from many sources, including failure by us or our partners and service providers to satisfy expectations of service and quality, inadequate protection or misuse of sensitive information, failure to meet applicable legal and regulatory requirements, including compliance failures and allegations, litigation and other claims, employee misconduct, fraud, fictitious transactions, bad transactions, negative customer experiences, and misconduct by our partners, service providers, or other counterparties. We have also been in the past, and may in the future be, the target of incomplete, inaccurate, and misleading or false statements about our Company, our business, and our products and services that could damage our brand and deter consumers and merchants from adopting our products and services. From time to time, the industry verticals we serve (and we, by association) are the subject of negative publicity, which can harm our brand and deter consumers and merchants from adopting our products and services. Any negative publicity about our industry or our company, the quality and reliability of our products and services, our risk management processes, changes to our products and services, our ability to effectively manage and resolve customer complaints, our privacy, data protection, and

information security practices, litigation, regulatory activity, policy positions, and the experience of our customers with our products or services could adversely affect our reputation and the confidence in and use of our products and services. If we do not successfully maintain a strong and trusted brand, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

In addition, the registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names that we own may be challenged, infringed, declared generic, or determined to be infringing on or dilutive of other marks. We may not be able to protect our rights in these trademarks and trade names, which we need in order to build name recognition with potential customers. Moreover, third parties may use, or file for registration of trademarks similar or identical to our trademarks; if they succeed in registering or otherwise developing common law rights in such trademarks, and if we are not successful in challenging such third-party's use of such trademarks, our own trademarks may no longer be useful to develop brand recognition of our technologies, products or services. Furthermore, there could be potential trade name or trademark infringement claims brought by owners of other trademarks, including trademarks that incorporate variations of our registered or unregistered trademarks or trade names. If we are unable to establish name recognition based on our trademarks and trade names, we may not be able to compete effectively, which could have a material adverse effect on our competitive position, business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

We may not be able to adequately protect or enforce our intellectual property rights, or third parties may allege that we are infringing their intellectual property rights.

Our success and ability to compete in various markets around the world depends, in part, upon our proprietary technology. We seek to protect our intellectual property rights by relying on applicable laws and regulations in the United States and internationally, as well as a variety of administrative procedures and contractual measures. We rely on copyright, trade secret and trademark laws to protect our technology, including the source code for proprietary software, and other proprietary information. We also rely on contractual restrictions to protect our proprietary rights when offering or procuring products and services, including confidentiality and invention assignment agreements entered into with our employees and contractors and confidentiality agreements with parties with whom we conduct business. These agreements may be insufficient or may be breached, particularly due to the use of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning, in either case potentially resulting in the unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets and other intellectual property, including to our competitors, which could cause us to lose any competitive advantage resulting from this intellectual property. Individuals not subject to invention assignment agreements may make adverse ownership claims to our current and future intellectual property. Unauthorized parties may attempt to copy aspects of our intellectual property or obtain and use information that we regard as proprietary and, if successful, may potentially cause us to lose market share or otherwise harm our business and ability to compete. There can be no assurance that the intellectual property we own or license will provide competitive advantages or will not be challenged or circumvented by our competitors.

We have not applied for any patents in respect of our electronic payment processing systems and cannot give assurances that any patent applications will be made by us in the future or that, if they are made, will be granted. Moreover, our failure to develop and properly manage new intellectual property could hurt our market position and business opportunities.

We are, from time to time, subject to litigation related to alleged infringement of other parties' patents. As the number of products in the technology and payments industries increases and the functionality of these products further overlaps, and as we acquire technology through acquisitions or licenses, we may become increasingly subject to intellectual property infringement and other claims. Additionally, the use or deployment of artificial intelligence developments or the use of artificial intelligence in products and services we utilize from third parties may be open to legal challenge in respect of copyright or other intellectual property infringements. These risks have been amplified by the increase in so-called non-practicing entities, third parties whose sole or primary business is to assert such claims. Even if we believe that any of these intellectual property related claims are without merit, litigation may be necessary to determine the validity and scope of the patent or other intellectual property rights of others. The ultimate outcome of any alleged infringement claim is often uncertain and, regardless of the outcome, any such claim, with or without merit, may be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, divert management's time and attention from our business, and require us to, among other things, redesign or stop providing our products or services, pay substantial amounts to satisfy judgments or settle claims or lawsuits, pay substantial royalty or licensing fees, or satisfy indemnification obligations that we have with certain parties with whom we have commercial relationships. In addition, we could be found liable for significant monetary damages, including treble damages and attorneys' fees, if we are found to have willfully infringed a patent or other intellectual property right. Claims that we have misappropriated the confidential information or trade secrets of third parties could similarly harm our business.

We may fail to hold, safeguard or account accurately for merchant or customer funds.

Our success requires significant public confidence in our ability to properly manage our customers' balances and handle large and growing transaction volumes and amounts of customer funds. The amounts necessary to meet the claims of customers must either be held in secure, liquid low-risk assets or placed in a segregated account of an authorized credit institution or we may hold an insurance policy or bank guarantee. Our ability to manage and account accurately for the assets underlying our customer funds and comply with applicable liquidity requirements requires a high level of internal controls. Any failure to account accurately for customer and merchant

funds or to fail to comply with applicable regulatory requirements could result in reputational harm, lead customers to discontinue or reduce their use of our products and result in significant penalties and fines, which could materially harm our business. For more information regarding our assessment of the consequences of breaches of our regulatory authorizations and registrations including as an e-money issuer, payment initiation services provider or money transmitter licenses, see “—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risk— We are subject to financial services regulatory risks.”

Our business and products are dependent on the availability, integrity and security of internal and external IT transaction processing systems and services.

Our business requires the ongoing availability and uninterrupted operation of internal and external transaction processing systems and services. We rely on controls and systems designed to ensure data integrity of critical business information and proper operation of our systems and networks, and we review the processes of our third party providers of transaction processing and IT-related functions.

We may modify, enhance, upgrade and implement new systems, procedures and controls to reflect changes in our business, technological advancements and changing industry trends, including through the use of Artificial Intelligence and Machine Learning. These upgrades may create risks associated with implementing new systems and integrating them with existing ones. As a result, our IT and information management systems may fail to operate properly (for example, by capturing customer data erroneously) or become disabled as a result of events that are beyond our control, such as an usually high increase in transaction volume. We may also incur additional costs in relation to any new or upgraded systems, procedures and controls and additional management attention could be required in order to ensure an efficient integration, placing burdens on our internal resources.

Despite the network security, disaster recovery and systems management measures that we have in place, we cannot ensure that we would be able to carry on our business in the ordinary course if our systems or those of our third party service providers fail or are disrupted. Additionally, there are a limited group of suppliers for some technology and services and we are subject to concentration risk in the event that there is a global incident involving such supplier or suppliers (e.g. Microsoft). Any such failure of IT and information management systems could adversely affect our reputation, our ability to effect transactions and service customers and merchants, disrupt our business or result in the misuse of customer data, financial loss or liability to our customers or regulators, the loss of suppliers, regulatory intervention or reputational damage.

Additionally, as our customers may use our products for critical transactions, any errors, defects or other infrastructure problems could result in damage to such customers' businesses. These customers could seek compensation from us for their losses and our insurance policies may be insufficient to cover such claims. Even if unsuccessful, this type of claim may be time consuming and costly for us. Any of the foregoing could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

We are vulnerable to the effects of chargebacks, merchant insolvency and consumer deposit settlement risk.

We are exposed to the effect of chargebacks and merchant insolvency in our business. We are liable to various banks for chargebacks incurred by our merchants where the merchants are unable to meet liabilities arising as a result of those chargebacks. If the average chargeback rate on any of our merchant portfolios at any acquiring bank exceeds the maximum average chargeback rate permitted by the card agreements, we will be required to take steps to reduce the average chargeback rate so that it falls below the maximum permitted rate or risk losing our relationship with that acquiring bank. Those steps might include processing more transactions for merchants who have lower chargeback rates to produce a lower average chargeback rate for the portfolio as a whole or terminating relationships with merchants who have higher chargeback rates, which could in turn lead to a material loss of revenue for us. Chargebacks may arise as individual claims or as multiple claims relating to the same facts or circumstances. For example, the insolvency or cessation of a merchant doing business could cause numerous individual customers to bring claims at once which, either singly or in aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects. Similarly, chargebacks or fraud related to our customers or merchants in our Digital Wallet business could cause the payment card schemes of which we are a member in Europe to require us to implement additional and potentially costly controls, and ultimately disqualify us from processing transactions if satisfactory controls are not maintained. Further, if any of the services we offer are deemed to have caused or contributed to illegal activity, customers, consumer protection agencies and regulatory firms could band together to initiate chargeback card payments or ACH reversals for transactions associated with the activity in question.

In our Digital Wallet division, we offer our merchants a “no chargeback policy.” A chargeback is the return of funds to a customer and in this context relates to a reversal of unauthorized charges to a customer's credit card, for example, as a result of fraud or identity theft. Under our “no chargeback policy,” we agree to allow merchants who qualify under our vetting policy to retain all monies received from our Neteller and Skrill digital wallet holders and undertake not to request reimbursement from such merchants in respect of chargebacks incurred. In such cases, the full amount of the disputed transaction is charged back to us and our credit card processor may levy additional fees against us unless we can successfully challenge the chargeback. We believe that our “no chargeback policy” is a key factor in a merchant's decision to use our Digital Wallet services.

Our eCash Solutions division utilizes distribution partners and as such is exposed to credit risk in the event a distribution partner fails. This is managed through ongoing credit risk assessment with active exposure management including the use of credit limits, guarantees and insurance to limit overall exposure.

Our businesses are also subject to merchant credit risk in respect of non-payment for products provided and services rendered or non-reimbursement of costs incurred. The contracts we enter into may require significant expenditure prior to merchant payments and may expose us to potential credit risk or may require us to use our available bank facilities in order to meet payment obligations.

Additionally, we are exposed to risk associated with the settlement of consumer deposits. Digital Wallet deposits from financial institutions, such as bank accounts, are credited to customer accounts before settlement of funds is received. Thus, there is a risk that the funds may not be settled or may be recalled due to insufficient funds or fraud reasons, exposing us to the risk of negative customer wallet balances and bad debt. Further, Digital Wallet prepaid card deposits or transactions made by consumers may be charged back by consumers resulting in a negative balance and loss on our accounts. If we are unable to effectively manage and monitor these risks, they could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

We may become an unwitting party to fraud or be deemed to be handling proceeds resulting from the criminal activity of our customers.

As an online payment company, we are vulnerable to fraud and criminal activity due to the convenience, immediacy and in some cases anonymity of transferring funds from one account to another and subsequently withdrawing them. The highly automated nature of, and liquidity offered by, our payments services make us a target for illegal or improper uses, including fraudulent or illegal sales of goods or services, money laundering and terrorist financing. Allegations of fraud may result in fines, settlements, litigation expenses and reputational damage.

Our transaction monitoring systems to detect fraud may not operate as intended or may otherwise fail to effectively detect fraudulent transactions or locate where a transaction is being made. We face significant risks of loss due to money laundering, fraud and disputes between senders and recipients, and if we are unable to deal effectively with losses from fraudulent transactions our business could be materially harmed.

The ability for customers to withdraw and deposit funds within various accounts and the potential for customer fraud in connection with certain gambling activities heightens the risks of money laundering and the unwitting receipt by us of criminal proceeds. The laws of some jurisdictions define or interpret what constitutes the underlying criminal activity that gives rise to criminal proceeds relatively narrowly (for example, terrorist financing). Conversely, other jurisdictions have adopted laws providing for relatively broad definitions or interpretations of underlying criminal activity (for example, in the UK criminal proceeds may arise from the conviction of any criminal offence where it is found that the defendant has benefited from the criminal conduct). Further, the extent to which payment processors such as us may be held civilly or criminally liable for the criminal activities of its merchant customers also varies widely across the jurisdictions in which we operate.

By processing payments for merchants and customers in certain industry verticals, such as those engaged in the online gambling sector, we may be deemed to be handling proceeds of crime in the jurisdiction where our merchants and customers are located. In addition, law enforcement agencies in the relevant country could seize merchants' or customers' funds that are the proceeds of unlawful activity. Any such action could result in adverse publicity for our business and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

In addition to gambling related payments, our payment systems may be used for potentially illegal or improper uses, including the fraudulent sales of goods or services, illegal sales of controlled substances or to facilitate other illegal activity. Such usage of our payment systems may subject us to claims, individual and class action lawsuits, government and regulatory investigations, inquiries or requests that could result in liability and reputational harm for us. Changes in law have increased the penalties for intermediaries providing payment services for certain illegal activities, and government authorities may consider additional payments-related proposals from time to time. Any threatened or resulting claims could result in reputational harm, and any resulting liabilities, loss of transaction volume, or increased costs could harm our business.

While we do not provide gambling services, it is possible that we could be found to be acting unlawfully for processing gambling related payments. If we were found to be acting unlawfully for processing online gambling payments in any jurisdiction, it could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, operations and financial performance. Additional civil, criminal or regulatory proceedings could also be brought against us and/or our directors, executive officers and employees as a result. We could also be joined to proceedings brought against a merchant or other third parties for tracing claims resulting in the seizure of funds. Any such proceedings would potentially have cost, resource and reputational implications, and could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial performance and future prospects and on our ability to retain, renew or expand our portfolio of licenses. Moreover, even if successfully defended, the process may result in us incurring considerable costs and require significant management resource and time.

Our risk management policies and procedures may not be fully effective in mitigating our risk exposure in all market environments or against all types of risks, which could expose us to losses and liability and otherwise harm our business.

We operate in a rapidly changing industry and we have experienced significant change in recent years, including in connection with certain acquisitions and arising from the provision of payment services in connection with crypto related transactions. Accordingly, our risk management policies and procedures may not be fully effective at identifying, monitoring and managing our risks at pace with these changes. Some of our risk evaluation methods depend upon information provided by third parties regarding markets, clients or other matters that are otherwise inaccessible to us. In some cases, however, that information may not be accurate, complete or up-to-date. Our risk management policies, procedures, techniques and processes may not be effective at identifying all of the risks to which we are exposed or enabling us to mitigate the risks we have identified. In addition, when we introduce new services, focus on new business types or begin to operate in markets in which we have a limited history of fraud loss, we may be less able to forecast and reserve accurately for new risks. Some risk mitigation may be deemed ineffectual, for example, if our insurance coverage is not adequate. We may need to initiate legal proceedings at a high cost if we are unable to come to a settlement with adversarial parties. If our risk management policies and processes are ineffective, we may suffer large financial losses, we may be subject to civil and criminal liability and our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected. Moreover, the nature of financial crime and the attack methods used are constantly changing and adapting to our controls framework, including the proliferation of Artificial Intelligence, which may result in imperfect risk mitigation while we also adapt to new patterns and trends of suspicious behavior.

Our efforts to expand our product portfolio and market reach and cross sell our products may not succeed, and if we fail to manage our growth effectively, our business could be materially harmed.

While we intend to continue to broaden the scope of products and services we offer, we may not be successful in deriving any significant revenue from these products and services. Failure to broaden the scope of products and services that are attractive may inhibit our growth and harm our business. Furthermore, we may have limited or no experience in our newer markets and we cannot assure you that any of our products or services in our newer markets will be widely accepted or that they will generate revenue. Our offerings may present new and difficult technological, operational, regulatory and other challenges, and if we experience service disruptions, failures, or other issues, our business may be materially and adversely affected. Our newer activities may not recoup our investments in a timely manner or at all. Additionally, expenses associated with localizing our products and services, including offering customers the ability to transact business in the local currency, and adapting our products and services to local preferences (e.g., payment methods) with which we may have limited or no experience. If any of this were to occur, it could damage our reputation, limit our growth, and materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

If we cannot keep pace with rapid technological developments to provide new and innovative products and services, the use of our products and services and, consequently, our revenues could decline.

Rapid, significant, and disruptive technological changes, such as machine learning, container technology, artificial intelligence, biometrics (for authorization and authentication) as well as quantum computing, impact the industries in which we operate, including developments in payment card tokenization, mobile, social commerce (i.e., eCommerce through social networks), authentication, cryptocurrencies (including distributed ledger and blockchain technologies), and near-field communication, and other proximity payment technologies, such as contactless payments. As a result, we expect new services and technologies to continue to emerge and evolve, and we cannot predict the effects of technological changes on our business. In addition to our own initiatives and innovations, we rely in part on third parties, including some of our competitors, for the development of and access to new or evolving technologies. These third parties may restrict or prevent our access to, or utilization of, those technologies, as well as their platforms or products. In addition, we may not be able to accurately predict which technological developments or innovations will become widely adopted and how those technologies may be regulated. We expect that new services and technologies applicable to the industries in which we operate will continue to emerge and may be superior to, or render obsolete, the technologies we currently use in our products and services. Developing and incorporating new technologies into our products and services may require substantial expenditures, take considerable time, and ultimately may not be successful.

In addition, our ability to adopt new products and services and to develop new technologies may be inhibited by industry-wide standards, payments networks, changes to laws and regulations, resistance to change from consumers or merchants, third-party intellectual property rights, or other factors. If we are unable to do so in a timely or cost-effective manner, our business could be harmed.

We depend on key management, as well as our experienced and capable employees, and any failure to attract, motivate, and retain our employees could harm our ability to maintain and grow our business.

We depend upon the continued services and performance of our directors and key senior management. Our directors and key senior management play a key role in maintaining our culture and in setting our strategic direction. The unexpected departure or loss of one or more of our directors or key senior management team members could harm our ability to maintain and grow our business, and there can be no assurance we will be able to attract or retain suitable replacements for such directors and/or key management in a timely manner, or at all. We also may incur significant additional costs in recruiting and retaining suitable replacements and avoiding disruption in integrating them into our business.

In addition, our operations and the execution of our business plan depend on our ability to attract, train and retain suitably skilled or qualified personnel with relevant industry and operational experience and to ensure that we have a robust succession planning system in place. In order for us to expand our operations in the future we will need to recruit and retain further personnel with suitable experience, qualifications and skill sets capable of advancing our business. Additionally, we are in the process of incorporating more automation and re-engineering processes in our business, and uncertainty related to this transformation may affect our ability to retain our employees. Depending on the geographical area, there can be substantial competition for suitably skilled or qualified personnel with relevant industry and operational experience and there can be no assurance that we will be able to attract or retain our personnel on similar terms to those on which we currently engage our employees, or at all. We see this risk in particular in our Digital Wallet operations center in Sofia, Bulgaria, where we have found it can be more difficult to identify qualified local talent from which to staff our operations. If we are unable to attract or retain suitably skilled or qualified personnel then this could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

We face substantial and increasingly intense competition worldwide in the global payments industry.

The global payments industry is highly competitive, rapidly changing, very innovative, and increasingly subject to regulatory scrutiny. We compete against a wide range of businesses, including businesses that are larger than we are with substantially greater financial and other resources than we have, have a more dominant and secure position, or offer other products and services to consumers and merchants that we do not offer, as well as smaller companies that may be able to respond more quickly to regulatory and technological changes. These competitors may act on business opportunities within our specialized industry verticals, which may reduce our ability to maintain or increase our market share. In addition, the services of our various competitors are differentiated by features and functionalities such as brand recognition, customer service, trust and reliability, distribution network and channel options, convenience, price, speed, variety of payment methods, service offerings and innovation.

In addition, our competitors may be able to offer more attractive economic terms to our current and prospective clients. If competition requires us to offer more attractive economics by reducing our fees or otherwise modifying our terms in order to maintain market share and continue growing our client base, we will need to aggressively control our costs in order to maintain our profit margins and our revenues may be adversely affected, and our ability to control our costs is limited because we are subject to fixed transaction costs related to payment networks. Competition could also result in a loss of existing clients and greater difficulty in attracting new clients. One or more of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Furthermore, many of the areas in which we compete evolve rapidly with changing and disruptive technologies, shifting user needs, and frequent introductions of new products and services. Competition may also intensify as businesses enter into business combinations and alliances, and established companies in other segments expand to become competitive with different aspects of our business. If we cannot compete effectively, the demand for our products and services may decline, which would adversely impact our competitive position, business and financial performance.

Our operating results and operating metrics are subject to seasonality and volatility, which could result in fluctuations in our quarterly revenues and operating results or in perceptions of our business prospects.

We have experienced in the past, and expect to continue to experience, seasonal fluctuations in our business. For instance, our eCash Solutions division historically experiences increased activity during the traditional holiday period and around other nationally recognized holidays, when certain games operators may run promotions, consumers enjoy more leisure time and younger consumers may receive our products as gifts. Our Digital Wallet segment experiences increased activity based on the occurrence and timing of sporting events. Volatility in our revenue, key operating metrics or their rates of growth could result in fluctuations in our financial condition or results of operations and may lead to adverse inferences about our prospects, which could result in declines in our share price.

Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks

Our business is subject to extensive regulation and oversight in a variety of areas, all of which are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, including in such ways as could make certain of our activities non-compliant.

We generate a significant portion of our revenue from merchants operating in the regulated and unregulated gaming and sports betting and foreign exchange trading sectors. We and our merchants and customers are subject to various laws and regulations in relation to online gambling. Regulations in the gaming and sports betting and foreign exchange trading sectors vary significantly among different countries and localities. In many cases, they may be unclear and may also change, sometimes suddenly and without notice, and such laws and regulations are constantly evolving and are often subject to conflicting interpretations.

The EU has generally moved towards controlled regulation of online-based gambling operators, rather than absolute prohibition. However, local laws in place in EU member states are sometimes incompatible with EU laws, regulations and directives, which introduces additional uncertainty around licensing and ongoing compliance obligations into the regulatory framework.

Additionally, many jurisdictions, particularly those outside of Europe, have not updated their laws to address the supply of online gambling, which by its nature in the United States is a multijurisdictional activity. Due to the borderless nature of online gaming and sports betting and foreign exchange trading, a merchant properly licensed in its home jurisdiction may still provide services to consumers in other jurisdictions, knowingly or unknowingly, including in jurisdictions whose regulations are ambiguous or where gaming, sports betting and/or foreign exchange trading are prohibited. Additionally, several Latin American markets, such as Peru and Brazil, have recently regulated online gambling. In such jurisdiction, in order to be able to service locally licensed gambling operators, the payment service provider, such as Paysafe, are required to either obtain a local payment service provider licence (Brazil) or obtain a registration as a linked service provider (Peru). Our costs may increase as we apply for and obtain licenses or registrations, as applicable, in such jurisdictions.

If we provide services, intentionally or unintentionally, to gaming and sports betting and foreign exchange trading companies that do not have proper regulatory authorizations, we could be subject to fines, penalties, reputational harm or other negative consequences. Some of these laws purport to have an extra territorial effect and specifically preclude payment support of any gambling transactions, with powers to request the co-operation of banks and card issuers, or, in some jurisdictions, to criminalize the support they provide. Nevertheless, the legality of online gambling and the provision of services to online gambling merchants and customers is subject to uncertainties arising from differing approaches by legislatures, regulators and enforcement agents, including in relation to determining in which jurisdiction the game or the bet takes place and, therefore, which law applies and where the transaction should be taxed. This uncertainty creates a risk for us that, even in instances where older laws have not been updated to address new technology, courts may interpret older legislation in an unfavorable way and determine our activities to be illegal. This could lead to criminal or civil actions being brought against our customers, merchants, us or any of our directors, or us (or our merchants or customers) being forced to cease doing business in a particular jurisdiction, all or any of which may, individually or collectively, materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition and damage our reputation.

We rely on the continued supply of our services to merchants within the online gambling industry. Digital Wallets (which primarily provides services to the online gambling industry) represents approximately 47% of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025. Changes in the regulation of online gambling in the markets where we operate may materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition if such merchants are subject to increased taxes, compliance costs, levies and license fees or are forced to cease operating in a jurisdiction as a result of prohibitive legislation, which may result in reduced demand for our services within the online gambling industry.

We are subject to a wide variety of laws, regulations, licensing schemes and industry standards in the countries and localities in which we operate. These laws, regulations, and standards govern numerous areas that are important to our business, including, but not limited to, online gambling, consumer protection, governance, information security, anti-money laundering, fraud, safeguarding of client funds, strong customer authentication, operational resilience, outsourcing, regulatory reporting, ESG, securities, labor and employment, unclaimed property laws, competition, privacy and data protection, biometric data processing and marketing and communications practices. Such laws, regulations, and standards are subject to changes and evolving interpretations and application, including by means of legislative changes, new guidance, administrative changes and/or executive orders, and it can be difficult to predict how they may be applied to our business and the way we conduct our operations, particularly as we introduce new products and services and expand into new jurisdictions. Many countries, including Ireland, UK and Brazil, are introducing new laws and regulations related to crypto services. We are subject to the Accessibility Directive in the EU, which requires that products and services can be used by customers with different needs. We are also subject to compliance with UK, Irish, U.S. and other international laws prohibiting corrupt payments to government officials, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act, the Irish Criminal Justice (Corruption Offences) Act 2018 and other local anticorruption laws. Any perceived or actual breach of laws, regulations, and standards could result in investigations, regulatory inquiries, loss of licensure, litigation, fines, injunctions, negative customer sentiment, impairment of our existing or planned products and services, or otherwise materially and adversely impact our business. In addition, regulatory scrutiny in one jurisdiction can lead to increased scrutiny from regulators and legislators in other jurisdictions that may harm our reputation, brand and third-party relationships and have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial performance and future prospects.

We are also subject to oversight by various governmental agencies and authorities in the countries and localities in which we operate. In light of the current conditions in the global financial markets and economy, lawmakers and regulators have increased their focus on

the regulation of the financial services industry. In addition to fines, penalties for failing to comply with applicable rules and regulations could include significant criminal and civil lawsuits, forfeiture of significant assets, increased licensure requirements, loss of licensure or other enforcement actions. Any perceived or actual breach of compliance by us with respect to applicable laws, rules and regulations could have a significant impact on our reputation as a trusted brand and could cause us to lose existing customers, prevent us from obtaining new customers, require us to expend significant funds to remedy problems caused by breaches and to avert further breaches and expose us to legal risk and potential liability.

In the future, we may also be required to make changes to our business practices or compliance programs as a result of regulatory scrutiny. For example, we are subject to supervisory inspections on a range of topics which have recently included financial crime and fraud, consumer duty, governance and outsourcing, and must implement any changes required by a regulator if findings are made.

Additionally, actual or perceived environmental, social, governance and other sustainability (ESG) matters and our response to these matters could harm our business. Increasing governmental and societal attention to ESG matters, including expanding mandatory and voluntary reporting, diligence, and disclosure on topics such as climate change, human capital, labor and risk oversight, could expand the nature, scope, and complexity of matters that we are required to control, assess and report. For example, the E.U., U.S. and the U.K. have introduced ESG reporting requirements, with some requirements already in place. These factors may alter the environment in which we do business and may increase the ongoing costs of compliance and adversely impact our results of operations and cash flows. If we are unable to adequately address such ESG matters or we or our borrowers fail to comply with all laws, regulations, policies and related interpretations, it could negatively impact our reputation and our business results.

Further, our business may be constrained by current and future laws and regulations governing the development, use and deployment of artificial intelligence (including machine learning) technologies. These laws and regulations are continuously and rapidly evolving, and there is no single global regulatory framework, creating further uncertainties regarding compliance with such laws and regulations. As a result, our ability to leverage artificial intelligence could be restricted by burdensome and costly legal requirements.

We are subject to financial services regulatory risks.

Certain of our subsidiaries in the UK are authorized by the FCA to perform the regulated activity of issuing e-money and the provision of payment services as well as to provide account information services and payment initiation services to support our *Rapid Transfer* service. We have the appropriate licenses and permissions to act as an e-money issuer in the UK and are registered as a Virtual Asset Service Provider for the provision of crypto-related services. Two of our entities in Ireland are authorized by the CBI to act as e-money issuers and to provide payment services (including account information and payment initiation services) and are passporting in other European Economic Area (“EEA”) jurisdictions. One of our Irish subsidiaries is authorized to act as a Crypto Asset Service Provider under the Markets in Crypto-Assets (“MiCA”) Regulation. Both the FCA and the CBI also implement, maintain and enforce a range of rules covering (among other things) the safeguarding of users’ funds and the fair treatment of consumers and other vulnerable customers. If we breach these rules, we could be subject to fines, public censures, customer remediation and redress and ultimately could result in the revocation of our regulatory licenses in the UK and Ireland. Many countries in which Paysafe entities have customers are introducing or planning to introduce new regulatory requirements including requirements for authorisation in respect of the provision of crypto services to customers.

EU laws and regulations are typically subject to different and potentially inconsistent interpretations by the local authorities in EU member states, which can make compliance more costly and operationally difficult to manage. Moreover, countries that are EU members may each have different and potentially inconsistent domestic regulations implementing European Directives, which may further increase compliance costs and operational complexity. EU Member States may interpret the same EU rule in different ways. For example, some local supervisory authorities deem the distribution of products through an independent distribution network as creating an 'establishment' that would render local AML laws applicable including the requirement to appoint a local central contact point. The nature of that appointment can also vary from country to country. Banks, merchants and distributors may take the approach that they will only enter into a relationship with entities subject to local laws and supervision.

Additionally, Skrill USA is registered with the U.S. Department of the Treasury Financial Crimes Enforcement Network (“FinCEN”) as a money services business and is regarded as a money transmission business in the United States. As a money transmitting business, we are subject to numerous regulations in the United States at the federal and state levels, and we have obtained or applied for money transmitter licenses (or applicable similar licenses) in all U.S. states and territories in which we are required to do so. As a result, we are also subject to inspections, examinations, supervision, and regulation by each state in which we are licensed, and are subject to direct supervision by the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (the “CFPB”). The CFPB has authority to interpret, enforce and issue regulations implementing enumerated consumer laws, including certain laws that apply to our business. The Dodd-Frank Act also empowers state attorney generals and other state officials to enforce federal consumer protection laws under specified conditions.

Due to ongoing developments in e-money regulation, we obtain advice from external counsel as required in order to assess any applicable risk and, where necessary, will limit the extent of our operations in a particular jurisdiction or will consider whether to obtain a license

in such jurisdiction. The adoption of new money transmitter or other licensing statutes in the jurisdictions in which we operate, changes in regulators' interpretation of existing money transmitter or other licensing statutes or regulations, or disagreement by a regulatory authority with our interpretation of such statutes or regulations, could require additional registrations or licenses, limit certain of our business activities until they are appropriately licensed, and expose us to financial penalties.

If we were found to be in violation of any current or future regulations, or to have previously been in breach of any regulation, in any countries from which we accept merchants or customers, including as a result of any failure by our employees to apply correctly our anti-money laundering procedures, this could result in a requirement for future compliance, fines, other forms of liability and/or force us to change business practices or to cease operations altogether, and we, our directors, executive officers or employees may also be exposed to a financial liability, civil or criminal liability, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and future prospects.

We are subject to current and proposed regulations addressing both consumer and business privacy and data use, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to a number of laws, rules, directives, and regulations, as well as requirements imposed on us by contracts with clients, relating to the collection, use, retention, storage, destruction, security, processing, transfer, and sharing of personal information about our customers and employees in the countries where we operate. Our business relies on the processing of data in many jurisdictions and the movement of data across national borders. As a result, much of the personal information that we process, especially financial information, is regulated by multiple privacy laws and, in some cases, the privacy laws of multiple jurisdictions. In many cases, these laws apply not only to third-party transactions, but also to transfers of information between or among us, our subsidiaries, and other parties with which we have commercial relationships. These laws and regulations may at times be conflicting, and the requirements to comply with these regulations could result in a negative impact to our business. Additionally, these laws and regulations may change or be interpreted and applied differently over time and from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, and it is possible they will be interpreted and applied in ways that will materially and adversely affect our business.

The use or generation of biometric data as an aid to fraud prevention is becoming increasingly regulated through a patchwork of laws in the EU, across the United States, with a number of state laws now requiring consent to such use, and across the world. The application of privacy laws to new technology, particularly in the area of artificial intelligence and machine learning, is not always clear and can pose additional regulatory risk and material harm to our business operations. Increasingly, we are seeing legal developments in respect of AI and which may not always be compatible with privacy laws.

Regulation of privacy and data protection and information security often requires the monitoring of and changes to our data practices in regard to the collection, use, disclosure, deletion, storage, transfer and/or security of personal information. We have incurred, and may continue to incur, significant expenses to comply with evolving mandatory privacy and security standards and protocols imposed by law, regulation, industry standards, shifting consumer expectations, or contractual obligations. In particular, with laws and regulations, such as the General Data Protection Regulation ("GDPR") in the EU, the GDPR in the UK, the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act ("PIPEDA") in Canada (including its provincial laws), developments in South America, and increasing state and federal laws in the United States, imposing new and relatively burdensome obligations, and with substantial uncertainty over the interpretation and application of these and other laws and regulations, we may face challenges in addressing their requirements and making necessary changes to our policies and practices, and may incur significant costs and expenses in an effort to do so. Additionally, in 2020, the Court of Justice of the E.U. issued a decision that invalidated the European Commission's adequacy decision for the E.U.-U.S. Privacy Shield Framework and placed additional safeguards necessary for transfers of personal data to the U.S., requiring companies and regulators to conduct case-by-case analyses to determine whether foreign protections concerning government access to transferred data meet E.U. standards. Together with our vendors and clients, we have been directly impacted by this decision, and our ability to transfer data outside the E.U. may be further impacted by determinations made by regulators in the E.U. notwithstanding implementation of the new E.U. / U.S. Framework Agreement in 2023. This EC decision provided an 'adequacy' decision permitting safe and trusted EU-USA data flows, but will likely be the subject of a further 'Schrems' challenge.

New requirements or reinterpretations of existing requirements in these areas, or the development of new regulatory schemes related to the digital economy in general, may also increase our costs and could impact the products and services we offer and other aspects of our business, such as fraud monitoring, the development of information-based products and solutions and technology operations. We may not be able to respond quickly or effectively to regulatory, legislative, and other developments, and these changes may in turn impair our ability to offer our existing or planned features, products, and services and/or increase our cost of doing business. Any of these developments could materially and adversely affect our overall business and results of operations. Failure to comply with these laws, regulations and requirements could result in fines, sanctions or other penalties, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, and reputation. Collective or class-action litigations relating to data privacy violations are permitted under the GDPR and are beginning to arise in the EU, and are no longer unique to the United States. We may also be exposed to similar lawsuits in the UK with respect to Brexit.

We must comply with money laundering regulations globally, and any failure to do so could result in severe financial and legal penalties.

We are subject to various anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing laws and regulations around the world that prohibit, among other things, our involvement in transferring the proceeds resulting from criminal activities. We are subject to anti-money laundering regulations in the UK, Ireland, Switzerland, the United States, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, and in any other jurisdiction where we are established and performing activities that would require that we apply anti-money laundering regulations. Regulators include OFAC, BIS and FinCEN in the US, FINTRAC in Canada, the FCA and OFSI in the UK and other regulatory and governmental bodies responsible for issuing anti-money laundering, anti-bribery, and global economic sanctions and export control regulations. Facilitating financial transactions over the internet creates a risk of fraud and ensuring customer data security, privacy, and ongoing compliance with applicable regulations requires significant capital expenditure. Applicable money laundering regulations require us to put preventative measures in place and to perform KYC procedures, including conducting customer identification and verification and undertaking ongoing monitoring. In addition, regulations require us to keep records of identity and to train our staff on the requirements of the relevant money laundering regulations. Regulators globally continue to increase their scrutiny of compliance with these obligations, which may require us to further revise or expand our compliance program, including the procedures we use to verify the identity of our customers and to monitor transactions. Regulators regularly re-examine the transaction volume thresholds at which we must obtain and keep applicable records or verify identities of customers and any change in such thresholds could result in greater costs for compliance. Substantial penalties can be imposed against us if we fail to comply with this regulation. If we fail to comply with these laws and regulations, the imposition of a substantial penalty could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we were to violate laws or regulations governing money transmitters or electronic fund transfers, either in the UK, Ireland, Switzerland, the United States, Canada or elsewhere, including as a result of any failure by our employees to correctly apply our KYC procedures, this could result in a requirement for future compliance, fines, other forms of liability and/or force us to change business practices or to cease operations altogether.

Changes in the regulatory environment for digital assets could adversely affect our business.

Consumers can use our digital wallets to buy, sell and withdraw digital assets. Digital assets have experienced price volatility, technological glitches and various law enforcement and regulatory interventions. If we (or our partners that we work with to provide the services) fail to comply with applicable requirements and prohibitions, we could face regulatory or other enforcement actions and potential fines and other consequences including licensing restrictions, censure or a significant impact on our revenues derived from such activity and increased future compliance costs. For example, the EU has introduced new authorization and regulatory requirements for providing crypto related services and for issuing and offering of certain types of crypto assets in the EU. Our Irish entity has been authorized as a Crypto Asset Service Provider under the new MiCA Regulation, which introduces new requirements we must adhere to as a custodian of our customers' crypto assets in the EU. As a result, we may be held liable to our customers in the EU for crypto losses, up to the market value of the crypto asset. The market value of crypto assets held on behalf of customers in the EU is \$50,738 at December 31, 2025. Additionally, even in countries where cryptocurrencies are permitted, businesses associated with cryptocurrencies have had and may continue to have their existing accounts with banks and financial institutions closed or services discontinued, and offering cryptocurrency services may cause difficulties in obtaining or maintaining our relationships with sponsor banks and payment card networks. Furthermore, the prices of cryptocurrencies are routinely highly volatile and subject to exchange rate risks as well as the risk that regulatory or other developments may adversely affect their value and their attractiveness to consumers for investment or speculation leading to reduced use of these services and thereby reducing our ability to earn revenue from such activity. Changes in the regulatory environment for cryptocurrency could impact our business and our future business arrangements, thereby damaging our reputation, operations and financial position and lead to increased costs to retain current revenues, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Limitations imposed by Regulatory Authorities on the right to own our securities may result in sanctions being imposed on our regulated subsidiaries and an acquirer of such securities in the event of noncompliance by such acquirer, and may reduce the value of our shares.

Several of the Company's indirect subsidiaries are subject to regulatory supervision, including the requirement to obtain prior consent from the relevant regulator when a person holds, acquires or increases a qualifying holding in those entities. See "Item 4.B. Business Overview—Licensing and Regulation" of this Report. On the basis of these regulations, acquisition of our shares above certain thresholds require prior approval of the FCA and CBI. Noncompliance with those requirements constitutes a criminal offense that may lead to criminal prosecution, as well a violation of applicable laws governing the payment services and electronic money industry in the relevant jurisdictions, which may lead to injunctions, penalties and sanctions against the Company's regulated subsidiaries as well as the person seeking to hold, acquire or increase the qualifying holding (including, but not limited to, substantial fines, public censure and prison sentences), may subject the relevant transactions to cancellation or forced sale, and may result in increased regulatory compliance

requirements or other potential regulatory restrictions on our business (including in respect of matters such as corporate governance, restructurings, mergers and acquisitions, financings and distributions), enforced suspension of operations, cancellation of corporate resolutions made on the basis of such qualifying holding, restitution to customers, removal of board members, suspension of voting rights and variation, cancellation or withdrawal of licenses and authorizations. If any of this were to occur, it could damage our reputation, limit our growth and materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, the uncertainty and inconvenience created by those regulatory requirements may discourage potential investors from acquiring our shares, which may in turn reduce the value of the shares.

Our use of open source software could compromise our ability to offer our products or services and subject us to possible litigation.

We use open source software in connection with our products and services. As a result, we could be subject to suits by parties claiming ownership of what we believe to be open source software or claiming noncompliance with open source licensing terms. While the use of open source software may reduce development costs and speed up the development process, it may also present certain risks that may be greater than those associated with the use of third-party commercial software. For example, open source software is generally provided without any warranties or other contractual protections regarding infringement or the quality of the code, including the existence of security vulnerabilities. Despite our efforts to monitor our use of open source software and compliance with applicable license terms (through using monitoring software to assess vulnerability and licensing implication), we cannot guarantee we comply with all terms of open source licenses applicable to us, and we could be required by the terms of applicable open source software licenses to publicly disclose all or part of the proprietary source code to our software and/or make available any derivative works of the open source code on unfavorable terms or at no cost. The terms of some open source licenses are ambiguous, and third parties may claim that we have violated terms of open source licenses even if we believe we comply. Any actual or claimed requirement to disclose our proprietary source code or pay damages for breach of contract could harm our business and could help third parties, including our competitors, develop products and services that are similar to or better than ours. Any of the foregoing could be harmful to our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in tax law, changes in our effective tax rate or exposure to additional tax liabilities could affect our profitability and financial condition.

We carry out our business operations through entities in multiple foreign jurisdictions. As such, we are required to file corporate income tax returns that are subject to foreign tax laws. The foreign tax liabilities are determined, in part, by the amount of operating profit generated in these different taxing jurisdictions. Our effective tax rate, earnings and operating cash flows could be adversely affected by changes in the mix of operating profits generated in countries with higher statutory tax rates as well as by the positioning of our cash balances globally. If statutory tax rates or tax bases were to increase or if changes in tax laws, regulations or interpretations were made that impact us directly, our effective tax rate, earnings and operating cash flows could be adversely impacted.

Any such adverse changes in the applicability of tax to us could increase the levels of taxation payable by us which would have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. In addition to the possibility of a substantial tax burden being imposed on us, the risk that we may become subject to an increased level of taxation may result in us needing to change our corporate or operational structure, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. Additionally, the tax authorities of the jurisdictions in which we operate may challenge our methodologies for valuing developed technology or intercompany arrangements.

In 2022, the European Union (EU) Member States formally adopted the EU's Pillar Two Directive, which generally provides for a minimum effective tax rate of 15%, as established by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development Pillar Two Framework that was supported by over 130 countries worldwide. The EU effective dates are January 1, 2024, and January 1, 2025, for different aspects of the directive. A significant number of countries are also implementing similar legislation. Our global effective tax rate could be impacted by these legislations, or any resulting local country legislation enacted in response to any potential global minimum tax rates.

Additionally, tax authorities at the international, federal, state, and local levels are currently reviewing the appropriate tax treatment of companies engaged in internet commerce and financial technology. These developing changes could affect our financial position and results of operations. In particular, due to the global nature of the internet, it is possible that tax authorities at the international, federal, state, and local levels may attempt to regulate our transactions or levy new or revised sales & use taxes, VAT, digital services taxes, income taxes, or other taxes relating to our activities in the internet commerce and financial technology space. New or revised taxes, in particular, sales & use taxes, VAT, and similar taxes, including digital service taxes, would likely increase the cost of doing business. New taxes could also create significant increases in internal costs necessary to capture data and collect and remit taxes. Any of these events could have an adverse effect on our business and the results of operations.

Furthermore, any changes in other jurisdictions to the political and social perception of running a business out of a tax-friendly jurisdiction or any action by HMRC or any other tax authority to investigate our tax arrangements could result in adverse publicity and

reputational damage for us, which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects. If tax authorities are successful in challenging our tax arrangements, we may be liable for additional tax and penalties and interest related thereto, which may have a significant impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We may be affected by Sections 1471-74 of the Code (“FATCA”) and other cross border automatic exchange of information provisions.

In light of FATCA, certain non-U.S. financial institutions (“foreign financial institutions” or “FFIs”) are required to register with the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) to obtain a Global Intermediary Identification Number (“GIIN”) and comply with the terms of FATCA, including any applicable intergovernmental agreement (“IGA”) and any local laws implementing such agreement or FATCA. Based on our current operations and business activities, including our Digital Wallet business, we have registered certain of our subsidiaries, and may be required to register additional subsidiaries, as FFIs and will therefore be required to register with the IRS to obtain a GIIN, and required to comply with the terms of any applicable IGA. Failure to comply with FATCA (including as the same may be implemented under the terms of any applicable IGA) could subject certain payments of U.S. source fixed, determinable, annual, or periodical income made to us to 30% FATCA withholding tax. Further, our FFI subsidiaries would need to perform diligence on their existing and new customers, provided that their account balances reached certain thresholds, including obtaining self-certifications regarding the account holder’s citizenship or tax residence in the United States. They would then be required to report certain information about their U.S. account holders to either the IRS or their local tax authorities (which will in turn provide such information to the IRS). This reporting requirement could potentially dissuade customers from doing business with us. New reporting requirements have been introduced in the UK and EU in respect of electronic money and crypto transactions.

We are regularly subject to litigation, regulatory inspections and government inquiries.

We may be and in some cases have been subject to claims, lawsuits (including class action lawsuits), government or regulatory investigations, subpoenas, inquiries or audits, and other adverse legal proceedings involving areas such as intellectual property, consumer protection, privacy, data protection, biometric data processing, artificial intelligence, gambling, labor and employment, immigration, competition, accessibility, securities, tax, marketing and communications practices, commercial disputes, anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, counter-terrorist financing, sanctions and other matters. See “Item 4.B. Business Overview—Legal Proceedings.”

The number and significance of disputes and inquiries may increase as our business expands in scale, scope and geographic reach, and our products and services increase in scale and complexity. In addition, the laws, rules and regulations affecting our business, including those pertaining to internet and mobile commerce, data protection, payments services, and credit, are subject to evolving interpretation by the courts and governmental authorities, and the resulting uncertainty in the scope and application of these laws, rules, and regulations increases the risk that we will be subject to private claims and governmental actions alleging liability on our part. Further, our focus on specialized industry verticals exposes us to a higher risk of losses resulting from investigations, regulatory inspections and litigation.

The scope, outcome, and impact of any claims, lawsuits, government investigations, disputes, and other legal proceedings to which we are subject cannot be predicted with certainty. Regardless of the outcome, such matters can have an adverse impact, which may be material, to our business, financial condition and results of operations because of legal costs, diversion of management resources, reputational damage, and other factors. Determining reserves for our pending litigation and regulatory proceedings is a complex, fact-intensive process that involves a high degree of discretionary judgment. Resolving one or more of such legal and regulatory proceedings or other matters could potentially require us to make substantial payments to satisfy judgments, fines, or penalties or to settle claims or proceedings, any of which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. These proceedings could also result in reputational harm, criminal sanctions, consent decrees, or orders that prevent us from offering certain products or services, cause us to withdraw from certain markets or terminate certain relationships, require us to change our business practices in costly ways, or develop non-infringing or otherwise altered products or technologies. Any of these consequences could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and future prospects.

Risks Related to Paysafe’s Indebtedness

Our substantial leverage could adversely affect our financial condition, our ability to raise additional capital to fund our operations, our ability to operate our business, our ability to engage in acquisitions, our ability to react to changes in the economy or our industry or our ability to pay our debts, and could divert our cash flow from operations to debt payments.

We are highly leveraged. As of December 31, 2025, the total principal amount of our debt was approximately \$2.6 billion. Subject to the limits contained in the credit agreements that govern our credit facilities, we may be able to incur substantial additional debt from time to time to finance working capital, capital expenditures, investments or acquisitions, or for other purposes. If we do so, the risks

related to our high level of debt could increase. Specifically, our high level of debt could have important consequences, including the following:

- making it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our debt;
- limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions or other general corporate requirements;
- requiring a substantial portion of our cash flows to be dedicated to debt service payments instead of other purposes, thereby reducing the amount of cash flows available for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions and other general corporate purposes;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;
- exposing us to the risk of increased interest rates as certain of our borrowings are at variable rates of interest;
- limiting our flexibility in planning for and reacting to changes in the industry in which we compete;
- placing us at a disadvantage compared to other, less leveraged competitors; and
- increasing our cost of borrowing.

We are a holding company, and our consolidated assets are owned by, and our business is conducted through, our subsidiaries. Revenue from these subsidiaries is our primary source of funds for debt payments and operating expenses. Our credit agreements contain covenants that restrict our subsidiaries from making distributions, subject to certain baskets and exceptions, which may impair our ability to meet our debt service obligations or otherwise fund our operations. Moreover, there may be restrictions on payments by subsidiaries to their parent companies under applicable laws, including laws that require companies to maintain minimum amounts of capital and to make payments to shareholders only from profits. As a result, although a subsidiary of ours may have cash, we may not be able to obtain that cash to satisfy our obligation to service our outstanding debt or fund our operations.

Despite our current level of indebtedness, we may be able to incur substantially more debt and enter into other transactions which could further exacerbate the risks to our financial condition described above.

We may be able to incur significant additional indebtedness in the future. Although certain of the agreements governing our existing indebtedness contain restrictions on the incurrence of additional indebtedness and entering into certain types of other transactions, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions. Additional indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. These restrictions also do not prevent us from incurring obligations, such as trade payables, that do not constitute indebtedness as defined under our debt instruments. To the extent new debt is added to our current debt levels, the substantial leverage risks described in the immediately preceding risk factor would increase. See “Description of Certain Indebtedness”.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our indebtedness service obligations to increase significantly.

Interest rates may increase in the future. As a result, interest rates on our variable rate credit facilities could be higher or lower than current levels. As of December 31, 2025, the Company held approximately \$1.8 billion of outstanding debt at variable interest rates. If interest rates were to increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase even where the amount borrowed remained the same, and our net income and cash flows, including cash available for servicing our indebtedness, would correspondingly decrease.

Our debt agreements impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us and our subsidiaries, which could prevent us from capitalizing on business opportunities.

The agreements that govern our credit facilities impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions limit the ability of certain of our subsidiaries to, among other things:

- incur additional indebtedness and make guarantees;
- create liens on assets;
- engage in mergers or consolidations or make fundamental changes;
- sell assets;
- pay dividends and distributions or repurchase share capital;
- make investments, loans and advances, including acquisitions;

- engage in certain transactions with affiliates;
- enter into certain burdensome agreements;
- make changes in the nature of their business; and
- make prepayments of junior debt.

As a result of these restrictions, we are limited as to how we conduct our business and we may be unable to raise additional debt or equity financing to compete effectively or to take advantage of new business opportunities. The terms of any future indebtedness we may incur could include similar or more restrictive covenants. We cannot assure you that we will be able to maintain compliance with these covenants in the future and, if we fail to do so, that we will be able to obtain waivers from the lenders or amend the covenants.

Our failure to comply with the restrictive covenants described above as well as other terms of our other indebtedness or the terms of any future indebtedness from time to time could result in an event of default, which, if not cured or waived, could result in our being required to repay these borrowings before their due date. If we are forced to refinance these borrowings on less favorable terms or are unable to refinance these borrowings, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

If there were an event of default under any of the agreements relating to our outstanding indebtedness, the holders of the defaulted debt could cause all amounts outstanding with respect to that debt to be due and payable immediately. We cannot assure you that our assets or cash flows would be sufficient to fully repay borrowings under our outstanding debt instruments if accelerated upon an event of default. Further, if we are unable to repay, refinance or restructure our indebtedness under our secured debt, the holders of such debt could proceed against the collateral securing that indebtedness. In addition, any event of default or declaration of acceleration under one debt instrument could also result in an event of default under one or more of our other debt instruments.

Our business may be adversely impacted by changes in currency exchange rates.

As we operate across multiple jurisdictions and currencies, changes in currency exchange rates could lead to adverse impacts on our financial assets and liabilities, and in particular on our external debt and intercompany transactions. A deterioration in reported earnings as a result of currency exchange rate fluctuations could lead to a covenant breach and result in an event of default in our agreements relating to our outstanding indebtedness which, if not cured or waived, could result in our being required to repay these borrowings before their due date. If we are forced to refinance these borrowings on less favorable terms or are unable to refinance these borrowings, our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Upon a change of control, all of our outstanding debt under our credit facilities would become immediately due and payable.

Upon a change of control, as defined under our 2021 Senior Facilities Agreement, all of our outstanding debt under the Senior Facilities Agreement would be immediately due and payable. A person or group of persons acting in concert (other than with the CVC Investors and the Blackstone Investors and any person directly or indirectly controlled by any of them) acquiring (directly or indirectly) more than 50% of the Company Common Shares would constitute a change of control under our credit agreements. In order to obtain sufficient funds to repay our debt if a change of control occurs, we expect that we would have to refinance our debt. We cannot assure you that we would be able to refinance our debt on reasonable terms, if at all. Our failure to repay all outstanding debt which becomes due and payable due to a change of control would trigger an event of default under the applicable credit agreement and may be an event of default under one or more of our other agreements. Moreover, such an event of default under one credit facility may cause the acceleration of our other debt under our other credit facilities. Our future debt also may contain restrictions on repayment requirements with respect to specified events or transactions that constitute a change of control under our debt agreements. Such restrictions could discourage, delay or prevent a transaction involving a change in control of the Company, including actions that our shareholders may deem advantageous, or negatively affect the trading price of the Company Common Shares.

Our inability to generate sufficient cash flow could affect our ability to execute our strategic plans.

Organic growth opportunities are an important element of our strategy. See “Item 4.B. Business Overview—Our Growth Strategies.” We may not generate sufficient cash flow to finance such growth plans. Consequently, the execution of our growth strategy may require access to external sources of capital, which may not be available to us on acceptable terms, or at all. Limitations on our access to capital, including on our ability to issue additional debt or equity, could result from events or causes beyond our control, and could include decreases in our creditworthiness or profitability, significant increases in interest rates, increases in the risk premium generally required by investors, decreases in the availability of credit or the tightening of terms required by lenders. Any limitations on our ability to secure external capital, continue our existing finance arrangements or refinance existing financing obligations could limit our liquidity, financial flexibility or cash flow and affect our ability to execute our strategic plans, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our consolidated financial statements include significant intangible assets which could be impaired.

We carry significant intangible assets on our statements of financial position. As of December 31, 2025, we had \$0.9 billion of intangible assets and \$2.1 billion in goodwill. Pursuant to current accounting rules, we are required to assess goodwill for impairment at least annually or more frequently if impairment indicators are present. Impairment indicators include, but are not limited to, significant under-performance relative to historical or projected future operating results, a significant decline in share price or market capitalization and negative industry or economic trends. If such events were to occur, the carrying amount of our goodwill may no longer be recoverable and we may be required to record an impairment charge.

Continued sustained declines in our share price or reduced forecast would require us to perform goodwill impairment tests in subsequent periods. If there is a continued and sustained decline in our share price or significant reduction in the fair value of debt, this could result in a material goodwill impairment in future periods. Further, should the impact of macro-economic conditions, or other factors, be more severe or of longer duration than assumed in the forecasted cash flows, the goodwill may be at risk of impairment.

Risks Related to the U.S. Federal Income Tax Treatment

The IRS may not agree that Paysafe (i) should be treated as a non-U.S. corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and (ii) should not be treated as a “surrogate foreign corporation” for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Under current U.S. federal income tax law, a corporation generally will be considered to be a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes only if it is created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or of any State. Accordingly, under generally applicable U.S. federal income tax rules, we were not created or organized in the United States or under the law of the United States or of any State but instead we are a Bermuda incorporated entity, which would generally be classified as a non-U.S. corporation. If it were determined that we should be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would be liable for U.S. federal income tax on its income just like any other U.S. corporation and certain distributions made by us to non-U.S. holders of our securities would be subject to U.S. withholding tax. In addition, even if we were not treated as a U.S. corporation, we may be subject to unfavorable treatment as a “surrogate foreign corporation” in the event that ownership attributable to former FTAC Stockholders exceeds a threshold amount. If it were determined that we should be treated as a surrogate foreign corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, any dividends would not qualify for “qualified dividend income” treatment, and our U.S. affiliates could be subject to increased taxation.

While we believe we should not be treated as a U.S. corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes or otherwise be subject to unfavorable treatment as a surrogate foreign corporation, no IRS ruling has been requested or will be obtained. Furthermore, the interpretation of Treasury regulations relating to the required ownership of Paysafe is subject to uncertainty and there is limited guidance regarding their application. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS will not take a contrary position to those described above or that a court will not agree with a contrary position of the IRS in the event of litigation.

Risks Related to Paysafe’s Common Shares and Corporate Structure

We rely on our operating subsidiaries to provide us with funds necessary to meet our financial obligations and our ability to pay dividends may be constrained.

We operate through a holding structure. We are a holding company with no material, direct business operations. Our only assets are direct and indirect equity interests in our operating subsidiaries. As a result, we are dependent on loans, dividends and other payments from these subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations, including any payment of dividends. The ability of our subsidiaries to make such distributions and other payments depend on their earnings and may be subject to contractual or statutory limitations, such as limitations imposed by our financing facilities to which our subsidiaries are borrowers or guarantors or the legal requirement of having distributable profits or distributable reserves. For additional information, see “Item 8.A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information” of this Report. As an equity investor in our subsidiaries, our right to receive assets upon a subsidiary’s liquidation or reorganization will be structurally subordinated to the claims of such subsidiary’s creditors. To the extent we are recognized as a creditor of a subsidiary, our claims may still be subordinated to any security interest in or other lien on such subsidiary’s assets and to any of its debt or other obligations that are senior to our claims.

The actual payment of any future dividends on the Company Common Shares and the amounts thereof depend on a number of factors, including, inter alia, the amount of distributable profits and reserves, including capital contribution reserves (which can be reduced by losses in a current year or carried forward from previous years), our capital expenditure and investment plans, revenue, profits, financial condition, our level of profitability, leverage ratio (as such term is defined under our credit agreements), applicable restrictions on the payment of dividends under applicable laws, compliance with credit covenants, general economic and market conditions, future prospects and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. There can be no assurance that the above mentioned factors will facilitate or allow adherence to our dividend policy. Our ability to pay dividends may be impaired if any of the risks described in this section “Risk Factors” were to occur. As a result, our ability to pay dividends in the future may be limited and our dividend policy may change. Our board of directors will revisit the Company’s dividend policy from time to time.

Our Principal Shareholders control 54.4% of our Company and their interests may conflict with ours or yours in the future.

Our Principal Shareholders beneficially own approximately 54.4% of our Company Common Shares. Moreover, under the Company Bye-laws and the Shareholders Agreement with our Principal Shareholders, for so long as our Principal Shareholders retain significant ownership of us, we will agree to nominate to our board individuals designated by such shareholders. Our Principal Shareholders own common shares representing a majority of the total voting power of our issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings, for so long as each such shareholder continues to own a significant percentage of our Company Common Shares, such shareholder will still be able to significantly influence the composition of our board of directors and the approval of actions requiring shareholder approval through their voting power. Accordingly, for such period of time, our Principal Shareholders will have significant influence with respect to our management, business plans and policies, including the appointment and removal of our officers. In particular, for so long as our Principal Shareholders continue to own a significant percentage of our Company Common Shares, such shareholder will be able to cause or prevent a change of control of our company or a change in the composition of our board of directors and could preclude any unsolicited acquisition of our company. The concentration of ownership could deprive you of an opportunity to receive a premium for your Company Common Shares as part of a sale of our company and ultimately might affect the market price of our Company Common Shares. On November 24, 2025, we entered into privately negotiated agreements with Cannae and Fidelity National Financial, Inc. to repurchase approximately 4 million of our common shares. As a result of this transaction, Cannae does not own any of our common shares and is no longer a party to the Shareholders Agreement.

We are a “controlled company” under applicable listing standards, and, as a result, shareholders may not have the same protections afforded to shareholders of companies that are not controlled companies.

As a result of the ownership among the parties to our shareholders agreement, the Principal Shareholders collectively control a majority of the voting power of our outstanding common shares. Accordingly, we qualify as a “controlled company” under the corporate governance standards of the NYSE. As a controlled company, we are permitted to rely on exemptions from certain corporate governance requirements, including requirements that a majority of our board of directors be independent and that our compensation and nominating and corporate governance committees be composed entirely of independent directors.

As a foreign private issuer we are exempt from a number of rules under U.S. securities laws and are permitted to file less information with the SEC than a U.S. company.

We report under the Exchange Act as a non-U.S. company with foreign private issuer status. Under Rule 405 of the Securities Act, the determination of foreign private issuer status is made annually on the last business day of an issuer’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter and, accordingly, the next determination will be made with respect to us on June 30, 2026.

As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to all of the disclosure requirements applicable to public companies organized within the United States. For example, we are exempt from certain rules under the Exchange Act that regulate disclosure obligations and procedural requirements related to the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations applicable to a security registered under the Exchange Act, including the U.S. proxy rules under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. In addition, our officers and directors are exempt from the “short-swing” profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and related rules with respect to their purchases and sales of our securities. Moreover, while we expect to submit quarterly interim consolidated financial data to the SEC under cover of the SEC’s Form 6-K, we will not be required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. public companies and will not be required to file quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K under the Exchange Act. Accordingly, there may be less publicly available information concerning our business than there would be if we were a U.S. public company. Additionally, certain accommodations in the NYSE corporate governance standards allow foreign private issuers, such as us, to follow “home country” corporate governance practices in lieu of the otherwise applicable corporate governance standards. The Company Bye-laws do not require shareholder approval for the issuance of authorized but unissued shares, in various situations, as described in “Item 16G. Corporate Governance. We are also not required to have a majority of independent directors. To this extent, our practice varies from the requirements of the corporate governance standards of NYSE, which generally requires an issuer to obtain shareholder approval for the issuance of securities in connection with such events and requires a majority of the board to be independent. While we do not currently intend to rely on any other home country accommodations in our corporate governance standards, for so long as we qualify as a foreign private issuer, we may take advantage of them.

The regulatory and compliance costs to us under U.S. securities laws if we are required to comply with the reporting requirements applicable to a U.S. domestic issuer may be significantly higher than the cost we would incur as a foreign private issuer. As a result, we expect that a loss of foreign private issuer status would increase our legal and financial compliance costs and is likely to make some activities highly time consuming and costly. We also expect that if we were required to comply with the rules and regulations applicable

to U.S. domestic issuers, it could make it more difficult and expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance, and we may be required to accept reduced coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain coverage.

There can be no assurance we will be able to comply with the continued listing standards of the NYSE for our securities.

If we fail to continue to meet the listing requirements of the NYSE, the Company Common Shares may be delisted. The Company Warrants were previously delisted effective late November 2025 and will expire in March 30, 2026. If the Company Common Shares are also delisted, Paysafe and its shareholders could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- limited availability of market quotations for its securities;
- potential loss of confidence by investors;
- limited amount of news and analyst coverage for Paysafe; and
- decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

The Company Bye-laws and Shareholders Agreement, as well as Bermuda law, contain provisions that could discourage acquisition bids or merger proposals, which may adversely affect the market price of our Company Common Shares.

The Company Bye-laws and Shareholders Agreement, as well as Bermuda law, contain provisions that may discourage, delay or prevent a merger, amalgamation, acquisition, or other change in control that shareholders may consider favorable, including transactions in which you might otherwise receive a premium for your Company Common Shares. These provisions may also prevent or frustrate attempts by our shareholders to replace or remove our management. Our corporate governance documents include provisions:

- authorizing blank check preference shares, which could be issued without shareholder approval and with voting, liquidation, dividend and other rights superior to our Company Common Shares;
- providing that any action required or permitted to be taken by our shareholders must be taken at a duly called annual or special meeting of such shareholders and may not be taken by any consent in writing by such shareholders; provided that for so long as our Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, at least 30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, any action (except the removal of a director or an auditor) which may be done by resolution of the shareholders in a general meeting may also be done by resolution in writing, signed by the shareholders who at the date of the notice of the resolution in writing represent not less than the minimum number of votes as would be required to pass the resolution if the resolution was voted on at a quorate meeting of the shareholders;
- requiring, to the fullest extent permitted by applicable law, advance notice of shareholder proposals for business to be conducted at meetings of our shareholders and for shareholder-proposed nominations of candidates for election to our board of directors;
- establishing a classified board of directors, so that not all members of our board are elected at one time, with the election of directors requiring only a plurality of votes cast;
- providing that certain actions required or permitted to be taken by our shareholders, including amendments to the Company Bye-laws and certain specified corporate transactions, may be effected only with the approval of our board of directors, in addition to any other vote required by the Company Bye-laws and/or applicable law;
- prohibiting us from engaging in a business combination with a person who acquires at least 10% of our Company Common Shares for a period of three years from the date such person acquired such common shares unless approved by the Company Board and authorized at an annual or special meeting of shareholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of our issued and outstanding voting shares that are not owned by such person, subject to certain exceptions. This provision shall not apply to our Principal Shareholders and any of their respective direct or indirect transferees;
- limiting the filling of vacancies or newly created seats on the Company Board between general meetings to the decision of our board of directors then in office at any time when our Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, less than 30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, subject to the rights granted to one or more series of preference shares then outstanding or the rights granted under the Shareholders Agreement; and
- providing that directors may be removed by shareholders only by resolution with or without cause upon the affirmative vote of a majority of our issued and outstanding voting shares; provided, however, at any time when our Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, less than 30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, directors may only be removed for cause (as determined by the Company Board), and only

upon the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, voting together as a single class.

The existence of the foregoing provisions and anti-takeover measures could limit the price that investors might be willing to pay in the future for common shares. They could also deter potential acquirers of our Company, thereby reducing the likelihood that you could receive a premium for your Company Common Shares in an acquisition.

You may have difficulty enforcing judgments of U.S. courts against us in Bermuda courts.

We are organized as an exempted company pursuant to the laws of Bermuda. In addition, a number of our directors and executive officers are not residents of the United States, and a substantial portion of our assets and their assets are or may be located in jurisdictions outside the United States. As a result, it may be difficult for you to effect service of process within the United States upon those persons or us or to recover against them or us on judgments of U.S. courts, including judgments predicated upon civil liability provisions of the U.S. federal securities laws.

We have been advised that there is no treaty in force between the United States and Bermuda providing for the reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters. As a result, whether a U.S. judgment would be enforceable in Bermuda against us or our directors and officers depends on whether the U.S. court that entered the judgment is recognized by the Bermuda court as having jurisdiction over us or our directors and officers, as determined by reference to Bermuda conflict of law rules. A judgment debt from a U.S. court that is final and for a sum certain based on U.S. federal securities laws will not be automatically enforceable in Bermuda unless the judgment debtor had submitted to the jurisdiction of the U.S. court, and the issue of submission and jurisdiction is a matter of Bermuda (not U.S.) law.

In addition, and irrespective of jurisdictional issues, the Bermuda courts will not enforce a U.S. federal securities law that is either penal or contrary to Bermuda public policy. We have been advised that an action brought pursuant to a public or penal law, the purpose of which is the enforcement of a sanction, power or right at the instance of the state in its sovereign capacity, will not be entertained by a Bermuda court. Certain remedies available under the laws of U.S. jurisdictions, including certain remedies under U.S. federal securities laws, would not be available under Bermuda law or enforceable in a Bermuda court, as they would be contrary to Bermuda public policy. Further, no claim may be brought in Bermuda against us or our directors and officers in the first instance for violation of U.S. federal securities laws because these laws have no extraterritorial jurisdiction under Bermuda law and do not have force of law in Bermuda. A Bermuda court may, however, impose civil liability on us or our directors and officers if the facts alleged in a complaint constitute or give rise to a cause of action under Bermuda law.

Our shareholders may have more difficulty protecting their interests than shareholders of a U.S. corporation.

The rights of shareholders under Bermuda law are not as extensive as the rights of shareholders under legislation or judicial precedent in many U.S. jurisdictions. Class actions and derivative actions are generally not available to shareholders under Bermuda law. However, Bermuda courts ordinarily would be expected to follow English case law precedent, which would permit a shareholder to commence an action in the name of a company to remedy a wrong done to a company where the act complained of is alleged to be beyond the corporate power of a company, is illegal, or would result in the violation of that company's memorandum of association or bye-laws. Furthermore, consideration would be given by a Bermuda court to allow derivative action rights where acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against the minority shareholders or where an act requires the approval of a greater percentage of our shareholders than actually approved it. The winning party in such an action generally would be able to recover a portion of attorneys' fees incurred in connection with such action.

We may issue additional Company Common Shares or other securities without shareholder approval, which would dilute existing ownership interests and may depress the market price of Company Common Shares.

Paysafe may issue additional Company Common Shares or other equity securities of equal or senior rank in the future in connection with, among other things, repayment of outstanding indebtedness or Paysafe's equity incentive plan, without shareholder approval, in a number of circumstances.

Paysafe's issuance of additional Company Common Shares or other equity securities of equal or senior rank would have the following effects:

- existing Paysafe Shareholders' proportionate ownership interest in Paysafe may decrease;
- the amount of cash available per share, including for payment of dividends in the future, may decrease;
- the relative voting strength of each previously outstanding Company Common Shares may be diminished; and
- the market price of Company Common Shares may decline.

Future sales of the Company Common Shares issued to the Existing Paysafe Shareholders and other significant shareholders may cause the market price of Company Common Shares to drop significantly, even if Paysafe's business is doing well.

Under the Merger Agreement, the Existing Paysafe Shareholders received, among other things, a significant amount of Company Common Shares. Subject to the Shareholders Agreement, the Existing Paysafe Shareholders and certain other shareholders party to the Shareholders Agreement may sell Company's securities pursuant to Rule 144 under the Securities Act, if available.

Upon satisfaction of the requirements of Rule 144 under the Securities Act, the Existing Paysafe Shareholders and certain other significant shareholders may sell large amounts of the Company's securities in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, which could have the effect of increasing the volatility in Paysafe's share price or putting significant downward pressure on the price of the Company Common Shares.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

A. History and Development of the Company

Paysafe Limited was incorporated under the laws of Bermuda on November 23, 2020 for the purpose of effectuating the Transaction described herein and became the parent company of the combined business following the consummation of the Transaction, which was consummated on March 30, 2021. On December 7, 2020, Foley Trasimene Acquisition Corp. II, a Delaware corporation ("FTAC"), Paysafe Limited, an exempted limited company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda ("Paysafe Limited"), Merger Sub Inc., a Delaware corporation and direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Paysafe Limited ("Merger Sub"), Paysafe Bermuda Holding LLC, a Bermuda exempted limited liability company (the "LLC"), Pi Jersey Holdco 1.5 Limited, a private limited company incorporated under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands (the "Accounting Predecessor"), and Paysafe Group Holdings Limited, a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales ("PGHL"), entered into the Agreement and Plan of Merger (the "Merger Agreement"). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, among other things, (i) Merger Sub would merge with and into FTAC, with FTAC being the surviving corporation in the merger and an indirect subsidiary of Paysafe Limited ("Merger") and each outstanding publicly traded share of FTAC Class A Common Stock and FTAC Class B Common Stock (other than certain excluded shares) would convert into the right to receive one common share, par value \$0.001 per share (prior to "Reverse Stock Split" described below) of Paysafe Limited ("Company Common Shares"), (ii) PGHL would transfer and contribute the Accounting Predecessor to the Company in exchange for Company Common Shares and cash and (iii) each of FTAC's publicly traded warrants that are outstanding immediately prior to the Effective Time of the Merger would, pursuant to and in accordance with the warrant agreement covering such warrants, automatically and irrevocably be modified to provide that such warrant will no longer entitle the holder thereof to purchase the amount of share(s) of FTAC common stock set forth therein and in substitution thereof such warrant will entitle the holder thereof to acquire the same number of Company Common Shares per warrant on the same terms. The Transaction, as defined herein, was consummated on March 30, 2021, and on March 31, 2021 Paysafe Limited's common shares and warrants began trading on the NYSE under the symbols "PSFE" and "PSFE.WS," respectively.

See "Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" for a discussion of Paysafe's principal capital expenditures and divestitures for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025. There are no material capital expenditures or divestitures currently in progress as of the date of this Report.

The mailing address of Paysafe Limited's registered office is c/o M Q Services Ltd., Victoria Place, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM10, Bermuda. The principal executive office is located at 2 Gresham Street London, United Kingdom EC2V 7AD and its telephone number is +44 (0) 207 608 8460. The Company's principal website address is www.paysafe.com. We do not incorporate the information contained on, or accessible through, the Company's websites into this Report, and you should not consider it as a part of this Report. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. The SEC's website is <https://www.sec.gov>.

B. Business Overview

Overview

Paysafe is one of the leading global payments platforms powering the experience economy, processing \$167 billion in volume in 2025 and \$152 billion in 2024, and generating \$1.7 billion in revenue in both 2025 and 2024. We help businesses and consumers move money confidently by delivering payments that are easier, faster and safer across digital and physical experiences. Digital and physical worlds are converging around experience driven commerce, creating a new generation of entertainment that increases consumer demand for frictionless, curated, and personalized interactions. Our integrated platform supports a broad range of payment capabilities, underpinned by focused risk management, strong regulatory expertise and deep industry knowledge. This combination enables us to serve 18 million active users in more than 120 countries and approximately 200,000 SMBs, supporting secure and

friction-less commerce across online, mobile, in-app and in-store environments. Paysafe plays a critical role in some of the world's most complex and demanding commerce ecosystems, with a strong presence across large entertainment-led verticals including iGaming, travel, streaming and video gaming, retail and hospitality, and digital assets. Our experience in these environments has shaped a platform designed to perform reliably at scale, where trust, compliance and resilience matter most. We operate through two business segments; Digital Wallets which represented approximately \$815 million, or 47%, of our revenue and Merchant Solutions which represented approximately \$905 million, or 53%, of our revenue for the year ended December 31, 2025. As the experience economy accelerates, a growing share of global commerce is moving into environments where payments are more complex, more regulated and more demanding. Many legacy payment systems lack the flexibility, scale, security, and resilience expected by modern global commerce today. Paysafe is designed for this reality, helping businesses handle complexity with confidence and deliver payment experiences that are easier, faster and safer.

To address this opportunity within the experience economy, Paysafe has developed a suite of innovative, proprietary payment capabilities designed to support both Business-to-Business (B2B) and Business-to-Consumer (B2C) relationships. Our platform is built to handle complexity at scale, reducing friction, strengthening trust and enabling payments that are faster, safer and more seamless across digital and physical experiences. In doing so, we help businesses perform more effectively and support consumers with simpler, more reliable ways to pay and get paid.

Our solutions go beyond traditional card-based payments by combining breadth, flexibility and performance. By providing the advanced capabilities of digital wallets, alternative payment methods ("APMs") and digital currency transactions, we thrive to enable businesses to grow, engage active users and operate reliably in demanding, highly regulated environments.

Key components of our platform include:

- *A Global Stored-Value Digital Wallet Solution*—that enables users to upload, store, withdraw, pay and send funds through a branded or embedded virtual account. This solution supports transactions in over 10 languages and over 40 currencies and is integrated with hundreds of APMs from around the world.
- *An eCash Network*— that allows users to convert cash at over a million locations across over 60 countries into a proprietary digital currency. This currency can be accessed via a mobile app, a virtual account or a user code and used for online gaming, video games, mobile commerce, or in-app purchases;
- *An Independent Merchant Acquiring Solution*— that enables businesses to support eCommerce, software-integrated commerce and in-store transactions more effectively. Using a single Application Programming Interface ("API"), proprietary gateway, data tokenization, risk management and fraud tools and approximately 210 Integrated Software Vendor ("ISV") integrations, merchants can process credit card, debit card and APM transactions seamlessly across channels.

We believe that Paysafe's competitive advantage is rooted in the way we bring together global scale, industry expertise and a high-performance platform. This advantage is built on three core strengths:

- Our global digital commerce solutions capabilities, which enable businesses and consumers to participate confidently in complex, fast-moving payment environments across digital and physical channels;
- 30 years of global industry experience and a culture focused on solving complexity, which allows us to go beyond traditional payments and address the operational, regulatory and risk challenges that define modern digital commerce; and
- A unified global platform of capabilities, including:
 - o A proprietary, cloud-based technology platform, with modular, next-generation capabilities delivered through a micro-services architecture. This provides us with a highly scalable, integrated, single point of access to our products and services and facilitates the customization and delivery of market-specific payment solutions that meet the requirements and purchasing preferences of local markets;
 - o Highly sophisticated global risk management and compliance operations. In order to successfully serve our markets, we run highly sophisticated risk management and regulatory compliance operations with global capabilities. Our risk management processes include stringent operating policies, multi-layered customer onboarding procedures and best-in-class transaction monitoring capabilities. We have over 280 professionals in our compliance and risk teams and have significant expertise in managing risk and regulatory requirements across the entire payments landscape. We believe these skills are a key strategic advantage for us and will serve as part of the foundation for our continued growth and expansion; and
 - o Our proven ability to source, consolidate and unlock value from emerging digital commerce solutions and ecosystems. We have successfully acquired and integrated 19 companies since our foundation and have an advantaged platform for consolidation. As such we have: (a) global capabilities that enable us to source acquisition targets from a large

and fragmented pool of attractive candidates that we can evaluate and learn from; (b) a “plug and play” platform infrastructure that we can leverage to generate revenue and cost synergies from an acquired company; (c) a significant amount of deal experience and expertise across a seasoned team that enables us to source, identify, negotiate and execute deals effectively; and (d) strong integration capabilities powered by our strong entrepreneurial culture and global HR infrastructure that enable us to welcome, integrate and empower new company founders, management teams and employee bases around the world.

We believe this combination of scale, expertise and platform capability has positioned Paysafe as one of the leading partners in some of the world’s most demanding experience-driven verticals, markets where payment requirements are complex, highly regulated and difficult for traditional providers to support effectively. These environments require more than transactional capability; they demand resilience, regulatory depth and the ability to perform reliably at scale:

- **iGaming: Paysafe is one of the global leaders in iGaming payment services**, supporting a broad range of online sports betting, e-sports, fantasy sports, poker and other casino games. This vertical is highly regulated and requires advanced technology, robust compliance infrastructure and the ability to support cross-border commerce as markets open and evolve. Paysafe serves approximately 1,500 operators across its global iGaming footprint and has supported market expansion in regions such as Canada, where services were re-launched in 2010, and the United States, where operations began in 2013, alongside continued growth in Latin America driven by favorable regulatory trends and increased smartphone adoption.
- **Digital gaming and interactive entertainment: Paysafe is one of the global leaders in payment services for eSports, console gaming and multi-player online games**. We support payments for leading gaming merchants including Sony PlayStation, Xbox/Microsoft, Google Play, Stadia, Samsung, Huawei, Steam, Wargaming.net, Riot Games, Roblox, Twitch, EPIC Games, Ubisoft, Innogames, Activision Blizzard and others. Through PaysafeCard, these merchants are able to accept eCash payments, unlocking higher conversion rates and new customer acquisition from segments not served by conventional payment methods. Building on the success of our eCash offering, we have also expanded relationships by cross-selling digital wallet and merchant solutions, increasing the depth and continuity of these partnerships.
- **Online commerce and marketplaces: Paysafe provides simple, scalable payment solutions for online businesses operating across diverse use cases and geographies**. We support a majority of the major payment type, from credit and debit cards to local payment options, offering customers flexibility while providing merchants with a single integration point, attractive authorization rates and a platform capable of handling high transaction volumes. Our Skrill digital wallet supports leading eCommerce platforms including Shopify, Wix, Magento, WooCommerce and PrestaShop, and we are integrated with major online marketplaces that sell both proprietary and third-party inventory. Paysafe also enables PaysafeCard users to access content and services across Google platforms in over 15 countries, including Google Play, YouTube and Stadia, and supports push-provisioning of Skrill prepaid and NET+ cards into Google Pay.
- **Global banking and liquidity infrastructure. Paysafe operates a strong global banking network, working with nearly 90 commercial banks across 36 countries**. This includes relationships with top-tier institutions such as J.P. Morgan Chase, Bank of America, BBVA, BMO and PNC, alongside regional and domestic banks across the Americas, EMEA and Asia to support local market operations. In addition, nine large corporate and investment banks provide liquidity for our foreign exchange activities, enabling sizeable trading capacity and supporting the scale and reliability of our global payments platform.

Across these and other experience-driven verticals, consumers are drawn to the flexibility, control and security offered by our digital wallet solutions. These solutions allow users to load funds into stored-value accounts that can be used online, via mobile devices or within integrated applications. A significant portion of our consumer base includes Millennial and Generation Z users who do not have access to traditional banking products, or who prefer alternative ways to pay. These users value the additional security, transparency and spending control that our solutions provide.

We go to market and support our clients through an omni-channel operating model that reflects both our global scale and our dual B2B and B2C relationships. This approach allows us to serve customers through a worldwide network of teams with deep local market knowledge, including regulatory, customs, cultural and commercial insight. We deploy a combination of direct and indirect sales strategies, with a dedicated enterprise sales organization aligned to our target verticals and supported by sales operations, deal operations, pre-sales and demand generation capabilities. For smaller merchants, we use targeted marketing acquisition strategies tailored to specific use cases across verticals, geographies and customer profiles, complemented by a broad partner ecosystem of ISVs and independent sales organizations (ISOs) that embed or resell our solutions within their own offerings.

Our revenue model is closely aligned to the performance and scale of the payment activity we enable. We generate revenue through transaction-based fees, calculated as a percentage of transaction value, a fixed fee per transaction, or a combination of both. These fees

are earned when funds are loaded onto wallets or cards, when payments are executed by consumers, or when transactions are processed on behalf of merchants and partners. In certain cross-border use cases, we also generate revenue from foreign exchange fees.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, we generated \$167 billion of total payment volume and \$1.7 billion in revenue. During the same period, we had a net loss of \$183 million and generated \$429 million of Adjusted EBITDA. For the year ended December 31, 2024, we generated \$152 billion of total payment volume and \$1.7 billion in revenue. During the same period, we had a net income of \$22 million and generated \$452 million of Adjusted EBITDA. See “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” of this Report for additional information relating to non-GAAP measures presented in this Report and for a reconciliation of such non-GAAP measures to the most directly comparable measures calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP.

Our Journey and Evolution as a Payments Platform for the Experience Economy

Since our founding in 1996, Paysafe has played a leading role in pioneering digital payment solutions, helping define how complex, experience-driven commerce is enabled at scale and anticipating how consumers and businesses want to pay, play and transact as experiences increasingly move online. From our earliest innovations, we have focused on expanding choice, reducing friction and enabling trusted payments in environments that are complex, regulated and fast-moving. Over time, we have deepened our domain expertise, added differentiated capabilities and extended our global reach, transforming early innovation into a scaled, diversified payments platform serving some of the most demanding use cases in the experience economy.

Key milestones in our evolution include:

- **Founding and early innovation:** In 1996, NETBANX was established to enable secure online transactions, with Arsenal Football Club among the first adopters. Separately, the Neteller Group was founded in Canada in 1999 to commercialize an early digital wallet concept, allowing users to fund internet-based transactions without exposing bank or card details at individual merchant sites.
- **Expansion and early scale:** During the early 2000s, adoption of Neteller accelerated as merchants and consumers embraced its ease of use and the expanding range of funding sources and alternative payment methods available through the platform.
 - o **Public listing and consolidation:** In 2004, Neteller PLC completed an initial public offering on the AIM Stock Exchange, followed by the acquisition of NETBANX in 2005, bringing together complementary payment capabilities under a single group.
 - o **Brand evolution and platform focus:** In 2008, the company rebranded as Neovia Financial PLC to reflect a broader platform identity encompassing multiple products, including Neteller, NETBANX and NET+, a prepaid card offering.
 - o **Strategic acquisitions and repositioning:** In 2011, Neovia acquired substantially all of the assets of 7012985 Canada Inc. and adopted the name Optimal Payments PLC. Between 2014 and 2015, Optimal Payments completed five acquisitions, including the Skrill Group and PaysafeCard, significantly expanding its reach across digital wallets, eCash and global payments. Formation of the Paysafe brand. In November 2015, Optimal Payments changed its name to Paysafe Group PLC and was incorporated in the Isle of Man. In December 2015, the company listed its shares on the main market of the London Stock Exchange.
- **Privatization and long term investment**—In December 2017, a consortium led by CVC Capital Partners and Blackstone acquired Paysafe for approximately a \$4 billion U.S. dollar equity value and the company was delisted from the London Stock Exchange, marking the start of a new phase of private ownership and investment.
- **Corporate reorganization and transaction** —Paysafe Limited was incorporated in Bermuda on November 23, 2020 to effectuate the Transaction described herein and became the parent company of the combined business following the consummation of the Transaction on March 30, 2021.
- **Public listing on the NYSE:** On March 31, 2021, Paysafe began trading on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “PSFE,” expanding access to the public capital markets.

Key Market Trends

Paysafe is positioned at the center of the experience economy, where digital and embedded commerce demand performance, trust and choice:

- **Acceleration of digital wallets.** Adoption of digital payment methods, including digital wallets, has continued to grow globally as consumers shift toward digital-first experiences. Wallets are increasingly capturing share from traditional payment methods as seamless commerce, mobile-led journeys and new eCommerce models expand. This trend is being reinforced by changing demographics and evolving consumer expectations around convenience, security and control.
- **Evolution of Merchant Acquiring:** SMBs are increasingly adopting technology-enabled point-of-sale solutions to operate more efficiently and meet rising consumer expectations. As a result, technology providers such as smart device manufacturers and independent software vendors (ISVs) are embedding payments, loyalty and commerce functionality directly into their platforms, driving demand for integrated payment partners that can support these ecosystems reliably and at scale.
- **Growth in emerging markets:** Expansion of digital commerce across Latin America and other emerging markets continues to create demand for locally relevant payment solutions. Paysafe's established brands and eCommerce capabilities in these regions position the company to compete effectively as digital participation and cross-border commerce increase.
- **Embedded finance:** Embedded finance continues to gain momentum as brands seek to integrate payments directly into their customer experiences while maintaining ownership of the end relationship. For Paysafe, this includes wallet capabilities that allow partners to embed payment functionality within their own ecosystems. Our broad range of offerings -spanning card processing, alternative payment methods and wallet-based pay-in and pay-out functionality - supports continued growth in this segment.
- **Adoption of Prepaid and eCash.** Prepaid and eCash payment methods enable merchants to reach cash-based, security-conscious and unbanked consumers, particularly in emerging economies. We believe Paysafe is a leading player in the eCash market, connecting merchants with millions of cash-based consumers across high-growth verticals and geographies, and expanding access to digital experiences.
- **Expansion of Digital Leisure:** Consumer demand for digital goods and services continues to grow across categories including eCommerce, streamed video and audio, digital sports betting, video games, NFTs and digital advertising. Here, payments must perform reliably in high-volume, highly regulated environments areas where we believe Paysafe is well positioned.
- **Digital Assets:** Despite ongoing volatility, digital assets remain an area of investment and innovation within the financial sector. We believe that the regulatory complexity and high-volume transaction requirements of this vertical align closely with Paysafe's compliance, risk management and platform capabilities.
- **Shift toward Universal Commerce Engagement;** Consumer journeys are increasingly omnichannel, blending online, mobile and in-store interactions with payments, loyalty and targeted incentives. Businesses are responding by seeking integrated solutions that allow them to manage customer engagement, payment acceptance, incentives, reporting and analytics across all channels. This trend is driving demand for payments partners capable of supporting unified commerce experiences at scale.
- **Continued Consolidation of the Payments Industry.** Strategic and financial buyers are expected to continue pursuing acquisitions that enhance scale, technology capabilities and vertical or geographic reach. We believe Paysafe's established M&A track record and integration capabilities position the company to participate strategically in this consolidation.
- **Growth of Real-Time Payments.** Adoption of real-time banking solutions is accelerating, particularly in Latin America and Europe. With established eCommerce brands and infrastructure in these regions, we believe Paysafe is well positioned to exploit the high growth banking market in Latin American and Europe.

Key Market Challenges

As digital commerce evolves and expectations shift toward the **experience economy**, we believe businesses and consumers face a set of challenges that create both risk and opportunity for commerce platforms and partners:

- **Delivering Seamless, Connected Experiences Across Channels.** Consumers increasingly expect consistent, intuitive experiences wherever and however they choose to engage, across in-store, online and mobile environments, using both traditional and local or alternative payment methods, and across borders. Meeting these expectations requires more than point solutions. Businesses are seeking partners that can simplify complexity through a unified platform and single integration, while providing the data and insights needed to manage performance and continuously improve customer experiences.
- **Scaling Globally Without Adding Complexity.** As businesses expand into new markets, they face growing operational and technical complexity from managing multiple providers, integrations and service models. This fragmentation can slow

growth and increase risk. As a result, we believe demand is rising for globally scaled platforms that combine local market expertise with consistent service, support and risk management, enabling international growth without increasing operational burden.

- **Navigating Increasing Regulatory and Risk Demands.** The expansion of cross-border, multi-channel commerce is driving more complex regulatory and compliance requirements. As technologies and business models evolve, managing risk has become a critical strategic priority. Businesses are increasingly reliant on partners with embedded regulatory expertise and proactive risk management, helping them operate confidently while continuing to innovate and scale.
- **Protecting Data and Building Trust at Every Interaction.** The growth of digital commerce has led to greater volumes of sensitive data being shared across ecosystems, raising expectations around security, privacy and resilience. High-profile breaches and tightening regulation have increased scrutiny from consumers, businesses and regulators alike. We believe this has intensified demand for partners that build security and data protection into the foundation of every experience, supported by global infrastructure and proven risk management capabilities.

Our Competitive Strengths

Through our evolution, we aimed to build a distinct combination of capabilities, assets and expertise that we believe set us apart in the market. Together, these strengths enable us to simplify complexity, remove friction from commerce and deliver experiences that build trust and confidence for businesses and consumers alike. We believe this positions us to continue to lead, innovate and expand in the markets we serve:

Global, Experience-Led Commerce at Scale

We support businesses and consumers with a broad suite of commerce-enabling solutions designed to make interactions faster, simpler and more secure, wherever and however they take place. Our global platform brings together technology, risk management and local market expertise to power seamless experiences across digital and physical environments. The advantages of our global digital solutions include:

- **Differentiated Value Propositions:** Our solutions are designed to address the growing complexity of digital commerce by removing friction across the customer journey. Through a unified platform and single integration, we help businesses connect buyers and sellers more efficiently, even in highly regulated or complex environments where traditional approaches fall short, such as iGaming and gaming. By combining advanced technology with embedded risk and compliance capabilities, we enable commerce in markets and use cases that demand higher levels of trust, resilience and control. We also offer more traditional services, such as eCommerce payments and SMB merchant acquiring and differentiate these by integrating new technologies to make them more powerful and convenient, such as our global gateway and smart devices to create a differentiated value proposition.
- **Experience-First Design for Businesses and Consumers:** We focus on designing experiences that feel intuitive, reliable and consistent across channels, whether in-store, online, mobile or hybrid models. This starts with a deep understanding of real-world pain points and customer needs, which informs how we design, build and evolve our products. The result is solutions that not only perform at scale, but also enhance the quality of every interaction, supported by dedicated service and support for our partners.
- **Global Reach, Local Relevance:** Our “Paysafe Network” enables us to operate at global scale while remaining deeply attuned to local market dynamics. We support commerce across more than 120 countries, combining global infrastructure with local regulatory knowledge, cultural understanding and distribution capabilities. This allows us to facilitate cross-border and domestic commerce with confidence, helping businesses reach more customers, and consumers transact in ways that suit their preferences and circumstances. For example, our digital wallets accommodate a wide range of funding options and allow funds to be securely sent and received instantly, empowering online gaming companies and their consumers to conduct commerce together more efficiently. Our eCash Solutions also enable online purchases for cash-pay consumers and can be purchased at over one million distribution points in over 60 countries.

Unique Global Culture & Expertise

As an early pioneer of digital commerce, we thrived to build a distinctive global culture and depth of expertise over three decades. Together, these qualities underpin how we innovate, how we partner with clients and how we continue to lead in an increasingly complex commerce environment. We believe this provides us with material advantages, including:

- **An Experience-Driven, Client-Centric Culture**—Our culture is grounded in a shared commitment to improving how commerce is experienced by businesses, consumers and partners alike. We foster an environment that encourages curiosity, collaboration and accountability, guided by four core values that shape how we work and how we deliver for our clients:
 - o **Pioneering:** We continuously explore better ways to solve complex problems and evolve our business through innovation and collaboration.
 - o **Focused:** We are results-driven, prioritizing outcomes that deliver real value and relevance for our clients.
 - o **Open:** We operate with transparency and integrity, building trusted relationships with colleagues, customers and stakeholders.
 - o **Courageous:** We empower our people to challenge the status quo and act decisively to drive meaningful change.

This culture enables us to remain agile and responsive in a fast-moving market, while maintaining a strong focus on removing friction and complexity from the commerce experience. We encourage a strong client-centric mentality across all our functions to prioritize elevating the experience for our customers and resolving the friction and pain points that our clients experience when conducting commerce online. Together, our entrepreneurial culture and client centric focus form the core spirit of our company, which has enabled us to: (1) pioneer and establish a leadership position empowering digital commerce throughout the world; (2) develop our “Paysafe Network” and its various advantages and capabilities; and (3) differentiate our solutions, service quality and client relationships from the more traditional legacy payment vendors that sell increasingly commoditized products and services.

- **Deep Expertise in Simplifying Complex Commerce:** Our long-standing presence in digital commerce, including highly regulated and operationally complex markets, has given us deep expertise in navigating risk, compliance and local market dynamics. We apply this knowledge to design solutions that enable commerce across channels, verticals and geographies, opening access to new opportunities while helping clients operate with confidence and control.

By combining cultural agility with embedded regulatory, risk and operational expertise, we help businesses and consumers connect and transact more easily in environments where trust, resilience and experience matter most.

Our Growth Strategies

We will build on our scale, platform capabilities and global expertise to drive sustainable growth by simplifying complexity, enhancing experiences and expanding our relevance across markets, verticals and use cases. Grounded in our core strengths, our growth strategy focuses on helping businesses and consumers transact with greater confidence, ease and control, while unlocking new opportunities for digital commerce to flourish.

We are pursuing growth through five interconnected strategic priorities:

- **Accelerating Growth Through Focused, Enterprise-Led Sales:** We intend to continue to generate new revenue and earnings growth from a series of initiatives that we have begun implementing to drive new volumes, revenue yield and operating efficiencies from our large, existing client base and operations. These include:
 - **Enterprise-Wide Sales** - we continue to focus on an enterprise-wide sales strategy and combined sales team. We are modernizing our sales organization with a holistic proposition focusing on our top tier clients.
 - **Cross-Sell** - we continue to focus on cross-selling the full breath of our product portfolio to drive growth within our existing client base.
 - **Team expansion** - we have recently increased the headcount of our sales organization to expand the global reach and effectiveness of the team; we believe this will enhance our overall sales capabilities and our ability to win new clients across our target regions, verticals and customer segments.
- **Product Innovation:** We intend to focus on money movement within the experience economy and strategic partnerships for speed to market and scale opportunities. We will continue to innovate and develop new functionalities and solutions to capture greater volume and revenue opportunities. Our global gateway will enable us to integrate, market and deploy these additional capabilities quickly and more effectively into our installed base of clients and promote them to new clients. In addition, we are capitalizing on the increasing demand for integrated payments functionality and are working to make Paysafe a partner of choice for software developers by enabling them to integrate seamlessly with our platform. We are also connecting our digital wallet gateway with our acquiring services to provide a unified and more powerful gateway solution that supports our enterprise sales and enables our business clients to secure, authorize and execute different types of transactions through a convenient and seamless service experience.

- **Enhancing the Customer Experience:** We are focused on making it easier for clients to work with Paysafe by simplifying onboarding, integration and ongoing operations.
 - **Platform Optimization:** This experience-first approach supports faster time to value, stronger retention and deeper engagement, while reinforcing Paysafe as a trusted, long-term partner. For example:
 - o **Data & Insights** - we are leveraging the significant amount of data across our global ecosystem to (i) provide our business clients with valuable insights into consumer preferences and spending trends that help them grow their sales volumes and (ii) optimize our underwriting and onboarding capabilities to increase our acceptance rates and reduce the number of declined transactions due to false positive triggers; and,
 - o **Artificial Intelligence & Automation** - we are leveraging the implementation of A.I. and process automation technologies to optimize the speed and operating efficiencies of our technology and risk management platforms as well as our internal processes and back office systems to generate better marginal cost efficiencies.
- **International Expansion:** We believe the combination of our brand, breadth of solutions, our ability to serve both businesses and consumers, our ease of integration and our strong risk management and regulatory compliance provide us with powerful competitive advantages to capture additional market share.
 - **iGaming** - We intend to continue to leverage our privileged position as the global leader of digital commerce solutions in the iGaming market to benefit from the very fast growth and large addressable market opportunity in North America iGaming.
 - **Increase Share in Existing Markets** - We intend to increase our market share in key, high-growth verticals where we currently operate, such as iGaming, gaming, travel, retail and hospitality, foreign exchange and online trading, crypto, and financial services. To achieve these share gains, we will (a) continue marketing the advantages of our solutions across channels, (b) continue innovating to add vertical-specific functionalities that help drive new client adoption and (c) continue pursuing new distribution and partnerships. We will also pursue the same strategy in our Merchant Solutions segment, with a focus on growing our eCommerce volumes, growing our base of SMB merchants and ISV partners and growing our base of clients in specialized verticals, such as Petroleum stations, where we have differentiated sales and service capabilities.
 - **Enter New Vertical and Geographic Markets** - We intend to enter high growth adjacent verticals, such as expanding digital assets across the experience economy and entering new geographic markets where we can successfully leverage our competitive advantages to provide superior digital commerce solutions and gain share. While we are the second largest global stored-value digital wallet solution in the world, we are still in the early stages of penetrating a large and fast-growing ecosystem of eCommerce platforms. We will continue to integrate our digital commerce solutions with new eCommerce platforms to enable our approximately 18 million digital wallet active users to purchase goods and services online.
- **Pursue Strategic Acquisitions** - We will pursue acquisitions to gain access to strategically important technology, products and distribution, as well as to enter new markets or supplement our position in markets we currently serve. We have a demonstrated track record of growth through acquisitions as shown by our successful acquisition and integration of 19 companies since our foundation. Since the digital commerce market is still relatively fragmented and regional in nature, we believe there are a large number of potential acquisition opportunities to evaluate and consolidate around the world. However, they represent an opportunity for us to add specific features, distribution and active users which can be incorporated into our global digital wallet solutions. Similar to this, we believe there are attractive consolidation opportunities to add distribution, capabilities and client bases in eCash, Online, APMs and iGaming value-added services around the world.

Our Segments & Solutions

We offer a broad selection of business-to-business and business-to-consumer digital commerce solutions to online businesses, small and medium sized merchants and consumers through our proprietary *Paysafe Network*. While we manage our business holistically and in an integrated manner, we provide our solutions across two business segments to optimize our management of each.

Our reportable segments are Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets. Please refer to Note 19, *Operating segments*, within Item 18, Financial Statements for further details.

Overview by Segment

Merchant Solutions

The Merchant Solutions segment services markets primarily in North America, Canada and Europe. For the year ended December 31, 2025, this segment generated \$142 billion of total payment volume, \$905 million in revenue and \$146 million in Adjusted EBITDA. We provide a comprehensive suite of payment acceptance and processing services enabling SMBs to accept payments in over 40 currencies through in store, online, or mobile channels. We sell our solutions directly and indirectly through partners, to a diverse set of merchants and integrated service providers. Our Merchant Services are targeted towards online small and medium sized merchants and software-integrated merchants with integrated payment capabilities for approximately 210 ISVs. We provide a comprehensive, full-featured Online toolkit that allows merchants and ISVs in the United States, Canada and Europe to build and scale their online commerce presence. Our solution, which can easily integrate with merchant website addresses the full range of online commerce requirements. We also offer merchants and ISVs a global turn-key payments gateway solution, providing critical connectivity between merchant online sites and payment acceptance and transaction processing providers. Through our global feature-rich gateway, we manage and provide all connections to card processing networks, acquiring banks and transaction processors. We continually expand our gateway functionality with emerging payment types to ensure that our merchant customers can serve the largest target market possible. Our solutions offer a highly flexible, feature-rich package, including: gateway connectivity, shopping carts, tokenization and encryption, fraud and risk management and support a broad selection of payment alternative. Additionally, we offer seamless integrations into leading eCommerce platforms and multiple APMs to offer targeted, localized payment methods in key markets. In the United States, we service approximately 200k SMB merchants and approximately 210 ISV partners. In Europe, where we have our own acquiring license and our target merchants are larger e-commerce clients.

Digital Wallets

The Digital Wallets segment services markets primarily in Europe, UK, North America and Latin America. For the year ended December 31, 2025, this segment generated \$26 billion of total payment volume, \$815 million in revenue and \$352 million in Adjusted EBITDA. Through our single API, we can offer Digital Wallet and eCash solutions to customers through a single integration.

Our proprietary digital wallet solutions are marketed under the Neteller, Skrill and PagoEfectivo brand names, as well as proprietary pay-by-bank solutions. These solutions remove friction from complex commerce situations and dramatically simplify the complexity of traditional payment mechanisms, such as card-based payments, enabling our active users to send, spend, store and accept funds online more easily. Our pay-by-bank solution is an alternative for eCommerce applications that provides a safe, low-cost payment alternative for consumers and merchants.

Our digital wallets are an internet-based account used by merchants and consumers that enables account holders to send and receive funds instantly, conveniently and securely using a wide selection of funding options. Our digital wallets allow consumers to pay for goods and services online without exposing personal financial data, as well as to receive money from merchants, such as winnings from an internet-based gambling website or payments from an auction website. Our digital wallets support a wide selection of funding alternatives including approximately 160 APM integrations, including cryptocurrency and is offered in over 120 countries, over 40 currencies and over 10 languages. The Money transfer feature allows Skrill wallet holders to transfer funds to over 40 countries. Neteller has a significant presence and strong market share in emerging markets, including in Latin America and Asia. Our Skrill and NET+ Prepaid Mastercard are companion products enabling Neteller and Skrill digital wallets users to access and use stored funds anywhere that Mastercard products are accepted.

Our proprietary eCash solutions are marketed under the PaysafeCard and PaysafeCash brands and also the viafintech, SafetyPay and PagoEfectivo brands. These solutions provide consumers with a safe and easy way to purchase goods and services online without the need for a bank account or credit card and allow merchants to expand their target market to include consumers who prefer to pay with cash. PaysafeCard and PaysafeCash are available at over one million locations in over 60 countries worldwide and can be used to make purchases at online stores and online platforms. They are available in various denominations in each respective country's local currency. Purchasers receive a secure 16-digit PIN code or bar code. The user receives the PIN or bar code transaction identifier that is displayed in a digital wallet, uploaded to a mobile phone, or is sent via e-mail to be printed out. The transaction is completed when the users makes a cash payment at a designated retail location authorized to accept the bar code or PIN identifier.

We also offer a PaysafeCard prepaid Mastercard that can be linked to a digital PaysafeCard account and used to make purchases anywhere in the world, online or offline, where Mastercard is accepted. The PaysafeCard Mastercard, which can be funded with cash through a fully verified digital PaysafeCard account, or with credits from online gaming merchants, is currently available to our customers in 18 countries.

In Latin America we offer Safetypay, a platform that enables eCommerce transactions in 16 Latin American countries, and PagoEfectivo, the leading alternative payment platform and brand in Peru which positions us to compete well in this growing market.

Our Distribution & Sales

In 2025, we reached 18 million active users in more than 120 countries and over 200 thousand merchants across North America, Latin America and Europe. In 2025, we generated approximately 53% of our revenue in North America, 36% in Europe, 7% in Latin America and 4% in the rest of the world, based on the region where a transaction was initiated or the merchant location. We go to market and reach our clients through a combination of online and physical channels that we sell into utilizing a range of direct and indirect sales strategies across our two business segments. These sales strategies include:

- **Direct Sales**—We market and sell our solutions directly to our clients through online marketing, our various branded solutions portals and a dedicated sales team.
 - **Online Sales**—We sell our solutions online to consumers using targeted marketing campaigns and search engine optimization tools designed to address specific verticals, geographies and user profiles. Users can sign up for our services at one of our proprietary online portals such as *skrill.com*, *Neteller.com* and *PaysafeCard.com*.
 - **Relationship & Call Center Sales**—We have a direct sales force that builds and develops relationships with larger merchants or responds to their inquiries via our dedicated sales centers that respond to calls or online inquiries. These sales personnel help businesses learn about our solutions and then will help configure a commercial solution for them from our suite of offerings.
- **Indirect Sales**—We have built a network of resellers and partners, such as online portals, ISVs, Payment Facilitators and ISOs, who integrate our solutions into their own services or resell our solutions by utilizing their own salesforces or online marketing initiatives.
 - **Online Resellers**—We work with selected merchants and partners in specific verticals, such as iGaming and gaming, who promote our solutions or sell them in store.
 - **Distribution Partners**—We work with distribution partners in over 60 countries across over one million distribution points-of-sale for PaysafeCard and PaysafeCash.
 - **ISVs**—We work with approximately 210 ISVs who develop vertical-specific business management SaaS solutions for industries such as restaurants, spa/salon, gyms, charities, property managers, and field service companies, among others. These ISVs service downstream merchants in Canada, the US, the UK and the EU. We provide development tools and APIs to help these software companies integrate our payment solutions into their software to facilitate membership billing, subscriptions, online or in person payments while minimizing their Payment Card Industry ("PCI") obligations. We also provide onboarding tools that allow the ISV to provide a seamless and embedded onboarding experience, risk tools that protect the ISV and their downstream merchants against fraud, and data and reporting services that allow the ISV to consume payment data within their own applications to offer a true one-stop-shop experience to their merchant customers. ISVs leveraging our payment technology can act as referral partners, be registered ISOs or registered payment facilitators. Our technology can support any of these models.
 - **Independent Resellers**—We work with independent resellers, such as agents, ISOs, referral partners or bank partners who typically resell our solutions and services to SMB merchants in North America for commissions, revenue share agreements or referral fees.
 - **Payment Facilitators (PayFacs)**—We work with sponsored payment facilitators in our portfolio and also help our ISO, ISV or platform clients to easily embed a custom payment solution into their offerings to create a “payfac-lite” or “payfac-in-a-box” solution. This enables our clients to get all of the features and benefits of being a PayFac without the risk, extensive underwriting and registration burdens, cash reserve requirements, or compliance and monitoring overhead.

Customer Care for Merchants and Consumers

We deliver customer care services designed to meet the distinct needs of both our merchant partners and our consumer users.

Merchant Customer Care - We support merchants through specialized teams to assist with on-boarding, payments, technical queries, account management and day-to-day operational issues. Merchants can reach us through multiple channels including phone, email, chat and social platforms.

Consumer Customer Care - Our digital wallet and consumer-facing support teams are equipped with advanced tools, enriched knowledge bases and consistent communication frameworks. We help consumers with account access, transactions, verification and product usage, providing clear and timely guidance across all channels.

Our Global Risk and Compliance Management Program

Paysafe's global risk and compliance program includes the development, deployment and management of proprietary models to detect and prevent compliance risk, card scheme risk, fraud risk and credit risk. We leverage the vast amount of data in our ecosystem and the learnings derived from our global and local operating experts to continuously update and improve our compliance and risk management practices. We utilize real-time detection and prevention processes and create alerts, which are then reviewed by our risk and compliance teams to ensure we act quickly to stop any potential fraudulent behavior. The outcomes of our reviews are driven back into our machine learning models for continuous improvement in accuracy. Our risk and compliance teams are geographically aligned with our business footprint around the world and include both global and local expertise in compliance and regulatory requirements across the entire payments landscape. The focus areas of our global risk, regulatory and compliance operations include:

- **Global Expertise & Policies**—We have leveraged our deep domain expertise and 30 years of experience in solving the complexities of digital commerce to develop a series of stringent proprietary operating policies that enable us to operate a broad global business with deep local risk and regulatory compliance capabilities;
- **Licenses & Certifications**—We have built a network of relationships with regulators, networks and financial institutions, undergone numerous certification and registration processes and successfully acquired numerous operating licenses that enable us to operate in multiple jurisdictions in a safe and compliant manner. We maintain strict controls over these licenses and leverage our expertise to add new ones as we move into new markets;
- **Underwriting & Risk Management**—We have created sophisticated underwriting and real-time risk mitigation processes through a range of machine learning models and behavioral detection systems to identify potentially suspicious activity and reduce fraud. Our risk management infrastructure enables us to safely process billions of dollars in payments on a monthly basis.
- **Credit Risk Management**—Proprietary credit risk management system that monitors the top credit risks across the enterprise and allows expert analysts to conduct periodic reviews and make recommendations to mitigate large credit exposures.
- **Account On-Boarding & Monitoring**—We developed a series of multi-layered onboarding procedures to review new merchants and consumers. We validate and confirm information provided against government and other agency records or government issued documents to complete KYC checks at onboarding and then undertake further checks during the consumer lifecycle. We also employ models and monitoring rules to detect potential fraud and AML activity and report suspicious activity to the relevant government entities as appropriate as well as cooperating with any inquiries.
- **Transaction Encryption & Management**—We have developed strong transaction security capabilities that enable us to secure and monitor transactions within our own wallet and digital currency networks and safely encrypt and decrypt transactions from third- party networks and APMs. We also provide automation technologies and transaction management tools to help identify and manage chargebacks and transaction reversals in a convenient and easy to use manner for our clients.
- **Enterprise Risk and Risk Appetite**—We have integrated a robust enterprise risk framework to our strategic decision making, which ensures we have ongoing and reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of our strategic objectives. This framework consists of a multi-layered governance structure to identify, assess, respond to and manage risks in line with our global risk appetite. Our global risk appetite has qualitative and quantitative measures in place, to support our business with broad-based guidance on the amount and type of risk we are willing to accept in pursuit of our strategic objectives.
- **Core Risk Tracking System**—We leverage governance, risk and compliance tools to track enterprise-wide risks, document improvement actions, identify accountable owners and track progress towards closure of key risks.
- **Centralized Risk Repository**—We have centralized a repository of core risk policies, processes and control documentation via global risk governance and Enterprise Risk Management.

Licensing and Regulation

Laws and regulations in jurisdictions around the world apply to many key aspects of our business. Any actual or perceived failure to comply with these requirements may result in, among other things, revocation of required licenses or registrations, loss of approved status, private litigation, regulatory or governmental investigations, administrative enforcement actions, sanctions (including public

finances), civil and criminal liability, public censures and constraints on our ability to continue to operate, as well as potentially adverse effects on our brand and position with respect to competitors. It is also possible that current or future laws or regulations could be interpreted or applied in a manner that would prohibit, alter, or impair our existing or planned products and services, or that could require costly, time-consuming, or otherwise burdensome compliance measures from us. This discussion is not exhaustive, and there are numerous other regulatory agencies that have or may assert jurisdiction over our activities. The laws and regulations applicable to the payments industry in any given jurisdiction are subject to interpretation and change.

Various laws and regulations govern the global payments industry. In Europe, certain of our subsidiaries are authorized by the FCA under the Electronic Money Regulations 2011 to perform the regulated activity of issuing e-money and the provision of payment services (which has the meaning specified in the Second Electronic Money Directive and the Payment Services Directive) as well as to provide account information services and payment initiation services to support our *Rapid Transfer* service. Additionally, we are authorized by the CBI under the European Communities (Electronic Money) Regulations 2011 for two of our entities in Ireland to act as e-money issuers and to provide payment services (including account information and payment initiation services to support our *Rapid Transfer* service) and have completed the necessary passporting notifications to operate in other EEA jurisdictions. E-money means electronically (including magnetically) stored monetary value, as represented by a claim on the electronic money issuer, which (a) is issued on receipt of funds for the purpose of making payment transactions; (b) is accepted by a person other than the electronic money issuer; and (c) is not excluded by regulation. An e-money issuer is someone who issues and redeems electronic money and provides payment services in accordance with the Second Electronic Money Directive.

Many regulatory authorities require advance notice of changes in control. Both the UK and Ireland prescribe that, with respect to our e-money institutions, no person may hold or acquire, alone or together with others, a direct or indirect stake of 10% or more of our shares, 10% of the voting rights attached to our shares, or exercise, directly or indirectly, significant influence over any of the regulated subsidiaries (or increase an existing holding of 10% or more of our shares or the voting rights attached to our shares crossing a control threshold (20%, 30% or 50%)) without first obtaining the prior approval of the FCA and the CBI.

Certain of our subsidiaries are considered Foreign Money Service Businesses (“FMSBs”) under Canadian Proceeds of Crime (Money Laundering) and Terrorist Financing Act and are therefore required to hold FMSB licenses with FINTRAC, the Canadian Regulator. These licensed subsidiaries are subject to record keeping and reporting requirements for all activity involving money transferring and foreign exchange dealing. Some of these subsidiaries are also licensed as money service businesses with Revenu Quebec and are subject to record keeping requirements for all money transfers and foreign exchange transactions involving Quebec residents. Furthermore, with the enactment of the Canadian Retail Payments Activities Act, several subsidiaries have applied for registration with the Bank of Canada as payment service providers. There will be, *inter alia*, safeguarding requirements, transaction monitoring requirements, operational incident reporting and reporting and record-keeping requirements, among others.

In the United States, Skrill USA Inc. (“Skrill USA”), is registered with FinCEN as a money services business and regarded as a money transmission business. Money transmitting businesses are subject to numerous regulations in the United States at the federal and state levels, and we have obtained or applied for money transmitter licenses (or applicable similar licenses) in all U.S. states and territories in which we are required to do so. These licenses and registrations subject us, among other things, to record-keeping requirements, reporting requirements, bonding requirements, limitations on the investment of customer funds, and inspection by state and federal regulatory agencies. We are also subject to inspections, examinations, supervision, and regulation by each state in which we are licensed. Furthermore, to the extent that our activities cause us to be deemed to be engaged in other business involving digital currency activities that are regulated in any state in which we operate, we may be required to seek a license or otherwise register with a state regulator and comply with state regulations. If we are required to register in these states and comply with their individual requirements, we can expect to incur significant compliance costs, including increased legal expenses, accounting expenses and internal costs. Without a required money transmitter license, we could not engage in money transmitter activities with such state).

Since the enactment of the Dodd-Frank Act, there have been substantial reforms to the supervision and operation of the financial services industry, including numerous new regulations that have imposed compliance costs on us and our financial institution partners and clients. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act established the CFPB, which is empowered to conduct rule-making and supervision related to, and enforcement of, federal consumer financial protection laws. Certain money transmitters engaged in international money transfers such as Skrill USA are required to provide additional consumer information and disclosures, adopt error resolution standards and adjust refund procedures for international transactions originating in the United States, and certain money transmitters that are deemed by regulation to be “larger participants” in the international money transfer market, such as Skrill USA, are subject to direct supervision by the CFPB. In addition, the CFPB may adopt other regulations governing consumer financial services, including regulations defining unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, and new model disclosures. Skrill USA could be subject to fines or other penalties if it is found to have violated the Dodd-Frank Act’s prohibition against unfair, deceptive or abusive acts or practices or other consumer financial protection laws enforced by the CFPB. The CFPB’s authority to change regulations adopted in the past by other regulators could increase our compliance costs and litigation exposure. The legislation and implementation of regulations associated with the Dodd-Frank Act

have increased Skrill USA's costs of compliance and required changes in the way it and its agents conduct business. In addition, Skrill USA is subject to examination by the CFPB from time to time.

The Dodd-Frank Act also empowers state attorneys general and other state officials to enforce federal consumer protection laws under specified conditions. We, including Skrill USA, have periodically been involved in reviews, investigations, proceedings (both formal and informal), and information-gathering requests, by various government offices and agencies, including various state agencies and state attorneys general (as well as the CFPB and the U.S. Department of Justice). These examinations, inquiries and proceedings could result in, among other things, substantial fines, penalties or changes in business practices that may require us to incur substantial costs.

Although we have the licenses and authorizations referred to above, our Digital Wallets segment issues e-money and provides payment services to customers in over 120 countries and territories, a majority in which we are not licensed as an e-money issuer. We take the view that, in general, we are not conducting regulated activities in these other jurisdictions on the basis that our activities of issuing e-money are not conducted in each jurisdiction in which our relevant customers reside, but rather e-money is issued in jurisdictions in which we are licensed. We acknowledge that local regulators in these jurisdictions may take a different view and, as transaction volumes increase and/or the matter is brought to our attention by local regulators, we will take advice in respect of local requirements on a case-by-case basis. Failure to comply with local regulations in these jurisdictions could also lead to examinations, inquiries and proceedings that could result in, among other things, fines, penalties, prohibitions on operating in jurisdictions or changes in business practices that may require us to incur substantial costs.

Due to ongoing developments in e-money regulation, we obtain advice from outside legal counsel as required in order to assess any applicable risk and, where necessary, will limit the extent of our operations in a particular jurisdiction or will consider whether to obtain a license in such jurisdiction. We believe that the likelihood of any enforcement action by a regulator is low due to factors such as the operation of the services through the internet on a cross-border basis from a country in which the relevant entity holds a license, the limited extent of our activities in the respective jurisdictions, the lack of enforcement action against similar payment processors, the lack of a physical presence in the respective jurisdictions, and the effective management of our relationships with our customers. However, the adoption of new money transmitter, e-money and payment services statutes in other jurisdictions, changes in regulators' interpretation of existing state and federal money transmitter or money services business statutes or regulations, or disagreement by a regulatory authority with our interpretation of such statutes or regulations, could require additional registrations or licenses, limit certain of our business activities until they are appropriately licensed and expose us to financial penalties. See "Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—We are subject to financial services regulatory risks."

Crypto related services

In connection with the Skrill and Neteller Cryptocurrency Services, we have been registered as a crypto asset business with the FCA in the UK and with the CBI in Ireland and are supervised for anti-money laundering purposes by each Regulator. Authorization to operate in the EU as a Crypto Asset Service Provider under the EU's MiCA Regulation has been obtained. The UK is proposing changes to its laws that will result in additional licensing requirements and regulatory compliance obligations with respect to crypto related services which will require additional effort to comply with and analyze. Many other countries in which Paysafe has customers are introducing new regulatory registration and licensing requirements in relation to the provision of crypto related services.

Payment Network Rules and Standards and Relationships with Partner Banks

Payment networks, such as Visa, Mastercard and American Express, establish their own rules and standards that allocate liabilities and responsibilities among the payment networks and their participants. These rules and standards, including the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards, govern a variety of areas, including how consumers and clients may use their cards, the security features of cards, security standards for processing, data security and allocation of liability for certain acts or omissions, including liability in the event of a data breach. With respect to the payment networks of which we are a participant, those payment networks rules apply to us directly. In addition, where we partner with a member bank to access payment networks, as described below, those payment networks' rules may apply to us indirectly, as the rules may impact the nature of our relevant bank partnership. The payment networks may change these rules and standards from time to time as they may determine in their sole discretion and with or without advance notice to their participants. These changes may be made for any number of reasons, including as a result of changes in the regulatory environment, to maintain or attract new participants, or to serve the strategic initiatives of the networks, and may impose additional costs and expenses on or be disadvantageous to certain participants. Participants are subject to audit by the payment networks to ensure compliance with applicable rules and standards. The networks may fine, penalize or suspend the registration of participants for certain acts or omissions or the failure of the participants to comply with applicable rules and standards.

In order for our Merchant Solutions business to process and settle transactions for our merchants, we have entered into sponsorship agreements with banks that are members of the payment systems. Because we are not a "member bank" as defined by the major payment networks' rules and standards, we are not permitted to access those networks directly; instead, we are required to access the payment

networks through our sponsor banks. Our bank partners sponsor our adherence to the rules and standards of the payment networks and enable us to route transactions under the sponsor banks' control and BINs across the payment networks to authorize and clear transactions. Payment network rules restrict us from performing funds settlement directly and require that merchant settlement funds be in the possession of the member bank until the merchant is funded. These restrictions place the settlement assets and liabilities under the control of the member bank.

Our sponsorship agreements with our bank partners also give our sponsor banks substantial discretion in approving certain aspects of our business practices, including our solicitation, application and qualification procedures for clients and the terms of our agreements with clients, and provide them with the right to audit our compliance with the payment network rules and guidelines. We are also subject to network operating rules and guidelines promulgated by the National Automated Clearing House Association ("NACHA") relating to payment transactions we process using the Automated Clearing House Network. Like the payment networks, NACHA may update its operating rules and guidelines at any time, which could require us to take more costly compliance measures or to develop more complex monitoring systems. Similarly, our ACH sponsor banks have the right to audit our compliance with NACHA's rules and guidelines, and are given wide discretion to approve certain aspects of our business practices and terms of our agreements with ACH clients.

We have obtained Principal Membership designation from Mastercard Europe and Visa Europe to offer merchant acquiring services to merchants in the European Union. With the Principal Membership of Visa and Mastercard, Paysafe is able to act as the acquiring bank. This means that we are solely responsible for the adherence to the rules and standards of these payment networks, and it enables us to route transactions under our own payment network licenses to authorize and clear transactions. Under our payment network licenses, we are allowed to perform funds settlement directly to merchants.

Indirect and Direct Regulatory Requirements

Our sponsor banks and certain of our merchants are financial institutions that are directly subject to various regulations and compliance obligations issued by their regulators and in the countries in which they operate. While these regulatory requirements and compliance obligations do not apply directly to us, many of these requirements materially affect the services we provide to our clients and us overall. For example, many regulators require financial institutions to manage their third-party service providers, including us. In turn, we also have certain direct obligations to oversee our critical suppliers. Among other things, these requirements include performing appropriate due diligence when selecting third-party service providers; evaluating the risk management, information security, and information management systems of third-party service providers; imposing contractual protections in agreements with third-party service providers (such as performance measures, audit and remediation rights, indemnification, compliance requirements, confidentiality and information security obligations, insurance requirements and limits on liability); and conducting ongoing monitoring, diligence and audit of the performance of third-party service providers. Accommodating these requirements applicable to our clients imposes additional costs and risks in connection with our relationships with financial institutions. We expect to expend significant resources on an ongoing basis in an effort to assist our clients in meeting their legal requirements. Similarly, we need to work very closely with our third-party core processors who sit between us and the payments network in the payment cycle.

Unfair, Deceptive or Abusive Acts or Practices ("UDAAP") and Other Consumer Protection Standards

We and many of our clients are subject to laws and regulations prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices in jurisdictions around the world. In the United States, this includes Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act ("FTCA") and various state laws in the United States similar in scope and subject matter thereto. In addition, laws prohibiting these activities and other laws, rules and or regulations, including the Telemarketing Sales Rule, which gives effect to the Telemarketing and Consumer Fraud and Abuse Prevention Act, and the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, may directly impact the activities of certain of our clients, and in some cases may subject us, as the client's payment processor or provider of certain services, to investigations, fees, fines and disgorgement of funds if we are deemed to have aided and abetted or otherwise provided the means and instrumentalities to facilitate the illegal or improper activities of a client through our services. In the UK, the FCA implements, maintains and enforces a range of rules covering (among other things) management and control, market conduct, communications, financial prudence, the fair treatment of customers and the protection of vulnerable customers. These rules are contained in various sources including the FCA handbook of Rules and Guidance and the Payment Services Regulations 2017 and apply to the regulated activities we carry out. In July 2023, the FCA's Consumer Duty rules came into effect which set a higher standard of protection for consumers and microenterprise merchants that goes beyond, and delivers benefits not currently delivered by, the FCA's prior rules and principles. The Consumer Duty principle requires firms to deliver good outcomes for customers, by acting in good faith towards them, avoiding causing them foreseeable harm and supporting them to pursue their financial objectives. It identifies key outcomes in product and services design, price and value, communications, and consumer support. Breach of these rules may result in fines, public censures, customer remediation and redress and ultimately in the revocation of our regulatory license. In addition, the Consumer Rights Act 2015 sets out a framework of statutory consumer protection measures, and protects consumers in almost all purchases they make, through enforcing that products and services are of satisfactory quality, fit for purpose and are as described before the purchase. In addition, and of particular relevance to our business, the Consumer Rights Act 2015 sets out a framework for the assessment of unfair terms in consumer contracts, including a list of terms which will always be considered to be unfair and those terms which may be considered unfair. These provisions apply to our terms of business, as

well as to “consumer notices” which includes items such as marketing material and pre-contractual discussions with customers. Consumers have the right to challenge unfair contract terms, such as disproportionate fees and charges, terms which create a significant imbalance between a customer’s rights and ours, as terms which may exclude any statutory duties we owe. Additionally, the FCA enforces and oversees compliance with the Consumer Rights Act 2015 in relation to regulated firms. Breach of the Consumer Rights Act 2015 may result in contracts or certain terms being unenforceable, damages liability and/or regulatory action.

In Ireland, the CBI also implements, maintains and enforces a range of rules covering (among other things) market conduct, communications with customers, the safeguarding of users’ funds and the fair treatment of consumers and other vulnerable customers. These rules are contained in various sources including the newly revised Consumer Protection Code and the European Union (Payment Services) Regulations 2018 and apply to the regulated activities we carry out from Ireland across the EEA. Breach of these rules may result in fines, public censures, customer remediation and redress and ultimately in the revocation of our regulatory licenses in Ireland.

Various regulatory enforcement agencies in jurisdictions around the world, including the Federal Trade Commission and the states attorneys general in the United States, and the FCA in the UK, have authority to take action against payment processors who violate such laws, rules and regulations. To the extent we are processing payments or providing services for a client suspected of violating such laws, rules and regulations, we may face enforcement actions and, as a result, incur losses and liabilities that may adversely affect our business. In the absence of a Federal privacy law, the Federal Trade Commission in particular has prosecuted privacy misdemeanors under Section 5 of FTCA, which are also open to prosecution by the CFPB.

The CFPB has attempted to extend certain provisions of the Dodd-Frank Act that prevent the employment of unfair, deceptive or abusive practices to payment processors. Though there is still litigation and uncertainty involving the meaning of “abusiveness” under the Dodd-Frank Act and whether payment processing companies are subject to these provisions (and the extent of their application), these provisions may apply or be applicable to us in the future. UDAAPs could involve omissions or misrepresentations of important information to consumers or practices that take advantage of vulnerable consumers, such as elderly or low-income consumers. The CFPB has initiated enforcement actions against a variety of bank and non-bank market participants with respect to a number of consumer financial products and services that has resulted in those participants expending significant time, money and resources to adjust to the initiatives being pursued by the CFPB. Such enforcement actions may serve as precedent for how the CFPB interprets and enforces consumer protection laws, including UDAAP, which may result in the imposition of higher standards of compliance with such laws and, as a result, limit, restrict or adversely affect our business of our business. The CFPB has indicated that it is considering whether future rulemaking may clarify the meaning of “abusiveness” under the Dodd-Frank Act UDAAP rule, though the scope and content of any such future rulemaking (and the extent to which any such future rulemaking may affect our business) remains uncertain.

Anti-Money Laundering and Financial Crimes

We are subject to various anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing laws and regulations that prohibit, among other things, our involvement in transferring the proceeds of criminal activities. Facilitating financial transactions over the internet creates a risk of fraud. See “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—We must comply with money laundering regulations in the UK, Ireland, Switzerland, the United States, Canada and elsewhere, and any failure to do so could result in severe financial and legal penalties.” Applicable money laundering regulations require firms to put preventative measures in place and to perform KYC procedures, including conducting customer identification and verification and undertaking ongoing monitoring. In addition, regulations require companies to keep records of identity and to train their staff on the requirements of the relevant money laundering regulations. We are also subject to rules and regulations imposed by, amongst others, HM Treasury and OFAC, regarding watch lists published by such bodies restricting the transfer of funds to certain specifically designated countries. If we are not in compliance with U.S. or other anti-money laundering laws, we may be subject to criminal and civil penalties and other remedial measures, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Any investigation of any potential violations of anti-money laundering laws by U.S. or international authorities could harm our reputation and could have a material adverse effect on our business, prospects, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our customers are residents in over 120 countries and territories. However, we believe that we do not conduct regulated activities in all of these jurisdictions. Rather, we conduct regulated activity in only a limited number of jurisdictions, and our wider customer base accesses our services online. We are subject to anti-money laundering regulation in the UK, Ireland, Switzerland, Canada, Argentina, Brazil, the United States and in any other jurisdiction, including other member states of the EEA, where we are established and performing activities that would require that we apply anti-money laundering regulation. Our merchants are subject to due diligence in accordance with our policies and procedures before acceptance and, subject to the below, we intend for all customers to be subjected to progressive, risk-based KYC procedures with levels of identity verification through a combination of screening, monitoring of activity patterns and transaction volumes surpassing pre-set limits (in accordance with applicable regulations in Europe, the UK and in North America). Our systems are designed to have all consumer transactions be subject to strict, real-time transaction monitoring. Certain of our products and services, such as PaysafeCard e-vouchers, are exempted from KYC regulations due to the low monetary value of the transactions. We have put into place procedures designed to mitigate money laundering risks in these circumstances, including (i) strict, real-time transaction monitoring on the use of the vouchers, (ii) certain limitations on spending and (iii) limiting the frequency of voucher

issuance in respect of a single customer or through certain points of sale or distributors. We conduct additional due diligence and verification when we detect high risk or suspicious activity. As a result, we believe that we have the appropriate processes in place to comply with the anti-money laundering laws and regulations to which we are subject and will become subject.

The UK Regulatory authorities have focused on the impact of fraudulent activity on consumers and are seeking to mitigate the perceived risk to customers through the introduction of changes to law and thematic supervisory inspections. Regulators are particularly focusing on regulated firms' ability to identify new fraud typologies and risk of the exploitation of financial services for financial crime and to then mitigate that risk. Any perceived inherent susceptibility of a particular financial services to very high risk of financial crime will result in the Regulators forming the view that if the identified risk cannot be mitigated to an acceptable level, it should be discontinued, resulting in lost revenue.

Online Gambling Regulation

We do not provide gambling services and, as a result, in most jurisdictions outside of the United States and Canada, do not require any gambling licenses or associated regulatory permissions. Where any associated regulatory permission is required to supply merchants in this sector we work to ensure that we hold the appropriate permission. However, our digital wallets business offers an online alternative to traditional payment methods and a large proportion of the customers and merchants of those businesses are engaged in the use or provision of online gambling services.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, we derived approximately 35% of our revenue directly or indirectly from processing transactions for merchants and customers in the online gambling sector.

Given the importance of the online gambling sector to our business, we expend significant time and resources to ensure that we have an in-depth understanding of the regulatory environment in the main territories in which our gambling industry merchants operate and customers reside, monitoring closely the developing regulatory regimes in those territories and adapting our business acceptance policies by applying country-specific restrictions where necessary. Currently, we monitor legal and regulatory developments in all of our material markets closely and generally seek to keep abreast of legal and regulatory developments affecting the gambling industry as a whole. We adapt our regulatory policies and, therefore, the scope of our ongoing monitoring on the basis that an individual market's materiality to us may change. We assess a number of factors, including the legislative regime applicable to the relevant country, whether we have a presence in such country and the overall environment for online gambling activities in that country; we then consider whether any changes are required to the extent of our business activities in those countries. We also engage external counsel to conduct an assessment of our top online gambling revenue producing countries to assist in our assessments of risk. However, we do not necessarily monitor, on a continuous basis, the laws and regulations in every jurisdiction where we facilitate payments for merchants or customers. See "Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—Our business is subject to extensive regulation and oversight in a variety of areas, all of which are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, including in such ways as could criminalize certain of our activities."

The global online gambling market is characterized by regulatory inconsistencies across many jurisdictions and frequent changes in the laws and regulations governing online gambling. For instance, due to the borderless nature of online gaming and sports betting and foreign exchange trading, a merchant properly licensed in its home jurisdiction may still provide services to consumers in other jurisdictions, knowingly or unknowingly including in jurisdictions whose regulations are ambiguous or where gaming, sports betting and/or foreign exchange trading are prohibited. See "Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—We generate a significant portion of our revenue by processing online payments for merchants and customers engaged in the online gambling and foreign exchange trading sectors."

Risk Assessment Process

We have designed risk management systems to identify the geographic locations of our customers, identify the regulatory system to which such customers are subject and then determine whether such customers should be permitted to transact payments for online gambling through our system. Where we have made a decision for legal and/or policy reasons not to accept gambling transactions from customers in particular territories, we endeavor to implement those decisions rigorously using our risk management platform.

Before we accept business from merchants or customers for gambling activities, we are careful to assess the risk for us of accepting such business. Our determination as to whether or not to permit online gambling customers in a given jurisdiction to access our services is based on a number of factors. These factors include, among others, our understanding of:

- what licenses are held by our merchants and the strength of their legal position that the licenses permit their activities or that no license is required;
- the laws and regulations of the jurisdiction where the merchants and customers are located, interpreted in accordance with applicable law;

- the approach to the application or enforcement of such laws and regulations by regulatory and other authorities, including the approach of such authorities to the extraterritorial application and enforcement of such laws;
- the willingness of online gambling merchants and other e-money and/or payment processing businesses to offer their services for gambling purposes in a particular jurisdiction;
- the willingness of financial institutions in our network (principally banks and card payment companies) and our competitors to process funds in relation to online gambling by customers in a particular jurisdiction; and
- the potential for a challenge of a local licensing regime based on the Treaty of the Functioning of the European Union (“TFEU”).

When the legal position is unclear, we will consider the above factors and make a decision whether to do business based on a review and weighting of the above factors. We re-evaluate our assessment of individual jurisdictions as required and the categorization applied and may change our view. For example, we consider planned changes to legislation or court judgments which may affect our categorization of any jurisdiction and our willingness to transact gambling payments for customers located there. Such reviews take place as soon as practicable after becoming aware of them and when a review can meaningfully be undertaken. These reviews comprise the solicitation of legal advice (and updated advice) as well as the assessment of market intelligence. Other gambling operators, regulators and other payments businesses and financial institutions may, however, take a different view of the legal environment in any particular jurisdiction. In this regard, we have created and used the following categories of classification for the Group:

- *Sanctioned countries.* We currently regard four countries (Cuba, Iran, North Korea and Syria) and five territories (Luhansk, Donetsk, Crimea, Kherson and Zaporizhzhia) as “sanctioned,” in respect of our services, due to geographic sanctions imposed by the U.S., the E.U. and the U.K. We decline any individual or entity located in that market (irrespective of whether the end user intends to use the products and services for gambling) and customers residing in other countries should not be able to access their accounts when present in any of the sanctioned countries. We have a policy in place to screen our customers upon customer account registration against the Specially Designated Nationals list published by OFAC and the HM Treasury sanctions list. Decisions to add or remove countries from our sanctioned country list are taken on a country-by-country basis and we adopt a risk based approach when making such decisions and, among other things, will conduct an assessment of the legal environment.
- *Non-Serviced countries and territories.* We designate certain countries and territories as non-serviced, which could either mean we do not provide any of our services in that particular country or territory or that we do not provide payment services in relation to a particular industry such as online gambling in that country or territory. A decision to classify a country or territory or an industry as non-serviced is made after a careful analysis of business, legal and financial crime risks associated with such activity.
- *Limited service countries.* In certain countries we are prepared to provide payment services in relation to a particular industry but subject to certain requirements or restrictions (e.g., we accept online gambling business in these types of countries provided the merchant is licensed). Those countries have introduced regulations that permit online gambling merchants provided that they are licensed by the regulator in that country (as in Italy, France, UK and Spain). In some jurisdictions, we have also agreed not to support certain black-listed gambling operators after an assessment of the relevant regulatory regime.
- *Accepted markets.* Where the market is not classified as either sanctioned, non-serviced or limited service, we categorize it as accepted and support processing payments in relation to online gambling from such jurisdictions. An example of an accepted market is a market in which an online gambling licensing regime has been implemented where we believe that the regime could be subject to challenge under EU law, such as where only a limited number of operators have been granted licenses or impediments exist in the application process for which there is no obvious market justification. We closely monitor the regulatory position in the major markets that we have categorized as accepted markets to ensure that the level of risk to us, our merchants and customers is acceptable. To implement this monitoring process, we have created an experienced team with in-depth industry knowledge, who take a number of measures in order to ensure that they are well placed to make decisions to accept or decline business in particular jurisdictions and to deploy our technology platform in order to best apply these decisions. These measures include taking specific legal advice, attending conferences and industry meetings, reviewing market studies on what banks and other payment processors do, exploring the regulatory position with others in the sector (including competitors and their own merchant base), and continually developing our technology platform in order to best implement our business acceptance policies. We augment this review with risk mitigation in ensuring that our operations, people and assets are not located in jurisdictions (even temporarily) where it is not clear that online gambling is legal.

In making the assessment for each relevant country, we will assess the risk in the market, the approach of our competitors and the likelihood of enforcement action being taken. We regularly review our categorization of jurisdictions of existing gambling merchants

and customers as the regulatory environment within countries changes over time which may, along with a potential change in our attitude towards risk, result in us reconsidering our approach. It is also possible that, while our assessment of a jurisdiction may not change, enforcement action could still be taken against us and/or our executive officers or directors, depending upon the local laws in the relative jurisdiction. Although we have designed these systems with the intention of effectively assessing risk, our risk assessment processes may not always be effective. See “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—We may become an unwitting party to fraud or be deemed to be handling proceeds resulting from the criminal activity of our customers.”

Regulatory Change: Trends and Outlook

Although the general trend in gambling regulation over the last ten years has been to seek to restrict the activities of online-based operators, in numerous markets this has generally resulted in a move towards controlled regulation, rather than absolute prohibition. For example, the regime in Finland will move away from a state-owned monopoly-based market to controlled regulation in the near future and Germany has moved from prohibition to controlled regulation. Not all regimes license all types of gambling products. Changes in the regulation of online gambling in the markets described above and elsewhere may impact us both positively (where the markets are liberalized or become regulated) and negatively (where markets are restricted or become prohibited). See “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—Our business is subject to extensive regulation and oversight in a variety of areas, all of which are subject to change and uncertain interpretation, including in such ways as could criminalize certain of our activities.”

Data Protection and Information Security

We process personal data, some of which may be sensitive, as part of our business and are subject to increasingly complex regulations related to privacy, data protection and information security in the jurisdictions in which we do business. Ensuring customer data security, privacy, and ongoing compliance with applicable regulations requires significant capital expenditure. Moreover, these regulations could result in negative impacts to our business. In the EU, we are also subject to enhanced compliance and operational requirements under the GDPR, which became effective in May 2018. The GDPR expands the scope of the EU data protection law to all foreign companies processing personal data of EU residents anywhere in the world and imposes a strict data protection compliance regime with severe penalties of up to the greater of 4% of worldwide turnover or €20 million, and includes rights such as the “portability” of personal data. Although the GDPR applies across the EU without a need for local implementing legislation, each EU member state has the ability to interpret the GDPR opening clauses, which permit country-specific data protection legislation and has created inconsistencies, on a country-by-country basis.

Since 2016, we have engaged in a large, transformative program regarding data privacy in connection with GDPR compliance requirements. However, policymakers around the globe are using these requirements as a reference to adopt new or updated privacy laws that could result in similar or stricter requirements in other jurisdictions. In the United States, the Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act of 1999 (along with its implementing regulations) restricts certain collection, processing, storage, use and disclosure of personal financial information, requires notice to individuals of privacy practices and provides individuals with certain rights to prevent the use and disclosure of certain nonpublic or otherwise legally protected information. These rules also impose requirements for the safeguarding and proper destruction of such information through the issuance of data security standards or guidelines. Within Canada, the Personal Information Protection and Electronic Documents Act (“PIPEDA”) law is under consultation review in order to align more closely to GDPR and ensure continuation of its adequacy status from the European Commission and the provincial Quebec privacy law was amended in 2023 and requires further registration for biometric processing, with a new regulation governing data anonymity implemented in January 2025.

In addition, there are now upwards of 20 USA States with privacy laws in place and many others with Bills in progress, including those restricting the ability to collect and use certain types of information such as Social Security and driver’s license numbers. Some impose stringent data privacy and data protection requirements, providing penalties for non-compliance (e.g. \$7,500 per violation), including some States where the law provides for a private right of action in the event of a data breach. Increasingly, many states are now taking a GDPR approach and mandating data protection impact assessments, similar to the GDPR PIA / DPIA obligations and with some States progressing independent data protection authorities to monitor and drive compliance.

Some US state laws, as with GDPR and other privacy laws, are extra-territorial in nature and thus apply outside the USA. Certain other state laws impose similar privacy obligations as well and, in addition, all 50 states have laws with varying obligations to provide notification of security breaches of computer databases that contain personal information to affected individuals, state officers and others. Additionally, the use or generation of biometric data as an aid to fraud prevention is becoming increasingly regulated through a patchwork of laws in both the EU and across the United States, with a number of state laws now requiring consent to such use. We have also seen recent privacy law developments within South America. See “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—We are subject to current and proposed regulation addressing both consumer and business privacy and data use, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.”

Section 13(r) Disclosure

Pursuant to Section 219 of the Iran Threat Reduction and Syria Human Rights Act of 2012, which added Section 13(r) of the Exchange Act, the Company hereby incorporates by reference herein Exhibit 99.1 of this report, which includes disclosures made to Blackstone by Atlantia S.p.A, which may be considered our affiliate.

Intellectual Property and R&D

We rely upon a combination of copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks, license agreements, confidentiality policies and procedures, nondisclosure agreements and technical measures designed to protect the intellectual property and commercially valuable confidential information and data used in our business in jurisdictions around the world. We seek to protect our intellectual property rights by relying on applicable laws and regulations in the United States and internationally, as well as a variety of administrative procedures. We also rely on contractual restrictions to protect our proprietary rights when offering or procuring products and services. We have not applied for any patents in respect of our electronic payment processing systems and cannot give assurances that any patent applications will be made by us or that, if they are made, they will be granted. Additionally, it is possible that third parties, including our competitors, may obtain patents relating to technologies that overlap or compete with our technology. If third parties obtain patent protection with respect to such technologies, they may assert that our technology infringes their patents and seek to charge us a licensing fee or otherwise preclude us from using our technology.

The steps we have taken to protect our copyrights, trade secrets, trademarks and other intellectual property may not be adequate, and third parties could infringe, misappropriate or misuse our intellectual property. If this were to occur, it could harm our reputation and adversely affect our competitive position or results of operations.

We also license from third parties a variety of content, data and other intellectual property. Although we believe that alternative technologies and work-arounds are likely to be available should these agreements terminate or expire, there is no guarantee that third-party technologies will continue to be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or that work-arounds would be readily available for deployment in a commercially reasonable time frame. See “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—We may not be able to adequately protect or enforce our intellectual property rights, or third parties may allege that we are infringing their intellectual property rights,” “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—Our use of open source software could compromise our ability to offer our products or services and subject us to possible litigation” and “Item 3.D. Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Business and Industry—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—If we fail to comply with our obligations under license or technology agreements with third parties, we may be required to pay damages and we could lose license rights that are critical to our business.”

Our total research and development expense for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$15,778, \$7,267 and \$7,278, respectively.

Competition

The global payments industry is highly competitive, rapidly changing, highly innovative and increasingly subject to regulatory scrutiny and oversight. We compete against a wide range of businesses, including businesses that are larger than we are, have a dominant and secure position, or offer other products and services to consumers and merchants that we do not offer, as well as smaller companies that may be able to respond more quickly to regulatory and technological changes than we can. We compete against all forms of payments, including credit and debit cards; automated clearing house and bank transfers; other online payment services, local APMs, and digital wallets; mobile payments; cryptocurrencies and distributed ledger technologies; and offline payment methods, including cash and check. We also compete against banks, merchant acquirers, and third-party payment processors. We compete primarily on the basis of brand recognition; distribution network and channel options; convenience; variety of payment methods; product and service offerings; customer service for both consumers and merchants; trust and reliability; speed; data protection and security; price; and innovation.

Employees

As of December 31, 2025, we had approximately 2,900 employees globally. None of these employees are represented by a labor union and we consider our relationship with our employees to be good.

Properties

The mailing address of Paysafe Limited’s registered office is c/o M Q Services Ltd., Victoria Place, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM10, Bermuda. The principal executive office of the Company is located at 2 Gresham Street, 1st Floor, London, United Kingdom, EC2V 7AD. We also lease a number of operations, business, data center and sales offices and facilities which include 13 offices in 12 countries

and 4 data centers. Our business is not capital intensive. We believe that our facilities are generally adequate for our current anticipated and future use, although we may from time to time lease additional facilities or vacate existing facilities as our operations require.

Seasonality

Our business is subject to seasonal influences. Both of the Company's Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets businesses historically experience increased activity during the traditional holiday period and around other nationally recognized holidays, when certain of our game's operators may run promotions, consumers enjoy more leisure time and younger consumers may receive our products as gifts. Our Digital Wallets segment experiences increased activity based on the occurrence and timing of sporting events.

Legal Proceedings

We are, from time to time, party to general legal proceedings and claims, which arise in the ordinary course of business. We may be and in some cases have been subject to claims, lawsuits, government or regulatory investigations, subpoenas, inquiries or audits, and other proceedings involving areas such as online gambling regulation, intellectual property, consumer protection, privacy, data protection, labor and employment, immigration, import and export practices, product labeling, competition, accessibility, securities, tax, marketing and communications practices, commercial disputes, anti-money laundering, anti-corruption, counter-terrorist financing, sanctions and other matters.

On December 10, 2021, a class action complaint, *Lisa Wiley v Paysafe Limited* was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, naming among others the Company, our former Chief Executive Officer and our former Chief Financial Officer, as defendants. The complaint asserted claims, purportedly brought on behalf of a class of shareholders, under Sections 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and alleged that the Company and individual defendants made false and misleading statements to the market regarding the Company's financial outlook in light of gambling regulations in key European markets, performance challenges in the company's Digital Wallets segment and the modified scope and timing of new eCommerce customer agreements. In addition, the complaint asserted claims against the individual defendants, under Sections 20(a) of the Exchange Act, alleging that the individual defendants filed false financial statements, misled the public and induced the public to buy shares. On January 21, 2022, a related complaint was brought by John Paul O'Brien also in the Southern District of New York which additionally named William P. Foley II as a defendant. On May 5, 2022, the Southern District of New York consolidated the Wiley case and the O'Brien case and recaptioned the new case *In re: Paysafe Ltd. f/k/a Foley Trasimene Acquisition Corp. II Securities Litigation*. The Company filed a motion to dismiss this complaint on July 14, 2024, which was subsequently granted by the Southern District of New York on March 31, 2025. Plaintiffs did not appeal the dismissal and the case has been fully and finally dismissed.

A separate class action complaint, *Farzad v. Trasimene Capital FT et. al.* was filed in the Chancery Court of Delaware on February 16, 2023 and subsequently amended on June 4, 2025 to include Paysafe Limited and our former Chief Executive Officer. The complaint asserts claims, purportedly brought on behalf of a class of shareholders, and alleges breaches in fiduciary responsibilities of certain former Directors and Officers of Farzad Trasimene and claims of aiding and abetting a breach of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment against the Company and our former Chief Executive Officer. Plaintiffs allege that those shareholders' Redemption Rights were impaired due to the defendants' alleged misstatements and omissions about Paysafe's business metrics and financial prospects in connection with the Merger which caused damage to the shareholders. The allegations further stated that Paysafe aided the defendants in making such misstatements. The Company and our former Chief Executive Officer filed a motion to dismiss this complaint on July 7, 2025. This motion was granted by the Chancery Court of Delaware on October 23, 2025 and Company and our former Chief Executive Officer were dismissed as defendants. A trial date has been scheduled for July 2026 for the remaining defendants. The Company has indemnity obligations toward the remaining defendants for expenses associated with this litigation. There is no assurance that the remaining defendants will be successful in the ultimate resolution of this matter or that insurance will be available or adequate to fund any potential settlement or judgment or related costs associated with the indemnified parties, which could be material.

While it is not possible to quantify the financial impact or predict the outcome of all pending claims and litigation, except as otherwise noted, management does not anticipate that the outcome of any current proceedings or known claims, either individually or in aggregate, will have a material adverse effect upon our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

C. Organizational Structure

Paysafe Limited was incorporated by PGHL under the laws of Bermuda on November 23, 2020 for the purpose of effectuating the Transaction and became the parent company of the combined business following the consummation of the Transaction, which was consummated on March 30, 2021. A list of the significant subsidiaries of the Company is included in Exhibit 8.1 to this Report.

Each of the Founder, Cannae LLC, the CVC Investors and the Blackstone Investors, to whom we refer collectively as the "Principal Shareholders," are party to the Shareholders Agreement described in "Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions—Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions—Paysafe—Shareholders Agreement," set forth in this report, pursuant to which, among

other things, they have each agreed to vote in favor of their respective nominees to the Company Board. Accordingly, the Principal Shareholders constitute a group within the meaning of Section 13(d) of the Exchange Act representing approximately 54.4% of the outstanding voting securities of the Company. See “Item 7.A. Major Shareholders” and “Item 8.A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information.”

D. Property, Plants and Equipment

See “Item 4.B. Information on the Company—Business Overview—Properties” for additional information.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our Paysafe Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report.

In addition to historical information, the following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions. Our actual results could differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause such differences are discussed in “Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” and “Risk Factors.”

A discussion regarding our financial condition and results of operation for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, is presented below. A discussion regarding our financial condition and results of operations for fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, compared to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2023, unless otherwise noted, can be found under Item 5 in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, filed with the SEC on March 4, 2025, which is available on the SEC’s website at <https://www.sec.gov> and on the SEC Filings section of the Investors section of our website at: <https://ir.paysafe.com/regulatory-filings>.

Any reference to “we,” “us,” “Paysafe,” the “Company,” “management” and “our” as used herein refer to Paysafe Limited. Amounts preceded with a dollar sign are denominated in U.S. dollars in thousands, unless otherwise noted.

A. Operating Results

Our Company

Paysafe is a leading, global pioneer in digital commerce with \$167 billion in volume processed in 2025 and \$152 billion in 2024, generating \$1.7 billion in revenue in 2025 and \$1.7 billion in revenue in 2024. Our specialized, integrated payments platform offers the full spectrum of payment solutions ranging from credit and debit card processing to digital wallet, prepaid card and real-time banking solutions. The combination of this breadth of solutions, our sophisticated risk management and our deep regulatory expertise and deep industry knowledge across specialized verticals enables us to empower 18 million active users in more than 120 countries and approximately 200,000 SMBs to conduct secure and friction-less commerce across online, mobile, in-app and in-store channels. We also provide digital commerce solutions for specialized industry verticals, including iGaming (which encompasses a broad selection of online betting related to sports, e-sports, fantasy sports, poker and other casino games), gaming, digital goods, cryptocurrencies, travel and financial services, as well as Merchant Solutions services for SMBs and direct marketing clients.

We go to market, serve and support our clients through an omni-channel model that leverages our global reach and our B2B and B2C relationships. This enables us to manage and serve our clients through our network of offices around the world with strong knowledge of local and regional markets, customs and regulatory environments. We sell our solutions through a combination of direct and indirect sales strategies. We have a direct sales force that builds and develops relationships with larger merchants and helps them configure or develop digital and point-of-sale commerce solutions from our suite technology services. We sell our solutions online to smaller merchants using targeted marketing campaigns designed to address specific use cases across verticals, geographies and user profiles. We also leverage a network of partners, such as ISVs and ISOs, who integrate our solutions into their own services or resell our solutions by utilizing their own sales initiatives.

We operate across two business segments, which provide our digital commerce solutions to different end markets: our Merchant Solutions Segment and our Digital Wallets Segment. In the fourth quarter of 2022, we revised our reportable segments, which are the same as our operating segments, as a result of a change in our Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) and how our CODM regularly

reviews financial information to allocate resources and assess performance. The prior year information has been revised to reflect this change.

Merchant Solutions: Merchant Solutions is marketed under the Paysafe and Petroleum Card Services ("PCS") brands. These solutions include a full range of PCI-compliant payment acceptance and transaction processing solutions for merchants and integrated service providers including merchant acquiring, transaction processing, gateway solutions, fraud and risk management tools, data and analytics, point of sale systems and merchant financing solutions, as well as comprehensive support services that we provide to our independent distribution partners.

Digital Wallets: Our Digital Wallets is marketed under multiple brand names including the Neteller, Skrill, PaysafeCard, PaysafeCash, as well as a proprietary pay-by-bank solution marketed in Europe under the Rapid Transfer brand. Skrill and Neteller remove friction from complex commerce situations and dramatically simplify the complexity of traditional payment mechanisms, such as card-based payments, enabling our active users to send, spend, store and accept funds online more easily. The PaysafeCard and PaysafeCash brands provide consumers with a safe and easy way to purchase goods and services online without the need for a bank account or credit card and allow merchants to expand their target market to include consumers who prefer to pay with cash.

Recent Company Initiatives and Events

On October 30, 2025, Paysafe was notified by the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) of its intent to commence delisting proceedings for the Company’s warrants due to an abnormally low selling price. On October 31, 2025, the NYSE suspended trading in the warrants effective immediately. The NYSE applied to the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission to formally delist the warrants which became effective in November 2025. This action does not affect the Company’s common shares, which will continue to trade on the NYSE under the ticker symbol “PSFE.” The warrants expire in March 2026 and as of December 31, 2025, the associated warrant liability was immaterial.

On February 11, 2025, the Company announced a definitive agreement to sell substantially all assets related to its direct marketing payment processing business line (Paysafe Direct, LLC) to KORT payments. The business primarily consists of direct marketing and other card-not-present volume in both complex and traditional industry verticals within the Merchant Solutions segment. This exit is intended to eliminate a non-strategic business line and reduce the Company’s exposure to higher risk verticals. The transaction includes reseller and merchant contracts, as well as dedicated technology and employees related to the business. The consideration for the transaction consists of \$2,000 cash and up to \$50,000 in annual earnout payments over the next five years. The transaction closed on February 28, 2025 upon finalizing certain transition services-related items. Revenue generated by this business was \$5,213, \$104,379 and \$102,058 for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

In November 2023, our Board approved a share repurchase program (the “Share Repurchase Program”), authorizing us to repurchase up to \$50,000 of our common shares. During the year ended December 31, 2025, an additional \$140,000 of our common shares was authorized. We expect to fund future repurchases, if any, through a combination of cash on hand, cash generated by operations and future financing transactions, if appropriate. Accordingly, our Share Repurchase Program is subject to us having available cash to fund repurchases. Under the Share Repurchase Program, management is authorized to purchase shares of our common stock from time to time through open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions at prevailing prices as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements, and subject to market conditions and other factors.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company repurchased 9,477,463 and 2,644,712 shares, respectively, under the Share Repurchase Program for total amounts of \$91,693 and \$42,921, respectively. Included in the total repurchases for the year ended December 31, 2025, were 3,962,237 shares repurchased from a related party at a discounted price for a total value of \$26,530.

Trends and Factors Affecting Our Future Performance

Significant trends and factors that we believe may affect our future performance include the items noted below. For a further discussion of trends, uncertainties and other factors that could affect our operating results see the section entitled “Information on the Company – Business Overview” and “Risk Factors” in this Report.

Pillar Two

Work is currently being undertaken by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) on potential future recommendations related to the challenges arising from the digitalization of the global economy, specifically relating to reform of the international allocation of taxing rights (“Pillar One”) and a system ensuring a minimum level of tax for multinational enterprises (“Pillar Two”).

On December 12, 2022, the European Union (EU) Member States agreed in principle on the introduction of a global minimum tax rate of 15%. On December 15, 2022, the written procedure for formal adoption of a directive was signed, and transposed into the national law of EU Member States with effectiveness beginning January 1, 2024. The application of the minimum tax rate did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Separately, on July 11, 2023, the UK enacted into domestic law measures to apply a multinational top-up tax and domestic top-up tax on profits taxed at an effective rate of less than 15% which became effective for the Company on January 1, 2024. In addition, the UK enacted into domestic law measures on undertaxed profits rules which became effective for the Company on January 1, 2025.

A number of jurisdictions which have a statutory tax rate below the global minimum tax rate of 15% have introduced legislation for qualifying domestic minimum top-up tax (“QDMTT”) which increases the domestic tax rate to 15% for entities that are part of a multinational enterprise. The Company has provided for estimated top-up tax for territories where the QDMTT is in effect and have separately disclosed this in the Company’s tax rate reconciliation in Note 3, *Taxation*, within Item 18, Financial Statements.

One Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OBBA”)

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed into law the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OBBA”). The OBBA makes permanent key

elements of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, including 100% bonus depreciation, domestic research cost expensing, and the business interest expense limitation. ASC 740, "Income Taxes", requires the effects of changes in tax rates and laws on deferred tax balances to be recognized in the period in which the legislation is enacted. Consequently, the Company has evaluated all deferred tax balances under the newly enacted tax law and identified any changes required to its financial statements as a result of the OBBBA. The Company recognized a valuation allowance of \$95,519 against the US deferred tax assets during the year ended December 31, 2025, which mainly related to the enactment of this tax law. For further discussion refer to Note 3, *Taxation*, within the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Report.

Global and regional economic conditions

Our operations and performance depend significantly on global and regional economic conditions. Uncertainty about global and regional economic events and conditions may impact our ability to conduct business in certain areas and may result in consumers and businesses postponing or lowering spending. This includes the impact of acts of war and terrorism, such as the military hostilities commenced in Ukraine. Operations within Russia, Ukraine and Israel represented less than 1% of our revenues and were predominantly within the Digital Wallets segment. For year ended December 31, 2025, we have not experienced significant decline in revenues from the impact of war-regions on the Digital Wallets segment.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the United States government has announced the imposition of tariffs on certain imported goods. While we have not yet experienced a significant impact due to our service-oriented business model, in the future there may be an increase in the cost of point of sale terminals, depending on where they are sourced. Further, during the fourth quarter, the United States government experienced a shutdown of non-essential federal programs and services. Another prolonged shutdown may adversely affect our US merchant base, potentially leading to reduced revenues and transaction volumes. We continue to monitor these economic conditions, as they may adversely impact our operations and financial results.

Foreign currency impact

Our revenues and expenses are subject to changes in foreign currencies against the U.S. dollar which can impact our results of operations. It is difficult to predict the fluctuations of foreign currency exchange rates and how those fluctuations will impact our Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) in the future. As a result of the relative size of our international operations, these fluctuations may be material. During the year ended December 31, 2025, our Digital Wallets segment was impacted by favorable foreign exchange. On a net basis, foreign exchange losses on external debt offset operational foreign exchange gains.

Components of Our Operating Results

Revenue

Revenue consists primarily of fees derived from transaction processing services through two main lines of business: Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets. Substantially all of our Merchant Solutions revenue stream is earned by charging merchants processing fees for facilitating payment processing transactions. The Digital Wallets revenue streams are almost entirely derived from charging merchants fees for allowing payments on their platforms using our services or from charging customers on a transactional basis for using our services.

The Company's promise to stand ready to provide electronic payment services is not based on a specified number of transactions, but rather is a promise to process all the transactions needed each day. Therefore, we measure revenue for our payment service daily based on the services that are performed on that day. We recognize revenue net of taxes collected from customers. These taxes are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities.

Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization)

Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) consists primarily of the cost of transaction processing systems through two main lines of business: Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets. Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) for Merchant Solutions consists primarily of merchant residual payments to our network of independent sales organizations, as well as other fees incurred by the Company in the processing of transactions. Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) does not include interchange fees charged by the card issuing financial institutions and fees charged by payment networks in this segment, which are presented net within revenue. Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) for Digital Wallets consists primarily of commission paid to distributors, and the costs to accept a customer's funding source of payment and subsequent withdrawals from the wallet. These costs include fees paid to payment processors and other financial institutions. These expenses exclude any depreciation or amortization, which is described below.

Selling, general and administrative

Selling, general and administrative consists primarily of employee related costs, including salaries and benefits, share based compensation, credit losses, information technology expenses and other administrative costs as noted below. Selling expenses are comprised of sales and marketing personnel-related costs, including salaries, and benefits. General and administrative expenses are comprised of expenses associated with operational and supporting personnel-related costs, including salaries and benefits, as well as credit losses on financial assets, corporate management, information technology, office infrastructure, external professional services and other activities.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization consist of depreciation and amortization expenses related to computer and communication equipment, furniture and equipment, right-of-use assets, leasehold improvements, acquired and internally developed software, customer relationships and other intangible assets. Research and development costs for software development projects are capitalized when it is probable that the project will be completed, and the software will be used to perform the function intended. These costs are amortized over their useful life.

Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets

Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets relates to loss on impairment of goodwill and intangible assets.

Restructuring and other costs

Restructuring and other costs include transaction costs related to the Company's disposal and acquisition activities, restructuring expenses such as those incurred in connection with finance transformation, office closure and relocation programs, and other costs, including legal costs associated with the securities litigation involving the Company and other indemnified parties.

Transaction costs that are incremental and directly attributable to an equity transaction are deferred and charged against the gross proceeds received upon completion of the equity transaction.

Gain / loss on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recognized a gain upon the disposal of substantially all of the assets in its direct marketing payment processing business line (Paysafe Direct, LLC) to KORT Payments. This gain is offset by a loss on disposition of certain equipment.

Other income, net

Other income, net consists primarily of foreign exchange gains and losses, fair value movement in contingent consideration, derivative instruments and warrants, and gains on loan note repurchases.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net primarily consists of the interest associated with our outstanding debt obligations and the amortization of debt issuance costs.

Income tax (benefit)/expense

Income tax (benefit)/expense represents income taxes generated in the United Kingdom and numerous foreign jurisdictions. These foreign jurisdictions have different statutory tax rates than the United Kingdom. Our effective tax rates will vary depending on the relative proportion of foreign to domestic income, interest, penalties, changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities, changes in uncertain tax positions, and changes in tax laws.

Key Performance Indicators

We regularly monitor the following key performance indicators to evaluate our business and trends, measure our performance, prepare financial projections and make strategic decisions. We believe that these key performance indicators are useful in understanding the underlying trends in the Company's businesses.

There are limitations inherent in key performance indicators. Investors should consider any key performance indicator together with the presentation of our results of operations and financial condition under GAAP, rather than as an alternative to GAAP financial measures. These measures may not be comparable to other performance measures used by the Company's competitors.

Volume and Take Rate

Gross dollar volume is calculated as the dollar value of payment transactions processed by the Company. To reflect the distinct nature of our products across each segment, this includes, but is not limited to, the following:

- For Merchant Solutions: Credit card and debit card transactions
- For Digital Wallets: Deposits, withdrawals, transfers to merchants from consumers, transfers from merchants to consumers, wallet-to-wallet transfers, pre-paid Mastercard, and vouchers redeemed at merchants transactions

Volume (also known as gross dollar volume) is a meaningful indicator of our business and financial performance, as we typically generate revenue across our solutions based on per transaction fees that are calculated as a percentage of transaction dollar volume. In addition, volume provides a measure of the level of payment traffic we are handling for our consumers and merchants. Many marketing initiatives are focused on driving more volume, either through encouraging greater adoption of our payment products or increasing activity through existing merchants or consumers.

Take rate is calculated as operating segment revenue divided by gross dollar volume. Take-rate is a meaningful indicator of our business and financial performance as it describes the percentage of revenue collected by Paysafe on the volume of transactions processed. This is used by management as an indication of pricing or product mix trends over time rather than absolute pricing within each segment, due to the mix of product types and pricing agreements that will be in place with specific merchants. It will also factor in revenue from fees that are not directly linked to volume-based transactions, such as inactivity fees charged on dormant accounts.

The following table sets forth our gross dollar volume and take rate for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

(U.S. dollars in millions)	For the year ended December 31, 2025			
	Merchant Solutions	Digital Wallets	Intersegment	Total
Gross dollar volume ⁽¹⁾	\$ 141,978	\$ 26,350	\$ (1,564)	\$ 166,764
Take Rate	0.6%	3.1%	1.2%	1.0%

(U.S. dollars in millions)	For the year ended December 31, 2024			
	Merchant Solutions	Digital Wallets	Intersegment	Total
Gross dollar volume ⁽¹⁾	\$ 129,899	\$ 23,327	\$ (1,481)	\$ 151,745
Take Rate	0.7%	3.3%	1.2%	1.1%

(U.S. dollars in millions)	Increase / (Decrease) - 2025 vs 2024			
	Merchant Solutions	Digital Wallets	Intersegment	Total
Gross dollar volume ⁽¹⁾	\$ 12,079	\$ 3,023	\$ (83)	\$ 15,019
Take Rate	(0.1)%	(0.2)%	0.0%	(0.1)%

(1) Volumes for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 exclude embedded finance related volumes of less than \$0.1 billion and \$0.2 billion, respectively.

Non-GAAP Financial Measure

We report our financial results in accordance with GAAP, which includes the standards, conventions, and rules accountants follow in recording and summarizing transactions and in the preparation of financial statements. In addition to reporting financial results in accordance with GAAP, we have provided Adjusted EBITDA as a non-GAAP financial measure.

We include a non-GAAP measure in this Report because it is a basis upon which our management assess our performance and we believe it reflects the underlying trends and an indicator of our business. Although we believe the non-GAAP measure is useful for investors for the same reasons, the measure is not a substitute for GAAP financial measures or disclosures.

Our non-GAAP measure may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures used by other companies and has limitations as analytical tools and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of the operating results as reported under GAAP.

An explanation of the relevance of the non-GAAP measure, a reconciliation of the non-GAAP measure to the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP is set out below. The non-GAAP measure has limitations in that it does not reflect all of the amounts associated with our results of operations as determined in accordance with GAAP. We do not regard the non-GAAP measure as a substitute for, or superior to, the equivalent measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP or the one calculated using a financial measure that is calculated in accordance with GAAP.

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA is defined as net income/(loss) before the impact of income tax (benefit)/expense, interest expense, net, depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets, restructuring and other costs, loss/(gain) on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net, and other (expense)/income, net. These adjustments include certain costs and transactions that are not reflective of the underlying operating performance of the Company. Management believes these adjustments improve the comparability of operating results across reporting periods.

We use Adjusted EBITDA as our measure of segment profitability to assess the performance of our businesses. Additionally, we believe it is important to consider our profitability on a basis that is consistent with that of our operating segments. Adjusted EBITDA reported for our segments is not, however, considered a non-GAAP measure as it is presented in conformity with Accounting Standards Codification 280, *Segment Reporting*, and is excluded from the definition of a non-GAAP measure under the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA should be made available to securities analysts, investors and other interested parties to assist in their assessment of the performance of our businesses.

Despite the importance of this measure in analyzing our business, measuring and determining incentive compensation and evaluating our operating performance, as well as the use of Adjusted EBITDA by securities analysts, lenders and others in their evaluation of companies, Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for net income (loss) or other methods of analyzing our results as reported under GAAP. We do not use or present Adjusted EBITDA as a measure of liquidity or cash flow.

Some of the limitations of Adjusted EBITDA are:

- It does not reflect our cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- It does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- It does not reflect the interest expense or the cash requirements to service interest or principal payments on debt;
- It does not reflect income tax payments we are required to make;
- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized often will have to be replaced in the future and Adjusted EBITDA does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements; and
- Other companies in our industry may calculate Adjusted EBITDA differently, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

The following table sets forth our results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

(U.S. dollars in thousands)	Year ended December 31,		Variance	
	2025	2024	\$	%
Revenue	1,701,388	1,704,835	(3,447)	(0.2)%
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization)	741,197	715,762	25,435	3.6%
Selling, general and administrative	563,647	575,553	(11,906)	(2.1)%
Depreciation and amortization	274,107	273,364	743	0.3%
Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets	1,423	823	600	72.9%
Restructuring and other costs	48,366	5,178	43,188	834.1%
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net	732	801	(69)	(8.6)%
Operating income	71,916	133,354	(61,438)	(46.1)%
Other (expense) / income, net	(7,563)	21,475	(29,038)	(135.2)%
Interest expense, net	(136,414)	(140,805)	4,391	(3.1)%
(Loss) / income before taxes	(72,061)	14,024	(86,085)	(613.8)%
Income tax expense / (benefit)	110,446	(8,136)	(118,582)	1457.5%
Net (loss) / income	(182,507)	22,160	(204,667)	923.6%

Revenue

Revenue decreased by \$3,447, or 0.2%, to \$1,701,388 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$1,704,835 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This was driven by a decrease of \$52,955, or 5.5%, in our Merchant Solutions segment due to the sale of the direct marketing payment processing business line which contributed to a decline in revenue of \$99,166. This decline was partially offset by an increase in revenue due to higher volumes and growth in e-commerce driven by initiatives to expand our sales capabilities and a licensing agreement executed during the year. This was further offset by an increase of \$49,222 or 6.4%, in our Digital Wallets segment primarily due to a favorable impact of \$33,510 on foreign exchange rates and growth across all verticals, offset by a decrease in interest revenue earned. For further detail on our segments, see "Analysis by Segments" below.

Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization)

Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) increased \$25,435, or 3.6%, to \$741,197 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$715,762 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase is largely attributable to an increase of \$25,513, or 11.9% in our Digital Wallets segment mainly due to growth in lower margin verticals in addition to the unfavorable impact of \$12,658 on foreign exchange rates. Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) remained relatively flat in our Merchant Solutions segment as the decrease related to the sale of the direct marketing payment processing business were largely offset by increased costs associated with growth in lower margin verticals.

Selling, general and administrative

Selling, general and administrative expenses decreased \$11,906, or 2.1%, to \$563,647 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$575,553 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease is primarily driven by a decrease in legal and professional fees of \$11,204 due to a decline in consulting fees following the finalization of the portfolio optimization project in the prior year, a decrease in personnel costs of \$6,910 due to a decline in performance based compensation, a decrease in share based compensation of \$6,230 due to performance awards and awards that vested after December 31, 2024, and a decrease in credit losses of \$4,676. The decrease was offset partially by an increase in advertising and promotions of \$7,898, and an increase in severance of \$3,868.

Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation and amortization increased \$743, or 0.3%, to \$274,107 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$273,364 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This was mainly driven by an increase in amortization due to software development costs placed in service during the year ended December 31, 2025, offset partially by a decrease due to fully amortized customer relationships.

Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets

Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets increased by \$600 or 72.9%, to \$1,423 for the year ended, December 31, 2025 from \$823 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase is mainly driven by impairment expense of \$638 related to the right of use asset for a leased office space following the disposal of the direct marketing business line for the year ended December 31, 2025. The remainder of the expense for December 31, 2025 and 2024 relates to specifically identified software development costs which had no future economic benefit.

Restructuring and other costs

Restructuring and other costs increased \$43,188, or 834.1%, to \$48,366 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$5,178 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This was driven by an increase in other costs of \$36,868 primarily attributable to higher legal cost related to the securities litigation involving the Company and indemnities provided by the Company in a related class action lawsuit, as well as higher transformation costs of \$7,090 associated with projects to improve merchant platforms as well as finance and risk processes.

Loss on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net

Loss on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net remained relatively flat at \$732 for the year ended December 31, 2025. This was a result of an increase in the loss on disposal of non-financial assets, which was offset partially by a gain on disposal of the direct marketing payment processing business line.

Other income, net

Other expense, net changed \$29,038, or 135.2%, to an expense of \$7,563 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from an income of \$21,475 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The change was primarily driven by a foreign exchange loss of \$9,758 in the current year compared to a foreign exchange gain of \$11,316 in the prior year, a fair value loss on derivative instruments of \$1,294 compared to a gain of \$3,994 in the prior year, and a decrease in other gains of \$3,196 mainly related to a release of a goods and services tax provision of \$4,120 due to the statute of limitations.

Interest expense, net

Interest expense, net decreased by \$4,391, or 3.1%, to \$136,414 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$140,805 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease in interest expense, net was mainly due to the benefit of decreased effective interest rates.

Income tax expense / benefit

Income tax expense was \$110,446 for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to an income tax benefit of \$8,136 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The increase in the income tax expense is a result of the recognition of a valuation allowance related to our recoverability of deferred tax assets on tax losses and restricted interest carryforwards in the UK and tax losses in the US during the year ended December 31, 2025, offset by an income tax benefit due to the release of a valuation allowance in Canada.

The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 was (153.3)% and (58.0)%, respectively. The change in the effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to year ended December 31, 2024 primarily arises as a result of movements in the valuation allowance as described above. A reconciliation between the statutory income tax rate and the income tax benefit / provision reported in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) / Income is summarized in Note 3, *Taxation*, within Item 18, Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report.

Net income / (loss)

The Company had a net loss of \$182,507 for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to a net income of \$22,160 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The net loss was largely driven by the increase in income tax expense compared to an income tax benefit in the prior year, an increase in restructuring and other costs, an increase in other expense, net compared to other income, net in the prior year and an increase in cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization). This is offset partially by a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Non-GAAP financial measure

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA for the Company decreased by \$23,206, or 5.1%, to \$428,848 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$452,054 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This decrease was primarily driven by increased cost of services of \$25,435, offset partially by a decrease in selling, general and administrative expenses, excluding share-based compensation cost of \$5,676 as described above. For further explanation on the year-over-year change on these financial statement line items, please refer to the commentary above in “Results of Operations.”

A reconciliation of Net (loss) / income to Adjusted EBITDA is as follows for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2025		2024	
<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>				
Net (loss) / income	\$	(182,507)	\$	22,160
Income tax expense / (benefit)		110,446		(8,136)
Interest expense, net		136,414		140,805
Depreciation and amortization		274,107		273,364
Share-based compensation		32,304		38,534
Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets		1,423		823
Restructuring and other costs ⁽¹⁾		48,366		5,178
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net		732		801
Other expense / (income), net ⁽²⁾		7,563		(21,475)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	428,848	\$	452,054

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2025, restructuring costs were \$8,322, mainly consisting of transformation costs associated with projects to improve merchant platforms as well as finance and risk processes, and other costs were \$40,044, which primarily consisted of legal costs associated with the securities litigation involving the Company and other indemnified parties. For the year ended December 31, 2024, restructuring costs were \$2,582, and other costs were \$2,596, which primarily consisted of legal costs.

(2) For the year ended December 31, 2025, other expense / (income), net includes a loss on foreign exchange of \$9,758 and a fair value loss on derivative instruments of \$1,294. This was partly offset by a fair value gain on warrant liabilities of \$1,401, other gains of \$1,580 and a fair value gain on contingent consideration of \$508. For the year ended December 31, 2024, other expense / (income), net includes a gain on foreign exchange of \$11,316, a gain on derivative instruments of \$3,994, gains on debt repurchases of \$1,696 and other income of \$4,776.

Analysis by Segment

We operate in two operating segments: Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets. Our reportable segments are the same as our operating segments. Segment Adjusted EBITDA is reported to the Chief Operating Decision Maker for purposes of making decisions about allocating resources to the segments and assessing their performance. Segment Adjusted EBITDA includes the revenues of the segment less operating expenses that are directly related to those revenues and an allocation of shared costs and excludes the impact of income tax (benefit)/expense, interest expense, net, depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets, restructuring and other costs, loss/(gain) on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net, and other (expense)/income, net. For this reason, Segment Adjusted EBITDA, is presented in conformity with Accounting Standards Codification 280, Segment Reporting, and is excluded from the definition of non-GAAP financial measures under the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulation G and Item 10(e) of Regulation S-K.

The Company allocates shared costs to the two segments. Shared costs are the cost of people and other resources consumed in activities that provide a benefit across more than one segment. Shared costs are allocated to each segment primarily based on applicable drivers including headcount, revenue and Adjusted EBITDA.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

Merchant Solutions

The following table presents our results for the Merchant Solutions operating segment for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

<i>(U.S. dollars in thousands)</i>	For the year ended December 31,		Variance	
	2025	2024	\$	%
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	904,668	957,623	(52,955)	-5.5%
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) ⁽¹⁾	518,428	518,792	(364)	-0.1%
Selling, general and administrative ⁽²⁾	240,546	247,980	(7,434)	-3.0%
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	145,694	190,851	(45,157)	-23.7%

(1) Amount includes intersegment transactions that are attributable to the segment. Intersegment transactions are primarily for processing credit card transactions and deposits between segments.

(2) Selling, general and administrative excludes share-based compensation costs which are not included in our definition of Segment Adjusted EBITDA.

The commentary included below exclude amounts that are outside of our definition of Segment Adjusted EBITDA. Refer to the commentary of these amounts under "Results of Operations".

Revenue decreased by \$52,955, or 5.5%, to \$904,668 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$957,623 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This was driven by the sale of the direct marketing payment processing business line which contributed to a decline in revenue of \$99,166, offset partially by an increase in revenue due to higher volumes and growth in e-commerce driven by initiatives to expand our sales capabilities, and due to a licensing agreement executed during the year.

Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) was \$518,428 for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$518,792 for the year ended December 31, 2024. Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) remained relatively flat as the decrease related to the sale of the direct marketing payment processing business were largely offset by increased costs associated with growth in lower margin verticals

Selling, general and administrative decreased by \$7,434 or 3.0% to \$240,546 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$247,980 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease is due to a reduction in legal and professional fees of \$13,152 due to a decline in consulting fees following the finalization of the portfolio optimization project in the prior year, a decrease in credit losses of \$8,151 and a decrease in personnel costs of \$3,150 mainly due to a decrease in performance based compensation. This was offset partially by an increase in advertising and promotion costs of \$8,846, an increase in sales and other taxes of \$6,260 and an increase in severance of \$1,600.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA decreased by \$45,157 or 23.7%, to \$145,694 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$190,851 for the year ended December 31, 2024 which is due to variances explained above.

Digital Wallets

The following table presents our results for the Digital Wallets operating segment for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024:

(U.S. dollars in thousands)	For the year ended December 31,		Variance	
	2025	2024	\$	%
Revenue ⁽¹⁾	814,727	765,505	49,222	6.4%
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) ⁽¹⁾	240,776	215,263	25,513	11.9%
Selling, general and administrative ⁽²⁾	222,217	211,217	11,000	5.2%
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	351,734	339,025	12,709	3.7%

(1) Amount includes intersegment transactions that are attributable to the segment. Intersegment transactions are primarily for processing credit card transactions and deposits between segments.

(2) Selling, general and administrative excludes share-based compensation costs which are not included in our definition of Segment Adjusted EBITDA.

The commentary included below exclude amounts that are outside of our definition of Segment Adjusted EBITDA. Refer to the commentary of these amounts under “Results of Operations”.

Revenue increased by \$49,222, or 6.4%, to \$814,727 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$765,505 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This was primarily due to a favorable impact of \$33,510 on foreign exchange rates and growth across all verticals, offset by a decrease in interest revenue earned caused by lower interest rates.

Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) increased by \$25,513 or 11.9% to \$240,776 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$215,263 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This increase is mainly due to growth in lower margin verticals in addition to the unfavorable impact of \$12,658 on foreign exchange rates.

Selling, general and administrative increased by \$11,000 or 5.2% to \$222,217 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$211,217 from December 31, 2024. This increase is due to an increase in credit losses of \$3,741, legal and professional fees of \$3,581, personnel costs of \$1,950, information technology cost of \$1,195 and severance of \$1,306.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA increased by \$12,709 or 3.7%, to \$351,734 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$339,025 for the year ended December 31, 2024 which is due to the variances explained above.

Seasonality

We have experienced in the past, and expect to continue to experience, seasonal fluctuations in our business. For instance, both of the Company’s Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets businesses historically experience increased activity during the traditional holiday period and around other nationally recognized holidays, when certain of our game’s operators may run promotions, consumers enjoy

more leisure time and younger consumers may receive our products as gifts. Our Digital Wallets segment experiences increased activity based on the occurrence and timing of sporting events. Volatility in our revenue, key operating metrics or their rates of growth could result in fluctuations in our financial condition or results of operations.

Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk

Our market risk includes the potential loss arising from adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates, which we monitor on an ongoing basis. We are also exposed to credit and liquidity risk which are further discussed below.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk relating to our borrowings and investment revenue. The Company actively manages interest rate risk through the use of interest rate swaps. Interest rate swaps convert floating rates to fixed rates.

As of December 31, 2025, an increase of 100 basis points in interest rates offered on the bank borrowings would result in a \$13.2 million unfavorable impact on net loss and a decrease of 100 basis points would have an equal and opposite effect on net earnings related to the Company's borrowings. Due to the interest rate floors within the Company's facility agreement of 0.5% on USD SOFR and 0% on EURIBOR, we may not realize the benefit of a decrease of 10% in the applicable interest rates.

Foreign Currency Risk

We have global operations and trade in various foreign currencies, primarily the Great British Pound, Euro, Peruvian Soles, Canadian Dollar and Swiss Franc. In addition, we are exposed to currency risk associated with translating our functional currency financial statements into its reporting currency, which is the U.S. dollar. As a result, we are exposed to movements in the exchange rates of various currencies against the U.S. dollar.

We manage the exposure to currency risk by commercially transacting materially in U.S. dollars, Euros and Great British Pounds, the currencies in which we materially incur operating expenses. We limit the extent to which we incur operating expenses in other currencies, wherever possible, thereby minimizing the realized and unrealized foreign exchange gain/(loss). The currency of the Company's borrowings is in part matched to the currencies expected to be generated from the Company's operations. Intercompany funding is typically undertaken in the functional currency of the operating entities or undertaken to ensure offsetting currency exposures.

As of December 31, 2025, had the U.S. dollar strengthened by 10% in relation to all the other currencies, with all other variables held constant, the net assets of the Company would have decreased by \$8.1 million. A weakening of the U.S. dollar by 10% against the above currencies would have had an equal and opposite effect.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss if a consumer or merchant counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from our cash and cash equivalents, settlement receivables, restricted cash in respect to customer accounts, and trade receivables.

The Company is also exposed to potential losses from merchant-related chargebacks. A chargeback occurs when a dispute between a cardholder and a merchant, including a claim for non-delivery of the product or service by the merchant, is not resolved in favor of the merchant and the transaction is charged back to the merchant resulting in a refund of the purchase price to the cardholder. If the Company is unable to collect this chargeback amount from the merchant due to closure, bankruptcy or other reasons, the Company bears the loss for the refund paid to the cardholder. The risk of chargebacks is typically greater for those merchants that promise future delivery of goods and services rather than delivering goods or rendering services at the time of payment.

The cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash in respect to customer accounts are deposited with different banking partners with a variety of credit ratings. Credit exposures are regularly monitored and managed by the Group's Treasury function with oversight from the Group Safeguarding and Treasury Committee ("STC").

Settlement receivables primarily relate to receivables from third party payment institutions arising in both our Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets businesses, as well as receivables from distribution partners arising in our Digital Wallets business. These receivables are closely monitored on an ongoing basis. The Digital Wallets business utilizes credit limits and insurance to limit its overall gross exposure to distribution partners.

Credit quality of a customer and distributor is assessed based on their industry, geographical location and financial background, with credit risk managed based on this assessment (i.e. trading limits, shortened payment period and/or requiring collateral, usually in the

form of bank guarantees, insurance or cash deposits or holdbacks which can legally be claimed by the Group to cover unpaid receivables). Outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored to flag any unusual activities such as chargebacks. Having a significant number of consumers and merchants across multiple geographies and industries helps mitigate the Group's exposure to concentration risk. Through the Group's global credit risk framework we forecast, under normal business conditions, the probability of the occurrence of credit events before they occur. An estimate for credit losses is recorded utilizing a combination of aging and probability of default methods, depending on the nature and risk profile of the underlying asset pool. For further details regarding the accounting policy related to the allowance for credit losses, refer to Note 1, *Basis of presentation and summary of significant accounting policies*, within Item 18, Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report. Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to our established customer credit risk management policies, procedures and controls.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that we may be unable to meet our financial obligations as they fall due. We control and monitor both cash levels and cash flow on a regular basis, including forecasting future cash flows. Our objective to managing liquidity is to ensure that, as far as possible, we always have sufficient liquidity to meet our liabilities as they become due.

In order to mitigate short-term liquidity risk and fund future merger and acquisition activity, we have a \$305,000 revolving credit facility available, from which we make draw downs and repayments throughout the period. The balance drawn on the revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$226,184 and \$90,713, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the total principal amount of our external borrowings was \$2,639,448 and \$2,390,689, respectively. Subject to the limits contained in the credit agreements that govern our credit facilities, we may be able to incur substantial additional debt from time to time to finance working capital, capital expenditures, investments or acquisitions, or for other purposes. All interest and mandatory debt repayments were satisfied during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Our key debt covenant governing these facilities is financial and is monitored monthly. Our primary financial covenant is to maintain a first lien debt ratio below 7.5x a Last Twelve Months EBITDA measure adjusted for certain items as stipulated in the company's facilities agreement. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company was in compliance with all financial covenants associated with its debt.

In addition, the Company is required to maintain minimum levels of liquidity within its regulated businesses within the United Kingdom and Ireland in accordance with our regulatory requirements. We monitor liquidity levels within our regulated entities on an ongoing basis, in accordance with our liquidity and capital adequacy assessment framework.

B. Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary sources of liquidity have been funds generated from operations, issuance of debt, the use of our revolving credit facilities and a line of credit. We assess our liquidity through an analysis of our working capital together with our other sources of liquidity. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, we had \$250,168 and \$216,683 in cash and cash equivalents. Furthermore, we had \$78,816 available under our \$305,000 Revolving Credit Facility as of December 31, 2025. We had \$214,287 available under our Revolving Credit Facility as of December 31, 2024.

We have various contractual obligations in the normal course of our operations and financing activities. Our most significant contractual obligations relate to the principal outstanding amount of the Company's debts, including interest payments, and operating lease obligations. For further information on these contractual obligations, see Note 8, *Debt*, and Note 16, *Leases*, within Item 18, Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report.

As discussed in Note 3, *Taxation*, within Item 18, Financial Statements as of December 31, 2025 the Company has \$2,949 of liabilities associated with uncertain tax positions in the various jurisdictions in which the Company conducts operations. Due to the uncertain and complex application of the tax regulations, combined with the difficulty in predicting when tax audits throughout the world may be concluded, the Company cannot make precise estimates of the timing of cash outflows relating to these liabilities.

As discussed in Note 17, *Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees* within Item 18, Financial Statements, on February 16, 2023 a lawsuit titled Farzad v. Trasimene Capital FT et al. was filed in the Delaware Court of Chancery on behalf of former holders of FTAC common stock against certain former directors and officers of FTAC. Although Paysafe is not a party to this matter, the Company is obligated to indemnify the defendants for certain associated losses. There is no assurance that the defendants will prevail or that available insurance will be sufficient to cover any potential settlement, judgment, or related indemnifiable costs, any of which could be material.

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements, as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K, that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a current or future material effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures, or capital resources, other than letters of credit and financial guarantee contracts entered into in the ordinary course of business.

In addition to our cash and cash equivalents on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, we expect to continue to generate cash from our normal operations as well as the ability to draw down on our credit facilities, disclosed below, as required. We believe that we have sufficient financial resources to fund our activities and execute our business plans during the next 12 months.

Customer accounts and other restricted cash is subject to certain safeguarding requirements. For further information on these requirements, see Note 1, *Basis of presentation and summary of significant accounting policies* within Item 18, Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Report.

Debt

As market conditions warrant, we and/or our majority equity holders, Blackstone, CVC and/or our respective affiliates, may from time to time, seek to repurchase securities that we have issued or loans that we have borrowed in privately negotiated or open market transactions, by tender offer or otherwise. Subject to any applicable limitations contained in the agreements governing our indebtedness, any such purchases may be funded by existing cash or by incurring new secured or unsecured debt, including borrowings under our credit facilities. The amounts involved in any such purchase transactions, individually or in the aggregate, may be material. Any such purchases may relate to a substantial amount of a particular tranche of debt, with a corresponding reduction, where relevant, in the trading liquidity of that debt. In addition, any such purchases made at prices below the “adjusted issue price” (as defined for U.S. federal income tax purposes) may result in taxable cancellation of indebtedness income to us, which may be material, and result in related adverse tax consequences to us.

For further discussion regarding our debt facilities, refer to Note 8, *Debt*, within Item 18, Financial Statements.

Cash Flow

Operating Activities

Net cash flows provided by operating activities mainly consists of our net loss adjusted for non-cash items and movements in working capital.

Non-cash items usually arise as a result of timing differences between expenses recognized and actual cash costs incurred or as a result of other non-cash income or expenses. Non-cash items include: depreciation and amortization; unrealized foreign exchange gain/(loss); deferred tax (expense)/benefit; shared-based compensation, non-cash interest expense, net; other (expense)/income, net; impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets; allowance for credit losses; gain/(loss) on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net; and non-cash lease expense.

Movements in working capital include the movements in: accounts receivable, net; prepaid expenses, other current assets and related party receivables; accounts payable, other liabilities, and income tax payable / (receivable). Movements in working capital are affected by several factors including the timing of month-end and transaction volume.

Net cash flows provided by operating activities decreased by \$17,649 to an inflow of \$236,155 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from an inflow of \$253,804 for the year ended December 31, 2024 mainly due to increased restructuring costs paid, realized foreign exchange losses in the current year compared to realized foreign exchange gains in the prior period, offset partially by lower outflows from working capital.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, net cash flows provided by operating activities of \$236,155 primarily consists of a net loss of \$182,507 adjusted for non-cash items of \$437,441, largely driven by depreciation and amortization of \$276,366, allowance for credit losses of \$48,251, a deferred tax expense of \$74,403, share-based compensation of \$32,304 and non-cash lease expenses of \$9,348. This was partly offset by cash outflows of \$18,779 in working capital.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, net cash flows provided by operating activities of \$253,804 primarily consists of a net income of \$22,160 adjusted for non-cash items of \$318,910, largely driven by depreciation and amortization of \$274,755, share-based compensation of \$38,534, and allowance for credit losses of \$52,649, offset partially by a deferred tax benefit of \$33,187 and other income, net of \$10,159. This was partly offset by cash outflows of \$87,266 in working capital.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased by \$32,030 to \$140,410 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$108,380 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This increase is primarily attributed to a net outflow for merchant reserves of \$19,013 compared to an inflow from merchant reserves of \$6,510 in the prior period, an increase in purchases of merchant portfolios of \$12,433, and a decrease in receipts under derivative financial instruments of \$4,450. This is partially offset by an inflow related to other investing activities, net

compared to an outflow in the prior period, a decrease in cash outflows for the purchase of property, plant and equipment of \$3,356, an inflow from the disposal of subsidiaries of \$1,948 and a decrease in other intangible asset expenditures of \$1,596.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities decreased by \$117,416 to \$163,383 for the year ended December 31, 2025 from \$280,799 for the year ended December 31, 2024. This was mainly driven by no debt repurchases occurring in the current period, whereas the prior period included cash outflows of \$92,278 related to debt repurchases.

Other factors contributing to the decrease include an increase in net proceeds from loans and borrowings, partially offset by an increase in the purchase of treasury shares of \$47,910. Borrowings and repayments on all facilities, excluding voluntary repurchases, were \$1,098,963 and \$994,214, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2025 and \$1,075,352 and \$1,039,718, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2024.

The outflow of the movement in settlement funds - merchant and customers, net of \$160,813 for the year ended December 31, 2025, remained relatively flat compared to an outflow of \$163,837 for the year ended December 31, 2024. The Company's regulatory obligations in the United Kingdom and Ireland include the requirement to safeguard customer funds that have been received either in exchange for electronic money ("e-money") issued or within the transaction settlement cycle to merchants. Such amounts are recorded as an asset in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, in customer accounts and other restricted cash, net which is presented as part of cash, cash equivalents, customer accounts and other restricted cash, net as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

The Company also has a corresponding liability to its customers recognized in our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as funds payable and amounts due to customers, as well as settlement receivables, net, that represent timing differences in the settlement process between the cash settlement of a transaction and the recognition of the associated liability. The movements in these account balances are presented net within financing activities (collectively "Settlement funds - merchant and customer, net"). The current year outflow in Settlement funds - merchant and customers, net is consistent with the decline in customer accounts and other restricted cash, net.

We believe that our current level of cash and borrowing capacity under debt facilities, together with future cash flows from operations will be sufficient to meet the needs of our existing operations and planned requirements for the foreseeable future.

Commitments and Contingencies

From time to time we enter into certain types of contracts that contingently require us to indemnify parties against certain categories of losses they might incur including as a result of third-party claims. The contracts primarily relate to: (i) certain bank sponsor agreements, under which we may be required to provide indemnification to the bank in respect of losses they may incur as a result of processing card payments for relevant merchants; (ii) certain merchant and vendor agreements where we may be required to indemnify the merchant or vendor against any third party claims resulting from a violation of intellectual property rights or for any breach of the representations, warranties, obligations, or covenants in the agreement or against losses resulting from a data breach suffered by the Company; (iii) certain business purchase agreements, under which we may provide customary indemnification to the seller of the business being acquired; and (iv) certain real estate leases, under which we may be required to indemnify property owners for environmental and other liabilities, and other claims arising from our use of the applicable premises.

The terms of such obligations vary by contract and in most instances a specific or maximum dollar amount is not explicitly stated therein. Generally, amounts under these contracts cannot be reasonably estimated until a specific claim is asserted. Consequently, with the exception of estimated credit losses, no liabilities have been recorded for these obligations on our Consolidated Statements of Financial Position for any of the periods presented.

We periodically become a party to litigation proceedings arising in the normal course of our business operations. The Company maintains liabilities for losses from legal actions that are recorded when they are determined to be both probable in their occurrence and can be reasonably estimated.

Additionally, the Company has contingent consideration payables associated with the acquisition of merchant portfolios. The estimated amount of contingent consideration represents the probable amount of possible payouts.

C. Research and Development, patents and licenses, etc.

For further discussion regarding research and development refer to Item 4.B. Information on the Company—Business Overview, and Note 1, *Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, within Item 18, Financial Statements.

D. Trend Information

Other than as disclosed elsewhere in this annual report, we are not aware of any trends, uncertainties, demands, commitments or events for the year ended December 31, 2025 that are reasonably likely to have a material and adverse effect on our net revenues, income, profitability, liquidity or capital resources, or that would cause the disclosed financial information to be not necessarily indicative of future results of operations or financial conditions.

E. Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, which often require the judgment of management in the selection and application of certain accounting principles and requires us to make estimates that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses, and related disclosures. We evaluate our critical accounting policies and estimates on an ongoing basis. Our estimates are based on historical experience, current conditions and various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

The critical accounting policies and estimates that we believe to have the most significant impact on our consolidated financial statements are described below.

Revenue Recognition

Application of the accounting principles in GAAP related to the measurement and recognition of revenue requires us to make certain judgments. Complex arrangements with nonstandard terms and conditions may require significant contract interpretation to determine the appropriate accounting.

An area of significant judgment for the Company is the determination of the principal agent consideration as it relates to the payment processing services provided by the Company. In making this evaluation, we consider whether the Company has the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all of the benefits from services provided by the card issuing financial institutions and the fees charged by payment networks. We consider indicators including determination of the party that is responsible for fulfillment of the performance obligations in the contract, as well as the party who has the ability to determine the pricing of the related services in our contracts with customers.

For the Company's Merchant Solutions segment, the Company has concluded that its performance obligation is to facilitate payment services that are provided by other parties and therefore the nature of the Company's performance obligation is that of an agent. The Company does not have the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all the benefits from the services provided by these parties before those services are transferred to the customer. As a result, the Company presents revenue for its Merchant Solutions segment net of the interchange fees charged by the card issuing financial institutions and the fees charged by the payment networks.

For the Company's Digital Wallet segment, the Company has concluded that we have the ability to direct the use of and obtain the benefits of these services provided by these parties prior to transferring these services to our customers. As a result, the Company presents revenue for its Digital Wallets segment gross of interchange fees and fees charged by payment networks.

Another area of significant judgment involves determining whether goods and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately, or together as one performance obligation. The primary services offered by the Company to its customers comprise a series of distinct performance obligations that are substantially the same with the same pattern of transfer. Hence, these services are considered a single performance obligation and revenue is recognized as the Company satisfies its performance obligation by transferring control over the service to a customer.

Allowance for credit losses

The Company has exposure to credit losses for financial assets including customer accounts and other restricted cash, settlement receivables, accounts receivable, and financial guarantee contracts to the extent that a chargeback claim is made against the Company directly or to the Company's merchants on card purchases.

We utilize a combination of aging and probability of default methods to develop an estimate of credit losses, depending on the nature and risk profile of the underlying asset pool. A broad range of information is considered in the estimation process, including historical loss information adjusted for current conditions and expectations of future trends. The estimation process also includes consideration of qualitative and quantitative risk factors associated with the age of asset balances, expected timing and probability of default, loss given

default, exposure at default, merchant risk profiles, and relevant macro-economic factors. Determining the appropriate current expected credit loss allowance is an inherently uncertain process requiring significant judgment and ultimate losses may vary from the current estimates. More specifically, a significant change in the estimate of the probability of default or loss given default for financial guarantee contracts could result in a material change to the allowance. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company updated certain assumptions used in its estimate of probability of default for financial guarantee contracts. This change in accounting estimate was applied prospectively and did not have a material impact to the estimated credit loss expense for the year ended December 31, 2025.

Income Taxes

We are subject to income tax in most of the jurisdictions in which we operate. Management is required to exercise significant judgment in determining our provision for income taxes. The provision for income taxes is determined taking into account guidance related to uncertain tax positions. Judgment is required in assessing the timing and amounts of deductible and taxable items. Deferred tax assets are amounts available to reduce income taxes payable on taxable income in future years and are initially recognized at enacted tax rates. To the extent deferred tax assets are not expected to be realized, we record a valuation allowance. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs.

In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax asset is dependent upon generation of future taxable income during the period in which those temporary differences become deductible. Evaluating the need for a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets requires judgment and analysis of all the positive and negative evidence available, including cumulative losses in recent years and projected future taxable income to determine whether all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

During the year the Company concluded that the deferred tax assets on tax losses and restricted interest carryforwards in the U.K and tax losses in the U.S. were no longer realizable on a more likely than not basis. As a result, a valuation allowance has been recognized related to these deferred tax assets amounting to \$37,577 in respect of the U.K. and \$95,519 for the U.S. The Company continues to recognize a valuation allowance on restricted interest carryforwards in the U.S.

In addition, during the year the Company executed a tax-planning strategy in Canada such that it expects sufficient sources of future taxable income against which deferred tax assets on tax losses can be recognized. As a result, during the year the Company released a valuation allowance of \$12,565 that was previously recognized against these deferred tax assets

Although we believe that we have adequately reserved for our uncertain tax positions, we can provide no assurance that the final tax outcome of these matters will not be materially different. We make adjustments to these reserves when facts and circumstances change, such as the closing of a tax audit or the refinement of an estimate. To the extent that the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences may affect the provision for income taxes in the period in which such determination is made and could have a material impact on our financial condition and results of operations.

Goodwill

Goodwill is tested for impairment at least annually at the reporting unit level by first performing a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If the reporting unit does not pass the qualitative assessment, then quantitative assessment is performed to compare the reporting unit's carrying value to its fair value. Alternatively, we are permitted to bypass the qualitative assessment and proceed directly to performing the quantitative assessment. Goodwill is considered impaired if the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value. The fair value of the reporting unit is based on a weighted combination of an income approach and market approach, both involving several assumptions which require significant judgment.

The market approach is based on guideline comparable companies and the key assumptions included selected Earnings Before Interest Tax Depreciation and Amortization ("EBITDA") multiples. The income approach is based on a discounted cash flow model and the key assumptions included the discount rate and future cash flows such as long term growth rates.

Selected multiples are determined based on guideline comparable companies' and discounted based on business-specific considerations. The cash flow forecast, including long term growth rates, considers past experience and future market expectations. Discount rate assumptions are based on determining a cost of debt and equity and an assessment as to whether there are risks not adjusted for in the future cash flows of the respective reporting unit.

Due to a sustained decline in share price, an indicator of impairment was identified in both the Digital Wallets and Merchant Solutions reporting units as of the year ended December 31, 2025. Based on the analysis performed, no goodwill impairment expense was recognized.

The estimated fair value of each reporting unit exceeded its carrying value as of the latest goodwill impairment test. Both reporting units had a fair value not substantially in excess of its carrying value. Digital Wallets and Merchant Solutions had a goodwill balance of \$1,441,303 and \$635,044, respectively as of December 31, 2025. The percentage by which the fair value of the Digital Wallets and Merchant Solutions reporting units exceeded the carrying value is 5% and 9%, respectively, based on the most recent goodwill impairment analysis performed. Changes in assumptions or circumstances, including increases in the discount rate, sustained decline in our share price, decline in fair value of debt or reduced forecast revenue and earnings could result in a material impairment of goodwill in future periods.

Finite-lived Intangible Assets

We regularly review finite-lived intangible assets, such as brands, computer software and customer relationships, for impairment. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset group may not be recoverable and the expected undiscounted future cash flows attributable to the asset are less than the carrying amount of the asset group, an impairment loss equal to the excess of the asset groups carrying value over its fair value is recorded.

Fair values are determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis. Assumptions and estimates about future values and remaining useful lives are complex and often subjective. They can be affected by a variety of factors, including industry and economic trends, and internal factors such as changes in our business strategy and our internal forecasts. Key assumptions often include revenue growth rate, EBITDA margin, attrition rates, royalty rates, estimated useful-lives and discount rates. These valuations are considered to be Level 3 in the fair value hierarchy due to the inputs often being unobservable.

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, intangible asset impairments of \$785, \$823 and \$1,254 were recognized within the Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets segments. Reduced earnings, loss of key customer relationships, obsolescence or other factors may result in additional material impairments of intangible assets in future periods.

Litigation provision

Through the normal course of the Company's business, the Company is subject to a number of litigation proceedings both brought against and brought by the Company. The Company maintains liabilities for losses from legal actions that are recorded when they are determined to be both probable in their occurrence and can be reasonably estimated.

The Company vigorously defends its position on all open cases. While the Company considers a material outflow for any one individual case unlikely, it is noted that there is uncertainty over the final timing and amount of any potential settlements. These claims require management judgment in the assessment of the potential outcome and the impact on the Company's assets and liabilities. The actual outcome of these claims or liabilities could materially differ to management judgments.

Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted

Recently issued accounting pronouncements that may be relevant to our operations but have not yet been adopted are outlined in Note 1, *Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, within Item 18, Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this Report.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

A. Directors and Executive Officers

The following table sets forth the names, ages and positions of our executive officers and directors as of February 27, 2026.

Name	Age	Position
Bruce Lowthers	60	Chief Executive Officer and Director
John Crawford	55	Chief Financial Officer
Roy Aston	47	Chief Operating Officer
Robert Gatto	61	Chief Revenue Officer
Richard Swales	53	Chief Risk & Compliance Officer
Elliott Wiseman	52	Chief Legal & People Officer
Chi-Eun Lee	56	Chief Transformation Officer
Daniel Henson	64	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Mark Brooker	54	Director
Anthony Jabbour	58	Director
Dagmar Kollmann	61	Director
Rupert Keeley	68	Director
Jonathan Murphy	42	Director
Eli Nagler	40	Director
Peter Thompson	57	Director
Marianne Heiss	53	Director
Edward Wertheim	40	Director
Karin Timpone	60	Director

Bruce Lowthers has been our Chief Executive Officer since May 2022. He has also served as Executive Director on the Paysafe Board since May 2022. A high profile payments and fintech executive, Mr. Lowthers joined Paysafe following a 15-year tenure at FIS, a Fortune 500 company operating in the payments, merchant solutions and banking space. While at FIS, Mr. Lowthers most recently served as President, responsible for growing the global organization. Earlier executive roles in FIS saw Mr. Lowthers leading and modernizing some of the company's largest businesses including the Banking and Merchant Solutions and Payments businesses. Before FIS, Mr. Lowthers was an executive at eFunds, an electronic payments company, where he was responsible for all payment and risk products. Before eFunds, he was a serial entrepreneur and successfully co-founded and led four start-up companies and two payments industry associations -namely the Board for American Transaction Processors Coalition (ATPC) and Payments 20 (P20), the global payments body. Mr. Lowthers holds a bachelor's degree in business administration from the University of Massachusetts and began his career as a certified public accountant.

John Crawford has been our Chief Financial Officer since September 2024. He spent nine years at FIS, last serving as Executive Vice President—Strategy, M&A and Venture Capital, where he led global corporate development, overseeing all of FIS's acquisitions, divestitures and joint ventures, and global venture investing. During his time at FIS, John spearheaded over 25 deals, with acquisitions contributing substantially to the company's growth. Prior to joining FIS, John held leadership roles across the U.S. and London in investment banking at Bank of America Merrill Lynch and Bear Stearns and in commercial finance at GE Capital.

Roy Aston has been our Chief Operating Officer since October 2022 and he joined Paysafe in February 2019 as our Chief Information Officer. Mr. Aston has global responsibility for leading Paysafe's technology and operations functions. As part of this, his remit includes global IT strategy, cyber security, transformation and running our 24/7 technology and customer operations. Before joining Paysafe, Mr. Aston gained extensive experience in IT and operations working for various high profile global financial services organizations and smaller UK-based fintech. His prior role was working for Barclays where he held the position of Group CIO Barclaycard since April 2013. Before that he held senior roles at Citi, where he was Director of Business and Technology Transformation, as well as egg, where his extensive Agile IT Development skills were deployed to help build the UK's leading online digital bank.

Robert Gatto has been our Chief Revenue Officer since July 2022. In his role, Mr. Gatto is charged with spearheading Paysafe's international sales function across a range of sectors including gaming, travel, entertainment, digital assets including crypto, and fintech. Mr. Gatto brings 30+ years' experience of delivering transformational growth and 'go to market' functions for both private and public businesses of all sizes. Before Paysafe, he co-founded and served as President of Ureeka Inc. a community to help small businesses go to market and grow rapidly. Before that, he held senior roles for a wide range of high-performing technology companies including COO at Tubemogul, a programmatic video platform acquired by Adobe Systems for \$540m; SVP, Global Sales at NeuStar, Inc., a cloud-based, information services company; CEO at PointRoll, Inc., a leading provider of digital marketing technology; and Vice President Sales for ShopLocal Inc. known for its innovative, localized digital marketing solutions for retailers. Rob holds a Bachelor of Science in Communications from Northern Illinois University, U.S.A.

Richard Swales has been our Chief Risk Officer since October 2019 and became our Chief Compliance Officer in October 2022. Mr. Swales has global responsibility for Risk, Compliance, Regulatory Affairs and ESG Reporting. Mr. Swales brings extensive knowledge of these various disciplines gained during a 30+ year career which has seen him work in Europe, Asia and the US. He started his career working in the public sector as an Officer for the UK's HM Customs & Excise followed by more than 30 years in banking, commercial finance, insurance, telecoms and payments with a focus on risk management, compliance, operational effectiveness, regulatory affairs,

strategy and business development. Before Paysafe he worked for PayPal where he spent nine years leading their global risk and compliance strategy and was instrumental in supporting significant growth for the business.

Elliott Wiseman has been our Chief Legal & People Officer since October 2023. Mr Wiseman joined Paysafe in October 2011 and served as our General Counsel and Chief Compliance Officer until July 2022 after which he served as our General Counsel until October 2023. Mr. Wiseman has responsibility for human resources, internal comms, legal, privacy and company secretarial matters. Mr. Wiseman started life as a corporate lawyer working at a number of different London-based law firms principally on mergers, acquisitions and other corporate transactions. He made his first move in-house in 2008 when he became Senior Legal Counsel at MoneyGram with responsibility for legal affairs in their Northern Europe and Asia Pacific regions. He also serves as Non-Executive Director at Seedrs Ltd. Mr. Wiseman holds a Master's Degree in Geography from Oxford University in the UK.

Chi-Eun Lee has been our Chief Transformation Officer since March 2024. She joined the Company in October 2019 as Chief of Staff. Before joining Paysafe, Chi-Eun was business development director at Barclaycard Payment Solutions, leading initiatives on strategic partnerships, international growth and innovation strategy. Prior to joining Barclaycard, she worked at McKinsey & Co. and LG Electronics Europe. She studied psychology at Yonsei University in Korea and has an MBA from Harvard.

Daniel Henson has served as a member of the Company Board since 2022. Mr. Henson currently serves as non-executive chairman of IntraFi Network (formerly Promontory Intrafinancial Network), a leading provider of deposit placement services operating in the Washington D.C. area. He also served as a Director of Alight Solutions from 2021 until March 2025. Previously, Mr. Henson served as non-executive chairman of Tempo Holdings until its merger and subsequent listing as Alight Inc in July of 2021. He also served as non-executive chairman of Exeter Finance, a leading auto finance company headquartered in Irving, TX. Previously, Mr. Henson served as a Director of Healthcare Trust of America and OnDeck Capital. Mr. Henson worked with the General Electric Company for 29 years and held a variety of senior positions at GE and GE Capital, including Chief Marketing Officer of GE and Six Sigma Quality Leader at GE Capital. He also served as the CEO of a number of GE Capital's financial services businesses in the U.S. and internationally. Starting in 2008, Mr. Henson was responsible for all GE Capital commercial leasing and lending businesses in North America. From 2009 to 2015, Mr. Henson also oversaw capital markets activities at GE Capital and GE Capital's industrial loan company bank in Utah. Mr. Henson holds a B.B.A. in Marketing from George Washington University.

Mark Brooker has served as a member of the Company Board since 2021. Mr. Brooker was previously Chief Operating Officer for Trainline, Europe's largest independent retailer of rail and coach tickets. Before Trainline, he was Chief Operating Officer of Betfair Group PLC, a leading online gambling operator and now part of Flutter Entertainment. In his earlier career, Mr. Brooker spent 17 years in investment banking working for Morgan Stanley, Merrill Lynch, NatWest and NM Rothschild & Sons. Mr. Brooker also brings a diverse range of Non-Executive Board Director experience and currently sits on the boards of eCogra Holdings Limited, an independent software testing agency for the online gaming industry, where he is Chairman, Future PLC, a global platform for specialist media and member of the FTSE250, and Heathrow Airport Holdings Limited. He also served as a Non-Executive Director of William Hill PLC, one of the largest gambling operators in the UK, before the Board was dissolved following its acquisition by Caesars Entertainment in April 2021. He has also previously been a non-executive director of AA plc, Equiniti Group plc, Findmypast Limited and Seedrs Ltd. Mr. Brooker holds a Master's Degree in Engineering, Economics and Management from Oxford University in the UK.

Marianne Heiss has served as a member of the Company Board since September 2024. She is an expert in finance, accounting, auditing, international management, brand building and ESG with extensive international experience and a long on-going track record of sustainable and efficient strategic leadership. Ms. Heiss spent the last 27 years in various European management positions at BBDO Worldwide, most recently as Chief Executive Officer of BBDO Group Germany from 2019 to 2023. Prior to her appointment as CEO in 2019, she played a key role in the success of BBDO Group Germany as Chief Financial Officer from 2013 to 2019. Before Ms. Heiss moved to Germany she was European Finance Director, responsible for 35 offices in 18 European countries. She was the first woman to lead BBDO Group Germany, which was founded in 1956, in the German market. The BBDO Group unites numerous leading agency brands, including consultancy, digital and design agencies in Berlin, Düsseldorf, Frankfurt, Hamburg and Munich. She was also a member of BBDO's international board in New York and represented all BBDO agencies worldwide on the global Environmental Sustainability Core Team of Omnicom Inc. based in New York. Ms. Heiss served as Vice President of the German GWA from 2015 to 2017. Ms. Heiss studied Business Accounting and Management in Wiener Neustadt and spent her early years in finance. Since 2018, she has been a member of the supervisory boards of Volkswagen AG, Audi AG and Porsche SE. At Porsche SE, she is also the ESG (Environmental, Social and Governance) expert on the Supervisory Board and at Volkswagen AG, she is also a member of the Audit Committee. From June 2023 to October 2024 she was a member of the supervisory board of Flix SE and head of the Audit Committee.

Anthony Jabbour has served as a member of the Company Board since 2021. Mr. Jabbour has also served as the Chief Executive Officer and a director of Dun & Bradstreet (and its predecessors), a leading global provider of business decision data and analytics, since February 2019. From May 2022 until its acquisition by ICE in 2023, Mr. Jabbour was the Executive Chairman of Black Knight, Inc., a premier provider of software and data analytics to the mortgage and consumer loan, real estate and capital markets verticals. He previously served as Chairman of Black Knight, Inc. from 2021 to 2022 and Chief Executive Officer from 2018 to 2022. Prior to joining

Black Knight, Inc., Mr. Jabbour served as Corporate Executive Vice President and Co-Chief Operating Officer of FIS from December 2015 through December 2017. Mr. Jabbour served as Corporate Executive Vice President of the Integrated Financial Solutions segment of FIS from February 2015 until December 2015. He served as Executive Vice President of the North America Financial Institutions division of FIS from February 2011 to February 2015. Prior to that, Mr. Jabbour held positions of increasing responsibility in operations and delivery from the time he joined FIS in 2004. Prior to joining FIS, Mr. Jabbour worked for Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and for IBM's Global Services group managing complex client projects and relationships. Mr. Jabbour holds a bachelor's degree in electrical engineering from the University of Toronto.

Rupert Keeley has served as a member of the Company Board since February 2026. Mr. Keeley has more than 40 years of international banking and payments experience. He was the Executive Vice President and General Manager for PayPal's businesses in Europe, the Middle East & Africa (EMEA) and Chief Executive Officer of the PayPal Europe bank until June 2018. Prior to PayPal, he was Visa Inc.'s Group President Asia Pacific and Central and Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa regions having previously been Global Head of Strategy and Corporate Development. Mr. Keeley worked for Standard Chartered plc based in London, Singapore and Bahrain. Among his current roles, Mr. Keeley is a non-executive Director for NewDay and the Dubai Financial Services Authority and an Advisory Board member for Team8 Fintech. Mr. Keeley holds an MBA in Marketing from City University Business School (now Bayes Business School), London, and a B.Sc. (Hons) in Management Sciences from the University of Manchester.

Dagmar Kollmann has served as a member of the Company Board since 2021. Ms. Kollmann is Chairperson of Citigroup Global Markets Europe AG and Audit Committee Chair. She is a member of the Supervisory Board and Chairperson of the Audit Committee of Deutsche Telekom AG, member of the Supervisory Boards of Unibail-Rodamco-Westfield SE and of Coca Cola Europacific Partners. Previously, she has been Deputy Chairperson of the Supervisory Board and Chairperson of the Audit Committee of Deutsche Pfandbriefbank AG, Deputy Chairperson of the Supervisory Board as well as Chairperson of the Audit Committee of Hypo Real Estate Holding AG, and a member of the Supervisory Boards of KfW-IPEX Bank GmbH and Bank Gutmann AG. Ms. Kollmann is a Commissioner in the Monopolies Commission in Germany, a permanent and independent expert committee, which advises the German government and legislature in the areas of competition policy-making, competition law and regulation. Its reports are published. Previously, Ms. Kollmann was CEO of Morgan Stanley Bank AG in Frankfurt. In addition to her role as CEO and Country Head for Germany and Austria, she was a member of the Boards of Directors of Morgan Stanley International Ltd. and Morgan Stanley & Co International, Ltd. in London. Prior to joining Morgan Stanley, Ms. Kollmann worked at UBS Philips & Drew Ltd, both in M&A and subsequently in the Equities Division. Past mandates include a membership in the Advisory Board of the EUREX Group and the role of "Sherpa" in the "Initiative Finanzplatz Deutschland." She holds a Master Degree in Law from the University of Vienna.

Jonathan Murphy has served as a member of the Company Board since 2021. Mr. Murphy joined Blackstone in 2021 and is a Senior Managing Director in the firm's Private Equity Group, where he focuses on investments in the technology and financial technology industries. In addition to Paysafe, Mr. Murphy sits on the boards of Dynamo Software and Civica. Prior to Blackstone, Mr. Murphy spent over eight years at Francisco Partners, a U.S.-based private equity fund that focuses on investments in the technology industry. Before joining Blackstone, Mr. Murphy worked at CPPIB in the Direct Investment Group and Morgan Stanley in the Investment Banking Division. Mr. Murphy received a Bachelor of Commerce from University College Dublin where he graduated with First Class Honors.

Eli Nagler has served as a member of the Company Board since 2018. Mr. Nagler is a Senior Managing Director in the Private Equity Group of Blackstone, where he focuses on investments in the Technology and Financial Services sectors. Since initially joining Blackstone in 2007, Mr. Nagler has been involved in the execution of the firm's investments in Alight Solutions, BankUnited, Bayview Asset Management, Ellucian, Exeter Finance, IntraFi Network, Lendmark Financial Services, MB Aerospace, Paysafe, Refinitiv, Sphera, Tradeweb, Viva Capital, Vivint, and Vivint Solar. In addition to the Company, he currently serves as a Director of Ellucian, IntraFi Network, Renaissance Learning, and Sphera. Before rejoining Blackstone after the completion of an MBA, Mr. Nagler worked at the United States Treasury Department in the Office of Capital Markets. Mr. Nagler received an AB magna cum laude from Harvard College and an MBA with distinction from Harvard Business School, where he graduated as a John L. Loeb Fellow. He is a former Term Member of the Council on Foreign Relations and a Partnership for New York City Rockefeller Fellow.

Peter Thompson has served as a member of the Company Board since February 2026. Mr. Thompson currently serves as a Senior Advisor of 25Madison Evolve since 2024 and the Chief Product Officer of CMO Consulting Group since 2025. Additionally, Mr. Thompson currently serves as a director on the Supervisory Board of TomTom and is a member of the Audit Committee since April 2025. Mr. Thompson has also served as a non-executive director of Cadent from 2022 to 2024 and served as the Chief Product Officer at eBay from 2019 to 2022. Before joining eBay, he was Vice President for Alexa Voice Service at Amazon from 2017 to 2019. Additionally, Pete was the Chief Operating Officer of TiVo (now known as: Xperi) from 2016 until 2017 and was the Vice President, Strategic Partnerships of Sonos from 2015 to 2016. Mr. Thompson holds a B.A. in International Economics from the University of California, Los Angeles, and an MBA from the Kellogg School of Management at Northwestern University.

Karin Timpone has served as a member of the Company Board since February 2026. Ms. Timpone is an experienced independent board director, CEO and CMO with a track record of driving growth through business transformation, revenue generation and strategic innovation. She has held prominent leadership roles at Major League Baseball, Marriott International, The Walt Disney Company, and Yahoo!, and brings boardroom experience across public, private and venture-backed companies. She is known for her expertise in scaling profitable customer platforms for the world's most iconic brands, bravely integrating new approaches to data, technology and digital experience for the next generation of commercial growth.

Ms. Timpone's board experience as Independent Director for The Habit Restaurants (NYSE:HABT) included service on the Nominating and Compensation Committees as well on the Special Committee overseeing the company's successful sale to Yum! Brands (NYSE:YUM). She has served as Global Chair of the Mobile Marketing Association Executive Board and held supervisory and observer roles with Design Hotels and HYP3R (a Marriott venture investment). She was also one of the first independent board members of Atlas Obscura. Additionally, Ms. Timpone is a sought after advisor to founders across multiple sectors including emerging technologies such as AI and blockchain.

Currently, Ms. Timpone is CEO and Founder of ClearPrompt™ and leads the firm's advisory, lab and venture activities, leveraging decades of expertise to guide clients seeking growth. Previously, Ms. Timpone served as Executive Vice President and Chief Marketing Officer for Major League Baseball from 2021 to 2025, where she led global marketing and strategic fan initiatives across all revenue, product and operations units — including 30 independent Clubs. While at MLB, she established fan growth initiatives leading to double digit increases in ticketing revenue, including the strategic investment into artificial intelligence tools that unlocked new commerce channels. Previously, as Global Marketing Officer at Marriott International from 2013 to 2020, Ms. Timpone created and launched Marriott Bonvoy, the most visible proof point of Marriott's \$13B merger with Starwood, which remains a central growth engine today. A continuous learner, Ms. Timpone holds certifications in FinTech, Blockchain, and Artificial Intelligence from Harvard University and MIT. Ms. Timpone holds a master's in Media Ecology from New York University, a BA in Political Science from Bryn Mawr College, and completed executive programs at UCLA Anderson.

Edward Wertheim has served as a member of the Company Board since February 2026. He is currently a Senior Managing Director at CVC since September 2025. Prior to joining CVC, Mr. Wertheim spent 15 years from 2010 to 2025 at Corsair, where he served as a Partner. Mr. Wertheim brings an extensive range of board experience having served multiple boards, including IDnow from 2019 to 2025, ZEDRA Group, Axo Finans from 2020 to 2025, Xceptor from 2021 to 2025, MJM Holdings from 2024 to 2025 and RGI Group from 2019 to 2022. Mr. Wertheim studied at the Raymond A. Mason School of Business at William & Mary.

Per the Shareholders Agreement, the CVC Investors, the Blackstone Investors and Cannae LLC jointly designated Dagmar Kollmann and Mark Brooker as independent directors, the CVC Investors designated Rupert Keeley and Edward Wertheim as directors, the Blackstone Investors designated Jonathan Murphy and Eli Nagler as directors and the FTAC Investors designated Daniel Henson, Marianne Heiss and Anthony Jabbour as directors. On February 26, 2026, Matthew Bryant and Peter Rutland resigned as directors and Peter Thompson, Karin Timpone, Edward Wertheim and Rupert Keeley joined the Board. See "C. Board Practices—Composition of the Board of Directors" and "Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions" of this Report for additional information.

B. Compensation

Non-Executive Directors

For the year ended December 31, 2025, our non-executive directors consisted of Daniel Henson, Mark Brooker, Anthony Jabbour, Dagmar Kollman, and Marianne Heiss. We do not currently pay our directors who are either employed by CVC or Blackstone, any compensation for their service as directors. Our non-executive directors who receive compensation receive an annual cash fee ranging from \$90,000 to \$150,000, committee and chairmanship fees ranging from \$7,500 to \$40,000 and are eligible to participate in the Paysafe equity program with annual equity grants ranging from \$167,500 to \$350,000, granted at the Annual General Meeting. The aggregate compensation paid in cash and equity to non-executive directors in 2025 was \$685,350 and \$1,020,036, respectively. In addition, all of our directors receive reimbursement for all reasonable and properly documented expenses.

Senior Management

For the year ended December 31, 2025, our senior management team consisted of Bruce Lowthers, John Crawford, Rob Gatto, Elliott Wiseman, Roy Aston, Richard Swales, Nicole Carroll (through February 2025) and Chi Eun Lee (as of February 2025). The aggregate amount of compensation, including cash, equity awards and other benefits, paid to our senior management team for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$25,912,403 of which \$442,858 was related to Executives' sign-on bonus and/or separation agreement and not part of their ordinary compensation programs. The Cash compensation for our senior management team in 2025 consisted of aggregate base salary of \$3,963,891. The description below provides detail on the equity grants.

Annual Bonus Program

The Executive Short-Term Bonus Program is an incentive program based on the achievement of performance targets which are measured over a one-year period. Performance targets are based on group and business unit financial metrics, including Revenue and Adjusted EBITDA, and Company goals. The bonus program is intended to strengthen the connection between individual compensation and Company success, reinforce our pay-for-performance philosophy by awarding higher bonuses to higher performing executives and help ensure that our compensation is competitive. Under the terms of the performance bonus program, the Compensation Committee will approve the final bonus pay-out based on the achieved objectives.

The annual target level is determined as a percentage of the base salary. The Compensation Committee determines if the bonus is to be paid at target, under target or above target for the CEO, and approves the CEO’s proposal for the remaining Executive Management members. Depending on achieved performance, the incentive can be paid above or below target depending on performance to targets.

In 2025, the Adjusted EBITDA metric did not achieve the threshold performance target and, therefore, the program was not funded to be paid to executives. As such, the Compensation Committee did not award any payments for the annual incentive program to executives and other senior leadership staff.

Long-Term Incentive Program

The Compensation Committee met several times to discuss the 2025 Long-Term Incentive Program of the Company for the executives and other employees under the Omnibus Incentive Program. After careful consideration of the current economy, retention concerns and company stock performance, the Compensation Committee approved the granting of time-based restricted stock units vesting annually over a three-year period. The Long-Term Incentive Program was created to align the interests of executives with the interests of our shareholders while also allowing for a more longer-term focus on key business objectives.

The annual grant value target level of the long-term incentive program is determined as a percentage of target earnings, or base salary plus the annual incentive at target level payout. With Management’s recommendations, the Compensation Committee shall determine the approved program parameters related to the grant value allocation, vesting, the conditions and deadlines for the exercise thereof, and any retention periods or conditions of expiration. It may provide that, contingent upon the occurrence of certain events determined in advance, such as a change in control or the termination of an employment relationship, that the conditions and deadlines for the exercise of rights, or retention periods, or vesting conditions are to be shortened or canceled, that remuneration is to be paid based on an assumption of the achievement of target values, or that remuneration is to be forfeited. Long term variable compensation may be awarded in the form of restricted shares units, stock options or equivalent instruments or units.

In aggregate, the value of the long-term incentive awards granted to executives is equal to \$21,214,500 for the year ended December 31, 2025. Grant values for 2025 included the following programs:

Grant Type	Value at Grant (\$)
Annual RSU Grant	\$ 16,108,232
Retention RSU Grant	1,282,926
Performance RSU Grant ⁽¹⁾	3,823,342

(1) Represents the fair market value on the grant date. As at December 31, 2025, the performance criteria for these awards were not achieved and the awards did not vest.

We also maintained a Stock Ownership Guideline program that consists of executives holding ownership of Paysafe equity ranging from 1x to 5x depending on the level of the executive.

Retirement Programs

We utilize defined contribution plans in accordance with the local conditions and practices in the countries in which we operate.

Material Terms of the Omnibus Incentive Plan

Purpose. The purpose of the Omnibus Incentive Plan is to provide a means through which to attract and retain key personnel and to provide a means whereby our directors, officers, employees, consultants and advisors can acquire and maintain an equity interest in us, or be paid incentive compensation, including incentive compensation measured by reference to the value of Company Common Shares, thereby strengthening their commitment to our welfare and aligning their interests with those of our shareholders.

Eligibility. Eligible participants are any (i) individual employed by the Company or any of its subsidiaries, which shall be collectively referred to herein as the “Company Group”; provided, however, that no employee covered by a collective bargaining agreement will be eligible to receive awards under the Omnibus Incentive Plan unless and to the extent that such eligibility is set forth in such collective bargaining agreement or in an agreement or instrument relating thereto; (ii) director or officer of any member of the Company Group;

or (iii) consultant or advisor to any member of the Company Group who may be offered securities registrable pursuant to a registration statement on Form S-8 under the Securities Act, who, in the case of each of clauses (i) through (iii) above, has entered into an award agreement or who has received written notification from the Compensation Committee (as defined below) or its designee that they have been selected to participate in the Omnibus Incentive Plan. As of the date of the Company's registration statement on Form S-8, there were approximately 3,300 such persons eligible to participate in the programs to be approved under the Omnibus Incentive Plan.

Administration. The Omnibus Incentive Plan will be administered by the compensation committee of the Company's Board, or such other committee of the Company's Board to which it has properly delegated power, or if no such committee or subcommittee exists, the Company's Board (such administering body referred to herein, for purposes of this description of the Omnibus Incentive Plan, as the "Committee"). Except to the extent prohibited by applicable law, the Compensation Committee may allocate all or any portion of its responsibilities and powers to any one or more of its members and may delegate all or any part of its responsibilities and powers to any person or persons selected by it in accordance with the terms of the Omnibus Incentive Plan. The Compensation Committee is authorized to: (i) designate participants; (ii) determine the type or types of awards to be granted to a participant; (iii) determine the number of Company Common Shares to be covered by, or with respect to which payments, rights or other matters are to be calculated in connection with, awards; (iv) determine the terms and conditions of any award; (v) determine whether, to what extent and under what circumstances awards may be settled in, or exercised for, cash, Company Common Shares, other securities, other awards or other property, or canceled, forfeited or suspended and the method or methods by which awards may be settled, exercised, canceled, forfeited or suspended; (vi) determine whether, to what extent, and under what circumstances the delivery of cash, Company Common Shares, other securities, other awards, or other property and other amounts payable with respect to an award will be deferred either automatically or at the election of the participant or of the Compensation Committee; (vii) interpret, administer, reconcile any inconsistency in, correct any defect in, and/or supply any omission in the Omnibus Incentive Plan and any instrument or agreement relating to, or award granted under, the Omnibus Incentive Plan; (viii) establish, amend, suspend, or waive any rules and regulations and appoint such agents as the Compensation Committee may deem appropriate for the proper administration of the Omnibus Incentive Plan; (ix) adopt sub-plans; and (x) make any other determination and take any other action that the Compensation Committee deems necessary or desirable for the administration of the Omnibus Incentive Plan. Unless otherwise expressly provided in the Omnibus Incentive Plan, all designations, determinations, interpretations and other decisions under or with respect to the Omnibus Incentive Plan or any award or any documents evidencing awards granted pursuant to the Omnibus Incentive Plan are within the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee, may be made at any time, and are final, conclusive and binding upon all persons or entities, including, without limitation, us, any participant, any holder or beneficiary of any award and any of the Company's shareholders.

Awards Subject to the Omnibus Incentive Plan. The Omnibus Incentive Plan provides that the total number of Company Common Shares that may be issued under the Omnibus Incentive Plan is 10,580,754, or the "Absolute Share Limit"; provided, however, that the Absolute Share Limit shall be increased on the first day of each fiscal year beginning with the 2022 fiscal year in an amount equal to the least of (x) 5,290,377 Company Common Shares, (y) 7.5% of the total number of Company Common Shares outstanding on the last day of the immediately preceding fiscal year, and (z) a lower number of Company Common Shares as determined by the Company's Board. Of this amount, the maximum number of Company Common Shares for which incentive share options may be granted is 10,580,754. Except for "Substitute Awards" (as described below), to the extent that an award expires or is canceled, forfeited, terminated, settled in cash, or otherwise is settled without issuance to the participant of the full number of Company Common Shares to which the award related, the unissued shares will again be available for grant under the Omnibus Incentive Plan. Company Common Shares withheld in payment of the exercise price, or taxes relating to an award, and shares equal to the number of shares surrendered in payment of any exercise price, or taxes relating to an award, shall be deemed to constitute shares not issued; provided, however, that such shares shall not become available for issuance if either: (i) the applicable shares are withheld or surrendered following the termination of the Omnibus Incentive Plan or (ii) at the time the applicable shares are withheld or surrendered, it would constitute a material revision of the Omnibus Incentive Plan subject to shareholder approval under any then-applicable rules of the national securities exchange on which the Company Common Shares are listed. No award may be granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan after the tenth anniversary of the Effective Date (as defined in the Omnibus Incentive Plan), but awards granted before then may extend beyond that date. Awards may, in the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee, be granted in assumption of, or in substitution for, outstanding awards previously granted by an entity directly or indirectly acquired by the Company or with which the Company combines, or Substitute Awards, and such Substitute Awards will not be counted against the Absolute Share Limit, except that Substitute Awards intended to qualify as "incentive share options" will count against the limit on incentive share options described above.

Grants. All awards granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan will vest and become exercisable in such manner and on such date or dates or upon such event or events as determined by the Compensation Committee, including, without limitation, attainment of Performance Conditions. For purposes of this annual report, "Performance Conditions" means specific levels of performance of any member of the Company Group (and/or one or more of its divisions or operational and/or business units, product lines, brands, business segments, administrative departments, or any combination of the foregoing), which may be determined in accordance with GAAP or on a non-GAAP basis on, without limitation, the following measures: (i) net earnings, net income (before or after taxes), adjusted net income after capital charges or consolidated net income; (ii) basic or diluted earnings per share (before or after taxes); (iii) net revenue or net revenue growth; (iv) gross revenue or gross revenue growth, gross profit or gross profit growth; (v) net operating profit (before or after taxes); (vi) return measures (including, but not limited to, return on investment, assets, capital, employed capital, invested capital,

equity, or sales); (vii) cash flow measures (including, but not limited to, operating cash flow, free cash flow, or cash flow return on capital), which may be but are not required to be measured on a per share basis; (viii) actual or adjusted earnings before or after interest, taxes, depreciation, and/or amortization (including EBIT and EBITDA) or earnings before taxes, interest, depreciation, amortization and restructuring costs (EBITDAR); (ix) gross or net operating margins; (x) productivity ratios; (xi) share price (including, but not limited to, growth measures and total shareholder return); (xii) expense targets or cost reduction goals, general and administrative expense savings; (xiii) operating efficiency; (xiv) objective measures of customer/client satisfaction; (xv) working capital targets; (xvi) measures of economic value added or other 'value creation' metrics; (xvii) enterprise value; (xviii) sales; (xix) shareholder return; (xx) customer/client retention; (xxi) competitive market metrics; (xxii) employee satisfaction, employment practices and employee benefits or employee retention; (xxiii) supervision of litigation and information technology; (xxiv) objective measures of personal targets, goals, or completion of projects (including, but not limited to, succession and hiring projects, completion of specific acquisitions, dispositions, reorganizations, divestitures of subsidiaries and/or other affiliates or joint ventures, other monetization or liquidity events relating to subsidiaries, or other corporate transactions or capital-raising transactions, expansions of specific business operations, and meeting divisional or project budgets); (xxv) comparisons of continuing operations to other operations; (xxvi) market share; (xxvii) cost of capital, debt leverage, year-end cash position, book value, book value per share, tangible book value, tangible book value per share, cash book value or cash book value per share; (xxviii) strategic objectives; or (xxix) any combination of the foregoing. Any one or more of the aforementioned performance criteria may be stated as a percentage of another performance criteria, or used on an absolute or relative basis to measure the performance of one or more members of the Company Group as a whole or any divisions or operational and/or business units, product lines, brands, business segments, or administrative departments of the applicable member of the Company Group or any combination thereof, as the Compensation Committee may deem appropriate, or any of the above performance criteria may be compared to the performance of a selected group of comparison companies, or a published or special index that the Compensation Committee, in its sole discretion, deems appropriate, or as compared to various stock market indices.

Options. Under the Omnibus Incentive Plan, the Compensation Committee may grant non-qualified share options and incentive share options with terms and conditions determined by the Compensation Committee that are not inconsistent with the Omnibus Incentive Plan; provided, that all share options granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan are required to have a per share exercise price that is not less than 100% of the fair market value of the Company Common Shares underlying such share options on the date such share options are granted (other than in the case of options that are Substitute Awards), and all share options that are intended to qualify as "incentive stock options" must be granted pursuant to an award agreement expressly stating that the options are intended to qualify as "incentive stock options," and will be subject to the terms and conditions that comply with the rules as may be prescribed by Section 422 of the Code. The maximum term for share options granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan will be ten years from the initial date of grant, or with respect to any share options intended to qualify as "incentive stock options," such shorter period as prescribed by Section 422 of the Code. However, if a non-qualified share option would expire at a time when trading of the Company Common Shares is prohibited by the Company's insider trading policy (or "blackout period" imposed by us), the term will automatically be extended to the 30th day following the end of such period. The purchase price for the Company Common Shares as to which a share option is exercised may be paid to us, to the extent permitted by law (i) in cash, check, cash equivalent and/or Company Common Shares valued at the fair market value at the time the option is exercised; provided, that such Company Common Shares are not subject to any pledge or other security interest and have been held by the participant for at least six months (or such other period as established from time to time by the Compensation Committee in order to avoid adverse accounting treatment applying generally accepted accounting principles or (ii) by such other method as the Compensation Committee may permit in its sole discretion, including, without limitation: (a) in other property having a fair market value on the date of exercise equal to the exercise price, (b) if there is a public market for the Company Common Shares at such time, by means of a broker-assisted "cashless exercise" pursuant to which the Company delivered (including telephonically to the extent permitted by the Compensation Committee) a copy of irrevocable instructions to a stockbroker to sell the Company Common Shares otherwise issuable upon the exercise of the option and to deliver promptly to Company Common Shares an amount equal to the exercise price or (c) a "net exercise" procedure effected by withholding the minimum number of Company Common Shares otherwise issuable in respect of an option that is needed to pay the exercise price. Any fractional Company Common Shares shall be settled in cash.

Share Appreciation Rights. The Compensation Committee may grant SARs under the Omnibus Incentive Plan, with terms and conditions determined by the Compensation Committee that are not inconsistent with the Omnibus Incentive Plan. The Compensation Committee may award SARs in tandem with or independent of any option. Generally, each SAR will entitle the participant upon exercise to an amount (in cash, Company Common Shares or a combination of cash and shares, as determined by the Compensation Committee) equal to the product of (i) the excess of (a) the fair market value on the exercise date of one Company Common Share over (b) the strike price per Company Common Share covered by the SAR, times (ii) the number of Company Common Shares covered by the SAR, less any taxes that are statutorily required to be withheld. The strike price per Company Common Share covered by a SAR will be determined by the Compensation Committee at the time of grant but in no event may such amount be less than 100% of the fair market value of a Company Common Share on the date the SAR is granted (other than in the case of SARs granted in substitution of previously granted awards).

Restricted Shares and Restricted Share Units. The Compensation Committee may grant restricted Company Common Shares or restricted share units, representing the right to receive, upon vesting and the expiration of any applicable restricted period, one Company

Common Share for each restricted share unit, or, in the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee, the cash value thereof (or any combination thereof). As to restricted Company Common Shares, subject to the other provisions of the Omnibus Incentive Plan, the holder will generally have the rights and privileges of a shareholder as to such restricted Company Common Shares, including, without limitation, the right to vote such restricted Company Common Shares.

Other Equity-Based Awards and Other Cash-Based Awards. The Compensation Committee may grant other equity-based or cash-based awards under the Omnibus Incentive Plan, with terms and conditions determined by the Compensation Committee that are not inconsistent with the Omnibus Incentive Plan.

Effect of Certain Events on the Omnibus Incentive Plan and Awards. In the event of (i) any dividend (other than regular cash dividends) or other distribution (whether in the form of cash, Company Common Shares, other of the Company's securities or other property), recapitalization, share split, reverse share split, reorganization, merger, consolidation, split-up, split-off, spin-off, combination, repurchase or exchange of Company Common Shares or other securities, issuance of warrants or other rights to acquire Company Common Shares or other of the Company's securities, or other similar corporate transaction or event that affects the Company Common Shares (including a "Change in Control," as defined in the Omnibus Incentive Plan); or (ii) unusual or nonrecurring events affecting us, including changes in applicable rules, rulings, regulations, or other requirements, that the Compensation Committee determines, in its sole discretion, could result in substantial dilution or enlargement of the rights intended to be granted to, or available for, participants (any event in (i) or (ii), an "Adjustment Event"), the Compensation Committee will, in respect of any such Adjustment Event, make such proportionate substitution or adjustment, if any, as it deems equitable, to any or all of (a) the Absolute Share Limit, or any other limit applicable under the Omnibus Incentive Plan with respect to the number of awards which may be granted thereunder; (b) the number of other Company Common Shares or other of the Company's securities (or number and kind of other securities or other property) which may be issued in respect of awards or with respect to which awards may be granted under the Omnibus Incentive Plan; and (c) the terms of any outstanding award, including, without limitation, (x) the number of Company Common Shares or other of the Company's securities (or number and kind of other securities or other property) subject to outstanding awards or to which outstanding awards relate; (y) the exercise price or strike price with respect to any award; or (z) any applicable performance measures; provided, that in the case of any "equity restructuring" (within the meaning of the FASB ASC Topic 718 (or any successor pronouncement thereto)), the Compensation Committee will make an equitable or proportionate adjustment to outstanding awards to reflect such equity restructuring. In connection with any Adjustment Event, the Compensation Committee may, in its sole discretion, provide for any one or more of the following: (i) substitution or assumption of awards, acceleration of the exercisability of, lapse of restrictions on, or termination of, awards or a period of time for participants to exercise outstanding awards prior to the occurrence of such event (and any such award not so exercised will terminate upon the occurrence of such event); and (ii) subject to any limitations or reductions as may be necessary to comply with Section 409A of the Code, cancellation of any one or more outstanding awards and payment to the holders of such awards that are vested as of such cancellation (including, without limitation, any awards that would vest as a result of the occurrence of such event but for such cancellation or for which vesting is accelerated by the Compensation Committee in connection with such event) the value of such awards, if any, as determined by the Compensation Committee (which value, if applicable, may be based upon the price per Company Common Share received or to be received by other holders of Company Common Shares in such event), including, without limitation, in the case of share options and SARs, a cash payment equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the Company Common Shares subject to the option or SAR over the aggregate exercise price or strike price thereof, or, in the case of restricted Company Common Shares, restricted share units, or other equity-based awards that are not vested as of such cancellation, a cash payment or equity subject to deferred vesting and delivery consistent with the vesting restrictions applicable to such award prior to cancellation of the underlying shares in respect thereof.

Amendment and Termination. The Company's Board may amend, alter, suspend, discontinue or terminate the Omnibus Incentive Plan or any portion thereof at any time; provided, that no such amendment, alteration, suspension, discontinuance or termination may be made without shareholder approval if (i) such approval is required under applicable law; (ii) it would materially increase the number of securities which may be issued under the Omnibus Incentive Plan (except for adjustments in connection with certain corporate events); or (iii) it would materially modify the requirements for participation in the Omnibus Incentive Plan; provided, further, that any such amendment, alteration, suspension, discontinuance or termination that would materially and adversely affect the rights of any participant or any holder or beneficiary of any award will not to that extent be effective without such individual's consent.

The Compensation Committee may, to the extent consistent with the terms of any applicable award agreement, waive any conditions or rights under, amend any terms of, or alter, suspend, discontinue, cancel or terminate, any award granted or the associated award agreement, prospectively or retroactively (including after a Termination); provided, that, except as otherwise permitted in the Omnibus Incentive Plan, any such waiver, amendment, alteration, suspension, discontinuance, cancellation or termination that would materially and adversely affect the rights of any participant with respect to such award will not to that extent be effective without such individual's consent; provided, further, that without shareholder approval, except as otherwise permitted in the Omnibus Incentive Plan, (i) no amendment or modification may reduce the exercise price of any option or the strike price of any SAR; (ii) the Compensation Committee may not cancel any outstanding option or SAR and replace it with a new option or SAR (with a lower exercise price or strike price, as the case may be) or other award or cash payment that is greater than the value of the canceled option or SAR; and (iii) the Compensation

Committee may not take any other action which is considered a “repricing” for purposes of the shareholder approval rules of any securities exchange or inter-dealer quotation system on which the Company’s securities are listed or quoted.

Dividends and Dividend Equivalents. The Compensation Committee in its sole discretion may provide as part of an award dividends or dividend equivalents, on such terms and conditions as may be determined by the Compensation Committee in its sole discretion. Any dividends payable in respect of restricted share awards that remain subject to vesting conditions shall be retained by the Company and delivered to the participant within 15 days following the date on which such restrictions on such restricted share awards lapse and, if such restricted share is forfeited, the participant shall have no right to such dividends. Dividends attributable to restricted share units shall be distributed to the participant in cash or, in the sole discretion of the Compensation Committee, in Company Common Shares having a fair market value equal to the amount of such dividends, upon the settlement of the restricted share units and, if such restricted share units are forfeited, the participant shall have no right to such dividends.

Clawback/Repayment. All awards are subject to reduction, cancellation, forfeiture or recoupment to the extent necessary to comply with (i) any clawback, forfeiture or other similar policy adopted by the Company’s Board or the Compensation Committee and as in effect from time to time and (ii) applicable law. Unless otherwise determined by the Compensation Committee, to the extent that a participant receives any amount in excess of the amount that the participant should otherwise have received under the terms of the award for any reason (including, without limitation, by reason of a financial restatement, mistake in calculations or other administrative error), the participant will be required to repay the Company any such excess amount.

Detrimental Activity. If a participant has engaged in any detrimental activity, as defined in the Omnibus Incentive Plan, as determined by the Compensation Committee, the Compensation Committee may, in its sole discretion and to the extent permitted by applicable law, provide for one or more of the following: (i) cancellation of any or all of such participant’s outstanding awards or (ii) forfeiture and repayment to the Company on any gain realized on the vesting, exercise or settlement of any awards previously granted to such participant.

Tax Consequences. The following is a brief summary of the principal U.S. federal income tax consequences of transactions under the Omnibus Incentive Plan based on current U.S. federal income tax laws. This summary is not intended to be exhaustive, does not constitute tax advice and, among other things, does not describe state, local or foreign tax consequences.

Non-Qualified Options. No taxable income is realized by a participant upon the grant of a share option. Upon the exercise of a nonqualified share option, the participant will recognize ordinary compensation income in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the Company Common Shares for which the option is exercised over the aggregate option exercise price. Income and payroll taxes are required to be withheld by the participant’s employer on the amount of ordinary income resulting to the participant from the exercise of a share option. The amount recognized as income by the participant is generally deductible by the participant’s employer for federal income tax purposes, subject to the possible limitations on deductibility of compensation paid to some executives under Section 162(m). The participant’s tax basis in Company Common Shares acquired by exercise of a share option will be equal to the exercise price plus the amount taxable as ordinary income to the participant.

Upon a sale of the Company Common Shares received by the participant upon exercise of the share option, any gain or loss will generally be treated for federal income tax purposes as long-term or short-term capital gain or loss, depending upon the holding period of that share. The participant’s holding period for shares acquired upon the exercise of a share option begins on the date of exercise of that share option.

Incentive Share options. No taxable income is realized by a participant upon the grant or exercise of an incentive share option; however, the exercise of an incentive share option will give rise to an item of tax preference that may result in alternative minimum tax liability for the participant. If Company Common Shares are issued to a participant after the exercise of an incentive share option and if no disqualifying disposition of those shares is made by that participant within two years after the date of grant or within one year after the receipt of those shares by that participant, then:

- upon the sale of those shares, any amount realized in excess of the option exercise price will be taxed to that participant as a long-term capital gain;
- and the applicable member of the Company Group will be allowed no deduction.

If Company Common Shares acquired upon the exercise of an incentive share option are disposed of prior to the expiration of either holding period described above, that disposition would be a “disqualifying disposition,” and generally:

- the participant will realize ordinary income in the year of disposition in an amount equal to the excess, if any, of the fair market value of the shares on the date of exercise, or, if less, the amount realized on the disposition of the shares, over the option exercise price; and
- the applicable member of the Company Group will be entitled to deduct that amount.

Any other gain realized by the participant on that disposition will be taxed as short-term or long-term capital gain and will not result in any deduction to us. If an incentive share option is exercised at a time when it no longer qualifies as an incentive share option, the option will be treated as a nonqualified option. Subject to some exceptions for disability or death, an incentive share option generally will not be eligible for the federal income tax treatment described above if it is exercised more than three months following a termination of employment.

Share Appreciation Rights. Upon the exercise of a SAR, the participant will recognize compensation income in an amount equal to the cash received plus the fair market value of any Company Common Shares received from the exercise. The participant's tax basis in the Company Common Shares received on exercise of the SAR will be equal to the compensation income recognized with respect to the Company Common Shares. The participant's holding period for shares acquired after the exercise of a SAR begins on the exercise date. Income and payroll taxes are required to be withheld on the amount of compensation attributable to the exercise of the SAR, whether the income is paid in cash or shares. Upon the exercise of a SAR, the participant's employer will generally be entitled to a deduction in the amount of the compensation income recognized by the participant, subject to the requirements of Section 162(m) of the Code, if applicable.

Restricted Shares, Restricted Share Units and Other Share-Based Awards. Restricted Company Common Shares that are subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture generally result in income recognition by the participant in an amount equal to the excess of the fair market value of the shares over the purchase price, if any, of the restricted Company Common Shares at the time the restrictions lapse. However, if permitted by the Company, a recipient of restricted Company Common Shares may make an election under Section 83(b) of the Code to instead be taxed on the excess of the fair market value of the shares granted, measured at the time of grant and determined without regard to any applicable risk of forfeiture or transfer restrictions, over the purchase price, if any, of such restricted shares. A participant who has been granted Company Common Shares that are not subject to a substantial risk of forfeiture for federal income tax purposes will realize ordinary income in an amount equal to the fair market value of the shares at the time of grant. A recipient of restricted share units, performance awards or other share-based awards (other than restricted shares) will generally recognize ordinary income at the time that the award is settled in an amount equal to the cash and/or fair market value of the shares received at settlement. In each of these cases, the applicable member of the Company Group will have a corresponding tax deduction at the same time the participant recognizes such income, subject to the limitations of Section 162(m) of the Code, if applicable.

On January 2, 2018, Pi Topco adopted its memorandum of association and entered into a management investment agreement with certain members of senior management which authorized certain executive officers and other senior managers of the Company to invest in A ordinary shares and B ordinary shares. A ordinary shares have been purchased by members of management only, while B ordinary shares are held by certain executives and senior managers, as well as investor shareholders of Pi Topco. All management shareholders of Pi Topco are bound by its charter and the management investment agreement. In the case of certain managers (other than executive officers/senior management), they are also bound by restricted share award agreements with Pi Topco (the "RSAAs"). The total number of authorized A ordinary shares under the Pi Topco memorandum of association is 600,000.

The A ordinary shares include a service-based vesting condition for all holders. The B ordinary shares held by certain managers (other than executive officers/senior management) are also subject to a service-based vesting condition. Vesting for these managers is subject to continuous service until the achievement of an Exit (as defined in the applicable RSAA, which includes the Transactions). Vesting for executive officers/senior management is subject to (i) the achievement of an Exit and (ii) the Investors (as defined below) receiving at least one times their cost.

In addition, the A ordinary shares are subject to a ratchet in connection with the Transactions (and upon subsequent receipts of proceeds by the CVC Investors and the Blackstone Investors, whom we refer to as the "Investors") which allows management to participate in a greater share of returns if certain IRR (i.e., total internal rate of return achieved by the Investors in relation to their investment) thresholds are satisfied. To the extent that the IRR is equal to or less than 22.5%, the A ordinary shares, including those held by the executive officers and non-executive directors, will not participate in a greater share of returns. To the extent that upon the operation of the ratchet the IRR is greater than 22.5% and the total return to the Investors is greater than or equal to 2.25 times their cost, the A ordinary shares will participate in up to an additional percentage equal to 50% of the fully diluted ordinary share capital represented by the A ordinary shares issue immediately prior to the Transactions.

The equity in Pi Topco held by our executive officers and non-executive directors will be governed by the Management Investment Agreement (as defined below). Please see "Certain Relationships and Related Persons Transactions—Paysafe—Management Investment Agreement" for additional information.

Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy

In October 2023, the Board adopted the Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy in compliance with NYSE and SEC rules. The Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy provides for the recovery of erroneously awarded incentive-based compensation from Executive Officers when there is an accounting restatement due to the material noncompliance of the Company with any financial reporting requirement under the securities laws, including any required accounting restatement to correct an error in previously issued

financial statements that is material to the previously issued financial statements (a “Big R” restatement), or that would result in a material misstatement if the error were corrected in the current period or left uncorrected in the current period (a “little r” restatement). The Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy also provides for recovery of incentive-based compensation from certain covered employees due to the employee’s fraud or misconduct (regardless of whether there is a financial restatement or a material error in calculating the compensation paid).

C. Board Practices

Composition of the Board of Directors

Our business and affairs are managed under the direction of the Company Board. The Company Bye-laws provide for a classified board of directors. At December 31, 2025, our Board comprised of two directors in Class I (Bruce Lowthers, and Jonathan Murphy), four directors in Class II (Matthew Bryant, Mark Brooker, Marianne Heiss and Dagmar Kollmann) and four directors in Class III (Daniel Henson, Anthony Jabbour, Eli Nagler and Peter Rutland). The term of the Class I directors expires in 2028, the term of the Class II directors expires in 2026 and the term of the Class III directors expires in 2027. The Company Board has determined that Daniel Henson, Anthony Jabbour, Dagmar Kollmann, and Mark Brooker qualify as independent directors under the NYSE listing standards. We entered into the Shareholders Agreement with our Principal Shareholders in connection with the Transaction. This agreement grants our Principal Shareholders the right to designate nominees to the Company Board subject to the maintenance of certain ownership requirements in us. For additional information, see “Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions” of this Report. On February 26, 2026, Peter Rutland and Matthew Bryant resigned from the Board and, effectively on the same day, four new directors (Peter Thompson, Edward Wertheim, Karin Timpone and Rupert Keeley) joined the Company Board. The Company Board has determined that Peter Thompson, Karin Timpone and Rupert Keeley qualify as independent directors under the NYSE listing standards.

Foreign Private Issuer Status

We were founded in the UK in 1996 and were previously listed on the London Stock Exchange. U.S. residents do not comprise a majority of our executive officers or directors, and most of our assets are located, and our business is principally administered, outside of the United States. As a result, we report under the Exchange Act as a non-U.S. company with foreign private issuer status. Under Rule 405 of the Securities Act, the determination of foreign private issuer status is made annually on the last business day of an issuer’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter and, accordingly, the next determination will be made with respect to us on June 30, 2026. For so long as we qualify as a foreign private issuer, we will be exempt from certain provisions of the Exchange Act that are applicable to U.S. domestic public companies, including:

- the sections of the Exchange Act regulating the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations in respect of a security registered under the Exchange Act;
- the sections of the Exchange Act imposing liability for insiders who profit from trades made within a short period of time;
- the rules under the Exchange Act requiring the filing with the SEC of an annual report on Form 10-K (although we will file annual reports on a corresponding form for foreign private issuers), quarterly reports on Form 10-Q containing unaudited financial and other specified information (although we will file semi-annual reports on a current reporting form for foreign private issuers), or current reports on Form 8-K, upon the occurrence of specified significant events (although we may file the occurrence of certain corporate developments on a current reporting form for foreign private issuers); and
- Regulation Fair Disclosure or Regulation FD, which regulates selective disclosure of material non-public information by issuers.

Accordingly, there may be less publicly available information concerning our business than there would be if we were a U.S. public company. Additionally, certain accommodations in the NYSE corporate governance standards allow foreign private issuers, such as us, to follow “home country” corporate governance practices in lieu of the otherwise applicable corporate governance standards. The Company Bye-laws do not require shareholder approval for the issuance of authorized but unissued shares in various situations, as described in “Item 16G. Corporate Governance.” We are also not required to have a majority of independent directors. To this extent, our practice varies from the requirements of the corporate governance standards of the NYSE, which generally requires an issuer to obtain shareholder approval for the issuance of securities in connection with such events and requires a majority of the board to be independent. While we do not currently intend to rely on any other home country accommodations related to the foregoing corporate governance standards, for so long as we qualify as a foreign private issuer, we may take advantage of them.

Board Committees

The Company Board has established the following committees: an audit committee, a compensation committee, a nominating and corporate governance committee and a risk oversight committee. The composition and responsibilities of each committee are described below. The Company Board may also establish from time to time any other committees that it deems necessary or desirable. Members serve on these committees until their resignation or until otherwise determined by the Company Board.

Audit Committee

As of December 31, 2025, our audit committee consisted of Dagmar Kollmann, Mark Brooker, and Marianne Heiss with Dagmar Kollmann serving as chair. Dagmar Kollmann and Marianne Heiss are designated as audit committee financial experts. The Company Board has determined that Dagmar Kollmann, Mark Brooker and Marianne Heiss qualify as independent directors under the independence standards of Rule 10A-3 of the Exchange Act, and that Dagmar Kollmann qualifies as an “audit committee financial expert” as such term is defined in the rules of the SEC. Our audit committee is responsible for, among other things:

- selecting and hiring our independent auditors, and approving the audit and non-audit services to be performed by our independent auditors;
- assisting the Company Board in evaluating the qualifications, performance and independence of our independent auditors;
- assisting the Company Board in monitoring the quality and integrity of our financial statements and our accounting and financial reporting;
- assisting the Company Board in monitoring our compliance with legal and regulatory requirements;
- reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting processes;
- assisting the Company Board in monitoring the performance of our internal audit function;
- monitoring the performance of our internal audit function;
- reviewing with management and our independent auditors our annual and quarterly financial statements; and
- establishing procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by us regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and the confidential, anonymous submission by our employees of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

Compensation Committee

As of December 31, 2025, our compensation committee consisted of Daniel Henson and Mark Brooker, with Daniel Henson serving as chair. The compensation committee is responsible for, among other things:

- reviewing and approving corporate goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of our CEO, evaluating our CEO’s performance in light of those goals and objectives, and, either as a committee or together with the other independent directors (as directed by the board of directors), determining and approving our CEO’s compensation level based on such evaluation;
- reviewing and approving, or making recommendations to the Company Board with respect to, the compensation of our other executive officers, including annual base salary, bonus and equity-based incentives and other benefits;
- reviewing and recommending the compensation of the Company Board;
- reviewing and approving the Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy;
- reviewing and discussing annually with management our compensation disclosure required by SEC rules; and
- reviewing and making recommendations with respect to our equity compensation plans.

Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee

As of December 31, 2025, our nominating and corporate governance committee consisted of Mark Brooker and Daniel Henson with Mark Brooker serving as chair. The nominating and corporate governance committee is responsible for, among other things:

- assisting the Company Board in identifying prospective director nominees and recommending nominees to the Company Board;
- overseeing the evaluation of the Company Board and management;
- reviewing developments in corporate governance practices and developing and recommending a set of corporate governance guidelines; and

- recommending members for each committee of the Company Board.

Risk Oversight Committee

In addition to the above committees, the Company Board has established a risk oversight committee. As of December 31, 2025, the risk oversight committee consisted of Daniel Henson, Dagmar Kollmann, Jonathan Murphy and Matthew Bryant, with Daniel Henson serving as chair. The risk oversight committee is responsible for the oversight of risk assessment, including with respect to enterprise risks, relevant to the business and operations of the Company, risk governance and internal control systems (other than internal control over financial reporting, that sits with the audit committee). In addition to operational risks, the risk oversight committee routinely reviews the material risks and mitigation of the Company, including cybersecurity and human capital management. The risk oversight committee regularly receives updates from the Company's Chief Risk and Compliance Officer. The review of environmental risks currently sits with the full Board.

Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

None of our executive officers currently serve, or has served during the last completed fiscal year, as a member of the board of directors or compensation committee (or other committee performing equivalent functions) of any entity that has one or more executive officers serving on the Company Board or our compensation committee. We are party to certain transactions with affiliates of our Principal Shareholders described in "Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions" of this Report.

Code of Ethics

The Company has adopted the Paysafe Code, which applies to all of our officers, directors and employees and sets forth our Company's values as well as certain policies and procedures related to, among other things, risk management and control, information management, privacy, information security, conflicts of interest, anti-corruption and financial reporting. We also adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller, or persons performing similar functions, each of which are posted on our website at <https://ir.paysafe.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents>. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is a "code of ethics," as defined in Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K. We will make any legally required disclosures regarding amendments to, or waivers of, provisions of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics on our website. The information contained on, or accessible from, our website is not part of this Report by reference or otherwise.

D. Employees

As of December 31, 2025, we had approximately 2,900 employees globally.

None of these employees are represented by a labor union and we consider our relationship with our employees to be good.

E. Share Ownership

Ownership of Company Common Shares by the directors and executive officers of Paysafe is set forth in "Item 7.B. Related Party Transactions" of this Report.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

A. Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth information regarding the actual beneficial ownership of Company Common Shares as of February 20, 2026:

- each person known to us to be the beneficial owner or more than 5% of Company Common Shares;
- each of our directors and Company Officers; and
- all our directors and Company Officers as a group.

Beneficial ownership is determined according to the rules of the SEC, which generally provide that a person has beneficial ownership of a security if he, she or it possesses sole or shared voting or investment power over that security, and includes shares underlying options and shares underlying the Company Warrants that are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days.

Unless otherwise indicated, we believe that all persons named in the table below have sole voting and investment power with respect to all Company Common Shares beneficially owned by them. Except as otherwise indicated, the address for each shareholder listed below is 2 Gresham Street, 1st Floor, London, United Kingdom EC2V 7AD.

Name and Address of Beneficial Owner	Number ⁽¹⁾ of Company Common Shares	Percentage of Company Common Shares
Company Officers, Directors and 5% Holders		
Parties to our shareholders agreement as a group ⁽²⁾	27,802,470	54.4%
CVC ⁽³⁾	12,999,672	25.4%
Blackstone ⁽⁴⁾	10,914,696	21.4%
Cannae ⁽⁵⁾	-	-
FNF Holdings ⁽⁶⁾	2,250,000	4.4%
William P. Foley II ⁽⁷⁾	1,638,102	3.2%
Bruce Lowthers	*	*
John Crawford	*	*
Roy Aston	*	*
Robert Gatto	*	*
Chi-Eun Lee	*	*
Richard Swales	*	*
Elliot Wiseman	*	*
Daniel Henson	*	*
Mark Brooker	*	*
Matthew Bryant	*	*
Anthony Jabbour	*	*
Dagmar Kollmann	*	*
Marianne Heiss	*	*
Jonathan Murphy	*	*
Eli Nagler	*	*
Peter Rutland	*	*
All Company directors and executive officers as a group	*	*

*Less than 1%.

(1) Numbers have been updated to reflect the reverse stock split.

(2) Shareholders Agreement means the agreement entered into by the Company, Pi Topco, PGHL, the Founder, Cannae LLC, the CVC Investors and the Blackstone Investors On November 24, 2025, a wholly owned subsidiary of Cannae Holdings, Inc. sold 2,462,237 common shares to the Company in a privately negotiated transaction (the "Repurchase Transaction"). Following the completion of the Repurchase Transaction, Cannae no longer beneficially owns any common shares and is no longer a party to the Shareholders Agreement.

(3) Based on the most recently available Schedule 13D filed with the SEC on January 3, 2022, as of December 31, 2022. The "CVC Investors" shall refer to Pi Holdings Jersey Limited and Pi Syndication LP. Reflects 8,158,241 Company Common Shares directly held by Pi Holdings Jersey Limited and 4,841,431 Company Common Shares directly held by Pi Syndication LP. The registered address for each CVC Investor is c/o Saltgate Limited, 27 Esplanade, St Helier, Jersey, JE1 1SG, United Kingdom.

(4) Based on the most recently available Schedule 13D filed with the SEC on January 3, 2022, as of December 31, 2022. Reflects 8,402,943 Company Common Shares directly held by BCP Pi Aggregator (Cayman) L.P., 1,490,243 Company Common Shares directly held by Blackstone Pi Co-Invest (Cayman) L.P., 378,290 Company Common Shares directly held by BCP VII Co-Invest—Star (Cayman) L.P., and 39,055 Company Common Shares directly held by Blackstone Family Investment Partnership (Cayman) VII-ESC L.P. The "Blackstone Funds" shall refer to BCP Pi Aggregator (Cayman) L.P., Blackstone Pi Co-Invest (Cayman) L.P., BCP VII Co-Invest—Star (Cayman) L.P., and Blackstone Family Investment Partnership (Cayman) VII-ESC L.P. The general partner of BCP PI Aggregator (Cayman) L.P. is BCP VII Holdings Manager (Cayman) L.L.C. Blackstone Management Associates (Cayman) VII L.P. is the managing member of BCP VII Holdings Manager (Cayman) L.L.C. and the general partner of each of Blackstone Pi Co-Invest (Cayman) L.P. and BCP VII Co-Invest-Star (Cayman) L.P. The general partners of Blackstone Management Associates (Cayman) VII L.P. and Blackstone Family Investment Partnership (Cayman) VII-ESC L.P. are BCP VII GP L.L.C. and Blackstone LR Associates (Cayman) VII Ltd., with BCP VII GP L.L.C. controlling Blackstone Management Associates (Cayman) VII L.P. with respect to all matters other than voting of securities of underlying portfolio companies, which power is held by the Class B shareholders of Blackstone LR Associates (Cayman) VII Ltd., who are certain senior personnel of Blackstone. Blackstone Holdings III L.P. is the sole member of BCP VII GP L.L.C. and the sole Class A shareholder of Blackstone LR Associates (Cayman) VII Ltd. Blackstone Holdings III GP L.P. is the general partner of Blackstone Holdings III L.P. Blackstone Holdings III GP Management L.L.C. is the general partner of Blackstone Holdings III GP L.P. Blackstone Inc. is the sole member

of Blackstone Holdings III GP Management L.L.C. The sole holder of the Series II preferred common stock of Blackstone Inc. is Blackstone Group Management L.L.C. Blackstone Group Management L.L.C. is wholly owned by Blackstone's senior managing directors and controlled by its founder, Stephen A. Schwarzman. Each of such Blackstone entities and Mr. Schwarzman may be deemed to beneficially own the shares beneficially owned by the Blackstone Funds directly or indirectly controlled by it or him, but each (other than the Blackstone Funds to the extent of their direct holdings) disclaims beneficial ownership of such shares. The address of each of the entities listed in this footnote is c/o Blackstone Inc., 345 Park Avenue, New York, New York 10154

- (5) Based on the most recently available Schedule 13D/A filed with the SEC on November 25, 2025, On November 24, 2025, Cannae Holdings, LLC sold 2,462,237 Common Shares to the Company in connection with Repurchase Transaction. Following the completion of the Repurchase Transaction, Cannae no longer beneficially owns any Common Shares and is no longer a party to the Shareholders Agreement. "Cannae" shall refer to Cannae Holdings, Inc., a Delaware corporation ("CHI"); and Cannae Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company and wholly-owned subsidiary of CHI ("CHL"). The address of each of the entities listed in this footnote is 1701 Village Center Circle, Las Vegas, Nevada 89134.
- (6) Based on the most recently available Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on December 1, 2025. "Fidelity" shall refer to (i) Fidelity National Financial, Inc. ("FNF"), a Delaware corporation, (ii) Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company ("CLTIC"), a Florida corporation, (iii) Fidelity National Title Insurance Company ("FNTIC"), a Florida corporation, (iv) Chicago Title Insurance Company ("CTIC"), a Florida corporation, and (v) Fidelity & Guaranty Life Insurance Company ("FGLIC", and collectively with FNF, CLTIC, FNTIC and CTIC, the "FNF Investors"), an Iowa corporation. Reflects 651,725 Company Common Shares directly held by Chicago Title Insurance Company, 831,608 Company Common Shares directly held by Fidelity National Title Insurance Company, 350,000 Company Common Shares directly held by Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company, and 416,667 Company Common Shares directly held by Fidelity & Guaranty Life Insurance Company. Each of the FNF Holders shares the power to vote and the power to dispose of the Company Common Shares held by it with FNF, and as such, FNF may be deemed to beneficially own the securities held by each of the FNF Investors. The address of FNF, CLTIC, FNTIC, and CTIC is 601 Riverside Ave, Jacksonville, Florida 32204. The address of FGLIC is 801 Grand Ave., Suite 2600, Des Moines, Iowa 50309.
- (7) Based on the most recently available Schedule 13D/A filed with the SEC on November 25, 2025. Reflects 1,638,101 Company Common Shares. Trasimene Capital FT, LLC II has sole voting and dispositive power over the Company Common Shares owned by Trasimene Capital FT, LP II. William P. Foley, II is the sole member of Trasimene Capital FT, LLC II, and therefore may be deemed to beneficially own the Company Common Shares described in this footnote, and ultimately exercises voting and dispositive power over such shares held by Trasimene Capital FT, LP II. Mr. Foley disclaims beneficial ownership of these shares except to the extent of any pecuniary interest therein. The address of William Foley, II and each entity listed in this footnote is 1701 Village Center Circle, Las Vegas, Nevada 89134

Please refer to "B. Related Party Transactions" and the Paysafe Consolidated Financial Statements for further information related to the Transaction. Other than the various rights set forth in such sections, the major shareholders set forth in the table above do not have different voting rights on their Company Common Shares.

B. Related Party Transactions

Policies and Procedures for Related Person transactions

The Company Board has adopted a written related person transaction policy that sets forth the following policies and procedures for the review and approval or ratification of related person transactions. A "Related Person Transaction" is a transaction, arrangement or relationship in which the post-combination company or any of its subsidiaries was, is or will be a participant, the amount of which involved exceeds \$120,000, and in which any related person had, has or will have a direct or indirect material interest. A "Related Person" means:

- any person who is, or at any time during the applicable period was, one of the post-combination company's executive officers or one of the post-combination company's directors;
- any person who is known by the post-combination company to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of Paysafe's voting stock;
- any immediate family member of any of the foregoing persons, which means any child, stepchild, parent, stepparent, spouse, sibling, mother-in-law, father-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law or sister-in-law of a director, executive officer or a beneficial owner of more than 5% of Paysafe's voting stock, and any person (other than a tenant or employee) sharing the household of such director, executive officer or beneficial owner of more than 5% of Paysafe's voting stock; and
- any firm, corporation or other entity in which any of the foregoing persons is a partner or principal or in a similar position or in which such person has a 10% or greater beneficial ownership interest.

Paysafe has policies and procedures designed to minimize potential conflicts of interest arising from any dealings it may have with its affiliates and to provide appropriate procedures for the disclosure of any real or potential conflicts of interest that may exist from time to time. Specifically, pursuant to its audit committee charter, the audit committee has the responsibility to review related party transactions.

Certain Relationships and Related Person Transactions

Shareholders Agreement

In connection with the Transaction, concurrently with the Closing, the Company, Pi Topco, PGHL, Cannae LLC, the Founder, the CVC Investors and the Blackstone Investors entered into the Shareholders Agreement. Pursuant to the Shareholders Agreement, each of the Principal Shareholders are entitled to nominate a certain number of directors to the Company Board, based on each such holder's ownership of the voting securities of the Company. The number of directors that each of (i) the CVC Investors, (ii) the Blackstone Investors and (iii) Cannae LLC and the Founders (the "FTAC Investors") will separately be entitled to designate to the Company Board increases and/or decreases on a sliding scale.

The Shareholders Agreement requires us to, among other things, nominate a number of individuals designated by the CVC Investors or the Blackstone Investors, as applicable, for election as directors of the Company Board as follows: (i) if the CVC Investors or the Blackstone Investors, as the case may be, collectively directly hold or indirectly, as set forth in the books and records of PGHL or Pi Topco, as applicable, are attributed at least 7.5% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares, such applicable investors will be entitled to designate two directors; and (ii) if the CVC Investors or the Blackstone Investors, as the case may be, collectively directly hold or indirectly, as set forth in the books and records of PGHL or Pi Topco, as applicable, are attributed at least 2.5% (but less than 7.5%) of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares, such applicable investors will be entitled to designate one director (which director may be a U.S. citizen or resident) (in each case, each such person a "CVC Designee" or a "Blackstone Designee," as applicable). In addition, if the CVC Investors or the Blackstone Investors, as the case may be, collectively directly hold or indirectly, as set forth in the books and records of PGHL or Pi Topco, as applicable, are attributed at least 7.5% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares, the CVC Investors or the Blackstone Investors, as the case may be, shall have the right, but not the obligation, to (i) jointly with Cannae and the Blackstone Investors (in the case of the CVC Investors) or the CVC Investors (in the case of the Blackstone Investors), designate two directors (such two directors, the "Jointly Designated Directors") and (ii) consent to any individual nominated for election as a director to the Company Board seat initially occupied by the Chief Executive Officer of PGHL.

Additionally, for so long as the FTAC Investors collectively continue to hold at least 50% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares held by the FTAC Investors as of the Closing Date, the Shareholders Agreement will require us to, among other things, nominate four individuals designated by FTAC for election as directors of the Company Board, and Cannae shall have the right, but not the obligation, to (i) jointly with the CVC Investors and the Blackstone Investors, designate the Jointly Designated Directors and (ii) consent to any individual nominated for election as a director to the Company Board seat initially occupied by the Chief Executive Officer of PGHL. If the FTAC Investors collectively hold less than 50% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares held by the FTAC Investors as of the Closing Date, the Shareholders Agreement requires us to, among other things, nominate a number of individuals designated by FTAC for election as directors of the Company Board as follows: (i) if the FTAC Investors collectively hold at least 7.5% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares, four directors; (ii) if the FTAC Investors collectively hold at least 6.25% (but less than 7.5%) of the aggregate outstanding Common Shares, two directors; and (iii) if the FTAC Investors collectively hold at least 2.5% (but less than 6.25%) of the aggregate outstanding Common Shares, one director, which director may be a U.S. citizen or resident (in each case, each such person a "FTAC Designee"). In addition, if the FTAC Investors collectively hold at least 7.5% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares, Cannae shall have the right, but not the obligation, to (i) jointly with the CVC Investors and the Blackstone Investors, designate the Jointly Designated Directors and (ii) consent to any individual nominated for election as a director to the Company Board seat initially occupied by the Chief Executive Officer of PGHL. Further, for so long as the Company remains a "foreign private issuer" as defined in Rule 3b-4 under the Exchange Act, at any time FTAC has the right under the Shareholders Agreement to appoint more than one director to the Company Board, at least one of the FTAC Designees shall be neither a citizen nor a resident of the United States.

For so long as the Shareholders Agreement remains in effect, directors designated by a Principal Shareholder may be removed only with the consent of the Principal Shareholder that nominated such director. In the case of a vacancy on the Company Board created by the removal or resignation of a director designed by a Principal Shareholder, the Shareholders Agreement requires the Company to nominate an individual designated by the Principal Shareholder that nominated such director for election to fill the vacancy. Additionally, any increase in the total number of directors on the Company Board to greater than eleven will require the consent of (i) the CVC Investors, for so long as the CVC Investors collectively directly hold or indirectly, as set forth in the books and records of PGHL or Pi Topco, as applicable, are attributed at least 7.5% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares, (ii) the Blackstone Investors, for so long as the Blackstone Investors collectively directly hold or indirectly, as set forth in the books and records of PGHL or Pi Topco, as

applicable, are attributed at least 7.5% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares, and (iii) FTAC, for so long as the FTAC Investors collectively hold at least 7.5% of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares.

Per the Shareholders Agreement, the CVC Investors, the Blackstone Investors and Cannae LLC jointly designated Dagmar Kollmann and Mark Brooker as independent directors, the CVC Investors designated Matthew Bryant and Peter Rutland as directors, the Blackstone Investors designated Jonathan Murphy and Eli Nagler as directors and the FTAC Investors designated Daniel Henson and Anthony Jabbour as directors.

The Shareholders Agreement also provides each Principal Shareholder with basic information and management rights, as well as detailed venture capital operating company covenants. In addition, the Shareholders Agreement provides that each Principal Shareholder may, without the consent of the Company or any other person, assign its rights to designate directors to the Company Board to any transferee of Company Common Shares so long as any right to designate directors to the Company Board will not result in the transferee receiving the right to designate more than two directors where such designation rights would result in the transferee receiving the right to designate a percentage of the total number of directors on the Company Board that is greater than the percentage of the aggregate outstanding Company Common Shares held by such transferee after giving effect to such transfer. The Principal Shareholders are otherwise not able to assign their rights and obligations under the agreement, in whole or in part, without the prior written consent of the Company.

Furthermore, the Shareholders Agreement also requires the Company to cooperate with the Principal Shareholders in connection with certain future pledges, charges, hypothecations, grants of security interest in or transfers (including to third party investors) of any or all of the Company Common Shares held by the Principal Shareholders, including to banks or financial institutions as collateral or security for loans, advances or extensions of credit.

Following the completion of the Repurchase Transaction, Cannae no longer beneficially owns any common shares and is no longer a party to the Shareholders Agreement.

Registration Rights Agreement

In connection with the Transaction, concurrently with the Closing, the Company, Pi Topco, PGHL, Cannae LLC, the Founder, the CVC Party and the Blackstone Investors entered into the Restated Registration Rights Agreement. Pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, the Company filed a registration statement to permit the public resale of all of the registrable securities held by the Principal Shareholders from time to time. In addition, pursuant to the Registration Rights Agreement, upon the demand of any Principal Shareholder, the Company is required to facilitate a registered offering of the Company Common Shares requested by such Principal Shareholder to be included in such offering. Any demanded registered offering will also include registrable shares to be sold by holders that exercise their related piggyback rights in accordance with the Registration Rights Agreement, subject to customary cut-backs. Within 60 days (in the case of a demand for a registration on Form F-1) or 30 days (in the case of a demand for a registration on Form F-3) after receipt of a demand for such registration, the Company will file a registration statement relating to such demand and use its best efforts to cause such registration statement to be declared effective by the SEC as soon as practicable thereafter. In certain circumstances, Principal Shareholders will be entitled to piggyback registration rights in connection with the demand of a registered offering.

In addition, the Registration Rights Agreement entitles the Principal Shareholders to demand and be included in a shelf registration when the Company is eligible to sell its Company Common Shares in a secondary offering on a delayed or continuous basis in accordance with Rule 415 of the Securities Act. Within 30 days of the Company becoming qualified to register the offer and sale of securities under the Securities Act pursuant to a registration statement on Form F-3, the Company will file a registration statement that covers all registrable securities then outstanding and use its best efforts to cause such shelf registration statement to be declared effective by the SEC as soon as practicable thereafter. Moreover, upon the demand of a Principal Shareholder, the Company is required to facilitate in the manner described in the Registration Rights Agreement a “takedown” off of an effective shelf registration statement of registrable shares requested by such Principal Shareholder.

The Registration Rights Agreement also provides that the Company pay certain expenses relating to such registrations and indemnify the registration rights holders against (or make contributions in respect of) certain liabilities which may arise under the Securities Act.

Consortium Agreement

In connection with the Transaction, concurrently with the Closing, the existing consortium agreement related to Pi Topco between Pi Holdings Jersey Limited (the “CVC Party”), BCP Pi Aggregator (Cayman) L.P. and Blackstone Family Investment Partnership (Cayman) VII—ESC L.P. (together, the “Blackstone Parties”), and BCP VII Co-Invest—Star (Cayman) L.P., Blackstone Pi Co-Invest L.P., Pi Syndication LP, Francisco Partners IV, L.P., Francisco Partners IV-A, L.P., Chatham Holdings II, LLC, AB High Income Fund,

Inc., AB Bond Fund, Inc.—AB Income Fund, AllianceBernstein Global High Income Fund, Inc., AB FCP I—Global High Yield Portfolio (together, the “Co-Investors”) and Paysafe Group Holdings Limited and Pi Topco (together, the “Holdcos”) was amended and restated (such amended and restated agreement being the “Consortium Agreement”).

The Consortium Agreement sets out provisions related to the governance of the Holdcos, which cross-refer to the governance provisions in the Management Investment Agreement. The Co-Investors will not take part in the management or control of the business or affairs of the Holdcos. In addition, the Consortium Agreement provides that the terms of the management equity plan (comprising the securities that certain employees of the Paysafe group of companies will hold in Pi Topco) shall be governed by the Management Investment Agreement (and related documents).

The Consortium Agreement also sets out provisions to allow the CVC Party, the Blackstone Parties and the Co-Investors to automatically “flip-down” their holdings of securities in Pi Topco so that they hold shares directly in Pubco upon expiry of the lock-up undertakings imposed on their holdings of securities in Pi Topco or earlier so long as the Pubco shares remain subject to such lock-up undertakings. When the “flip-down” mechanic is operated, PGHL shall (and Pi Topco shall procure that PGHL shall), subject to applicable law, transfer (whether by distribution or otherwise) such number of Company Common Shares in Paysafe Limited to Pi Topco to enable Pi Topco to transfer such shares to the CVC Party, the Blackstone Parties and the Co-Investors in exchange for the requisite number of securities in Pi Topco held by them. If reasonably required by the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties, the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties may elect to “flip-down” their holdings of securities in Pi Topco at or prior to or any time following closing. In addition, the Holdcos are obliged to reimburse the Lead Investors (as defined in the Consortium Agreement) and, with the consent of the Lead Investors, any other Co-Investor for their costs and expenses incurred in connection with their holdings of securities in Pi Topco from time to time. Similar provisions are also included in the Management Investment Agreement (described below).

Finally, the Consortium Agreement imposes standard confidentiality undertakings on the parties to the agreement (and standard permitted disclosure rights). The Holdcos are also required to comply with obligations and information requests in connection with the Lead Investors’ U.S. tax requirements.

Management Investment Agreement

In connection with the Transaction, concurrently with the Closing, the management investment agreement related to Pi Topco between certain employees of the Paysafe group of companies (the “Managers”), the CVC Party, the Blackstone Parties, SJT Limited (in its capacity as trustee of the Pi Employee Benefit Trust) (the “EBT”), SJT Limited (in its capacity as trustee of the Pi Shareholder Benefit Trust) (the “SBT”) and each Holdco was amended and restated (such amended and restated agreement being the “Management Investment Agreement”).

The Management Investment Agreement sets out provisions related to the governance of the Holdcos. Each Holdco board (and any committee thereof) shall be comprised of up to three persons appointed by each of the CVC Party and Blackstone. The Managers are obliged to procure that such directors are promptly appointed to the boards and committees as required from time to time. In addition, the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties are entitled at any time to appoint a non-executive director to the Paysafe Group Holdings Limited board who shall be the chairman of the board. The quorum requirements for each board require at least one director appointed by each of the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties.

The Managers shall provide a customary tax indemnity in respect of their holdings of securities in any Holdco. In addition, the Managers, the EBT and the SBT are obliged to provide such cooperation or assistance as the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties may require in connection with any transfer of their securities in Pi Topco or a winding-up of Pi Topco.

The Management Investment Agreement also provides that, until the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties realize a 1 times return on their original investment in the Paysafe group of companies:

- If a Manager becomes a Bad Leaver (as defined in the Management Investment Agreement) by reason of voluntary resignation, the Manager’s securities that derive from the Manager’s holdings of A ordinary shares prior to the amendment of the Management Investment Agreement can be acquired by the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties (or such person nominated by them) at fair market value for vested securities and at the lower of FMV and cost for unvested securities.
- If a Manager becomes a Bad Leaver by reason of fraud, summary dismissal or breach of restrictive covenant, the Manager’s securities that derive from the Manager’s holdings of A ordinary shares prior to the amendment of the Management Investment Agreement can be acquired by the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties (or such person nominated by them) at the lower of fair market value and cost.

Securities subject to this repurchase right are considered vested as follows:

- First anniversary of acquisition of A Ordinary Shares—20%
- Each additional quarter—5%
- Up to a maximum of 80%

In connection with the Transactions, the equity held by Managers are fully vested other than with respect to the repurchase right described above. The Management Investment Agreement also includes provisions that entitle the Managers who held A ordinary shares prior to the amendment of the Management Investment Agreement to additional value if the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties receive a certain level of liquid return on their investment. Please see Item 6.B. “Compensation—Equity Program” for additional information.

In addition, the Management Investment Agreement also sets out provisions such that the Managers will automatically “flip-down” their holdings of securities in Pi Topco so that they hold Company Common Shares directly upon expiry of the lock-up undertakings imposed on their holdings of securities in Pi Topco. If reasonably required by the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties, the CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties may elect to “flip-down” their holdings of securities in Pi Topco at or prior to or any time following closing. When the “flip-down” mechanic is operated, PGHL shall (and Pi Topco shall procure that PGHL shall), subject to applicable law, transfer (whether by distribution or otherwise) such number of Company Common Shares in Paysafe Limited to Pi Topco to enable Pi Topco to transfer such shares to the Managers in exchange for the requisite number of securities in Pi Topco held by them. The CVC Party and the Blackstone Parties will have the flexibility to require the Managers to “flip-down” prior to expiry of the lock-up undertakings. To the extent that any Managers are required to “flip-down” prior to the expiry of the lock-up period, any Company Common Shares held by such Manager will be subject to the same lock-up undertakings that applied to the securities held by such Manager in Pi Topco prior to the “flip-down.”

Other related party transactions

The Company has provided and purchased services to and from various affiliates of certain directors or entities under common control, this includes entities under the common control of CVC and Blackstone.

In September 2021, we entered into a 10-year license and risk management agreement with Dun & Bradstreet. Pursuant to the agreement, Dun & Bradstreet will provide data license and risk management solution services to Paysafe. The agreement is cancellable by either party without penalty at each annual anniversary of the contract effective date by providing written notice not less than 90 days prior to the anniversary date. Additionally, in December 2022, we entered into a 63 month lease agreement in Jacksonville, Florida, with Dun & Bradstreet, as lessor. Both agreements were approved by our Audit Committee. In 2025, we recognized approximately \$17 million of expense associated with Dun & Bradstreet, mainly in connection with the license and risk management agreement. Mr. Jabbour served as the Chief Executive Officer and a director of Dun & Bradstreet until September of 2025. In addition, Dun & Bradstreet is an affiliate of Cannae, which no longer is a party to the Shareholders Agreement.

In November 2025, we entered into a privately negotiated agreements, pursuant to which we agreed to repurchased 3,962,237 of our common shares for a total amount of \$26,530 from wholly-owned subsidiaries of each of Cannae and Fidelity National Financial, Inc. (“FNF”). The repurchase transaction was approved by the Audit Committee of our Board of Directors and conducted pursuant to our previously announced share repurchase program. Following the transaction, Cannae no longer beneficially owns any of our common shares, and FNF beneficially owns less than 5% of our common shares.

For additional information on related party transactions, see Note 21, *Related party transactions*, within Item 18, Financial Statements appearing elsewhere in this Report.

Loans Granted to Members of the Board or Executive Management

As of the date of this annual report, Paysafe has no outstanding loan or guarantee commitments to members of the board or Executive Management.

Indemnification Agreements

We entered into indemnification agreements with our directors and executive officers. These agreements will require us to indemnify these individuals to the fullest extent permitted by Bermuda law against liabilities that may arise by reason of their service to us, and to advance expenses incurred as a result of any proceeding against them as to which they could be indemnified. Insofar as indemnification for liabilities arising under the Securities Act may be permitted to directors or executive officers, we have been informed that in the opinion of the SEC such indemnification is against public policy and is therefore unenforceable.

C. Interests of Experts and Counsel

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

A. Consolidated Statements and Other Financial Information

Financial Statements

The financial statements of the Company are set forth in “Item 18. Financial Statements” of this Report.

Legal Proceedings

Information regarding legal proceedings is set forth in “Item 4.B. Information on the Company—Business Overview—Legal Proceedings” of this Report.

Dividend Policy

We have no current plans to pay cash dividends. The declaration, amount and payment of any future dividends on our Company Common Shares will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors. Our board of directors may take into account general and economic conditions, our financial condition and results of operations, our available cash and current and anticipated cash needs, capital requirements, contractual, legal, tax and regulatory restrictions and implications on the payment of dividends by us to our shareholders or by our subsidiaries to us and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends is limited by our credit facilities and may be limited by covenants of other indebtedness we or our subsidiaries incur in the future. As a result, you may not receive any return on an investment in our Company Common Shares unless you sell your Company Common Shares for a price greater than that which you paid for it.

B. Significant Changes

None / Not applicable.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

A. Offer and Listing Details

Company Common Shares and Company Warrants were listed on the NYSE under the symbols “PSFE” and “PSFE.WS”, respectively on March 31, 2021. Holders of Company Common Shares and Company Warrants should obtain current market quotations for their securities. The Company Warrants were delisted from the NYSE effective late November 2025 and will expire on March 30, 2026. A description of Paysafe’s securities is set forth in Exhibit 2.3 “Description of Securities” of this Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

B. Plan of Distribution

Not applicable.

C. Markets

Information related to markets is set forth in “Item 9.A. The Offer and Listing -- Offer and Listing Details” of this Report.

D. Selling Shareholders

Not applicable.

E. Dilution

Not applicable.

F. Expenses of the Issue

Not applicable.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

A. Share Capital

Not applicable.

B. Memorandum and Articles of Association

The memorandum of association of the Company (the “Company Charter”) is filed as Exhibit 1.1 to this Report and the information set forth in Exhibit 2.3 “Description of Securities” of this Report is incorporated herein by reference.

C. Material Contracts

Information pertaining to Paysafe’s material contracts is set forth in the in the sections entitled “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects” and “Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions,” each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

D. Exchange Controls

Information pertaining to exchange controls is set forth in this Report in the section entitled “Item 10. Additional Information—B. Memorandum and Articles of Association—Description of the Company’s Securities—Transfer of Shares” and “—Certain Provisions of Bermuda Law”, each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

E. Taxation

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Considerations

The following is a discussion of the material U.S. federal income tax considerations to U.S. holders (as defined below) relating to the ownership and disposition of Company Common Shares and Company Warrants (collectively, the “Company’s Securities”). This discussion only applies to holders of Company Securities that hold their Company Securities as capital assets for U.S. federal income tax purposes and does not describe all of the tax consequences that may be relevant to holders of Company Securities in light of their particular circumstances, including alternative minimum tax and Medicare contribution tax consequences, or holders who are subject to special rules, such as:

- banks, thrifts, mutual funds and other financial institutions or financial services entities;
- insurance companies;
- tax-exempt organizations, pension funds or governmental organizations;
- regulated investment companies and real estate investment trusts;
- U.S. expatriates and former citizens or former long-term residents of the United States;
- persons that acquired securities pursuant to an exercise of employee share options, in connection with employee incentive plans or otherwise as compensation;
- dealers or traders subject to a mark-to-market method of tax accounting with respect to the Company Securities;
- brokers or dealers in securities or foreign currency;
- individual retirement and other deferred accounts;
- persons holding their Company Securities as part of a “straddle,” hedge, conversion, constructive sale or other risk reducing transactions;
- persons who purchase or sell their shares as part of a wash sale for tax purposes;

- grantor trusts;
- U.S. holders whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;
- partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes or investors in such entities;
- holders that are “controlled foreign corporations” or “passive foreign investment companies,” referred to as “PFICs,” and corporations that accumulate earnings to avoid U.S. federal income tax;
- persons subject to the alternative minimum tax;
- a person required to accelerate the recognition of any item of gross income with respect to Company Securities as a result of such income being recognized on an applicable financial statement;
- U.S. holders actually or constructively owning 5% or more of the Company Common Shares; or
- a person who owns or is deemed to own 10% or more (by vote or value) of the Company Common Shares.

This discussion does not consider the tax treatment of entities that are partnerships or other pass-through entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes or persons who hold our securities through such entities. If a partnership or other pass-through entity for U.S. federal income tax purposes is the beneficial owner of Company Securities, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of partners of the partnership will generally depend on the status of the partners and the activities of the partner and the partnership.

This discussion is based on the Code, administrative pronouncements, judicial decisions and final, temporary and proposed regulations, including proposed and temporary regulations, promulgated under the Code (“Treasury Regulations”), all as of the date hereof, changes to any of which subsequent to the date hereof may affect the tax consequences described herein. This discussion does not take into account potential suggested or proposed changes in such tax laws which may impact the discussion below and does not address any aspect of State, local or non-U.S. taxation, or any U.S. federal taxes other than income taxes. Each of the foregoing is subject to change, potentially with retroactive effect. Holders of Company Securities are urged to consult their tax advisors with respect to the application of U.S. federal tax laws to their particular situation, as well as any tax consequences arising under the laws of any State, local or non-U.S. jurisdiction.

For purpose of this discussion, a “U.S. holder” is a beneficial owner of Company Securities who or that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- an individual who is a citizen or resident of the United States;
- a corporation (or other entity taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes) created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any State thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is includible in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source; or
- a trust if (1) a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust or (2) it has a valid election in place to be treated as a U.S. person.

ALL HOLDERS OF COMPANY SECURITIES SHOULD CONSULT THEIR TAX ADVISORS REGARDING THE TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF COMPANY SECURITIES TO THEM, INCLUDING THE EFFECTS OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. AND OTHER TAX LAWS.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules

Certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences could apply to a U.S. holder if Paysafe is treated as a PFIC for any taxable year during which the U.S. holder holds Company Securities. A non-U.S. corporation, such as Paysafe, will be classified as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for any taxable year in which, after applying certain look-through rules, either (i) 75% or more of its gross income for such year consists of certain types of “passive” income or (ii) 50% or more of the value of its assets (determined on the basis of a quarterly average) during such year produce or are held for the production of passive income. Passive income generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents, annuities, net gains from the sale or exchange of property producing such income and net foreign currency gains. For purposes of the PFIC income test and asset test described above, if Paysafe owns, directly or indirectly, 25% or more of the total value of the outstanding shares of another corporation, Paysafe will be treated as if it (a) held a proportionate share of the assets of such other corporation and (b) received directly a proportionate share of the income of such other corporation.

Paysafe is not currently expected to be treated as a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for this taxable year or for foreseeable future taxable years. This conclusion is a factual determination, however, that must be made annually at the close of each taxable year and, thus, is subject to change. There can be no assurance that Paysafe will not be treated as a PFIC for any taxable year.

If Paysafe were to be treated as a PFIC, U.S. holders holding Company Securities could be subject to certain adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences with respect to gain realized on a taxable disposition of such Company Securities (or shares of any Paysafe subsidiaries that are PFICs) and certain distributions received on such Company Securities (or shares of any Paysafe subsidiaries that are PFICs). Certain elections (including a mark-to-market election) may be available to U.S. holders to mitigate some of the adverse tax consequences resulting from PFIC treatment. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the application of the PFIC rules to their investment in Company Securities.

Taxation of Distributions

A U.S. holder generally will be required to include in gross income the amount of any cash distribution paid on the Company Common Shares treated as a dividend. A cash distribution on such shares generally will be treated as a dividend for U.S. federal income tax purposes to the extent the distribution is paid out of Paysafe's current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles). Such dividends paid by Paysafe will be taxable to a corporate U.S. holder at regular rates and will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to domestic corporations in respect of dividends received from other domestic corporations.

Distributions in excess of such earnings and profits generally will be applied against and reduce the U.S. holder's basis in such holder's shares (but not below zero), and any excess will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such shares as described below under "—Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Company Common Shares and Company Warrants." It is not expected that Paysafe will determine earnings and profits in accordance with U.S. federal income tax principles. Therefore, U.S. holders should expect that a distribution will generally be treated as a dividend.

Any dividends received by a U.S. holder (including any withheld taxes) will be includible in such U.S. holder's gross income as ordinary income on the day actually or constructively received by such U.S. holder. Such dividends received by a non-corporate U.S. holder will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations under the Code. With respect to non-corporate U.S. holders, certain dividends, referred to as "qualified dividend income," received from a "qualified foreign corporation" may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. A qualified foreign corporation includes a foreign corporation that is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States that the U.S. Treasury Department determines to be satisfactory for these purposes and that includes an exchange of information provision. A foreign corporation is also treated as a "qualified foreign corporation" with respect to dividends paid by that corporation, on shares that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. U.S. Treasury Department guidance indicates that Company Common Shares, which are intended to be listed on the NYSE, will be readily tradable on an established securities market in the United States. There can be no assurance, however, that Company Common Shares will be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in later years or that Paysafe will be eligible for the benefits of such a treaty. Non-corporate U.S. holders that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as "investment income" pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of Paysafe's status as a qualified foreign corporation. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. U.S. holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules to their particular circumstances.

Non-corporate U.S. holders will not be eligible for reduced rates of taxation on any dividends received from Paysafe if it is a PFIC in the taxable year in which such dividends are paid or in the preceding taxable year (see "—Passive Foreign Investment Company Rules" above).

Gain or Loss on Sale, Taxable Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of Company Common Shares and Company Warrants

Upon a sale or other taxable disposition of Company Securities and subject to the PFIC rules discussed above, a U.S. holder generally will recognize capital gain or loss in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized and the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in the Company Securities.

Any such capital gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if the U.S. holder's holding period for the Company Securities so disposed of exceeds one year. Long-term capital gains recognized by non-corporate U.S. holders will be eligible to be taxed at reduced rates. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Generally, the amount of gain or loss recognized by a U.S. holder is an amount equal to the difference between (i) the sum of the amount of cash and the fair market value of any property received in such disposition and (ii) the U.S. holder's adjusted tax basis in its Company Common Securities so disposed of.

Exercise or Lapse of a Company Warrant

Except as discussed below with respect to the cashless exercise of a Company Warrant, a U.S. holder generally will not recognize gain or loss upon the acquisition of a Company Common Share on the exercise of a Company Warrant for cash. A U.S. holder's tax basis in a Company Common Share received upon exercise of the Company Warrant generally will be an amount equal to the sum of the U.S. holder's tax basis in the Company Warrant exchanged therefor and the exercise price. The U.S. holder's holding period for a Company Common Share received upon exercise of the Company Warrant will begin on the date following the date of exercise (or possibly the date of exercise) of the Company Warrant and will not include the period during which the U.S. holder held the Company Warrant. If a Company Warrant is allowed to lapse unexercised, a U.S. holder generally will recognize a capital loss equal to such holder's tax basis in such Company Warrant.

The tax consequences of a cashless exercise of a Company Warrant are not clear under current tax law. A cashless exercise may be tax-free, either because the exercise is not a gain realization event or because the exercise is treated as a recapitalization for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In either tax-free situation, a U.S. holder's basis in the Company Common Shares received would equal the holder's basis in the Company Warrants exercised therefor. If the cashless exercise were treated as not being a gain realization event, a U.S. holder's holding period in the Company Common Shares would be treated as commencing on the date following the date of exercise (or possibly the date of exercise) of the Company Warrants. If the cashless exercise were treated as a recapitalization, the holding period of the Company Common Shares would include the holding period of the Company Warrants exercised therefor. It is also possible that a cashless exercise of a Company Warrant could be treated in part as a taxable exchange in which gain or loss would be recognized. In such event, a U.S. holder would recognize gain or loss with respect to the portion of the exercised Company Warrants treated as converted to pay the exercise price of the Company Warrants (the "converted Company Warrants"). The U.S. holder would recognize capital gain or loss with respect to the converted Company Warrants in an amount generally equal to the difference between (i) the fair market value of the Company Common Shares that would have been received with respect to the converted Company Warrants in a regular exercise of the Company Warrants and (ii) the sum of the U.S. holder's tax basis in the converted Company Warrants and the aggregate cash exercise price of such Warrants (if they had been exercised in a regular exercise). In this case, a U.S. holder's tax basis in the Company Common Shares received would equal the U.S. holder's tax basis in the Company Warrants exercised plus (or minus) the gain (or loss) recognized with respect to the converted Company Warrants. A U.S. holder's holding period for the Company Common Shares would commence on the date following the date of exercise (or possibly the date of exercise) of the Company Warrants.

Due to the absence of authority on the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a cashless exercise of Company Warrants, there can be no assurance which, if any, of the alternative tax consequences and holding periods described above would be adopted by the IRS or a court of law. Accordingly, U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the tax consequences of a cashless exercise of Company Warrants.

Possible Constructive Distributions

The terms of each Company Warrant provide for an adjustment to the number of Company Common Shares for which the Company Warrant may be exercised or to the exercise price of the Company Warrant in certain events. An adjustment which has the effect of preventing dilution generally is not taxable. A U.S. holder of a Company Warrant would, however, be treated as receiving a constructive distribution from the Company if, for example, the adjustment increases the holder's proportionate interest in the Company's assets or earnings and profits (e.g., through an increase in the number of Company Common Shares that would be obtained upon exercise of such Company Warrant) as a result of a distribution of cash to the holders of the Company Common Shares which is taxable to the U.S. holders of such shares as described under "—Taxation of Distributions" above. Such constructive distribution would be subject to tax as described under that section in the same manner as if the U.S. holder of such Company Warrant received a cash distribution from the Company equal to the fair market value of such increased interest.

FATCA Reporting

Under FATCA, a 30% U.S. federal withholding tax may apply to payments of U.S.-source dividends paid to "foreign financial institutions" (which is broadly defined for this purpose and in general includes investment vehicles) and certain other non-U.S. entities unless various U.S. information reporting and due diligence requirements (generally relating to ownership by U.S. persons of interest in or accounts with those entities) have been satisfied, or an exemption applies. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and the entity's jurisdiction may modify these requirements. If FATCA withholding is imposed, a beneficial owner that is not a foreign financial institution generally will be entitled to a refund of any amounts withheld by filing a U.S. federal income tax return containing

the required information (which may entail significant administrative burden). Non-U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the application of FATCA to a redemption of Company Common Shares.

Reporting and Backup Withholding

Dividend payments with respect to the Company Common Shares and proceeds from the sale, exchange or redemption of the Company Securities may be subject to information reporting to the IRS and possible U.S. backup withholding. Backup withholding will not apply, however, to a U.S. holder who furnishes a correct taxpayer identification number and makes other required certifications, or who is otherwise exempt from backup withholding and establishes such exempt status. Backup withholding is not an additional tax. Amounts withheld as backup withholding may be credited against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, and a holder generally may obtain a refund of any excess amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules by timely filing the appropriate claim for refund with the IRS and furnishing any required information.

Individuals and certain domestic entities that are U.S. holders will be required to report information with respect to such U.S. holder's investment in "specified foreign financial assets" on IRS Form 8938, subject to certain exceptions. An interest in Paysafe constitutes a specified foreign financial asset for these purposes. Persons who are required to report specified foreign financial assets and fail to do so may be subject to substantial penalties. U.S. holders are urged to consult with their tax advisors regarding the foreign financial asset reporting obligations and their application to Company's securities.

THE FOREGOING IS A SUMMARY OF THE MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF COMPANY SECURITIES WITHOUT REGARD TO THE PARTICULAR FACTS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH HOLDER OF COMPANY SECURITIES. HOLDERS OF COMPANY SECURITIES ARE URGED TO CONSULT THEIR OWN TAX ADVISORS AS TO THE SPECIFIC TAX CONSEQUENCES TO THEM INCLUDING THE APPLICABILITY AND EFFECT OF U.S. FEDERAL, STATE, LOCAL, NON-U.S. AND OTHER TAX LAWS.

Certain United Kingdom Tax Considerations

The following statements are of a general nature and do not purport to be a complete analysis of all potential United Kingdom ("UK") tax consequences of acquiring, holding, and disposing of Company Common Shares and Company Warrants (collectively, the "Company Securities"). They are based on current UK tax law (including rates of tax) and on the current published practice of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs ("HMRC") (which may not be binding on HMRC), as of the date hereof, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retrospective effect. They are intended to address only certain UK tax consequences for holders of Company Securities who are not tax resident in the UK, who are the absolute beneficial owners of their Company Securities (and any dividends paid on them) and who hold their Company Securities as investments (other than in an individual savings account or a self-invested personal pension). They do not address the UK tax consequences which may be relevant to certain classes of holders of Company Securities such as traders, brokers, dealers, banks, financial institutions, insurance companies, investment companies, collective investment schemes, tax-exempt organizations, trustees, persons connected with Paysafe or any member of a group of which Paysafe forms part, persons holding their Company Securities as part of hedging or conversion transactions, shareholders who have (or are deemed to have) acquired their Company Securities by virtue of an office or employment, and shareholders who are or have been officers or employees of Paysafe or a company forming part of a group of which Paysafe forms part. The statements do not apply to any shareholder who directly or indirectly holds or controls 10% or more of Paysafe's share capital (or class thereof), voting power or profits.

The following is intended only as a general guide and is not intended to be, nor should it be considered to be, legal or tax advice to any particular prospective subscriber for, or purchaser of, Company Securities.

Accordingly, prospective subscribers for, or purchasers of, Company Securities who are in any doubt as to their tax position regarding the acquisition, ownership or disposition of Company Securities or who are tax resident in the UK should consult their own tax advisers.

The Company

It is the intention that the affairs of Paysafe will be conducted so that the central management and control of Paysafe is exercised in the UK and, as a result, that it will be treated as a resident in the UK for UK tax purposes.

Taxation of dividends paid on Company Common Shares

Withholding tax

Paysafe will not be required to withhold UK tax at source when paying dividends.

Income tax

An individual holder of Company Common Shares who is not resident for tax purposes in the UK should not be chargeable to UK income tax on dividends received from Paysafe, unless he or she carries on (whether solely or in partnership) any trade, profession, or vocation in the UK through a branch or agency in the UK to which their Company Common Shares are attributable. There are certain exceptions for trading in the UK through independent agents, such as some brokers and investment managers.

Corporation tax

Corporate holders of Company Common Shares who are not resident for tax purposes in the UK but who are carrying on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment in the UK in connection with which Company Common Shares are used or held, should not be subject to UK corporation tax on any dividend received from Paysafe so long as the dividends qualify for exemption and certain conditions are met (including anti-avoidance conditions). Corporate holders of Company Common Shares who are not resident in the UK and who are not carrying on a trade in the UK through a permanent establishment in the UK in connection with which Company Common Shares are used or held or acquired will not generally be subject to UK corporation tax on dividends.

A holder of Company Common Shares who is resident outside the UK may be subject to non-UK taxation on dividend income under local law.

Taxation of Disposal of Company Securities

Holders of Company Securities who are not resident in the UK and, in the case of an individual shareholder, not temporarily non-resident, should not be liable for UK tax on capital gains realized on a sale or other disposal of Company Securities unless such Company Securities are used, held or acquired for the purposes of a trade, profession or vocation carried on in the UK through a branch or agency in the UK or, in the case of a corporate holder of Company Securities used, held, or acquired for the purposes of a trade carried on in the UK through a permanent establishment in the UK. Holders of Company Securities who are not resident in the UK may be subject to non-UK taxation on any gain under local law.

Generally, an individual holder of Company Securities who has ceased to be resident in the UK for UK tax purposes for a period of five years or less and who disposes of Company Securities during that period may be liable on their return to the UK to UK taxation on any capital gain realized (subject to any available exemption or relief).

UK Stamp Duty (“stamp duty”) and UK Stamp Duty Reserve Tax (“SDRT”)

The statements in this section are intended as a general guide to the current position relating to UK stamp duty and SDRT and apply to any holders of Company Securities irrespective of their place of tax residence.

No stamp duty or SDRT will be payable on the issue of Company Common Shares (including the issue of Company Common Shares upon exercise of the Company Warrants).

Stamp duty will technically be payable on any instrument of transfer of Company Securities that is executed in the UK or that relates to any property situated, or to any matter or thing done or to be done, in the UK and the stamp duty position for any transfer will therefore depend on the circumstances of transfer. An exemption from stamp duty is available on an instrument transferring Company Securities where the amount or value of the consideration is £1,000 or less and it is certified on the instrument that the transaction effected by the instrument does not form part of a larger transaction or series of transactions in respect of which the aggregate amount or value of the consideration exceeds £1,000. Holders of Company Securities should be aware that, even where an instrument of transfer is technically subject to stamp duty, stamp duty is not required to be paid unless it is necessary to rely on the instrument for legal purposes, for example to register a change of ownership or in litigation in a UK court. As a practical matter, so long as the register of holders of Company Securities is maintained outside the UK, generally, a purchaser of the Company Securities may not have to pay stamp duty.

Paysafe currently does not intend that any register of holders of the Company Securities will be maintained in the UK and it does not intend that the Company Securities will be paired with any shares issued by a UK incorporated company. Whilst this remains the case, any agreement to transfer Company Securities will not be subject to SDRT.

F. Dividends and Paying Agents

Not applicable.

G. Statement by Experts

Not applicable.

H. Documents on Display

We are subject to certain of the informational filing requirements of the Exchange Act. As a foreign private issuer, we are not subject to all of the disclosure requirements applicable to public companies organized within the United States. For example, we are exempt from certain rules under the Exchange Act that regulate disclosure obligations and procedural requirements related to the solicitation of proxies, consents or authorizations applicable to a security registered under the Exchange Act, including the U.S. proxy rules under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. In addition, our officers and directors are exempt from the “short-swing” profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and related rules with respect to their purchases and sales of our securities. Moreover, while we expect to submit quarterly interim consolidated financial data to the SEC under cover of the SEC’s Form 6-K, we will not be required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. public companies and will not be required to file quarterly reports on Form 10-Q or current reports on Form 8-K under the Exchange Act. The SEC maintains a website at <https://www.sec.gov> that contains reports and other information that we file with or furnish electronically with the SEC.

I. Subsidiary Information

Not applicable.

J. Annual Report to Security Holders

Not applicable.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

We are exposed to the market risks described in “Risk Factors,” “Forward-Looking Statements” and elsewhere in this annual report. We are also exposed to a variety of risks in the ordinary course of our business, including foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk, customer and credit risk and liquidity risk. We regularly assess each of these risks to minimize any adverse effects on our business as a result of those factors. The information pertaining to quantitative and qualitative disclosures about market risk is set forth in “Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects— Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosure about Market Risk” of this Report.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

A. Debt Securities

Not applicable.

B. Warrants and Rights

A description of Paysafe’s warrants is set forth in this Report, in Exhibit 2.3 “Description of Securities” of this Report and is incorporated herein by reference.

C. Other Securities

Not applicable.

D. American Depositary Shares

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

The memorandum of association of the Company is filed as Exhibit 1.1

E. Use of Proceeds

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROL AND PROCEDURES

A. Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports under the Exchange Act, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time period specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures.

Our management, under the supervision and with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has performed an evaluation of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report.

Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2025.

B. Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15(d)-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is 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. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect our transactions; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our financial statements; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made in accordance with management authorization; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements and can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation. 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 policies or procedures may deteriorate. Management assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025. In making this assessment management used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013)*. Based on our assessment and the criteria discussed above, management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2025. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025 has been audited by Deloitte, as stated in their report which appears in Item 15 herein.

C. Attestation Report of Registered Public Accounting Firm

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Paysafe Limited

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Paysafe Limited and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, of the Company and our report dated March 3, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

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 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.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas

March 3, 2026

D. Effect of Changes in Internal Controls Over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under Exchange Act) that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our Board of Directors has determined that Dagmar Kollmann and Marianne Heiss are "audit committee financial experts" as defined in Item 16A of Form 20-F under the Exchange Act and that Ms. Heiss and Ms. Kollmann satisfies the "independence" requirements set forth in Rule 10A-3 under the Exchange Act and NYSE listing standards.

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

We have adopted the Paysafe Code, which applies to all of our officers, directors and employees and sets forth our Company's values as well as certain policies and procedures related to, among other things, risk management and control, information management, privacy, information security, conflicts of interest, anti-corruption and financial reporting. We also adopted a Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer and controller, or persons performing similar functions, each of which will be posted on our website at <https://ir.paysafe.com/corporate-governance/governance-documents>. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is a "code of ethics," as defined in Item 406(b) of Regulation S-K. We will make any legally required disclosures regarding amendments to, or waivers of, provisions of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics on our website. The information contained on, or accessible from, our website is not part of this Report by reference or otherwise.

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

Fees Paid to Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The following table represents aggregate fees billed to us for professional services rendered by Deloitte & Touche, our independent registered public accounting firm, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2025</u>	<u>For the Year Ended December 31, 2024</u>
	<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>	<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>
Audit Fees	\$ 7,214	\$ 7,409
Audit-Related Fees	347	85
Tax Fees	44	211
All Other	3	3
Total	<u>\$ 7,608</u>	<u>\$ 7,708</u>

Audit fees of Deloitte & Touche for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 reflect professional services rendered regarding statutory audits of the Company and its subsidiaries, audits of annual consolidated financial statements and review of interim financial statements. Audit-related fees reflect professional services provided that are related to the performance of the audit and attributable to events or transactions that are non-recurring in nature. Tax fees reflect professional services provided that are related to tax compliance and tax planning and advice. All other fees reflect subscription services related to technical accounting tools.

Audit Committee Pre-Approval

The Audit Committee has adopted a policy regarding pre-approval of any audit and permissible non-audit services. Under this policy, the Audit Committee preapproves all audit and permissible non-audit services to be provided by the independent registered public accounting firm. These services may include audit services, audit-related services, tax services and other services. The Audit Committee Chair may also pre-approve particular services on a case-by-case basis within a de minimis threshold. All services provided by Deloitte in 2025 and 2024 were pre-approved by the Audit Committee.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

We do not rely on any exemptions from the independence standards for our audit committee.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

In November 2023, our Board approved a share repurchase program (the "Share Repurchase Program"), authorizing us to repurchase up to \$50 million of our common shares. We fund repurchases through a combination of cash on hand, cash generated by operations and future financing transactions, as appropriate. Accordingly, our Share Repurchase Program is subject to us having available cash to fund repurchases. Under the Share Repurchase Program, management is authorized to purchase shares of our common stock from time to time through open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions at prevailing prices as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements, and subject to market conditions and other factors. There is no expiration date under the Share Repurchase Program. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase an additional \$140 million of common shares under the Share Repurchases Program. Purchases of our equity securities were made by the Company during the year end December 31, 2025 as outlined below (amounts below preceded with a dollar sign are denominated in U.S. dollars in thousands).

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
January 2025	-	-	2,644,712	\$ 7,079
February 2025 ⁽¹⁾	-	-	2,644,712	\$ 77,079
March 2025	612,610	\$ 16.32	3,257,322	\$ 67,081
April 2025	692,922	\$ 14.43	3,950,244	\$ 57,081
May 2025	798,873	\$ 12.52	4,749,117	\$ 47,081
June 2025	-	-	4,749,117	\$ 47,081
July 2025	1,467,935	\$ 13.62	6,217,052	\$ 27,081
August 2025	-	-	6,217,052	\$ 27,081
September 2025	-	-	6,217,052	\$ 27,081
October 2025	-	-	6,217,052	\$ 27,081
November 2025 ⁽²⁾	4,531,235	\$ 6.74	10,748,287	\$ 66,552
December 2025	1,373,888	\$ 8.13	12,122,175	\$ 55,386

(1) In February 2025, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase an additional \$70 million of common shares under the Share Repurchases Program.

(2) In November 2025, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase an additional \$70 million of common shares under the Share Repurchases Program.

ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We are a "foreign private issuer" under applicable U.S. federal securities laws. As a result, we are permitted to follow certain corporate governance rules that conform to Bermuda requirements in lieu of certain NYSE corporate governance rules. The Company Bye-laws do not require shareholder approval for the issuance of authorized but unissued shares, including (i) in connection with the acquisition of shares, stock or assets of another company; (ii) when it would result in a change of control; (iii) when a share option or purchase plan is to be established or materially amended or other equity compensation arrangement made or materially amended, pursuant to which shares may be acquired by officers, directors, employees, or consultants; (iv) to an "Active Related Party" (as defined in the NYSE corporate governance rules) of us, if the number of shares issuable exceeds one percent of total shares outstanding or one percent of total voting power outstanding before the issuance; or (v) in connection with certain private placements. To this extent, our practice varies from the requirements of the corporate governance standards of NYSE, which generally requires an issuer to obtain shareholder approval for the issuance of securities in connection with such events. While we do not currently intend to rely on any other home country accommodations, for so long as we qualify as a foreign private issuer, we may take advantage of them. In addition, unlike the corporate governance requirements of the NYSE, our "home country" corporate governance practices do not require us to (i) have a board that is composed of a majority of "independent directors" as defined under the rules of the NYSE; (ii) have a compensation committee that is composed entirely of independent directors; and (iii) have a nominating and corporate governance committee that is composed entirely of independent directors. Currently, our Board is not composed of a majority of independent directors as defined under the rules of the NYSE. Our Board expects to return to a majority of independent directors in the future. For as long as we qualify as a foreign private issuer, we may take advantage of these exemptions.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE

Not applicable.

ITEM 16I. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

ITEM 16J. INSIDER TRADING POLICIES

We have adopted our Securities Dealing Policy which governs the purchase, sale, and/or other dispositions of our securities by our directors, officers, employees and all others who work for Paysafe whether as contractors or otherwise (together, the "Company Personnel"), family members of Company Personnel and trusts, corporations and other entities controlled by any such persons, that we

believe is reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations, and the exchange listing standards applicable to us. A copy of our Securities Dealing Policy, including any amendments thereto, is filed as Exhibit 11.1 to this Report.

ITEM 16K. CYBERSECURITY

Risk Management and Strategy

We have established an enterprise-wide information security program, which includes a robust security controls framework, a broad range of cyber defenses, round the clock security operations capability, and processes and systems to identify security threats and vulnerabilities. Our approach to cyber security is designed to protect our networks and systems, safeguard customer, financial and commercial data against cyber-attacks, whilst enabling an effective response and recovery to cyber-attacks to ensure continued business operations.

Operating within a three-lines-of-defense model, external third parties, as well as our own Internal Audit department regular assess the effectiveness of our information security program. We also actively engage with key vendors, industry participants, and cyber intelligence communities to ensure that the program outpaces cyber threats.

Our processes for assessing, identifying and managing material risks from cybersecurity threats are embedded within our overall risk management framework. We have integrated a robust enterprise risk framework to inform strategic decision making, which ensures we have ongoing and reasonable assurance regarding the achievement of our strategic objectives. This framework consists of a multi-layered governance structure to identify, assess, respond to, and manage risks in line with our global risk appetite. Our global risk appetite has qualitative and quantitative measures in place, to provide our businesses and executive leadership with guidance on the amount and type of risk we are exposed to and the acceptable level which each business is willing to accept in pursuit of our strategic objectives. We leverage governance, risk, and compliance tools to track enterprise-wide risks, document improvement actions, identify accountable owners and track progress towards mitigation of key risks. We have centralized a repository of core risk policies, processes and control documentation via global risk governance and Enterprise Risk Management. Our Enterprise Risk Management framework is further described in “Item 4.B Business Overview - Our Global Risk and Compliance Management Program.”

We monitor privacy and cybersecurity laws, regulation and guidance applicable to us in the regions where we do business to inform our privacy and cybersecurity policies. See “Item 4.B Business Overview – Licensing and Regulation – Data Protection and Information Security.”

We routinely undergo external evaluations by third parties, including penetration testing, as well as independent external audits of our cybersecurity programs and data security controls. We also conduct internal audits of our security controls and processes no less than annually.

We also undertake reviews of the cybersecurity programs of our third party providers to ensure that the measures they have in place safeguard the Company’s data in accordance with our global risk appetite. Such third parties are contractually obligated to maintain their own cybersecurity, disaster recovery and system management practices in accordance with our regulatory, statutory and contractual obligations, as defined in our core risk policies and standards.

As described in “Item 3.D Risk Factors – Risks Related to Paysafe’s Business and Industry - *Cyberattacks and security vulnerabilities could result in disruption, loss of customer and merchant funds and personal data, including financial data, as well as serious harm to our reputation, business, and financial condition*” and “Item 3.D Risk Factors – Risks Related to Paysafe’s Business and Industry - *Our business and products are dependent on the availability, integrity and security of internal and external IT transaction processing systems and services,*” our operations rely on our IT security systems, software and networks and those of the customers and third parties with whom we interact. Unauthorized access (from the Internet, from within or by third parties), computer viruses or other malicious code, denial of service or other cybersecurity threats could result in the unauthorized access, loss, theft, changes to, unavailability, destruction, or disclosure of confidential, proprietary, financial, or personal information relating to merchants, customers and employees.

Such adverse effects could result in identity theft, misuse of pin codes, the loss of card payment details that are stored on our system, and/or the loss of funds stored in customers’ wallets and prepaid cards and other monetary loss or have other material impacts on our business. We, like other financial technology organizations, as well as third parties with whom we interact, are routinely subject to cybersecurity threats and our respective technologies, IT systems and networks have been victims of cyberattacks in the past. While we have experienced cybersecurity incidents, we are not aware that we have experienced a material cybersecurity incident during the 2025 fiscal year.

Paysafe recognizes that information security risks for payment and technology companies such as ours have significantly increased in recent years, driven by increasingly sophisticated threat actors such as organized crime, hackers, terrorists and other external parties, the

proliferation of new technologies, and changes in ways of working driven by the pandemic. Geopolitical events and resulting government activity could also lead to information security threats and attacks by affected jurisdictions and their sympathizers.

Governance

To more effectively prevent, detect and respond to information security threats, we maintain a cyber risk management program, which is supervised by a dedicated Chief Information Security Officer (CISO) whose team is responsible for leading enterprise-wide cybersecurity strategy, policy, standards, architecture, and processes. The Risk Oversight Committee receives regular reports from the CISO on, among other things, the Company's cyber risks and threats, the status of projects to strengthen the Company's information security systems, assessments of the Company's security program and the emerging threat landscape. The CISO also reports quarterly to the full Board.

Our CISO, who has been a chief information security officer for 10 years and is certified by ISC2 as a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (CISSP), has prior experience working in Consulting, and in Financial Services and Payment sectors, and Critical National Infrastructure environments. He holds a BSc (Hons) degree in Computing from Oxford Brookes University and has over 25 years of professional experience in security, technology, operational, and business leadership positions. The CISO oversees the implementation and compliance of our information security standards and mitigation of information security related risks.

We also have management level committees and an incident response team who support our processes to assess and manage cybersecurity risk as follows:

The Technology Risk Committee is chaired by the Chief Operating Officer and is comprised of senior leaders across business segments, including the CISO, SVP Technology Operations, the Chief Technology Officer, the Chief Privacy Officer, and Internal Audit, among others. The Technology Risk Committee assists in the oversight of risk strategy and performance for the areas of information technology, information security, technology resilience, product development, and AI & data management; the Company's risk governance structure; the Company's risk management and risk assessment guidelines and policies regarding technology, information security, technology resilience, product development, and AI & data management risks; and the Company's risk appetite statement, including risk tolerance levels and limits. The Technology Risk Committee reviews, at least quarterly, the major information security risk exposures of the Company and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. The Technology Risk Committee also reviews at least quarterly the major data management risk exposures, and the steps management has taken to monitor and control such exposures. The Technology Risk Committee also provides quarterly validation of information technology, information security, technology resilience, product development, and AI & data management risks at the Company and divisional levels in accordance with the Enterprise Risk Governance Policy, Enterprise Risk Lifecycle Policy, and Global Enterprise Risk Management Policy. The Committee reports to the Risk Oversight Committee of the Board.

The Technology Operations Committee is chaired by the Chief Operating Officer and is comprised of senior leaders across Technology and Operations departments, including the CISO. The Technology Operations Committee meets monthly and reviews key metrics across the Chief Operating Officer's organization, including cybersecurity events & incidents, network & endpoint controls, vulnerability management, security awareness, phishing simulation results, regulatory training, access management, IT incidents, and change management.

The Company operates a Business Continuity Management System which is certified as compliant with ISO22301:2019. In support of this program, our Operational Resilience Steering Committee meets semi-annually and is chaired by our Chief Operating Officer. The remit of this committee is to ensure the Operational Resiliency program is suitable to maintain the delivery of services and minimize impact to our customers in the event of an unplanned disruption, along with oversight of operational resiliency, business continuity, disaster recovery, and crisis management achievements and provide support and direction to overcome challenges in realizing the program's aims & objectives. Core members of this committee include our Chief Information Security Officer, Chief Legal and People Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Risk and Compliance Officer and Chief Growth Officer, along with representation from our Technology Operations leadership. This committee is used as a vehicle to present overall performance of the program including delivery of metrics regarding business impact assessments (BIAs), Disaster Recovery Testing results, along with any audit findings and non-conformities.

In 2024, the Company aligned its operational resilience process with the Digital Operational Resilience Act (DORA), effective January 17, 2025, across the EU. To align our Operational Resilience program with DORA, we have enhanced the program by mapping critical business capabilities to associated technologies and third-party information and communication technology (ICT) service providers, establishing a dedicated ICT Risk Management Framework aligned with our overarching Enterprise Risk Management Framework, revising our ICT Incident and Cybersecurity Incident Response procedures to align with emerging regulatory reporting criteria, and introduced revised contractual terms for ICT service providers supporting critical functions.

The Company also has various steering committees created for specific security improvement initiatives, as deemed necessary, to ensure that management oversight is facilitated and progress is achieved as intended. Each of these committees provides summaries on their activities, which the CISO communicates to the Risk Oversight Committee or the full Board.

At the employee level, we maintain an experienced information technology team who are tasked with supporting our privacy and cybersecurity programs and implementing strategic and tactical security improvements. We also issue a range of mandatory regulatory trainings for all employees on subject matters including privacy, cybersecurity, records and information management, along with conducting phishing simulation campaigns on a monthly basis.

PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The financial statements are filed as part of this Report beginning on page F-1.

ITEM 19. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

Financial Statement Schedules: All schedules have been omitted because they are not applicable, not material or the required information is included in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto.

Exhibits: The exhibit index attached hereto is incorporated herein by reference.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
1.1	<u>Memorandum of Association of Paysafe Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Form F-4 filed on December 21, 2020 (file no. 333-251552)).</u>
1.2	<u>Seconded Amended Bye-Laws of Paysafe Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.2 to the Form 6-K filed on December 12, 2022 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
2.1	<u>Warrant Agreement, dated August 21, 2020, by and between Foley Trasimene Acquisition Corp. II and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 6, 2020).</u>
2.2	<u>Warrant Assumption Agreement, dated March 30, 2021, among Foley Trasimene Acquisition Corp. II, Paysafe Limited and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.2 to the Form 20-F filed on April 1, 2021 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
2.3	<u>Description of Paysafe Securities.*</u>
4.1	<u>Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of December 7, 2020, by and among Foley Trasimene Acquisition Corp. II, Paysafe Limited, Paysafe Merger Sub Inc., Paysafe Bermuda Holding LLC, Pi Jersey Holdco 1.5 Limited and Paysafe Group Holdings Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 to the Form F-4 filed on December 21, 2020 (file no. 333-251552)).</u>
4.2	<u>Shareholders Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2021, among Paysafe Limited, Pi Jersey Topco Limited, Paysafe Group Holdings Limited and each of the shareholders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Form 20-F filed on April 1, 2021 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.3	<u>Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of March 30, 2021, among Paysafe Limited, Pi Jersey Topco Limited, Paysafe Group Holdings Limited and each investor party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Form 20-F filed on April 1, 2021 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.4	<u>Form of Subscription Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed December 7, 2020).</u>
4.5	<u>Investment Management Trust Agreement, dated August 21, 2020, by and between FTAC and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed November 6, 2020).</u>
4.6	<u>Indenture, dated as of June 28, 2021, by and among Paysafe Finance PLC and Paysafe Holdings (US) Corp as the issuers, the guarantors named therein, Lucid Trustee Services Limited, as trustee and security agent, The Bank of New York Mellon, London Branch, as Dollar and Euro paying agent and The Bank of New York Mellon SA/NV, Dublin Branch as Dollar and Euro transfer agent and registrar. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Form 20-F filed on April 1, 2021 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.7	<u>Senior Facilities Agreement, dated as of June 24, 2021, by and among Paysafe Group Holdings II Limited, Paysafe Group Holdings III limited and JP Morgan Securities PLC, Credit Suisse AG, London Branch and Credit Suisse Loan Funding LLC, as arrangers and bookrunners, JP Morgan AG, as agent and Luci Trustee Services Limited, as security agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.7 to the Form 20-F filed on March 15, 2023 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.8	<u>Intercreditor Agreement, dated as of June 24, 2021, by and among J.P. Morgan AG, as senior facility agent, the companies named therein and Lucid Trustee Services Limited, as security agent. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.8 to the Form 20-F filed on March 15, 2023 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.9	<u>US Collateral Agreement, dated as of June 24, 2021, by and among Paysafe US Holdco Limited, Paysafe Holdings (US) Corp, and each other Grantor party thereto and Lucid Trustee Services Limited, as Security Agent. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.9 to the Form 20-F filed on March 15, 2023 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>

4.10	<u>Debenture, dated as of June 24, 2021, by and among Paysafe Group Holdings II Limited and each of the entities listed on Schedule 1, as the original chargors. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.10 to the Form 20-F filed on March 15, 2023 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.11	<u>Security Accession Deed, dated as of June 25, 2021, by and between Paysafe Finance PLC and Lucid Trustee Services Limited, as security agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.11 to the Form 20-F filed on March 15, 2023 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.12	<u>Third Party Security Agreement, dated as of June 24, 2021, by and between Paysafe Group Limited and Lucid Trustee Services Limited, as security agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.12 to the Form 20-F filed on March 15, 2023 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.13	<u>Amendment Agreement dated April 13, 2023 to the Senior Facilities Agreement, dated as of June 24, 2021, by and among Paysafe Group Holdings II Limited, Paysafe Group Holdings III limited and JP Morgan Securities PLC, Credit Suisse AG, London Branch and Credit Suisse Loan Funding LLC, as arrangers and bookrunners, JP Morgan AG, as agent and Luci Trustee Services Limited, as security agent (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.13 to the Form 20-F filed on March 20, 2024 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
4.14	<u>Paysafe Limited Employee Stock Purchase Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 of Form S-8 filed on March 15, 2023 (file no. 333-270582)).</u>
8.1	<u>List of Subsidiaries of Paysafe Limited*</u>
11.1	<u>Paysafe Securities Dealings Policy*</u>
12.1	<u>Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*</u>
12.2	<u>Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 *</u>
13.1	<u>Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*</u>
13.2	<u>Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002*</u>
15.1	<u>Consent Deloitte & Touche LLP.*</u>
97.1	<u>Paysafe Incentive Compensation Recovery Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Form 20-F filed on March 20, 2024 (file no. 001-40302)).</u>
99.1	<u>Section 13.(r) Disclosure*</u>
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document*
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema with Embedded Linkbase Document*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)*

* Filed herewith

SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Report on its behalf.

March 3, 2026

PAYSAFE LIMITED

By: /s/ Bruce Lowthers

Name: Bruce Lowthers

Title: Chief Executive Officer

INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Paysafe Limited

Audited Financial Statements

[Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm \(PCAOB ID No. 34\)](#)

[Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive \(Loss\) / Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023](#)

[Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024](#)

[Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity](#)

[Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023](#)

[Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements](#)

Page No.

F-2

F-5

F-6

F-7

F-8

F-10

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the shareholders and the Board of Directors of Paysafe Limited

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial position of Paysafe Limited and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of comprehensive (loss) / income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also 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, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 3, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

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 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.

Revenue - Refer to Note 1 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company's revenue consists of transaction-based fees that are calculated as a percentage of the transaction dollar volume, a fixed per transaction fee or a combination of both. The revenue is comprised primarily of a significant volume of low-dollar transactions, sourced from multiple systems, databases, and other tools. The processing of transactions and recording of revenue is highly automated and is based on contractual terms with banks, payment card networks, issuers, financial institutions, and consumers. Because of the nature of the Company's revenue, the Company uses automated systems to process and record its revenue transactions.

We identified revenue as a critical audit matter because the Company's systems to process and record revenue are highly automated. This required an increased extent of effort, including the need for us to involve professionals with expertise in information technology (IT), to identify, test, and evaluate the Company's systems, software applications, and automated controls.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to the Company's systems to process and record revenue included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls within the relevant revenue business processes, including those in place to reconcile the various reports extracted from the IT systems to the Company's general ledger.
- With the assistance of our IT specialists, we:
 - Identified the significant systems used to process revenue transactions and tested the general IT controls over each of these systems, including testing of user access controls, change management controls, and IT operations controls.
 - Performed testing of system interface controls and automated controls within the relevant revenue streams, as well as the controls designed to ensure the accuracy and completeness of revenue.
- For a sample of revenue transactions for certain revenue streams, we performed detail transaction testing by agreeing the amounts recognized to source documents and testing the mathematical accuracy of the recorded revenue.
- For certain revenue streams, we inspected related revenue journal entry data, testing the information for completeness and accuracy.

Goodwill — Refer to Notes 1 and 4 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company's evaluation of goodwill for impairment involves comparing the fair value of each reporting unit to its carrying value. The Company uses a combination of the income and market approaches to estimate reporting unit fair value, which requires management to make significant estimates and assumptions related to forecasts of future revenues, market multiples and discount rates. Changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on either the carrying value of goodwill, the amount of any impairment charge, or both.

We identified goodwill as a critical audit matter because of the significant judgments required to estimate the fair value including projected revenues, market multiples, and discount rates and the difference between its fair value and carrying value. This required a high degree of auditor judgement and extensive effort to evaluate the reasonableness of those estimates, including the involvement of internal fair value specialists.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to forecasted revenues, market multiples, and discount rates used by management to estimate the fair value of the reporting units included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of controls over management's goodwill impairment evaluation, including those over the determination of the fair value for the reporting units, such as controls related to management's forecasts of future revenues, discount rates and market multiples.
- We performed sensitivity analyses to evaluate the change in fair value resulting from changes in assumptions.
- We evaluated management's ability to accurately forecast future revenues by comparing actual results to management's historical forecasts.
- We evaluated the reasonableness of management's forecasted revenues by comparing to (1) internal communications to management, (2) information included in Company press releases and (3) analyst and industry reports for the Company and companies in its peer group.
- With the assistance of our fair value specialists, we evaluated the reasonableness of the valuation methodology, and reasonableness of the discount rates and market multiples by:
 - Testing the source information underlying the determination of the discount rates and the mathematical accuracy of the calculation.
 - Testing the source information underlying the determination of the market multiples and the mathematical accuracy of the calculation, and comparing the multiples selected by management to its guideline companies.
 - Developing a range of independent estimates and comparing those to the discount rates and market multiples selected by management.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

Houston, Texas
March 3, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2021.

F-4

Paysafe Limited
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE (LOSS) / INCOME
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Revenue	\$ 1,701,388	\$ 1,704,835	\$ 1,601,138
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization)	741,197	715,762	663,212
Selling, general and administrative	563,647	575,553	508,136
Depreciation and amortization	274,107	273,364	263,433
Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets	1,423	823	1,254
Restructuring and other costs	48,366	5,178	6,061
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net	732	801	386
Operating income	71,916	133,354	158,656
Other (expense) / income, net	(7,563)	21,475	13,081
Interest expense, net	(136,414)	(140,805)	(151,148)
(Loss) / income before taxes	(72,061)	14,024	20,589
Income tax expense / (benefit)	110,446	(8,136)	40,840
Net (loss) / income	\$ (182,507)	\$ 22,160	\$ (20,251)
Net (loss) / income per share - basic	\$ (3.14)	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.33)
Net (loss) / income per share - diluted	\$ (3.14)	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.33)
Net (loss) / income	\$ (182,507)	\$ 22,160	\$ (20,251)
Other comprehensive income / (loss), net of tax of \$0:			
Gain / (loss) on foreign currency translation	24,602	(16,742)	14,330
Total comprehensive (loss) / income	\$ (157,905)	\$ 5,418	\$ (5,921)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Paysafe Limited
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION
(U.S. dollars in thousands, except share data)

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 250,168	\$ 216,683
Customer accounts and other restricted cash	1,095,120	1,081,896
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for credit losses of \$9,499 and \$7,994, respectively	138,356	158,197
Settlement receivables, net of allowance for credit losses of \$4,524 and \$4,082, respectively	150,727	138,565
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	113,733	81,298
Derivative financial assets - current	597	—
Contingent consideration receivable – current	1,498	—
Total current assets	1,750,199	1,676,639
Deferred tax assets	14,176	91,304
Property, plant and equipment, net	28,351	24,297
Operating lease right-of-use assets	40,278	40,620
Derivative financial assets – non-current	—	5,502
Intangible assets, net	874,050	981,315
Goodwill	2,076,347	1,976,851
Contingent consideration receivable – non-current	3,312	—
Other assets – non-current	16,920	12,806
Total assets	\$ 4,803,633	\$ 4,809,334
Liabilities and equity		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 209,430	\$ 176,940
Short-term debt	10,190	10,190
Funds payable and amounts due to customers	1,181,913	1,235,104
Operating lease liabilities – current	9,016	7,653
Income taxes payable	478	5,495
Contingent consideration payable – current	1,517	8,070
Liability for share-based compensation – current	1,328	2,126
Total current liabilities	1,413,872	1,445,578
Non-current debt	2,605,038	2,353,358
Operating lease liabilities – non-current	33,814	35,573
Deferred tax liabilities	92,472	91,570
Warrant liabilities – non-current	—	1,401
Derivative financial liabilities - non-current	858	—
Liability for share-based compensation – non-current	1,100	2,268
Contingent consideration payable – non-current	1,442	325
Total liabilities	4,148,596	3,930,073
Commitments and contingent liabilities		
Shareholders' equity		
Common shares - \$0.012 par value; 1,600,000,000 shares authorized; 63,676,383 shares issued and 51,676,354 outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and 62,511,104 shares issued and 59,888,304 outstanding as of December 31, 2024	764	750
Additional paid in capital	3,222,985	3,199,119
Accumulated deficit	(2,420,061)	(2,237,534)
Treasury shares - at cost; 12,000,029 shares as of December 31, 2025 and 2,622,800 shares as of December 31, 2024	(132,765)	(42,586)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(15,886)	(40,488)
Total shareholders' equity	655,037	879,261
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 4,803,633	\$ 4,809,334

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Paysafe Limited
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

	Common shares	Additional paid in capital	Accumulated Deficit	Treasury shares	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total Shareholders' equity
December 31, 2022	\$ 730	\$ 3,136,426	\$ (2,239,443)	\$ —	\$ (38,076)	\$ 859,637
Net loss	—	—	(20,251)	—	—	(20,251)
Gain on foreign currency translation, net of tax of \$0	—	—	—	—	14,330	14,330
Shared based compensation	—	19,609	—	—	—	19,609
Restricted stock units issued	11	(11)	—	—	—	—
Shares issued upon warrants exercised	—	5	—	—	—	5
Contribution from Topco (see Note 13)	—	3,707	—	—	—	3,707
Conversion of liability classified award to equity	—	6,276	—	—	—	6,276
December 31, 2023	\$ 741	\$ 3,166,012	\$ (2,259,694)	\$ —	\$ (23,746)	\$ 883,313
Net income	—	—	22,160	—	—	22,160
Loss on foreign currency translation, net of tax of \$0	—	—	—	—	(16,742)	(16,742)
Shared based compensation	—	31,149	—	—	—	31,149
Restricted stock units issued	9	(9)	—	—	—	—
Contribution from Topco (see Note 13)	—	1,842	—	—	—	1,842
Common shares repurchased (see Note 14)	—	—	—	(42,921)	—	(42,921)
Common shares reissued (see Note 14)	—	125	—	335	—	460
December 31, 2024	\$ 750	\$ 3,199,119	\$ (2,237,534)	\$ (42,586)	\$ (40,488)	\$ 879,261
Net loss	—	—	(182,507)	—	—	(182,507)
Gain on foreign currency translation, net of tax of \$0	—	—	—	—	24,602	24,602
Shared based compensation	—	22,039	—	—	—	22,039
Restricted stock units issued	14	(14)	—	—	—	—
Contribution from Topco (see Note 13)	—	1,966	—	—	—	1,966
Common shares repurchased (see Note 14)	—	—	—	(91,693)	—	(91,693)
Common shares reissued (see Note 14)	—	(125)	(20)	1,514	—	1,369
December 31, 2025	\$ 764	\$ 3,222,985	\$ (2,420,061)	\$ (132,765)	\$ (15,886)	\$ 655,037

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

The table below reconciles cash, cash equivalents, customer accounts and other restricted cash as reported in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position to the total of the same amounts shown in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 250,168	\$ 216,683	\$ 202,322
Customer accounts and other restricted cash	1,095,120	1,081,896	1,295,947
Total cash and cash equivalents, including customer accounts and other restricted cash	\$ 1,345,288	\$ 1,298,579	\$ 1,498,269

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

Paysafe Limited
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(U.S. dollars in thousands)

1. Basis of presentation and summary of significant accounting policies

Description of the Business and Basis of Presentation

In these Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes, Paysafe Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries are referred to collectively as “Paysafe,” “we,” “us,” and “the Company” unless the context requires otherwise. Paysafe is a leading global provider of end-to-end payment solutions. Our core purpose is to enable businesses and consumers to connect and transact seamlessly through our payment platforms.

Paysafe Limited was originally incorporated as an exempted limited company under the laws of Bermuda on November 23, 2020 for purposes of acquiring Foley Trasimene Acquisition Corp. II (“FTAC”). FTAC was originally incorporated in the State of Delaware on July 15, 2020 as a special purpose acquisition company for the purpose of effecting a merger, capital stock exchange, asset acquisition, stock purchase, recapitalization, reorganization or similar transaction with one or more businesses. FTAC completed its Initial Public Offering (“IPO”) in August 2020.

On December 7, 2020, Paysafe Limited, FTAC, Merger Sub Inc., (a Delaware corporation and direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Paysafe Limited, herein referred to as “Merger Sub”), Paysafe Bermuda Holding LLC (a Bermuda exempted limited liability company and direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Paysafe Limited, herein referred to as “LLC”), Pi Jersey Holdco 1.5 Limited (a private limited company incorporated under the laws of Jersey, Channel Islands on November 17, 2017, herein referred to as “Legacy Paysafe” or “Accounting Predecessor”), and Paysafe Group Holdings Limited (a private limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales, herein referred to as “PGHL”), entered into a definitive agreement and plan of merger which was consummated on March 30, 2021 (the “Transaction”) as follows:

- Paysafe Limited, PGHL and FTAC entered into subscription agreements with certain investors (the “PIPE Investors”). Simultaneously with the consummation of the Transaction, Paysafe Limited issued to the PIPE Investors 200,000,000 shares of common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share for aggregate gross proceeds of \$2,000,000. The Company incurred direct and incremental costs of approximately \$151,722 related to the Transaction, consisting primarily of advisory, banking, printing, legal, and accounting fees, which were recorded to “Additional paid-in capital” as a reduction of these share issuance proceeds (collectively “Share issuances, net of proceeds”).
- Paysafe Limited acquired from PGHL all of the Accounting Predecessor’s shares in exchange for cash consideration of \$2,448,799 and share consideration of 333,419,924 common shares (“Capital reorganization”).
- The FTAC merger was completed by: (i) Paysafe Bermuda Holdings LLC issuing 20,893,780 LLC membership equity interests (“LLC Units”) in exchange for the FTAC Founder’s FTAC Class C shares outstanding immediately prior to the Transaction; (ii) Paysafe Limited issuing 190,292,458 common shares in exchange for the FTAC’s shareholders shares outstanding immediately prior to the Transaction; and (iii) Paysafe Limited assuming the FTAC’s warrants outstanding immediately prior to the Transaction, consisting of 48,901,025 public warrants (the “Public Warrants”) and 5,000,000 private warrants (the “Private Warrants”), which were modified to entitle the holder to acquire, on the same terms, Company common shares instead of FTAC common stock (the “Warrants”) (collectively, “Merger recapitalization”).

In connection with the Transaction, the Company’s common shares and warrants were listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbols PSFE and PSFE.WS, respectively.

Prior to the Transaction, Legacy Paysafe was a direct, wholly owned subsidiary of Paysafe Group Holdings Limited and was primarily owned by funds advised by affiliates of CVC Capital Partners (such funds collectively, “CVC”) and The Blackstone Group Inc. (“Blackstone”). This ownership was through the ultimate parent entity, Pi Jersey Topco Limited (“Topco” or the “Ultimate Parent”), who directly wholly owns PGHL. As a result of the Transaction, Legacy Paysafe is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company. Subsequent to the Transaction, Topco, CVC and Blackstone retain ownership in the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2021, the Company completed the acquisition of International Card Services (“ICS”) with the goal of furthering the expansion of the Merchant Solutions segment in the United States as well as obtaining new merchants. The Company also completed the acquisitions of Orbis Ventures S.A.C. (“PagoEfectivo”), and viaFintech with the goal of furthering the expansion of alternative payment methods in the Latin America and German markets as well as creating additional revenue opportunities for the Digital Wallets segment.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, the Company completed the acquisition of SafetyPay with the goal of furthering the expansion of alternative payment methods and direct bank integration in the Latin America market, as well as creating additional revenue opportunities for both of our segments.

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

Reverse Stock Split (“RSS”)

On December 12, 2022, we effected a 1-for-12 reverse stock split of our issued and outstanding common stock (the “Reverse Stock Split”). As a result of the Reverse Stock Split, each issued and outstanding share of our common stock, and the per share exercise price of and number of shares of our common stock underlying our outstanding equity awards, were automatically proportionally adjusted based on the 1-for-12 Reverse Stock Split ratio. No fractional shares of common stock were issued in connection with the reverse stock split, and all such fractional interests were rounded up to the nearest whole number.

Except as otherwise provided herein, all share and per-share amounts of our common stock, equity awards, warrants and other outstanding equity rights have been adjusted to give effect to the Reverse Stock Split for all periods presented. The Reverse Stock Split amended the par value of our common stock to \$0.012 per share, but did not modify any voting rights or other terms of our common stock.

Principles of consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 include the accounts of the Company, and its subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring adjustments, necessary for the fair statement of the Company’s financial position, results of operations and cash flows have been included.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

The Company’s significant estimates relate to allocation of the purchase price paid for acquired businesses, valuation of goodwill and intangible assets, credit losses, income taxes, and litigation provision.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on deposit and high quality, short-term money market instruments with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash equivalents are based on quoted market prices, a Level 1 fair value measurement.

Customer accounts and other restricted cash, net

As part of the settlement cycle, the Company receives customer funds either in exchange for electronic money (“e-money”) issued or within the transaction settlement cycle to merchants. The Company operates and holds this type of customer fund in both regulated and non-regulated entities.

For regulated entities, the Company is required to comply with certain safeguarding requirements of customer funds. Depending on the underlying regulations, the Company may satisfy these safeguarding requirements either by placing cash or cash equivalents in a segregated bank account, by ensuring the funds are with an authorized insurer or by obtaining guarantees from an authorized credit institution. The cash and cash equivalents held in a segregated bank account to meet these safeguarding requirements are included in “Customer accounts and other restricted cash, net” and represent a majority of the balance. For non-regulated entities, all customer funds held in a segregated bank account are included within “Customer accounts and other restricted cash, net.”

Customer accounts and other restricted cash, net include cash and cash equivalents with a maturity of three months or less. The Company holds these cash and cash equivalents in its own segregated bank accounts and has the ability to direct the use of funds, even if safeguarded.

In addition, the Company holds certain cash balances that are restricted for specific corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2025, this includes approximately \$20,000 held as collateral in connection with a letter of credit issued to Paysafe. Under the terms of the arrangement, the release and use of these funds are subject to the consent of the issuing bank; accordingly, the balance is classified as restricted cash within "Customer accounts and other received cash, net."

Settlement receivables, net

Settlement receivables, net include balances arising from timing differences in the Company's settlement process between the cash settlement of a transaction and the recognition of the associated liability (for example, liabilities to customers and merchants). These balances mainly arise in the Digital Wallets segment. When customers fund their digital wallet account using their bank account or a credit card or debit card, there is a clearing period before the cash is received or settled, usually within 5 business days.

Settlement receivables, net also includes receivables from distribution partners within Digital Wallets. These receivables represent amounts collected by the distribution partners in exchange for the issuance of a prepaid payment voucher, prior to settlement with the Company.

The Company had settlement receivables, net from the following parties:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Third party payment processors	\$ 79,327	\$ 71,968
Distribution partners	71,400	66,597
Total	\$ 150,727	\$ 138,565

Settlement receivables are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at their amortized cost less allowance for credit losses. Refer to *Allowance for credit losses* below for the measurement of the allowance for credit losses.

The cash flows associated with "Settlement receivables, net" and "Funds payable and amounts due to customers" (collectively, "Settlement funds - merchants and customers, net") are presented on a net basis within financing activities within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Accounts receivable

Accounts receivable includes receivables mainly from Merchant Solutions merchants that represent processing revenues earned but not yet collected. Accounts receivable are classified as current assets if receipts are due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current assets. Accounts receivable, net are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at their amortized cost less allowance for expected credit losses. Refer to *Allowance for credit losses* below for the measurement of the allowance for credit losses.

Allowance for credit losses

The Company has exposure to credit losses for financial assets including customer accounts and other restricted cash, settlement receivables, accounts receivable, and financial guarantee contracts to the extent that a chargeback claim is made against the Company directly or to the Company's merchants on card purchases.

We utilize a combination of aging and probability of default methods to develop an estimate of credit losses, depending on the nature and risk profile of the underlying asset pool. A broad range of information is considered in the estimation process, including historical loss information adjusted for current conditions and expectations of future trends. The estimation process also includes consideration of qualitative and quantitative risk factors associated with the age of asset balances, expected timing and probability of default, loss given default, exposure at default, merchant risk profiles, and relevant macro-economic factors.

Financial assets are presented net of the allowance for credit losses in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The allowance for credit losses related to financial guarantees and merchant overdrafts are recorded as a liability and included within "Accounts payable and other liabilities" within the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

The measurement of the allowance for credit losses is recognized through current expected credit loss expense. Current expected credit loss expense is included as a component of "Selling, general and administrative" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss). Write-offs are recorded in the period in which the asset is deemed to be uncollectible.

Recoveries from freestanding credit enhancements, such as certain insurance contracts are not included in the estimate of expected credit losses. An insurance recovery asset is recognized in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at the time an incurred loss and the recovery of the receivable is probable. Recoveries are recognized within "Selling, general & administrative" within the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss).

Credit risk characteristics and concentration

Customer accounts and other restricted cash are deposited with different banking partners with a variety of credit ratings and credit exposure is regularly monitored and managed by the Company's Safeguarding and Treasury Committee ("STC"). Management considers the risk of loss from these financial instruments to be low.

Settlement receivables primarily relate to receivables from third party payment institutions arising in both the Company's Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets businesses, as well as receivables from distribution partners arising in the Company's Digital Wallets business. These receivables are closely monitored on a regular basis and are not considered to give rise to material credit risk. The Digital Wallets business utilizes insurance and credit limits with its distribution partners to limit its overall gross exposure. Credit quality of a customer and distributor is assessed based on their industry, geographical location and financial background, with credit risk managed based on this assessment (i.e. trading limits, shortened payment period and/or requiring collateral usually in the form of bank guarantees, insurance or cash deposits or holdbacks which can legally be claimed by the Company to cover unpaid receivables).

Accounts Receivable balances are regularly monitored to flag any unusual activities such as chargebacks. Having a significant number of consumers and merchants which are geographically widespread and the merchants active in various industries, the exposure to concentration risk is also mitigated. The global credit risk framework allows the Company to forecast under normal business conditions the probability of the occurrence of credit events before they occur. Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and controls relating to customer credit risk management.

The Company issues financial guarantee contracts to its sponsor banks mainly within its Merchant Solutions business for which the Company is exposed to losses from potential chargeback claims. A significant portion of the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from the threat of chargeback claims against Paysafe directly or Paysafe merchants on card purchases. Chargebacks result in credit exposure to Paysafe when either the merchant or other partners become bankrupt or are otherwise unable to meet their financial obligation. The Company manages the exposure to credit risk by employing various online identification verification techniques, enacted transaction limits, reserves or guarantees held and a number of credit risk management and monitoring tools such as an internally developed credit risk calculator, early warning system and daily credit agency and other third party alerts where potential signs of financial stress on merchants and partners are flagged.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss. Depreciation is recognized over the estimated useful lives of the corresponding assets, using the straight-line method, on the following basis:

Computer and communication equipment	2 - 5 years
Furniture and other equipment	3 - 5 years

Other assets are depreciated over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method, on the following basis:

Leasehold improvements	Over the lesser of the lease term or 10 years
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Depreciation expense is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) in "Depreciation and amortization" or "Selling, general and administrative" depending on the nature of the asset. The gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an asset is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss).

Leases

The Company determines whether an arrangement is a lease at inception. The Company has operating leases for offices, data centers, and corporate apartments. Leases have remaining lease terms of less than one year to ten years, some of which have the option to extend

the lease term for an additional five years. Certain leases also include the option to terminate the lease within one year. We recognize lease extension and termination options that we are reasonably certain to exercise when determining the lease term used to establish our right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. As of December 31, 2025, the Company is not aware of any unrecognized leases. The Company's lease agreements do not contain any residual value guarantees or restrictive covenants.

For short term leases, the Company recognizes lease payments on a straight-line basis in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) in the period in which the obligation is incurred. During the year ended December 31, 2025, short term lease expense was not significant. For the Company's data center leases, where the consideration for lease and non-lease components is not separated, we apply the practical expedient to combine the lease and non-lease components.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability with respect to all lease arrangements in which it is the lessee. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted by using the rate implicit in the lease. If this rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise, fixed lease payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives received and receivable, and variable lease payments that depend on an index or rate, initially measured using the index or rate at the commencement date. During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 the amount of variable lease expense incurred was not significant.

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at the amount equal to the lease liability, adjusted for any lease payments made at or before lease commencement, lease incentives and any initial direct costs. Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is subject to amortization which is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) in "Selling, general and administrative."

The lease liabilities are presented as separate lines in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. The lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using the effective interest method) and by reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The interest on the lease liability is recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) in "Selling, general and administrative." The Company remeasures the lease liability (and makes a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset) whenever:

- The lease term has changed, in which case the lease liability is remeasured by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate.
- A lease contract is modified and the lease modification is not accounted for as a separate lease, in which case the lease liability is remeasured based on the lease term of the modified lease by discounting the revised lease payments using a revised discount rate at the effective date of the modification.
- When a lease term has changed or been modified, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate shall be remeasured using the index or rate as of the date the remeasurement is required.

Finite-lived intangible assets

Acquired computer software is stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Other intangible assets, including customer relationships and brands that are acquired by the Company and have finite useful lives, are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date and amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life of the intangible asset. Amortization expense is recorded in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) in "Depreciation and amortization."

In addition to customer relationships that are derived from the acquisition of a business, customer relationships also include acquisitions of merchant portfolios. An intangible asset is recorded for the acquisition of the merchant portfolio when: 1) the merchant portfolio acquired is identifiable and has a contract in place that provides the rights and obligations related to the merchant relationship, 2) the legal rights to future revenues from the acquired merchant portfolios can be obtained, and 3) future economic benefits will be generated from the merchant portfolio. Customer relationships relating to acquisitions of merchant portfolios are initially measured at their acquisition date fair values and subsequently measured at carrying amount less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. On occasion, the cost of a merchant portfolio will include both an initial ("up-front") and a contingent element of the consideration. The Company assesses the fair value of the contingent consideration at each reporting period and any adjustments are recognized as an adjustment to the cost of the asset.

In estimating the useful lives of customer relationships, the Company considers the expected use of the asset; legal, regulatory and contractual provisions; historical attrition rates of the customer relationships, as well as the Company's historical experience in renewing or extending similar customer relationships; and economic factors. Management reassesses the estimated useful lives of our intangible assets on an annual basis. See Note 5 for further information.

Intangible assets are amortized using the straight-line method over the expected life of the intangible asset on the following basis:

Brands	3 - 14 years
Computer Software	3 - 10 years
Customer Relationships	2 - 15 years

Software development costs

The Company develops software that is used in providing services to customers. Costs incurred during the preliminary project stage are expensed as incurred. Capitalization of costs begins when both of the following occur: 1) the preliminary project stage is completed, and 2) management, with the relevant authority, authorizes and commits to funding the project and it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended. Capitalization of costs ceases when the software is substantially complete and ready for its intended use. Capitalized costs include payroll and payroll-related costs, including external consulting fees. Capitalized costs incurred to develop software for internal use are capitalized to "Intangible assets, net" and amortized on a straight-line basis over an estimated useful life of three to ten years and are recorded as "Depreciation and amortization" on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss). Costs related to maintenance of internal use software are expensed as incurred.

Expenses for research and development activities (except for certain computer software and web site development costs) are expensed as incurred unless the expenditure relates to an item with an alternative future use. Research and development expense for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were \$15,778, \$7,267 and \$7,278, respectively.

Cloud computing arrangements

For cloud computing arrangements that are a service contract, the Company capitalizes certain implementation costs that are directly related to the configuration of the cloud computing software for internal use, which includes certain employee costs and third-party costs. Capitalized implementation costs are expensed on a straight-line basis over the term of the associated hosting arrangement, which is the non-cancellable period of the arrangement and periods covered by renewal options that the Company is reasonably certain to exercise. Capitalized amounts related to such arrangements are recorded within "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" and within "Other assets - non-current" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position and amortized to "Selling, general and administrative" expenses in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss).

Impairment of finite-lived intangible and long-lived assets

The Company regularly evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate the carrying amount of long-lived assets and finite-lived intangible assets may not be recoverable. When factors indicate that these assets should be evaluated for possible impairment, the Company assesses the potential impairment by determining whether the carrying amount of the asset group will be recovered through the future undiscounted cash flows expected from use of the asset group and its eventual disposition. If the carrying amount of the asset group is determined not to be recoverable, a write-down to fair value is recorded as "Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets" within the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss). Fair values are determined based on a discounted cash flow analysis. The Company also regularly evaluates whether events and circumstances have occurred that indicate the useful lives of long-lived assets and finite-lived intangible assets may warrant revision. See Note 5 for further information regarding the Company's impairment review of finite-lived intangible assets.

Goodwill

Goodwill is required to be allocated to reporting units which are either (1) an operating segment or (2) components of an operating segment that are one level below and for which discrete financial information is prepared and regularly reviewed by segment management. The Company considers its reporting units to be at the operating segment level.

Goodwill is tested for impairment at a minimum on an annual basis on October 1; and more frequently when there is an indicator of impairment. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level by first performing a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than its carrying value. If the reporting unit does not pass the qualitative assessment, then the reporting unit's carrying value is compared to its fair value. Goodwill is considered impaired if the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value.

The fair value of the reporting unit is based on the weighting of an income approach and market approach. See Note 4 for further information.

Business combinations

The Company performs a two-step analysis to determine whether a transaction will be considered as the acquisition of a business or the acquisition of an asset. First, an initial screening test is performed, which determines whether substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identified assets. If this initial test is not met, an acquired asset cannot be considered a business unless it includes an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output.

Asset acquisition is accounted for using a cost accumulation model. The acquired assets including related transaction costs are recorded at cost when cash consideration is used. If the consideration is non-cash, then the recording of the assets is based on the fair value of the assets acquired. Direct and incremental acquisition costs are included in the cost of the acquisition. Contingent consideration that is accounted for as a derivative is recognized at fair value. Otherwise, such consideration generally is recognized when it becomes probable and reasonably estimable. Any excess of the cost of the acquisition over the fair value of the net assets acquired is allocated to assets on the basis of relative fair values. Goodwill is not recognized. Asset acquisitions generally consist of the purchase of merchant portfolios which are accounted for as intangible assets.

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The consideration transferred in a business combination is measured at fair value, which is calculated as the sum of the acquisition date fair values of the assets transferred by the Company, liabilities incurred by the Company to the former owners of the acquiree and the equity interest issued by the Company in exchange for control of the acquiree.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognized at their fair value. Goodwill is measured as the excess of the sum of the consideration transferred over the net of the acquisition date amounts of the identifiable assets and liabilities assumed. When the consideration transferred by the Company in a business combination includes assets or liabilities resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement, the contingent consideration is measured at its acquisition date fair value and included as part of the consideration transferred in a business combination. Payments related to contingent consideration made on or within three months of the business combination date is viewed as an extension of the business combination, and such payments are classified as investing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Payments that are made more than three months after business combination date to settle the contingent consideration liability recognized at fair value as of the acquisition date (including measurement-period adjustments) less payments made on or within three months of the business combination date are classified as financing activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Payments that are made more than three months after business combination date that exceed those classified as financing activities are classified as operating activities in the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. There were no business combinations for the years end December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Funds Payable and Amounts Due to Customers

When electronic money (“e-money”) is issued, the Company recognizes a liability to the customer equal to the amount of electronic e-money that has been issued. The liability is due to the customer prior to the funds being used.

In addition, where the Company is in the flow of funds in the transaction settlement cycle, a liability is recognized for the amount owed to the merchants. A majority of these transactions are net settled, whereby the amounts due to merchants are settled net of the revenue transaction fees owed by the merchant.

These amounts are presented as “Funds payable and amounts due to customers” in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Refer to *Settlement Receivables*, net above regarding cash flow classification.

Crypto Assets

We provide customers in certain markets with the ability to buy, sell, and hold crypto assets. The crypto assets are held on a third-party exchange in the Company’s name, for which the customer is the beneficial owner. All the risks and rewards associated with these assets are transferred to the customer at the time of purchase and the Company has no ability to control the assets. In jurisdictions where the Company has contractual or regulatory safeguarding obligations over these crypto service offerings, the Company evaluates whether it has incurred any losses in accordance with ASC 450-20, *Loss Contingencies*. The Company has not recognized any losses as of December 31, 2025.

Revenue recognition

The Company follows Accounting Standard Codification (“ASC”) 606, *Revenue From Contracts With Customers* and ASC 340-40, *Other Assets and Deferred Costs - Contracts With Customers* (collectively referred to as the “Revenue Standard”). The Revenue

Standard provides a five-step framework to determine when and how revenue is recognized, based on the core principle that revenue is recognized to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Revenue Standard also requires additional disclosures regarding the nature, amount, timing, and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from contracts with customers.

The Company provides payment solutions through two primary lines of business: Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets. The Merchant Solutions revenue streams are earned by charging merchants processing fees for facilitating payment processing transactions. The Digital Wallets revenue streams are almost entirely derived from charging merchants fees for allowing payments on their platforms using our products or from charging customers on a transactional basis for using our services.

For both of our segments, the Company's main performance obligation is to stand ready to provide payment services to merchants and consumers. An area of significant judgment involves determining whether goods and services are considered distinct performance obligations that should be accounted for separately, or together as one performance obligation. This includes determining whether distinct services are part of a series of distinct services that are substantially the same. The Company's promise to stand ready to provide electronic payment services is not based on a specified number of transactions, but rather is a promise to process all the transactions needed each day. As such the nature of the promise is that of a series of distinct services that are substantially the same and have the same pattern of transfer to the customer over time. Accordingly, the promise to stand ready is accounted for as a single-series performance obligation for which the measure of progress is time. The Company recognizes revenue as it satisfies a performance obligation by transferring control over the service to a customer for which the timing and quantity of transactions to be processed is not determinable at the inception of the contract.

Revenue is recognized net of taxes collected from customers. These taxes are subsequently remitted to governmental authorities. The Company has presented disaggregated revenue at the segment level (See Note 19).

Merchant Solutions

Merchant Solutions services are primarily derived from processing credit and debit card transactions for merchants. The Company does not contract directly with consumers within our Merchant Solutions segment; as such, our contracts in this segment are all written contractual agreements primarily in two main categories. The first category includes contracts with our sponsor banks and processing partners, which are typically long-term contractual relationships with durations of 5 years, but continuing in effect with automatic renewals of one year or longer. These agreements usually have termination clauses requiring written notice and 90 to 180-day notice periods. The second category is our contracts with merchants. The contracts with merchants are tri-party agreements, usually between the Company, the merchants and sponsor banks with durations of three years followed by annual auto-renewals at the end of the terms. Termination clauses generally require 30 days written notice and can be terminated without significant penalty. While the duration of contracts may differ, the primary source of revenue is consistent across segments and consumer base.

Some of the Company's contracts with customers include promises to transfer multiple goods and services, which primarily relate to sales of point-of-sale terminals and other hardware. The Company accounts for sales of hardware as a separate performance obligation and recognizes revenue at a point in time upon delivery.

The majority of our payment services are priced as a percentage of transaction value or a specified fee of the payment volumes processed or as a charge per transaction. We also charge other fixed fees on a monthly or annual basis which are assessed based on specific services that may be unrelated to the number of transactions or transaction value for various ancillary items which can include foreign exchange services for settling foreign currency transactions, gateway services, fraud and risk management services and charges for accepting alternative payments.

Given the nature of the promise and that the underlying fees are based on unknown quantities of transactions or outcomes of services to be performed over the contract term, the total consideration is determined to be variable. The Company allocates the variable fees to the individual day in which the services were wholly performed and for which it has the contractual right to bill those wholly performed services under the contract. Therefore, we measure revenue for our payment service daily based on the services that are performed on that day.

The Company has concluded that its performance obligation is to facilitate payment services that are provided by other parties and therefore the nature of the Company's performance obligation is that of an agent. The Company does not have the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all the benefits from the services provided by the card issuing financial institutions and payment networks before those services are transferred to the customer. As a result, the Company presents revenue net of the interchange fees charged by the card issuing financial institutions and the fees charged by the payment networks.

The nature of our billing depends on whether we are in the flow of the funds. When we are in the flow of funds, we can direct debit our fees and settle with our customers on a net basis. When the Company does not have direct access to debit our customer accounts, we typically collect by billing our merchant banking partners on a monthly basis, and our invoices are due immediately upon receipt.

Digital Wallets

Digital Wallets services are primarily offered through the Neteller and Skrill brands. In addition, the Digital Wallets segment also offers prepaid payment vouchers through the PaysafeCard, PaysafeCash, SafetyPay and PagoEfectivo brands which are sold directly to customers through third-party distributors and online payment accounts. The Company's consumer facing contracts have online terms and conditions that the consumers agree on as terms of business; these are typically open ended and can be terminated without penalty by either party. Therefore, these contracts are essentially defined at the transaction level and there is no commitment to provide further services beyond the services already provided. Our merchant contracts in the Digital Wallets segment are formal written contractual agreements with merchants who accept our services on their platforms. These contracts are longer-term relationships structured as open-ended contracts and are typically cancellable by either party with 30 to 60-day written notice without significant penalty.

Consumer and merchant revenues are earned either as a fee calculated as a percentage of funds processed or as a charge per transaction, pursuant to the respective consumer and merchant agreements, as well as fees from cross-currency transactions. We also charge monthly maintenance fees for wallets that have periods of inactivity. For customers who purchase prepaid payment vouchers, we consider the redemption of the voucher to be the point in which we earn revenue. The Company does have the ability to direct the use of and obtain substantially all the benefits from the services provided by the card issuing financial institutions and credit card networks before those services are transferred to the customer. The Company also has full discretion in determining the fees charged. As a result, the Company presents revenue on a gross basis for the Digital Wallets segment.

We typically have the authority to directly debit our consumers' pre-funded digital wallet accounts and the merchant wallet accounts, as such, when we earn revenue from transaction fees we are not required to separately bill for amounts earned and collectability is reasonably assured.

Interest revenue

Interest revenue is earned on the funds held on behalf of customers and is accrued on a monthly basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable. While this is not revenue earned from contracts with customers, interest revenue on consumer funds held by the Company is presented in "Revenue" as it is earned on funds that are held as part of the Company's revenue generating activities.

Cost to obtain and fulfill a contract

We capitalize sales commissions for new contract acquisitions payable to third party agents or employees of Paysafe in the sales function when it is determined that these costs are (i) recoverable, (ii) would not be incurred if the new contract was not obtained and (iii) have an expected period of benefit of one year or greater. Capitalized costs are presented in "Other assets – non-current". The capitalized costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the expected period of benefit and is presented in "Selling, general and administrative expense". Capitalized incremental sales commissions are not material. The Company has elected to expense incremental costs of obtaining a contract when incurred when the amortization period for those assets is one year or less per the practical expedient under the Revenue Standard.

We capitalize incremental costs incurred to fulfill our contracts that (i) relate directly to the contract, (ii) are expected to generate resources that will be used to satisfy our performance obligation under the contract, and (iii) are expected to be recovered through revenue generated under the contract. Capitalized costs are presented in "Prepaid expenses and other current assets." The capitalized costs are amortized on a systematic basis consistent with the transfer to the customer of the services to which the asset relates and is presented in "Cost of Services (excluding depreciation and amortization)". Costs to fulfill customer contracts are not material.

Contract balances

We do not have any material contract balances associated with our contracts with customers.

Remaining performance obligation

The Revenue Standard requires disclosure of the aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to unsatisfied performance obligations; however, as permitted by the Revenue Standard, the Company has elected to exclude disclosing any contracts with an original duration of one year or less and any variable consideration that meets specified criteria. As described above, the Company's most significant performance obligations consist of variable consideration under a stand-ready series of distinct days of service, which typically represent all or almost all of the total transaction price for the related contract. The variable consideration that will be allocated to future days of service is not required to be disclosed as these days of services are wholly unsatisfied at the Company's reporting date. The aggregate fixed consideration portion of customer contracts with an initial contract duration greater than one year is not material.

Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization)

Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) primarily relate to fees incurred by the Company in the processing and settlement of transactions.

Merchant Solutions: Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) consists primarily of merchant residual payments to our network of Independent Sales Organizations ("ISOs") and Integrated Software Vendors ("ISV") and other fees incurred by the Company in processing of transactions. Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) does not include interchange fees charged by the card issuing financial institutions and fees charged by payment networks in this line of business, which are presented net within revenue.

Digital Wallets: Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) in connection with the services offered under the Neteller and Skrill brands as described above is primarily composed of the costs the company incurs to accept a customer's funding source of payment and subsequent withdrawals from the wallet. These costs include fees paid to payment processors and other financial institutions in order to draw funds from a customer's credit or debit card, bank account, or other funding source they have stored in their digital wallet accounts. Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) in relation to the PaysafeCard, PaysafeCash, SafetyPay and PagoEfectivo brands is primarily comprised of commissions paid to distributors.

Restructuring and other costs

Restructuring and other costs include transaction costs related to the Company's disposal and acquisition activities, restructuring expenses such as those incurred in connection with finance transformation, office closure and relocation programs, and other costs, including legal costs associated with the securities litigation involving the Company and other indemnified parties.

Deferred equity costs

Transactions costs that are incremental and directly attributable to an equity transaction are deferred and charged against the gross proceeds received upon completion of the equity transaction. There were no deferred equity costs for any of the years presented within these financial statements.

Employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay the amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably. The Company operates a defined contribution plan for its employees. Payments to defined contribution plans are recognized as an expense when employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contributions. Expense recognized for defined contribution plans for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$6,108, \$6,079 and \$5,582, respectively.

Self-insurance liabilities

Effective January 1, 2023, we began to self-insure for certain losses related to United States employee medical and prescription drug benefit claims, a portion of which is paid by employees. We hold specific and aggregate excess loss insurance benefit coverage to limit significant exposure to these claims. Self-insured liabilities and related expenses are based upon actual claims filed and an estimated liability of claims incurred but not reported ("IBNR"). The liabilities are actuarially determined based primarily on our historical claims activity, claims payment patterns, and medical cost trends. In addition, we record receivables for amounts expected to be reimbursed for payments made in excess of stop-loss coverage.

The self-insurance liability represents the best estimate of future payments to be made on reported and unreported losses as of December 31, 2025. To the extent actuarial assumptions change and claims experience rates differ from historical rates, our liabilities may change. As of December 31, 2025, the self-insurance liability was not material and no receivables were recorded for payments in excess of our self-insured levels.

Advertising costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$46,434, \$38,526 and \$38,833, respectively.

Foreign currencies

The Company has operations in foreign countries whose currency differs from the functional currency of the Company and its subsidiaries. Gains and losses on transactions denominated in currencies other than the functional currency are included in determining net income (loss) for the period. Foreign exchange gains and losses are included within "Other income, net".

The assets and liabilities of subsidiaries whose functional currency is a foreign currency are translated at the period end exchange rate into United States Dollars ("USD"), the Company's reporting currency. Income statement items are translated at the average monthly rates prevailing during the year. The resulting translation adjustment is recorded as a component of other comprehensive income and is included in "Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss".

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is determined using the asset and liability approach considering guidance related to uncertain tax positions. Tax laws require items to be included in tax filings at different times than the items are reflected in the financial statements. A current liability is recognized for the estimated taxes payable for the current year. Deferred taxes represent the future tax consequences expected to occur when the reported amounts of assets and liabilities are recovered or paid. Deferred taxes are initially recognized at enacted tax rates and are adjusted for any enacted changes in tax rates and tax laws. Subsequent changes to deferred taxes originally recognized in equity are recognized in income. Valuation allowances are recorded to reduce deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that a tax benefit will not be realized.

The income tax effects from an uncertain tax position are recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained based on its technical merits and consideration of the tax authorities widely understood administrative practices and precedents. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. The Company records interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in the provision for "Income tax (benefit) / expense" on the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss).

Fair value measurements

The Company follows ASC 820, *Fair Value Measurements*, which defines fair value as the price to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The determination of fair value is based on the principal or most advantageous market in which the Company could participate and considers assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, such as inherent risk, transfer restrictions, and risk of non-performance. Also, determination of fair value assumes that market participants will consider the highest and best use of the asset.

The Company uses the hierarchy prescribed in the aforementioned accounting guidance for fair value measurements, based on the available inputs to the valuation and the degree to which they are observable or not observable in the market.

The three levels of the hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 Inputs—Unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities accessible to the reporting entity at the measurement date,
- Level 2 Inputs—Other than quoted prices included in Level 1 inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the asset or liability if it has a specified or contractual term, and
- Level 3 Inputs—Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability used to measure fair value allowing for inputs reflecting the Company's assumptions about what other market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk.

There were no material transfers of account balances between the three levels of hierarchy for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 (Note 15).

Financial instruments

Financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss). These financial instruments include contingent consideration receivable, deferred and contingent consideration payable, share-based compensation liabilities, warrant liabilities and derivative financial assets and liabilities.

Financial assets measured at amortized cost include cash and cash equivalents, customer accounts and other restricted cash, accounts receivable and settlement receivables. Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost include debt, accounts payable and other liabilities, and funds payable and amounts due to customers.

Financial liabilities are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Finance costs are charged to the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) using the effective interest rate method.

Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted by the accounting standards.

Derivative instruments

The Company accounts for derivatives in accordance with ASC 815, *Derivatives and Hedging*, which provides accounting and reporting guidance for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities. All derivatives, whether designated in hedging relationships or not, are required to be recorded on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position at fair value. The Company's derivatives balances in the financial statements are classified as current or non-current, dependent on their respective maturities. The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its interest rate risk related to its financing operations. The Company does not enter into derivative financial instruments for speculative purposes.

Warrants

The Warrants represent the right to purchase one share of the Company's common shares at a price of \$138.00 per share. The Warrants became exercisable on August 21, 2021 and will expire on the fifth anniversary of the Transaction, or upon an earlier redemption.

The Company accounts for warrants as derivative liabilities under ASC 815-40, *Derivatives and Hedging: Contracts in Entity's Own Equity*, as they are freestanding instruments with provisions that preclude them from being indexed to the Company's stock. The warrants were initially recorded at fair value on the closing date of the Transaction based on the public warrants listed trading price (NYSE: PSFE.WS) and were subsequently remeasured at the balance sheet date with the changes in fair value recognized within "Other income / (expense), net" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss).

During the year ended December 31, 2025, Paysafe was notified by the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") of its intent to commence delisting proceedings for the Company's warrants due to an abnormally low selling price. On October 31, 2025, the NYSE suspended trading in the warrants effective immediately. This action did not affect the Company's common shares, which will continue to trade on the NYSE under the ticker symbol "PSFE." The warrants were delisted effective late November 2025 and will expire in March 2026.

As of December 31, 2025, all 53,900,329 warrants were traded over the counter and no warrants were held by a related party.

Share-based compensation

The Company accounts for share-based compensation plans in accordance with ASC 718, *Compensation - Stock Compensation*, which requires the recognition of expense related to the grant date fair value of share-based compensation awards.

Under the Company's current 2021 Omnibus Plan, the grant date fair value of restricted stock units is determined using the Company's share price on the date of grant. These awards are subject to a service condition or a performance condition. The awards with a service condition generally vest ratably over three years and the share-based compensation expense is recognized over this requisite service period using the straight-line method. The awards with a performance condition vest at the end of one- or three-years and the number

of stock units that vest is variable depending upon the probability of achievement of certain internal performance targets and may vest between 0% and 200% of the target share amount. Share-based compensation expense for these awards are recognized over the requisite service period and as the performance targets are considered probable of being achieved.

The grant date fair value of stock options is determined using a Black Scholes model. The determination of the grant date fair value was affected by assumptions including expected share price volatility over the expected term of the award, the risk-free interest rate for the expected term of the award, time expected to expiration and expected dividends. The options have a contractual ten-year life and vest annually in equal increments over three years. Compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period.

The Company accounts for forfeitures as they occur.

Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the Company by the weighted average shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the Company, adjusted as necessary for the impact of potentially dilutive securities, by the weighted-average shares outstanding during the period including all potentially dilutive securities as determined under the treasury stock method. In periods when we have a net loss, all potentially dilutive securities are excluded from our calculation of earnings per share as their inclusion would have an antidilutive effect.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

Reference Rate Reform

In March 2020, the FASB issued ASU 2020-04, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848), which provides optional expedients and exceptions to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions affected by reference rate reform if certain criteria are met. The amendments in this update apply only to contracts, hedging relationships, and other transactions that reference London Inter-bank Offered Rate ("LIBOR") or another reference rate expected to be discontinued because of reference rate reform. The expedients and exceptions provided by the amendments do not apply to contract modifications made and hedging relationships entered into or evaluated after December 31, 2022, except for hedging relationships existing as of December 31, 2022 for which an entity has elected certain optional expedients and which are retained through the end of the hedging relationship. The amendments in this update also include a general principle that permits an entity to consider contract modifications due to reference rate reform to be an event that does not require contract remeasurement at the modification date or reassessment of a previous accounting determination. If elected, the optional expedients for contract modifications must be applied consistently for all eligible contracts or eligible transactions within the relevant ASC Topic or Industry Subtopic that contains the guidance that otherwise would be required to be applied. The amendments in this update were effective upon issuance and could be applied prospectively to contract modifications made and hedging relationships entered into or evaluated on or before December 31, 2022.

In January 2021, the FASB issued ASU 2021-01, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848): Scope, which clarified the scope of ASU 2020-04 indicating that certain optional expedients and exceptions included in ASU 2020-04 are applicable to derivative instruments affected by the market-wide change in interest rates used for discounting, margining, or contract price alignment. Our exposure to LIBOR is limited to our Term Loan Facility (USD), Revolving Credit Facility (USD) and derivative instruments.

In December 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-06, Reference Rate Reform (Topic 848), which defers the sunset date of Topic 848 from December 31, 2022, to December 31, 2024, after which entities are no longer be permitted to apply the relief in Topic 848.

The Company has applied the optional expedient in the standard to the debt amendment dated April 13, 2023, and the derivative instrument with the changes in rate accounted for prospectively (See Note 8 and 9).

Supplier Finance Programs

In September 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-04 Liabilities - Supplier Finance Programs. This update enhances transparency about an entity's use of supplier finance programs. The buyer in a supplier finance program is required to disclose information about the key terms of the program, outstanding confirmed amounts as of the end of the period, a roll-forward of such amounts during each annual period, and a description of where in the financial statements outstanding amounts are presented. The amendments in this update will take effect for public business entities with fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2022, except for the amendment on roll-forward information which is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 31, 2023. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted this new guidance, with the exception of the roll-forward information, effective January 1, 2023. This new guidance did not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements. The Company did not have any supplier finance arrangements for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions

In June 2022, the FASB issued ASU 2022-03, which amends Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Fair Value Measurement of Equity Securities Subject to Contractual Sale Restrictions. This update clarifies guidance for fair value measurement of an equity security subject to a contractual sale restriction and establishes new disclosure requirements for such equity securities. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023 and for interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted this new guidance on January 1, 2024 which did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Segment Reporting

In November 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-07, which amends Segment reporting (Topic 280). This update enhances reportable segment disclosure requirements, primarily by requiring disclosure of the significant segment expenses for each reportable segment that are regularly provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker, and aligning the segment reporting disclosure requirements in interim and annual reporting periods. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2023, and interim periods within fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024. The Company adopted this guidance in our December 31, 2024 annual financial statements. Refer to Note 19 *Operating Segments* for expanded disclosures on the Company's significant segment expenses for its reportable segments.

Crypto Assets

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-08, Intangibles – Goodwill and Other – Crypto assets. This update provides guidance on the accounting for and disclosure of crypto assets by requiring that crypto assets that meet criteria defined by the ASU to 1) be measured at fair value separately from other intangible assets in the statement of financial position, 2) to present remeasurement separately from other changes in other intangible assets in the statement of comprehensive income, and 3) to enhance disclosure requirements related to the crypto assets, including providing roll-forward information of crypto asset holdings. This update is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024, including interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2023-08 on January 1, 2025 which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Income Taxes

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, which amends Income taxes (Topic 740). This update enhances annual income tax disclosure requirements, primarily by requiring public business entities to provide disclosures regarding the statutory tax rate and effective tax rate in tabular format with specific categories identified, and to provide additional disclosures for reconciling items that meet quantitative thresholds. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024, with early adoption permitted. The Company has adopted this guidance prospectively in our December 31, 2025 annual financial statements. Refer to Note 3 *Taxation* for expanded disclosures on income taxes paid and the effective tax rate.

Accounting Pronouncements not yet Adopted

Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40), which is intended to improve the disclosures about a public business entity's expenses and address requests from investors for more detailed information about the types of expenses in commonly presented expense captions. This update requires public business entities to expand disclosures about specific expense categories in the notes to the financial statements, including inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization, among others. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and for interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this update on the consolidated financial statements.

Financial Instruments - Credit Losses

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-05, Financial Instruments - Estimated Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurement of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets. This update allows entities to elect a practical expedient when developing reasonable and supportable forecasts as part of estimating expected credit losses that assumes that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15,

2025, and for interim reporting periods within those annual reporting periods, with early adoption permitted. The Company adopted this guidance on January 1, 2026 which did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal Use Software

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other—Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software. This update removes all references to software development project stages and requires entities to start capitalizing software costs when both of the following occur: (i) management has authorized and committed to funding the software project and (ii) it is probable that the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and for interim periods within those annual periods, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of the adoption of this update on our consolidated financial statements

2. Net (loss) / income per share attributable to the Company

The Company uses the treasury stock method of calculating diluted net income / (loss) per share attributable to the Company. For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2023 we excluded all potentially dilutive restricted stock units, stock options, and warrants in calculating diluted net loss per share attributable to the Company as the effect was antidilutive. For the years ended December 31, 2024, we excluded all potentially dilutive stock options and warrants as the effect was antidilutive.

The following table sets forth the computation of the Company's basic and diluted net (loss) / income per ordinary share attributable to the Company.

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Numerator			
Net (loss) / income - basic	\$ (182,507)	\$ 22,160	\$ (20,251)
Net (loss) / income - diluted	\$ (182,507)	\$ 22,160	\$ (20,251)
Denominator			
Weighted average shares – basic	58,070,416	60,884,122	61,434,238
Weighted average shares – diluted ⁽¹⁾	58,070,416	61,896,518	61,434,238
Net (loss) / income per share			
Basic	\$ (3.14)	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.33)
Diluted	\$ (3.14)	\$ 0.36	\$ (0.33)

(1) The denominator used in the calculation of diluted net income per share for the year ended December 31, 2024 has been adjusted to include an additional 1,012,396 shares representing the dilutive effect of restricted stock units.

3. Taxation

In accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, (“ASC 740”) income taxes are recognized for the amount of taxes payable for the current year and for the impact of deferred tax liabilities and assets, which represent future tax consequences of events that have been recognized differently in the financial statements than for tax purposes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are established using the enacted statutory tax rates and are adjusted for any changes in such rates in the period of change.

On December 12, 2022, the European Union ("EU") Member States agreed in principle on the introduction of a global minimum tax rate of 15%. On December 15, 2022, the written procedure for formal adoption of a directive was signed and transposed into the national law of EU Member States with effectiveness beginning January 1, 2024. The Company has provided for estimated top-up tax for jurisdictions where the Pillar II legislation is in effect and has separately disclosed this in the Company's tax rate reconciliation.

Income tax expense / (benefit)

The components of income / (loss) before taxes for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 consisted of the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
United Kingdom	\$ (85,251)	\$ (46,202)	\$ 24,130
United States	(100,537)	(49,227)	(80,969)
Foreign Other	113,727	109,453	77,428
Income from operations before taxes	<u>\$ (72,061)</u>	<u>\$ 14,024</u>	<u>\$ 20,589</u>

Income tax expense / (benefit) comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) / Income except to the extent that they relate to a business combination or items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. The income tax expense / (benefit) consists of the following:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Current:			
United Kingdom	\$ 4,554	\$ (4,924)	\$ (3,447)
United States	913	2,235	2,247
Foreign Other	30,576	27,740	22,348
Total	<u>36,043</u>	<u>25,051</u>	<u>21,148</u>
Deferred:			
United Kingdom	20,248	(5,667)	15,764
United States	71,553	(12,020)	11,395
Foreign Other	(17,398)	(15,500)	(7,467)
Total	<u>74,403</u>	<u>(33,187)</u>	<u>19,692</u>
Income tax expense / (benefit)	<u>\$ 110,446</u>	<u>\$ (8,136)</u>	<u>\$ 40,840</u>

The effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was (153.3)%, (58.0)%, and 198.4%, respectively.

The following is a reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2025	
	Amount	Percentage
United Kingdom corporate tax rate	(18,015)	25.0%
Foreign Tax Effects		
<i>United States</i>		
Tax rate differential	3,663	(5.1)%
State taxes	14,233	(19.8)%
Changes in valuation allowance	77,317	(107.3)%
Base erosion and anti-abuse tax	2,544	(3.5)%
Non-deductible share based compensation	700	(1.0)%
Other tax adjustments	(878)	1.2%
<i>Canada</i>		
Tax rate differential	(1,272)	1.8%
Changes in valuation allowance	(6,982)	9.7%
Provincial taxes	(4,054)	5.6%
Other tax adjustments	6	(0.0)%
<i>Ireland</i>		
Tax rate differential	(4,427)	6.1%
Additional taxes on passive income	895	(1.2)%
Pillar II taxes	269	(0.4)%
Other tax adjustments	119	(0.2)%
<i>Bulgaria</i>		
Tax rate differential	(2,036)	2.8%
Pillar II taxes	586	(0.8)%
Other tax adjustments	450	(0.6)%
<i>Peru</i>		
Tax rate differential	791	(1.1)%
Withholding tax on dividend distributions	900	(1.2)%
Other tax adjustments	902	(1.3)%
Other foreign jurisdictions	(1,368)	1.9%
Nontaxable or Nondeductible Items		
Share-based compensation	617	(0.9)%
Legal fees in respect of litigation	9,837	(13.7)%
Other tax adjustments	(546)	0.8%
Personnel related costs	1,392	(1.9)%
Changes in Unrecognized Tax Benefits	(2,008)	2.8%
Changes in Valuation Allowance	36,811	(51.1)%
Tax expense / (benefit) / Effective tax rate	110,446	(153.3)%

The following is a reconciliation of the statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective income tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 as previously disclosed and before adoption of ASU 2023-09:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
United Kingdom corporate tax rate	25.0%	23.5%
Changes in respect of prior periods	(74.3)%	41.6%
Rate change	(1.1)%	4.5%
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	46.1%	9.5%
Tax effect of short fall on share-based compensation	22.9%	22.3%
Gains and losses not subject to income tax	—	(1.5)%
Withholding tax on unremitted earnings	11.4%	8.7%
Movement in deferred tax not recognized	20.2%	131.9%
Movement in tax losses not recognized	(32.7)%	(7.0)%
Foreign income taxed at different rates	(57.0)%	(31.8)%
Pillar II taxes	10.1%	—
Movement in uncertain tax positions	(21.9)%	(3.4)%
Impact of gains and losses on derivative instruments	(7.3)%	—
Other	0.6%	0.1%
Effective tax rate	(58.0)%	198.4%

Income taxes paid

The following table includes details of income taxes paid for the years ended December 31, 2025:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	
United Kingdom	\$	6,864
United States - Federal Taxes		595
United States - State Taxes		712
Peru		14,601
Mexico		2,588
Ireland		7,232
Canada		2,236
Austria		(2,981)
Bulgaria		1,210
Switzerland		1,026
Other foreign payments		2,007
Total	\$	36,090

Uncertain tax positions

Accounting for taxes involves some estimation because the tax law is uncertain, and the application requires a degree of judgment, which authorities may dispute. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. The Company establishes reserves for uncertain tax positions where appropriate, based on amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amount of gross unrecognized tax benefits for uncertain tax positions is as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Beginning unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 4,957	\$ 8,035	\$ 16,769
Decreases related to prior year tax positions	(2,018)	(3,078)	(1,302)
Increases related to prior year tax provisions	10	-	-
Increases related to current year tax provisions	-	-	464
Decreases related to settlement with tax authorities	-	-	(7,896)
Closing unrecognized tax benefits	<u>\$ 2,949</u>	<u>\$ 4,957</u>	<u>\$ 8,035</u>

The total amount of unrecognized tax benefits that, if recognized, would affect the effective tax rate for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 is \$2,949, \$4,957, and \$8,035, respectively, which is recorded within "Accounts payable and other liabilities" within the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position (See Note 10). This is the amount held in respect of uncertain tax positions across all jurisdictions for all periods where the statutes of limitation have not closed. The Company classifies interest and penalties on income taxes as a component of the provision for income taxes. The total amount of interest and penalties accrued as of December 31,

2025 were \$1,401 and \$246, respectively, as of December 31, 2024 were \$1,495 and \$246, respectively, and as of December 31, 2023 were \$2,630 and \$134, respectively.

We conduct business globally and file income tax returns in the United Kingdom, United States and other foreign jurisdictions. In the normal course of business, we are subject to examination by taxing authorities around the world. The Company is no longer subject to income tax examinations by tax authorities in the United Kingdom, United States and other foreign jurisdictions for tax years before 2015.

Recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the effect of the differences between the financial reporting and income tax bases of assets and liabilities based on tax rates (and laws) enacted by the balance sheet date and which are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realized, or the deferred tax liability is settled.

The realization of deferred tax assets is dependent on generating sufficient taxable income in future periods in which the tax benefits are deductible or creditable. We review the realization of deferred tax assets at each reporting date by estimating future taxable income of the relevant group entities. A valuation allowance is provided in respect of those assets where we do not expect to realize a benefit. All available evidence is considered in determining the amount of the required valuation allowance using a “more likely than not” threshold. Our assessment considers both positive and negative evidence and the extent to which that evidence can be objectively verified. Such evidence includes: (i) net earnings or losses in recent years; (ii) the likelihood of future, sustainable net earnings; (iii) the carry forward periods of tax losses and the impact of relevant reversing temporary differences; and (iv) any available tax planning strategies.

There are certain foreign subsidiaries for which deferred taxes have not been recognized on outside basis difference on the basis that they are indefinitely reinvested or distributable earnings may be repatriated tax-free. As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the amount of such taxable temporary differences totaled \$796,144, \$693,001 and \$725,029, respectively, and the amount of any unrecognized deferred income tax liability on this temporary difference is \$4,471, \$4,514 and \$3,706, respectively.

Deferred taxes have been recognized for certain foreign subsidiaries where the permanently reinvested assertion has not been applied. As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the amount of such taxable temporary difference totaled \$96,950, \$66,772 and \$55,059, respectively, and the amount of deferred tax liability recognized on this temporary difference is \$4,850, \$3,339 and \$2,812, respectively.

For our domestic subsidiaries in the United Kingdom, the Company has no intention of remitting earnings and/or no withholding tax would be imposed and therefore no deferred tax has been provided.

The principal components of deferred tax were as follows:

	For the Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Property and equipment	\$ 7,287	\$ 6,316
Intangible assets	21,420	60,250
Carry forward tax losses	134,056	129,096
Excess interest carry forward	143,832	110,918
Accrued and unpaid expenses	5,386	9,769
Financial instruments	4,237	2,606
Other	12,144	13,690
Total deferred tax assets	328,362	332,645
Valuation allowance	(223,868)	(103,337)
Net deferred tax assets	104,494	229,308
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(1,651)	(2,888)
Intangible assets	(172,466)	(216,279)
Other	(8,673)	(10,407)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(182,790)	(229,574)
Net deferred tax liabilities	\$ (78,296)	\$ (266)

Accounting for income taxes under U.S. GAAP requires that individual tax-paying entities offset all deferred tax assets and liabilities within each particular tax jurisdiction and present them net as non-current in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. As of December 31, 2025, \$90,318 of the \$104,494 deferred tax assets arose in the same taxable entities or consolidated tax groups as deferred tax liabilities where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities. As of December 31,

2024, \$138,004 of the \$229,308 deferred tax assets arose in the same taxable entities or consolidated tax groups as deferred tax liabilities where there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities. Therefore, the net differences of \$14,176 and \$91,304 are reflected as “Deferred tax assets” within the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, the gross deferred tax liability of \$182,790 is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on a net basis with \$90,318 of deferred tax assets, reflected as a deferred tax liability of \$92,472. As of December 31, 2024, the gross deferred tax liability of \$229,574 is presented in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position on a net basis with \$138,004 of deferred tax assets, reflected as a deferred tax liability of \$91,570.

As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company has net operating loss carry forwards of \$529,375, \$501,001 and \$529,742, respectively. As of December 31, 2025, \$135,689 of those carry forwards will expire between January 1, 2026 and December 31, 2052 if not utilized. The remaining balance of \$393,686 are indefinite loss carry forwards with no expiry date.

In assessing the realization of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred assets will be realized. The ultimate realization of the deferred tax asset is dependent upon generation of future taxable income during the period in which those temporary differences become deductible. Evaluating the need for a valuation allowance for deferred tax assets requires judgment and analysis of all the positive and negative evidence available, including cumulative losses in recent years and projected future taxable income to determine whether all or some portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

During the year the Company concluded that the deferred tax assets on tax losses and restricted interest carryforwards in the U.K and tax losses in the U.S. were no longer realizable on a more likely than not basis. As a result, a valuation allowance has been recognized related to these deferred tax assets amounting to \$37,577 in respect of the U.K. and \$95,519 for the U.S. The Company continues to recognize a valuation allowance on restricted interest carryforwards in the U.S.

In addition, during the year the Company executed a tax-planning strategy in Canada such that it expects sufficient sources of future taxable income against which deferred tax assets on tax losses can be recognized. As a result, during the year the Company released a valuation allowance of \$12,565 that was previously recognized against these deferred tax assets

For the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the valuation allowance for the Company was \$223,868 and \$103,337, respectively. The current movement primarily relates to the recognition of valuation allowance on tax losses and restricted interest carryforwards in the U.K. and tax losses in the U.S.

4. Goodwill

Changes in the carrying amount of goodwill are as follows:

	Merchant Solutions ⁽¹⁾	Digital Wallets ⁽²⁾	Total
December 31, 2023	\$ 637,446	\$ 1,385,956	\$ 2,023,402
Foreign exchange	-	(46,551)	(46,551)
December 31, 2024	\$ 637,446	\$ 1,339,405	\$ 1,976,851
Foreign exchange	-	101,898	101,898
Reduction during the period ⁽³⁾	(2,402)	-	(2,402)
December 31, 2025	\$ 635,044	\$ 1,441,303	\$ 2,076,347

(1) Accumulated impairment loss was \$1,159,145 for all periods presented within the Merchant Solutions segment.

(2) Accumulated impairment loss was \$723,042 for all periods presented within the Digital Wallets segment.

(3) Reductions to goodwill within the Merchant Solutions segment relate to the sale of the direct marketing payment processing business line (See Note 12). Goodwill was allocated using a fair value allocation methodology which considered an income and market approach (a Level 3 measurement) as well as the fair value consideration of the disposed business (a Level 2 measurement).

The Company performs its annual goodwill impairment test for all reporting units as of October 1st, and when events and circumstances have occurred that would indicate the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its fair value. The Company considers its reporting units to be at the operating segment level.

Due to a sustained decline in share price, we concluded that an impairment indicator of goodwill was present in both the Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets segments as of December 31, 2025. As such, we performed a goodwill impairment test as of the annual impairment test date and December 31, 2025, using a weighting of both market and income approaches. The market approach was based on guideline comparable companies and the key assumptions included selected Earnings Before Interest Tax Depreciation and

Amortization ("EBITDA") multiples. The income approach was based on a discounted cash flow model and the key assumptions included the discount rate and future cash flows such as long term growth rates.

Selected multiples were determined based on guideline comparable companies and discounted based on business-specific considerations. The cash flow forecast, including long term growth rates, considers past experience and future market expectations. Discount rate assumptions are based on determining a cost of debt and equity and an assessment as to whether there are risks not adjusted for in the future cash flows of the respective reporting unit. Based on the analysis performed, no goodwill impairment expense was recognized during the year ended December 31, 2025. There have been no other events or changes in circumstances subsequent to the testing date that would indicate further impairment of these reporting units.

It is reasonably possible that a decline in the fair value of debt or a further decline in market capitalization could materially impact the estimates in the goodwill impairment assessment. In addition, deterioration in financial performance of either reporting unit, or significant changes in key assumptions used in the impairment assessment, such as the discount rate, could result in an impairment charge in future.

No goodwill impairment expense was recognized for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.

5. Intangible assets

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company's intangible assets consisted of the following:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Brands	\$ 175,649	\$ 162,575
Software development costs	1,083,801	935,888
Customer relationships	1,599,386	1,524,623
Computer software	46,241	39,220
Gross carrying value	2,905,077	2,662,306
Brands	139,345	113,474
Software development costs	823,006	664,536
Customer relationships	1,026,285	873,840
Computer software	42,391	29,141
Accumulated amortization	2,031,027	1,680,991
Intangible assets, net	\$ 874,050	\$ 981,315

During the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 we recorded intangible assets of \$24,095 and 8,778, respectively, related to the acquisition of merchant portfolios which were accounted for as asset acquisitions, inclusive of contingent consideration payable. A majority of the remaining capital expenditures relate to software development costs. We had unpaid capital expenditure purchases of approximately \$5,857, \$5,158 and \$384 at December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 respectively, which was included in "Accounts payable and other liabilities" within the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position. Capital expenditures are recorded as cash outflows from investing activities in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows in the period they are paid.

Intangible assets acquired by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 had the following expected weighted-average useful lives:

	2025	2024
Brands	n/a	n/a
Software development costs	3 years	3 years
Customer relationships	5 years	5 years
Computer software	1 year	2 years
Total weighted-average useful life	3.2 years	3.0 years

Amortization expense on intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$266,751, \$266,283 and \$256,367, respectively. We perform an annual reassessment of estimated useful lives of intangible assets. There were no material revisions to useful lives of intangible assets during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

The estimated amortization expense of intangible assets for the next five years is as follows:

2026	274,039
2027	254,358
2028	65,184
2029	47,169
2030	46,380

The Company performs an impairment analysis on intangibles assets with finite lives when events and circumstances have occurred that would indicate the carrying amount of intangible assets may not be recoverable. For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, impairment expense of \$785, \$823 and \$1,254 was recognized related to specifically identified software development costs which had no future economic benefit. These impairments were predominantly in the Digital Wallets segment.

6. Property, plant and equipment

A summary of the Company's property, plant and equipment is as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives in years	As of December 31,	
		2025	2024
Computer and communication equipment	2-5	\$ 11,221	\$ 10,426
Furniture and other equipment	3-5	27,615	21,652
Leasehold improvements	5-10	7,103	5,104
Accumulated depreciation		(17,588)	(12,885)
Property, plant and equipment, net		\$ 28,351	\$ 24,297

Depreciation expense related to property, plant and equipment for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$9,615, \$8,472 and \$7,778, respectively, of which \$2,259, \$1,391 and \$712 have been recorded as part of selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

7. Allowance for credit losses

The Company has exposure to credit losses for financial assets including customer accounts and other restricted cash, settlement receivables, accounts receivable, and financial guarantee contracts to the extent that a chargeback claim is made against the Company directly or to the Company's merchants on card purchases.

The following table summarizes the expected credit allowance activity for customer accounts and other restricted cash; settlement receivables, net; accounts receivable, net; and financial guarantee contracts and other, for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, and 2023:

	Accounts receivable, net	Settlement receivables, net ⁽²⁾	Financial guarantee contracts and other	Total allowance for credit losses
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 5,240	\$ 5,197	\$ 11,650	\$ 22,087
Credit loss expense	40,019	2,675	3,720	46,414
Recoveries	2,906	3,052	—	5,958
Write-offs	(40,143)	(6,230)	(4,220)	(50,593)
Other ⁽¹⁾	(28)	(612)	(28)	(668)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 7,994	\$ 4,082	\$ 11,122	\$ 23,198
Credit loss expense	31,988	6,328	3,688	42,004
Recoveries	1,887	4,349	—	6,236
Write-offs	(32,470)	(10,203)	(175)	(42,848)
Other ⁽¹⁾	100	(32)	(190)	(122)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 9,499	\$ 4,524	\$ 14,445	\$ 28,468

(1) Other mainly relates to the impact of foreign exchange.

- (2) During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, amounts from freestanding credit enhancements related to Settlement receivables, net represented expenses of \$11 and \$277, respectively, which are recorded in "Selling, general and administrative" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss). These amounts are not recognized against expected credit losses (See Note 1).

Decrease in credit loss expense in 2025 compared to 2024 was mainly due to a reduction in losses following the sale of the direct marketing payment processing business line, offset by revised estimates to the probability of default assumption for financial guarantee contracts and specific loss events associated with merchants in the Merchant Solutions segment. Write-offs decreased in 2025 mainly due to the sale of the direct marketing payment processing business line.

8. Debt

The Company's credit facilities include the following:

- \$305,000 senior secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility").
- \$1,018,000 aggregate principal amount senior secured USD first lien term loan facility (the "Term Loan Facility (USD)") (comprising the original \$628,000 and incremental \$390,000 facility entered into on September 28, 2021 as described below);
- €710,000 aggregate principal amount senior secured EUR first lien term loan facility (the "Term Loan Facility (EUR)") (comprising the original €435,000 and an incremental €275,000 facility entered into on September 28, 2021 as described below); and
- \$400,000 aggregate principal amount of USD secured notes and €435,000 aggregate principal amount of EUR secured notes ("Secured Notes").

The Company has made drawdowns and repayments on the Revolving Credit Facility throughout the year. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, \$226,184 and \$90,713, respectively, was drawn down on the Revolving Credit Facility.

Line of Credit

The Company's Line of Credit is \$75,000 which is restricted for use in funding settlements in the Merchant Solutions business and is secured against known transactions. During 2024 the Company signed an amendment to extend the maturity of the Line of Credit from June 2025 to July 2027. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had outstanding balances of \$74,000 and \$65,000, respectively.

The key terms of these facilities were as follows:

Facility	Currency	Interest rate ⁽¹⁾	Effective Interest Rate ⁽²⁾	Facility maturity date	Principal outstanding at December 31, 2025 (Local Currency)	Principal outstanding at December 31, 2025 (USD)
Term Loan Facility (USD) ⁽³⁾	USD	USD SOFR + 0.11% ⁽⁴⁾ + 2.75% (0.5% floor)	7.6%	Jun-28	818,684	\$ 818,684
Term Loan Facility (EUR) ⁽⁵⁾	EUR	EURIBOR + 3.00% (0% floor)	5.8%	Jun-28	586,281	688,527
Secured Loan Notes (EUR)	EUR	3.00%	3.2%	Jun-29	421,362	494,847
Secured Loan Notes (USD)	USD	4.00%	4.2%	Jun-29	337,206	337,206
Revolving Credit Facility (USD)	USD	BASE + 0.10% ⁽⁴⁾ + 2.25% (0% floor)	6.1%	Dec-27	97,000	97,000
Revolving Credit Facility (EUR)	EUR	BASE + 2.25% (0% floor)	4.2%	Dec-27	110,000	129,184
Line of Credit	USD	Term SOFR ⁽⁶⁾ + 2.70%	6.7%	Jul-27	74,000	74,000
Total Principal Outstanding						\$ 2,639,448

- (1) For facilities which utilize the EURIBOR and SOFR rates, a rate floor of 0% and 0.5% applies, respectively.
(2) The effective interest rate is as of December 31, 2025.
(3) Represents Term Loan Facility (USD) and USD Incremental Term Loan as defined under the current facilities.
(4) Represents a credit spread adjustment to reflect the historical difference between LIBOR and SOFR.

- (5) Represent Term Loan Facility (EUR) and EUR Incremental Term Loan as defined under the current facilities.
- (6) The Term Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("Term SOFR") is the forward-looking term rate based on the SOFR. The Term SOFR is administered by the CME Group Benchmark Association Limited.

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Principal outstanding	\$ 2,639,448	\$ 2,390,689
Unamortized debt issuance cost	(24,220)	(27,141)
Total	2,615,228	2,363,548
Short-term debt	10,190	10,190
Long-term debt	\$ 2,605,038	\$ 2,353,358

For the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, interest expense, including amortization of deferred debt issuance cost, was \$136,414, \$140,805 and \$151,148.

Maturity requirements on non-current debt as of December 31, 2025 by year are as follows:

<u>Years ending December 31,</u>	
2026	\$ 10,190
2027	310,374
2028	1,486,831
2029	832,053
Total	\$ 2,639,448

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company made mandatory principal payments of \$10,190, and voluntary prepayments of \$25,292 under its Term Loan Facility. The Company did not repurchase any debt during the year ended December 31, 2025.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company made mandatory principal payments of \$10,190 under its Term Loan Facility. In addition, the Company repurchased \$8,375 of Secured Notes and \$85,599 of Term Loans during the year ended December 31, 2024. This resulted in a gain on repurchase of \$1,696 recognized within "Other income, net" within the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss) for the year ended December 31, 2024.

On April 13, 2023, the Company entered into a debt amendment agreement to replace LIBOR with SOFR, following the Financial Conduct Authority's ("FCA") decision to phase out the use of LIBOR by June 30, 2023. The USD Term Loan Facility and USD Revolving Credit Facility previously bore interest at LIBOR plus margin. This contract modification qualifies for the relief provided in ASU 2021-01. The Company applied the optional expedient in this standard, accounting for the amendment as if the modification was not substantial and thus a continuation of the existing contract, with the change in rate accounted for prospectively.

Compliance with Covenants

The Company's facilities as described above contain affirmative, restrictive and incurrence-based covenants, including, among others, financial covenants based on the Company's leverage and Revolving Credit Facility utilization, as defined in the agreement. The financial covenants under the facilities require the Company to test its Consolidated First Lien Debt Ratio if the principal amount of the Revolving Credit Facility, less any cash and cash equivalents, at the reporting date exceeds 40% of the total Revolving Credit Facility Commitment. If the Revolving Credit Facility utilization is greater than 40% at the reporting date, there is an additional requirement that the Consolidated First Lien Debt Ratio is not permitted to exceed 7.5 to 1.0. The Consolidated First Lien Debt Ratio is the ratio of (a) consolidated senior secured net debt of the Company and restricted subsidiaries as of the last day of such relevant period to (b) Last Twelve Months ("LTM") EBITDA, as defined in the new facilities, of the Company and the restricted subsidiaries for the relevant period.

In addition, the Company's Line of Credit requires us to maintain certain financial covenants for Paysafe Payment Processing Services LLC ("PPPS"), including a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio of not less than 1.10 to 1.00 (or 1.25 to 1.00 on an adjusted basis), a leverage ratio not to exceed 2:00 to 1:00 and minimum liquidity of \$3,000. "Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio" as defined in the agreement and in relation to PPPS means (a) EBITDA less (i) non-financed capital expenditures, (ii) tax payments, and (iii) certain restricted payments, divided by (b) the sum of (i) scheduled principal payments on funded debt, (ii) principal payments in respect of certain intercompany indebtedness, and (iii) interest expense.

The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants at December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Letters of Credit

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had issued letters of credit of approximately \$153,328 and \$142,666, respectively, for use in the ordinary course of business.

9. Derivative instruments

The Company's derivative instruments consist of interest rate swaps agreements ("interest rate contracts"). The interest rate swaps mitigate the exposure to the variable-rate debt by effectively converting the floating-rate payments to fixed-rate payments. During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company entered into a forward starting interest rate swaps. The interest rate contracts are measured at fair value using a discounted cash flow methodology and not designated as hedges for accounting purposes; as such, any fair value changes were recorded in "Other income, net" in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss).

The following table summarizes the notional amount at inception and fair value of these instruments recognized as "Derivative financial assets" or "Derivative financial liabilities" in the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position:

Derivative financial instrument	Fixed rate	Notional amount	Index	Effective date	Maturity Date	Fair value of asset / (liability) as at December 31, 2025	Fair value of asset as at December 31, 2024
Interest rate swap	2.1%	\$ 225,840	USD-1 month SOFR	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2026	\$ 597	\$ 4,766
Forward starting interest rate swap	3.3%	\$ 110,047	USD-1 month SOFR	March 31, 2026	December 31, 2027	\$ (102)	\$ 736
Forward starting interest rate swap	3.6%	\$ 101,000	USD-1 month SOFR	March 31, 2026	March 31, 2028	\$ (756)	\$ -

The derivative financial instrument arrangement was entered into to manage its interest rate risk related to its current credit facilities, comprised of its Term Loan Facility and Secured Notes. On July 1, 2023, the reference rate index for the Company's derivative financial instrument converted from LIBOR to the term SOFR reference rate administered by CME Group Benchmark Administration Limited.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, the Company recognized a (loss) / gain on derivatives of (\$1,294), \$3,994 and \$3,314, respectively, of which (\$5,763), (\$4,925) and (\$6,894), respectively, is associated with remeasuring the derivative instrument to fair value at the end of the reporting period. The fair value remeasurement is netted by \$4,469, \$8,919 and \$10,208 of monthly cash receipts on the interest rate contracts (See Note 15 and 18).

10. Accounts payable and other liabilities

Accounts payable and other liabilities is comprised of the following balances:

	As of December 31,	
	2025	2024
Accounts payable	\$ 60,098	\$ 57,642
Other payables ⁽¹⁾	8,711	13,309
Accrued liabilities ⁽²⁾	65,474	59,298
Payroll liabilities	23,195	23,463
Provisions and contingent liabilities ⁽³⁾	51,952	23,228
Total	\$ 209,430	\$ 176,940

(1) Other payables mainly consist of sales tax and value added tax payable and other miscellaneous payables.

(2) Accrued liabilities mainly consist of general accrued expenses and external interest payable.

(3) Provisions and contingent liabilities mainly consist of uncertain tax positions (See Note 3), allowance for credit losses related to financial guarantees and merchant overdrafts (See Note 7), and provisions recognized for certain litigation claims (See Note 17).

11. Contingent and deferred consideration payable

Contingent and deferred consideration mainly relates to merchant buyouts and business combinations that are payable in cash subject to the future financial performance of the acquired portfolios and acquired businesses. Contingent and deferred consideration payable is comprised of the following balances:

	Total
Balance at December 31, 2023	\$ 18,706
Payments made during the year	(10,138)
Additions in the year	—
Fair value loss and other	(173)
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 8,395
Payments made during the year	(7,319)
Additions in the year	3,234
Fair value loss and other	(1,351)
Balance at December 31, 2025	\$ 2,959
Current portion of contingent and deferred consideration payable	\$ 1,517
Non-current portion of contingent and deferred consideration payable	\$ 1,442

During the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company paid \$7,319 and \$10,138, respectively, of the contingent consideration payable, a majority of which related to a prior period acquisition. The contingent consideration arose as part of the consideration of merchant buyouts, as well as acquisitions in prior periods, and was payable in cash subject to the financial performance of the acquisitions.

The contingent and deferred consideration of \$2,959 is classified as a liability on the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position, of which \$1,442 is non-current. The remaining estimated amount of contingent consideration relates to merchant buyouts and represents the probable amount of possible payouts.

12. Gain on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net

Direct Marketing Payment Processing Business Line

On February 28, 2025, the Company disposed of substantially all of the assets in its direct marketing payment processing business line (Paysafe Direct, LLC) to KORT Payments for total consideration consisting of \$1,948 cash and up to \$50,000 of contingent consideration (the "Disposal"). The contingent consideration is dependent upon the achievement of certain financial performance metrics of the direct marketing payment processing business line. As of December 31, 2025, a receivable of \$4,810 is recorded within "Contingent consideration receivable" within the consolidated statements of financial position, with \$1,498 recognized as a current asset, and \$3,312 as a non-current asset. The consideration for financial performance conditions will be payable in five earnout payments each due in the first quarter of the years ended December 31, 2026 to December 31, 2030

Cash consideration	\$ 1,948
Contingent consideration ⁽¹⁾	4,138
Total consideration	6,086
Less: Assets disposed ⁽²⁾	5,347
Gain on disposal of subsidiary	\$ 739

(1) The contingent consideration receivable arising from disposals of subsidiaries and other assets is recognized at fair value on the disposal date using a discounted cash flow methodology (a Level 3 measurement) and will be revalued each reporting period. The contingent consideration to be received is based on the future performance of the disposed business. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the fair value of the contingent consideration receivable increased by \$672 due to improved performance indicators of the direct marketing payment processing business line, as well as adjustments to discount rate assumptions. The fair value gain is recorded within "Other (expense) / income, net" within the consolidated statement of comprehensive (loss) / income (Note 17).

(2) Assets disposed include software development costs, property, plant and equipment and goodwill.

As a result of the Disposal, the Company recognized a gain of \$739 during the year ended December 31, 2025, recorded in "Loss / (gain) on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net".

In connection with the Disposal, the Company also entered into a Transition Services Agreement ("TSA") to provide KORT Payments with certain transitional services, including administrative, information technology, risk and compliance, procurement, and other corporate services for a period up to 15 months. The transition service fees earned related to the TSA are not significant.

Following the disposal of the direct marketing payment processing business line, the leased office space in California is no longer being used by the Company and is subleased. A recoverability test was performed on the remaining asset within the asset group and it was determined that the asset was not recoverable. This resulted in an impairment of the right of use asset associated with the office lease, which was determined using a discounted cash flow methodology (a Level 2 measurement). An amount of \$638 has been included as part of "Impairment expense on goodwill and other assets" for the year ended December 31, 2025.

13. Share-based payments

The Company operates two share-based employee compensation plans: the 2018 Pi Jersey Topco Limited Plan ("2018 Plan") for which a majority of the shares vested upon completion of the Transaction (See Note 1) and the 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan ("2021 Plan"). As of December 31, 2025, there were 15,209,712 shares authorized for award under the 2021 Plan. The 2021 Plan serves as the successor to the 2018 Plan. The 2021 plan became effective as of March 30, 2021 upon closing of the Transaction. Outstanding awards under the 2018 Plan continue to be subject to the terms and conditions of the 2018 Plan. Since March 2, 2021, no additional awards have been granted nor are expected to be granted in the future under the 2018 Plan and all shares have vested.

Share-based compensation expense recognized during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$32,304, \$38,534 and \$28,873, respectively and is included in "Selling, general and administrative" expense in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income / (Loss). The related income tax expense for the years December 31, 2025 and 2024 was \$720 and \$4,310, respectively. As of December 31, 2025 the unrecognized share-based compensation expense was \$40,018.

2021 Plan

Restricted stock units

Under the 2021 Plan, restricted stock units ("RSUs") that have a service condition only, generally vest ratably over three years. Performance restricted stock units ("PRSUs") generally vest at the end of one- to three-years. The weighted average period over which unrecognized share-based compensation is expected to be recognized related to RSUs is 1.8 years. The number of PRSUs that vest is variable depending upon the probability of achievement of certain internal performance targets and may vest between 0% and 200% of the target share amount. We did not record compensation expense for certain PRSUs during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 as the performance criteria for such awards were not expected to be achieved and the ultimate vesting of the awards was not probable as of such date.

Certain PRSUs were granted during the year ended December 31, 2022 which were liability-classified share-based payment awards under ASC 718 as the value of the award is fixed and will be settled in a variable number of shares. At December 31, 2022, the share-based compensation expense and liability associated with these awards was \$7,105, which was classified as a current liability within the Consolidated Statements of Financial Position based on the expected timing of the vesting of shares. There is no remaining expense to be recognized related to these awards. These awards were settled during the year end December 31, 2023 which resulted in conversion of the full liability to additional paid in capital in the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity. This conversion of \$6,276 represents a non-cash investing and financing activity within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flow.

The weighted average grant date fair value of shares granted under the 2021 Plan for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$15.94, \$16.12 and \$16.31, respectively. The total grant date fair value of shares vested during the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$35,777, \$36,703 and \$47,983, respectively.

The following table summarizes restricted stock unit activity during the year ended December 31, 2025.

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted average grant date fair value
Nonvested as of December 31, 2024	3,670,093	\$ 18.02
Granted ⁽¹⁾	2,978,308	\$ 15.94
Vested	(1,818,200)	\$ 19.78
Forfeited	(462,089)	\$ 16.54
Performance adjustments ⁽²⁾	3,040	\$ —
Nonvested as of December 31, 2025	4,371,152	\$ 16.18

- (1) Represents RSUs and PRSUs based on performance target achievement of 100%.
- (2) Represents the adjustment to the number of PRSUs vested based on actual performance compared to target.

Stock options

There were no stock options granted during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023. As of December 31, 2025, 166,666 stock options are outstanding, all of which are exercisable. The exercise price of each option is based on either one or two times the fair market value of the Company's stock at the date of grant. The options have a contractual ten-year life and are fully vested as of December 31, 2025.

The fair value of options was determined using a Black-Scholes model and compensation expense has been recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The weighted average fair value of the options was \$9.06. The intrinsic value is the amount by which the fair value of the underlying share exceeds the exercise price of the stock option. As of December 31, 2025, the share price of the Company was less than the exercise price for all outstanding stock options, therefore, the intrinsic value for stock options outstanding was zero. No stock options have been exercised.

Other shared-based payment awards

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company has adopted a short-term incentive program pursuant to which the Company can elect to issue fully-vested shares of the Company's common stock to certain employees, contingent upon achievement of specific annual performance targets. The potential issuance of these shares of common stock are accounted for as share-based payment awards granted under the 2021 Plan and are liability-classified as the value of the award is fixed at the grant date. We did not record share-based compensation expense associated with these awards for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 as the performance criteria for such awards were not achieved and the shares did not vest.

Employee Share Purchase Plan

Employees are eligible to contribute to the Company's Employee Share Purchase Plan (the "Purchase Plan"). The Purchase Plan is not intended to be an employee benefit plan under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, nor qualify as an "employee stock purchase plan" under Section 423 of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the Purchase Plan, eligible employees may designate from one percent to fifteen percent of their compensation to be withheld for the purchase of PSFE shares at the market price of the shares at the end of each one-month offering period. The Company grants restricted stock units equal to 25% of the PSFE shares that are purchased by participating employees on each purchase date ("Match RSU Award").

The Match RSU Award cliff vests either six months or one year from the last day of the offering period, subject to the employee's continued employment at the vesting date. The fair value of the Match RSU Award is recognized on a straight-line basis over the vesting period. The maximum number of shares of common stock authorized under the Purchase Plan for participant contributions and Match RSU Awards is 2,083,333.

For the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, 100,234 and 21,912 treasury shares, respectively, were reissued to employees in connection with this Purchase Plan.

Preference Shares

We have authorized 233,333,333 shares in the Company that have not yet been issued, the rights and restrictions attached to which are not defined by the Company bylaws. Pursuant to the Company bylaws, preference shares may be issued by the Company from time to time, and the Company Board is authorized (without any requirement for further shareholder action) to determine the rights, preferences, powers, qualifications, limitations and restrictions attached to those shares.

Share-based compensation liability (2018 Plan)

Certain employee equity-based awards were modified in conjunction with the Transaction (See Note 1). Their settlement terms changed such that instead of Topco's shares, the awardees received Paysafe Limited common shares as well as Topco's shares. The modification resulted in a change in the classification of the modified awards, with the Topco shares being accounted for as a liability-classified share-based payment award under ASC 718 as they will be settled in cash. The corresponding liability was measured at fair value at the modification date (i.e. the Transaction date), and subsequently it will be remeasured at fair value at each reporting date, with changes in its value reported as share-based compensation expense. The awards settled in Paysafe Limited common shares continue to be accounted for as equity-based awards.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the share-based compensation liability was \$2,428 and \$4,394, respectively, which is classified as a current or non-current liability within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position based on the expected timing of the redemption of shares. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the liability decreased by \$1,966 related to the redemption of shares. The redemption is recorded as a capital contribution in the Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity and represents a non-cash investing and financing activity within the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

14. Share Repurchases

In November 2023, the Board approved a share repurchase program (the "Share Repurchase Program"), authorizing the Company to repurchase up to \$50,000 of common shares outstanding. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Board authorized the Company to repurchase an additional \$140,000 of common shares under the Share Repurchase Program. Under the Share Repurchase Program, management is authorized to purchase common shares from time to time through open market purchases or privately negotiated transactions at prevailing prices as permitted by securities laws and other legal requirements, and subject to market conditions and other factors.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we repurchased 9,477,463 of our common shares for \$91,693 at an average price of \$9.67 per share of which \$862 was unpaid and recognized as a liability within accounts payable and other liabilities. Included in the total repurchases for the year ended December 31, 2025, were 3,962,237 shares repurchased from a related party at a discounted price for a total amount of \$26,530. During the year ended December 31 2024, we repurchased 2,644,712 of our common shares for \$42,921 at an average price of \$16.23 per share. These repurchases are recorded at cost as treasury shares within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position and Consolidated Statement of Shareholders' Equity. As of December 31, 2025, a total of \$55,386 remained available for future repurchases.

15. Fair Value Measurements

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value as of December 31, 2025 is provided below.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value:</i>			
Contingent consideration receivable	—	—	4,810
Derivative financial asset	—	597	—
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 597</u>	<u>\$ 4,810</u>
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</i>			
Derivative financial liabilities	—	858	—
Liability for share-based compensation ⁽²⁾	—	—	2,428
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 858</u>	<u>\$ 2,428</u>

The fair value hierarchy of financial instruments measured at fair value as of December 31, 2024 is provided below.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<i>Financial assets measured at fair value:</i>			
Derivative financial asset	—	5,502	—
	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 5,502</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
<i>Financial liabilities measured at fair value:</i>			
Warrant liabilities ⁽¹⁾	1,401	—	—
Liability for share-based compensation ⁽²⁾	—	—	4,394
	<u>\$ 1,401</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 4,394</u>

(1) The Warrants represent the right to purchase one share of the Company's common shares at a price of \$138.00 per share. The Warrants became exercisable on August 21, 2021 and will expire on the fifth anniversary of the Transaction, or upon an earlier redemption. As of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, 53,900,329 warrants were outstanding. As of December 31, 2025, the warrant were delisted from trading on the NYSE and the fair value of the warrant liability was immaterial.

(2) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the liability for share-based compensation relates to the share-based compensation awards modified in connection with the Transaction (Note 1).

There were no transfers between levels during the year ended December 31, 2025. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the contingent consideration payable was no longer deemed a level 3 fair value recurring measurement due to the achievement of the financial performance targets associated with a prior period acquisition. A reconciliation of the movements in level 3 financial instruments in the year are shown in Note 13 as it relates to Liability for share-based compensation and Note 11 as it relates to Contingent consideration payable.

The valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs used in determining the fair value measurement of Level 3 financial instruments is set out in the table below. Other than this input, a reasonably possible change in one or more of the unobservable inputs listed below would not materially change the fair value of financial instruments listed below.

Financial instrument	Valuation technique used	Significant unobservable inputs
Contingent consideration receivable	Discounted cashflow	Discount rate of 14.8%
Liability for share-based compensation	Market and income approach	Discount rate of 16.5%

As at December 31, 2025, the Company considers the carrying value of cash and cash equivalents, customer accounts and other restricted cash, accounts receivable, settlement receivables, prepaid expenses and other current assets, accounts payable and other liabilities, contingent consideration payable and funds payable and amounts due to customers to approximate fair value given the short-term nature of these items. At December 31, 2025, the aggregate fair value of debt (a Level 2 measurement) based on market yields for similar debt facilities and observable trading data related to the Company's debt securities approximated carrying value.

16. Leases

Components of lease expense are as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Operating lease expense	\$ 9,348	\$ 8,939	\$ 8,937

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash outflows from operating leases	\$ 9,744	\$ 9,940	\$ 8,294
Leased assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	\$ 3,301	\$ 27,620	\$ 498

Weighted-average remaining lease term and discount rate for our operating leases are as follows:

	As of December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Weighted-average remaining lease term	6.1 years	6.8 years	5.4 years
Weighted-average discount rate	6.4%	6.4%	6.3%

As of December 31, 2025, remaining maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted cash flow basis were as follows:

2026	10,674
2027	9,531
2028	6,393
2029	6,774
2030	6,629
2031 and beyond	11,967
Total lease payments	51,968
Less: interest	(9,138)
Total lease liability	\$ 42,830
Current portion of lease liability	9,016
Non-current portion of lease liability	33,814

17. Commitments, Contingencies and Guarantees

Litigation provision

Through the normal course of the Company's business, the Company is subject to a number of litigation proceedings both brought against and brought by the Company or other against other parties that the Company provides indemnities based upon contractual obligations. The Company maintains liabilities for losses from legal actions that are recorded when they are determined to be both probable in their occurrence and can be reasonably estimated. On this basis, we have recognized a provision of \$30,202 and \$1,370 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, related to certain litigation proceedings. This amount is presented within "Accounts payable and other liabilities" in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position.

On December 10, 2021, a class action complaint, *Lisa Wiley v Paysafe Limited* was filed, naming among others the Company, our former Chief Executive Officer, and our former Chief Financial Officer, as defendants. The complaint asserted claims, purportedly brought on behalf of a class of shareholders, under Sections 10(b) of the Exchange Act, and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, and alleged that the Company and individual defendants made false and misleading statements to the market. In addition, the complaint asserted claims against the individual defendants, under Sections 20(a) of the Exchange Act, alleging that the individual defendants misled the public. On January 21, 2022, a related complaint was brought in the Southern District of New York, which named additional defendants. In May 2022, the securities cases were consolidated and was captioned *In re: Paysafe f/k/a Foley Trasimene Acquisition Corp. II, Securities Litigation*.

On May 15, 2024, a Consolidated Amended Complaint was filed, which complaint sought unspecified damages and an award of costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, on behalf of a purported class of purchasers of our ordinary shares between December 7, 2020, and November 10, 2021. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the Consolidated Amended Complaint on July 15, 2024. On March 31, 2025 the Southern District of New York granted our motion and dismissed the complaint.

On February 16, 2023, another class action complaint captioned *Farzad v. Trasimene Capital FT et. al.* was filed in the Chancery Court of Delaware and on June 4, 2025, the complaint was amended to include additional defendants, including Paysafe Limited and our former Chief Executive Officer. This Amended Complaint was brought on behalf of former holders of FTAC common stock and asserts breaches of fiduciary duties of certain FTAC Board of Directors and / or Officers in connection with the SPAC Merger and claims of aiding and abetting a breach of fiduciary duty and unjust enrichment against Paysafe Ltd. and our former CEO. Plaintiffs alleged that those shareholders' Redemption Rights were impaired due to FTAC Defendants' alleged misstatements and omissions about Paysafe's business metrics and financial prospects in connection with the Merger which caused damage to the shareholders. The allegations further stated that Paysafe aided the FTAC Defendants in making such misstatements.

The complaints sought unspecified damages and an award of costs and expenses, including reasonable attorneys' fees, on behalf of a purported class of all persons who held shares of FTAC II prior to the redemption deadline. The Company filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint on July 7, 2025. On October 23, 2025 the Chancery Court of Delaware granted the Company's motion to dismiss. A trial date has been scheduled for July 2026 for the remaining defendants.

The Company is indemnifying the remaining defendants for expenses associated with this litigation based upon obligations per the SPAC Agreement and subject to applicable law. There is no assurance that the remaining defendants will be successful in the ultimate resolution of this matter or that insurance will be available or adequate to fund any potential settlement or judgment or related costs associated with the indemnified parties, which could be material.

The Company vigorously defends its position on all open cases. Except as otherwise noted for the proceedings described in this Note 17, management believes the disposition of all claims currently pending, including potential losses from claims or indemnities provided to other parties that may exceed the liabilities recorded, will not have a material adverse effect, either individually or in the aggregate, on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Financial guarantee contracts

Through services offered primarily in our Merchant Solutions segment, the Company is exposed to potential losses from merchant-related liabilities, including chargebacks. A chargeback occurs when a dispute between a cardholder and a merchant, including a claim for non-delivery of the product or service by the merchant, is not resolved in favor of the merchant and the transaction is charged back to the merchant resulting in a refund of the purchase price to the cardholder. If the Company is unable to collect this chargeback amount

from the merchant due to closure, bankruptcy or other reasons, the Company bears the loss for the refund paid to the cardholder. The risk of chargebacks is typically greater for those merchants that promise future delivery of goods and services rather than delivering goods or rendering services at the time of payment. The Company has recorded an allowance for credit losses on financial guarantees as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 (See Note 7).

As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, \$24,703, \$5,690 and \$12,200, respectively, of cash held in reserve at a partner bank for certain merchant chargebacks, fees and other liabilities is presented within "Prepaid expenses and other current assets" in the consolidated statements of financial position. Of the total reserve balance as at December 31, 2025, \$5,690 is restricted in use until it is replaced with a letter of credit or the related merchant agreement is terminated. The remaining balance is not eligible for replacement with a letter of credit and remains restricted until the related merchant agreement is terminated. The cash flows associated with these reserve balances are presented on a gross basis within investing activities within the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

18. Other (expense) / income, net

A summary of the amounts recorded in Other (expense) / income, net is as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Foreign exchange (loss) / gain	\$ (9,758)	\$ 11,316	\$ (7,434)
Fair value gain / (loss) on contingent consideration	508	(329)	(948)
Fair value gain on warrant liability ⁽¹⁾	1,401	22	1,671
(Loss) / gain on derivative instruments ⁽²⁾	(1,294)	3,994	3,314
Gain on debt repurchases	—	1,696	10,758
Other ⁽³⁾	1,580	4,776	5,720
Other (expense) / income, net	\$ (7,563)	\$ 21,475	\$ 13,081

- (1) The Company accounts for warrants as derivative liabilities. The warrants were initially recorded at fair value based on the public warrants listed trading price and are subsequently remeasured at the balance sheet date with the changes in fair value recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive (Loss) / Income (Note 1).
- (2) Gain on derivative instruments includes the non-cash fair value gain /loss on the instruments and the cash payments and receipts on derivatives.
- (3) Mainly relates to finance income, offset by certain banking fees.

19. Operating segments

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise that engage in business activities and for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated on a regular basis by the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions about how to allocate resources and assess performance. Our CODM is defined as our Chief Executive Officer ("CEO"), Chief Financial Officer ("CFO"), and Chief Operating Officer ("COO"). Our operating segments, which align with our reportable segments, are: Merchant Solutions, which focuses on card not present and card present solutions for small to medium size business merchants; and Digital Wallets, which provides wallet based online payment solutions and also enables consumers to use cash to facilitate online purchases through prepaid vouchers. These two operating segments are based on how the Company is organized, reflecting the difference in nature of the products and services they each sell. The Company earns revenue from the sale of Merchant Solutions and Digital Wallets services. Shared costs are the cost of people and other resources consumed in activities that provide a benefit across more than one segment. Shared costs are allocated to each segment and Corporate primarily based on applicable drivers including headcount, revenue and Adjusted EBITDA.

The CODM evaluates performance and allocates resources based on Segment Adjusted EBITDA of each operating segment. The CODM believes Segment Adjusted EBITDA to be a useful profitability measure to assess the performance of our business and to improve the comparability of operating results across reporting periods. The CODM uses the segment measure to analyze the actual performance of each segment against annual budgets, comparable prior reporting periods and against internal forecasts on a quarterly basis and when making decisions about the allocation of capital and other internal resources to the segments.

Segment Adjusted EBITDA of each operating segment includes the revenues of the segment less ordinary operating expenses that are directly related to those revenues and an allocation of shared costs and excludes the impact of income tax (benefit)/expense, interest expense, net, depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets, restructuring and other costs, loss/(gain) on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net, and other (expense)/income, net. The significant segment expenses included within each segment's Adjusted EBITDA are included in the following tables.

The CODM does not receive segment asset data to evaluate performance or allocate resources and therefore such information is not presented.

The information below summarizes revenue and Segment Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2025:

	Merchant Solutions	Digital Wallets	Total
Total external revenue	\$ 885,241	\$ 796,959	\$ 1,682,200
Interest revenue	\$ 1,573	\$ 17,615	\$ 19,188
Intersegment revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 17,854	\$ 153	\$ 18,007
	\$ 904,668	\$ 814,727	\$ 1,719,395
Elimination of intersegment revenue ⁽¹⁾			\$ (18,007)
Total consolidated revenues			\$ 1,701,388
Less:			
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 518,428	\$ 240,776	
Selling, general and administrative ⁽²⁾	\$ 240,546	\$ 222,217	
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 145,694	\$ 351,734	\$ 497,428

The information below summarizes revenue and Segment Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2024:

	Merchant Solutions	Digital Wallets	Total
Total external revenue	\$ 936,907	\$ 734,476	\$ 1,671,383
Interest revenue	\$ 2,501	\$ 30,951	\$ 33,452
Intersegment revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 18,215	\$ 78	\$ 18,293
	\$ 957,623	\$ 765,505	\$ 1,723,128
Elimination of intersegment revenue ⁽¹⁾			\$ (18,293)
Total consolidated revenues			\$ 1,704,835
Less:			
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 518,792	\$ 215,263	
Selling, general and administrative ⁽²⁾	\$ 247,980	\$ 211,217	
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 190,851	\$ 339,025	\$ 529,876

The information below summarizes revenue and Segment Adjusted EBITDA for the year ended December 31, 2023:

	Merchant Solutions	Digital Wallets	Total
Total external revenue	\$ 864,816	\$ 697,341	\$ 1,562,157
Interest revenue	\$ 1,792	\$ 37,189	\$ 38,981
Intersegment revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11,738	\$ 139	\$ 11,877
	\$ 878,346	\$ 734,669	\$ 1,613,015
Elimination of intersegment revenue ⁽¹⁾			\$ (11,877)
Total consolidated revenues			\$ 1,601,138
Less:			
Cost of services (excluding depreciation and amortization) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 469,090	\$ 205,999	
Selling, general and administrative ⁽²⁾	\$ 187,102	\$ 209,964	
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 222,154	\$ 318,706	\$ 540,860

A reconciliation of total segments Adjusted EBITDA to the Company's (loss) / income from operations before taxes is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Segments Adjusted EBITDA ⁽³⁾	\$ 497,428	\$ 529,876	\$ 540,860
Unallocated Corporate costs	(68,580)	(77,822)	(82,197)
Depreciation and amortization	(274,107)	(273,364)	(263,433)
Share-based compensation	(32,304)	(38,534)	(28,873)
Impairment expense on goodwill and intangible assets	(1,423)	(823)	(1,254)
Restructuring and other costs	(48,366)	(5,178)	(6,061)
Loss on disposal of subsidiaries and other assets, net	(732)	(801)	(386)
Other (expense) / income, net	(7,563)	21,475	13,081
Interest expense, net	(136,414)	(140,805)	(151,148)
(Loss) / income before taxes	\$ (72,061)	\$ 14,024	\$ 20,589

(1) Intersegment revenue and related eliminations are primarily for credit card transactions and deposits between segments.

(2) Selling, general and administrative excludes share-based compensation costs which are not included in our definition of Adjusted EBITDA.

(3) Corporate consists of corporate overhead and unallocated shared costs of people and other resources consumed in activities that provide a benefit across the Company. These costs are presented within "Selling, General and Administrative" expense in the Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive (Loss) / Income.

Geographic Information

Revenue from external customers by major geographic region is based upon the geographic location of the customers who receive the Company's services. Interest revenue for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was \$19,188, \$33,452 and \$38,981, respectively. Interest revenue is not included within this table as it was not practicable to apportion its geographical source.

The information below summarizes revenue by geographic area for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
United States of America	\$ 829,676	\$ 891,993	\$ 824,919
Germany	122,817	107,140	102,639
United Kingdom	35,075	29,831	27,450
All other countries ⁽¹⁾	694,632	642,419	607,149
Revenue from external customers	\$ 1,682,200	\$ 1,671,383	\$ 1,562,157

- (1) No single country included in the "All other countries" category generated more than 10% of revenues. The revenue included within this category is predominately earned in Latin America, North America and Europe.

The Company has no single customer contributing 10% or more of the Company's revenue in the period.

The information below summarizes long-lived assets, net by geographic area for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
United Kingdom	\$ 19,853	\$ 19,708
United States of America	16,072	17,627
Bulgaria	10,388	10,375
Ireland	9,325	6,616
Canada	3,593	4,792
All other countries ⁽¹⁾	9,398	5,799
Total long lived assets, net	\$ 68,629	\$ 64,917

- (1) No single country included in the "All other countries" category generated more than 10% of total long-lived assets.

20. Restructuring activities

A summary and description of the amounts included within "Restructuring and other costs" for each of the periods presented is included below. We do not include Restructuring and other costs within Segment Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in Note 19).

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Transaction related costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 661	\$ 81	\$ 1,287
Restructuring ⁽²⁾	8,322	2,582	3,168
Other ⁽³⁾	39,383	2,515	1,606
Restructuring and other costs	\$ 48,366	\$ 5,178	\$ 6,061

- (1) For the year ended December 31, 2025, transaction costs primarily relate to the disposal of the direct marketing payment processing business line mainly related to legal fees, while prior year expenses are mainly made up of acquisition related costs.
- (2) For the year ended December 31, 2025, restructuring mainly relates to costs incurred on transformation projects to improve merchant platforms as well as finance and risk processes. These transformation projects are expected to be completed by 2027. For the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, restructuring mainly relates to relocation costs.
- (3) Other costs mainly relate to the securities litigation against the Company and indemnities provided by the Company in the related class action lawsuit (See Note 17).

From time to time, the Company incurs severance expense related to various initiatives. In the first quarter of 2025, the Company initiated, and substantially completed, a workforce reduction in connection with cost reduction initiatives and to improve organizational efficiency. In connection with this initiative, the Company incurred severance expense associated with one-time termination benefits and ongoing post employment benefit arrangements of \$5,570, all of which was recognized in the first quarter. The Company also incurred severance expenses related to various discrete initiatives in the current and prior year. The associated severance expense is

recorded in "Selling, general and administrative" within the unaudited consolidated condensed statement of comprehensive (loss) / income.

The total amount of severance expense associated with the Company's one-time termination benefits and ongoing benefits arrangements by segment in each period presented is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Digital Wallets	\$ 3,400	\$ 2,094	\$ 606
Merchant Solutions	3,447	1,847	1,733
Unallocated corporate costs	1,607	645	2,486
Total severance expense - selling, general and administrative ⁽¹⁾	\$ 8,454	\$ 4,586	\$ 4,825

(1) As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the severance liability was \$1,008 and \$417, respectively.

21. Related party transactions

The Company has provided and purchased services to and from various affiliates of certain directors or entities under common control. The dollar amounts related to these related party activities are not significant to our consolidated financial statements.

During the year ended December 31, 2022, we entered into a lease with an affiliate of one of our directors. The balance of the right of use asset and lease liability as of December 31, 2025 was \$1,618 and \$1,890, respectively. The balance of the right of use asset and lease liability as of December 31, 2024 was \$2,257 and \$2,634, respectively. In September 2021, we also entered into a ten-year license and risk management agreement with this same affiliate to provide data license and risk management solution services to the Company.

Refer to Note 14 for further details regarding share repurchases from a related party.

Intercompany balances and transactions between the Company and its subsidiaries, which are related parties, have been eliminated on consolidation and are not disclosed in this note.

Description of the Company's Securities

The following is a description of material terms of, and is qualified in its entirety by, the Company Charter and the Company Bye-laws. Under "Description of the Company's Securities," "we," "us," "our," the "Company" and "our company" refer to Paysafe Limited and not to any of its subsidiaries.

We are an exempted company incorporated under the laws of Bermuda. We are registered with the Registrar of Companies in Bermuda under registration number 56074. We were incorporated on November 23, 2020 under the name Paysafe Limited. Our registered office is located at Victoria Place, 31 Victoria Street, Hamilton HM10, Bermuda. Our agent for service of process in the United States is Cogency Global Inc.

Our objects are unrestricted, and we have the capacity of a natural person. We can therefore undertake activities without restriction on our capacity.

Our authorized share capital is US\$22,000,000 divided into 1,600,000,000 common shares, par value \$0.012 per share and 233,333,333.3 undesignated shares, par value \$0.012 per share. As of February 20, 2026, there are approximately 63.7 million Company Common Shares issued and 51.1 million Company Common Shares outstanding, and no preference shares outstanding. All of our issued and outstanding common shares have been issued fully paid. Unless the Company Board determines otherwise, we will issue all of our share capital in uncertificated form.

Pursuant to the Company Bye-laws, subject to the requirements of the NYSE and subject to any resolution of the shareholders to the contrary, the Company Board is authorized to issue any of our authorized but unissued shares on such terms as the Company Board determines. There are no limitations on the right of non-Bermudians or non-residents of Bermuda to hold or vote our shares.

Company Common Shares

Under Bermuda law and the Company Bye-laws, the Company Board is authorized to issue any of our authorized but unissued shares without shareholder approval on such terms as the Company Board determines. The holders of Company Common Shares have no pre-emptive, redemption, conversion or sinking fund rights. Holders of Company Common Shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of Company Common Shares. Unless a different vote is required by Bermuda law or by the Company Bye-laws, resolutions to be approved by holders of voting shares require approval by a simple majority of votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Holders of Company Common Shares will vote together as a single class on all matters presented to the shareholders for their vote or approval, including the election of directors. The Company Charter and the Company Bye-laws do not authorize cumulative voting and directors are elected by plurality of votes.

Any individual who is a shareholder of the Company and who is present at a meeting may vote in person, as may any corporate shareholder that is represented by a duly authorized representative at a meeting of shareholders. The Company Bye-laws also permit attendance at general meetings by proxy, provided the instrument appointing the proxy is in such form as the Company Board may determine.

In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of Company Common Shares are entitled to share equally and ratably in our assets, if any, remaining after the payment of all of our debts and liabilities, subject to any liquidation preference on any issued and outstanding preference shares.

Preference Shares

Under Bermuda law and the Company Bye-laws, the Company Board is authorized to issue preference shares in one or more series without shareholder approval. The Company Board has the discretion under the Company Bye-laws to determine the rights, preferences, privileges and restrictions, including voting rights, dividend rights, conversion rights, redemption privileges and liquidation preferences of our authorized but unissued undesignated shares, and the Company Board may issue those shares in series of preference shares, without any further

shareholder approval. The rights with respect to a series of preference shares may be greater than the rights attached to our Company Common Shares. It is not possible to state the actual effect of the issuance of any preference shares on the rights of holders of our Company Common Shares until the Company Board determines the specific rights attached to those preference shares. The effect of issuing preference shares could include, among other things, one or more of the following:

- restricting dividends in respect of our Company Common Shares;
- diluting the voting power of our Company Common Shares or providing that holders of preference shares have the right to vote on matters as a class;
- impairing the liquidation rights of our Company Common Shares; or
- delaying or preventing a change of control of us.

There are no preference shares outstanding, and we have no present plans to designate the rights of or to issue any preference shares.

Dividend Rights

Under Bermuda law and the Company Bye-laws, the Company Board has discretion as to the payment of dividends on our Company Common Shares, including the amount (if any), payment date and whether paid in cash or satisfied by our shares or other assets, without shareholder approval. Under Bermuda law, we may not declare or pay dividends if there are reasonable grounds for believing that: (i) the company is, or would after the payment be, unable to pay its liabilities as they become due; or (ii) that the realizable value of our assets would as a result be less than our liabilities. Under the Company Bye-laws, each Company Common Share is entitled to dividends if, as and when dividends are declared by the Company Board, subject to any preferred dividend right of the holders of any preference shares. If we are permitted under Bermuda law to pay dividends, there are no restrictions on our ability to pay dividends in U.S. dollars or to U.S. residents who are holders of our shares.

As disclosed in “Item 8. Financial Information—Dividend Policy,” we have no current plans to pay dividends on our Company Common Shares and no obligation under Bermuda law or the Company Bye-laws to do so. Any decision to declare and pay dividends in the future will be made at the sole discretion of the Company Board and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions and other factors that the Company Board may deem relevant. Because we are a holding company and have no direct operations, we will only be able to pay dividends from funds we receive from our subsidiaries. In addition, our ability to pay dividends will be limited by covenants in our existing indebtedness and may be limited by the agreements governing any indebtedness we or our subsidiaries may incur in the future. See “Description of Certain Indebtedness.”

Any cash dividends payable to holders of our Company Common Shares listed on the NYSE will be paid to Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, our transfer agent in the United States, for disbursement to those holders.

Variation of Rights

If at any time we have more than one class of shares, the rights attaching to any class, unless otherwise provided for by the terms of issue of the relevant class, may be varied either: (i) with the consent in writing of the holders of a majority of the issued shares of that class or (ii) with the sanction of a resolution passed by a majority of the votes cast at a general meeting of the relevant class of shareholders at which a quorum consisting of at least two persons holding or representing a majority of the issued shares of the relevant class is present in person or by proxy. The Company Bye-laws specify that the creation or issue of shares ranking equally with existing shares or the purchase or redemption by us of our shares will not, unless expressly provided by the terms of issue of existing shares, vary the rights attached to existing shares. In addition, the creation or issue of preference shares ranking prior to common shares will not be deemed to vary the rights attached to common shares or, subject to the terms of any other series of preference shares, to vary the rights attached to any other series of preference shares.

Transfer of Shares

The Company Board may, in its absolute discretion and without assigning any reason, refuse to register the transfer of a share that it is not fully paid (but we do not currently have, or intend to issue, any shares which are not fully-paid). The Company Board may also refuse to recognize any required instrument of transfer of a share unless it is accompanied by the relevant share certificate (if issued), such other evidence of the transferor's right to make the transfer as the Company Board shall reasonably require, and unless the Company Board is satisfied that all applicable consents, authorizations, permissions or approvals are in place and that the transfer would not violate any agreement to which the Company or the transferor is subject.

When our shares are listed or admitted to trading on an appointed stock exchange (which includes the NYSE), they will be transferred in accordance with the rules and regulations of such exchange.

If at any time our shares cease to be listed or admitted to trading on an appointed stock exchange, which includes the NYSE, the permission of the Bermuda Monetary Authority is required, pursuant to the provisions of the Exchange Control Act 1972 and related regulations, for all transfers of shares (which includes our Company Common Shares) of Bermuda companies to or from a non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes, other than in cases where the Bermuda Monetary Authority has granted a general permission. Subject to the restrictions mentioned above, a holder of common shares may transfer the title to all or any of such holder's common shares by completing a form of transfer in such form as the Company Board may accept. The instrument of transfer must be signed by the transferor and transferee, although in the case of a fully paid share the Company Board may accept the instrument signed only by the transferor.

Meetings of Shareholders

Under Bermuda law, a company is required to convene at least one general meeting of shareholders each calendar year, which is referred to as the annual general meeting. However, the shareholders may by resolution waive this requirement, either for a specific year or period of time, or indefinitely. When the requirement has been so waived, any shareholder may, on notice to the company not later than three months before the end of the year in question, require the holding of an annual general meeting, in which case an annual general meeting must be called. We intend to hold an annual general meeting in the year ending December 31, 2026.

Bermuda law provides that a special general meeting of shareholders may be called by the Company Board of a company and must be called upon the request of shareholders holding not less than 10% of the paid-up share capital of the company carrying the right to vote at general meetings. Bermuda law also requires that shareholders be given at least five days' advance notice of a general meeting, but the accidental omission to give notice to any person does not invalidate the proceedings at a meeting. The Company Bye-laws provide that the president or chairman or a majority of the Company Board may convene an annual general meeting or a special general meeting; provided, however, that for so long as our Principal Shareholders (as defined in the Shareholders Agreement) beneficially own, collectively, at least 30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, special meetings of our shareholders shall also be called by the Company Board or the chairman of the Company Board at the request of a Principal Shareholder. Under the Company Bye-laws, at least five clear days' notice (as defined in the Company Bye-laws) of an annual general meeting or a special general meeting must be given to each shareholder entitled to vote at such meeting. The quorum required for a general meeting of shareholders generally is two or more persons present throughout the meeting and representing, in person or by proxy, a majority of the issued shares entitled to vote at such meeting; provided, however, that if the special general meeting was requisitioned by shareholders in accordance with the provisions of Bermuda law, the quorum required for such meeting is two or more persons present throughout the meeting and representing in person or by proxy of at least 75% of the issued shares entitled to vote at such meeting.

Access to Books and Records and Dissemination of Information

Members of the general public have a right to inspect the public documents of a company available at the office of the Registrar of Companies in Bermuda. These documents include the Company Charter, including its objects and powers, certain alterations to the Company Charter and a list of the directors of the company. The shareholders have the additional right to inspect the Company Bye-laws of a company, minutes of general meetings

and a company's audited financial statements, which must be presented to the annual general meeting. The register of shareholders of a company is also open to inspection by shareholders and by members of the general public without charge. The register of shareholders is required to be open for inspection for not less than two hours in any business day (subject to the ability of a company to close the register of shareholders for not more than thirty days in a year). A company is required to maintain its share register in Bermuda but may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, establish a branch register outside of Bermuda. A company is required to keep at its registered office a register of directors and officers that is open for inspection for not less than two hours in any business day by members of the public without charge. Bermuda law does not, however, provide a general right for shareholders to inspect or obtain copies of any other corporate records.

Certain Bermuda companies are required to maintain a register of their beneficial owners holding more than 25% of their shares, which is not open for inspection by the public. We will be exempted from this requirement for so long as our shares are listed on an appointed stock exchange, which includes the NYSE.

Election of Directors

The Company Bye-laws provide that the Company Board shall consist of eleven directors or such lesser or greater number as the Company Board, by resolution, may from time to time determine, provided that, at all times, there shall be no fewer than three directors. The Company Board currently consists of 10 directors.

The Company Bye-laws provide that, subject to the rights granted to one or more series of preference shares then outstanding or the rights granted under the Shareholders Agreement, any newly-created directorship on the Company Board that results from an increase in the number of directors and any vacancies on the Company Board will be filled only by the affirmative vote of a majority of the remaining directors, even if less than a quorum, by a sole remaining director or by the shareholders; provided, however, at any time our Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, less than 30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, any newly-created directorship on the Company Board that results from an increase in the number of directors and any vacancy occurring in the Company Board may only be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by a sole remaining director (and not by the shareholders).

Any shareholder wishing to propose for election as a director someone who is not an existing director or is not proposed by the Company Board must give notice of the intention to propose the person for election to the Company in accordance with the timetable set forth in the Company Bye-laws. In addition, the proposed nominee must be approved by the competent regulatory authorities with responsibility for regulating the business activities of the Company and group of companies to which it belongs. Where a director is to be elected at an annual general meeting, the shareholder notice must be given not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days before the anniversary of the last annual general meeting prior to the giving of the notice or, in the event the annual general meeting is called for a date that is not 30 days before or after such anniversary the notice must be given not later than 21 days following the earlier of the date on which notice of the annual general meeting was posted to shareholders or the date on which public disclosure of the date of the annual general meeting was made. Where a director is to be elected at a special general meeting the shareholder notice must be given not later than 10 days following the earlier of the date on which notice of the special general meeting was posted to shareholders or the date on which public disclosure of the date of the special general meeting was made. Such proposal must be made in accordance with the procedures set forth in the Company Bye-laws. These provisions will not apply to the parties to the Shareholders Agreement so long as the Shareholders Agreement remains in effect. These provisions will not apply to a requisition pursuant to the Companies Act.

Proceedings of Company Board

The Company Bye-laws provide that our business is to be managed and conducted by the Company Board. Bermuda law permits individual and corporate directors and there is no requirement in the Company Bye-laws or Bermuda law that directors hold any of our shares. There is also no requirement in the Company Bye-laws or Bermuda law that our directors must retire at a certain age.

The remuneration of our directors is determined by the Company Board and each such director, other than directors who are employees of the Company, shall be entitled to a fee at a rate determined by the Company Board. The directors may also be paid all travel, hotel and other expenses properly incurred by them in connection with our business or their duties as directors.

A director who has a direct or indirect interest in any contract or arrangement with us must disclose such interest as required by Bermuda law. Such an interested director may be counted in the quorum but is not entitled to vote on or participate in any discussion in respect of any such contract or arrangement in which he or she is interested.

Indemnification of Directors and Officers

Section 98 of the Companies Act provides generally that a Bermuda company may exempt or indemnify its directors, officers and auditors against any liability that by virtue of any rule of law would otherwise be imposed on them in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, except in cases where such liability arises from fraud or dishonesty of which such director, officer or auditor may be guilty in relation to the company. Section 98 further provides that a Bermuda company may indemnify its directors, officers and auditors against any liability incurred by them in defending any proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which judgment is awarded in their favor or in which they are acquitted or granted relief by the Supreme Court of Bermuda pursuant to section 281 of the Companies Act.

The Company Bye-laws provide that we shall indemnify and advance expenses to our officers and directors in respect of their actions and omissions, except in respect of their fraud or dishonesty. The Company Bye-laws also provide that the shareholders waive all claims or rights of action that they might have, individually or in right of the company, against any of the company's directors or officers for any act or failure to act in the performance of such director's or officer's duties, except in respect of any fraud or dishonesty of such director or officer. Section 98A of the Companies Act permits us to purchase and maintain insurance for the benefit of any officer or director in respect of any loss or liability attaching to him in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust, whether or not we may otherwise indemnify such officer or director. We will purchase and maintain a directors' and officers' liability policy for such a purpose.

Amendment of Company Charter and Company Bye-laws

Bermuda law provides that the Company Charter may be amended by a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders. Under Bermuda law, the holders of an aggregate of not less than 20% in par value of the company's issued share capital or any class of shares have the right to apply to the Supreme Court of Bermuda for an annulment of any amendment of the Company Charter adopted by shareholders at any general meeting, other than an amendment which alters or reduces a company's share capital as provided in the Companies Act. Where such an application is made, the amendment becomes effective only to the extent that it is confirmed by the Bermuda court. An application for an annulment of an amendment of the Company Charter must be made within twenty-one days after the date on which the resolution altering the Company Charter is passed and may be made on behalf of persons entitled to make the application by one or more of them. No application may be made by shareholders who voted in favor of the amendment.

Amendments to the Company Bye-laws will require the approval of the Company Board and the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time. In addition, the Company Bye-laws provide that at any time when our Principal Shareholders collectively beneficially own, in the aggregate, less than 30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, certain provisions in the Company Bye-laws, including the provisions providing for a classified board of directors (the election and term of our directors), may be amended, altered, repealed or rescinded only by the affirmative vote of at least 66 2/3% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time. This provision makes it more difficult for any person to remove or amend any provisions in the Company Bye-laws that may have an anti-takeover effect.

Certain Corporate Anti-Takeover Provisions

Certain provisions in the Company Bye-laws may be deemed to have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, deter or prevent a tender offer or takeover attempt that a shareholder might consider to be in its best interests, including attempts that might result in a premium being paid over the market price for the common shares. These provisions are also designed, in part, to encourage persons seeking to acquire control of us to first negotiate with our board.

Common Shares

The authorized but unissued common shares will be available for future issuance by the Company Board on such terms as the Company Board may determine, subject to any resolutions of the shareholders. These additional shares may be utilized for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued Company Common Shares could render more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control over us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger, amalgamation, scheme of arrangement or otherwise.

Preference Shares

We have authorized 233,333,333.3 of as yet undesignated shares in the Company, the rights and restrictions attaching to which are not defined by the Company Bye-laws. Pursuant to the Company Bye-laws, preference shares may be issued by the Company from time to time, and the Company Board is authorized (without any requirement for further shareholder action) to determine the rights, preferences, powers, qualifications, limitations and restrictions attaching to those shares (and any further undesignated shares which may be authorized by our shareholders).

Classified Board

The Company Bye-laws provide that, subject to the right of holders of any series of preference shares, the Company Board will be divided into three classes of directors, as nearly equal in number as possible, and with the directors serving staggered three-year terms, with only one class of directors being elected at each annual meeting of shareholders. As a result, approximately one-third of the Company Board will be elected each year.

The classification of directors will have the effect of making it more difficult for shareholders to change the composition of the Company Board. The Company Bye-laws provide that, subject to any rights of holders of preference shares to elect additional directors under specified circumstances, the number of directors will be fixed from time to time exclusively pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Company Board.

Removal of Directors

In accordance with the terms of the Company Bye-laws, our directors may be removed only by resolution, with or without cause, upon the affirmative vote of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time; provided, however, at any time when our Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, less than 30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, directors may only be removed for cause, and only upon the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of the then issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time.

Restriction on Shareholder Action by Written Consent

The Company Bye-laws provide that for so long as our Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, at least 30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, anything (except the removal of a director or an auditor) which may be done by resolution of the Company in general meeting or by resolution of a meeting of any class of the shareholders may, without a meeting, be done by resolution in writing signed by, or on behalf of, such number of shareholders who, at the date that the notice of resolution is given, represent not less than the minimum number of votes as would be required if the resolution was voted on at a meeting of shareholders. If our Principal Shareholders cease to beneficially own, collectively, at least

30% of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time, all shareholder action may be taken only at an annual meeting or special general meeting of shareholders and may not be taken by written consent in lieu of a meeting. Failure to satisfy any of the requirements for a shareholder general meeting could delay, prevent or invalidate shareholder action.

Advance Notice Requirements for Shareholder Proposals and Director Nominations

The Company Bye-laws provide that shareholders seeking to nominate candidates for election as directors or to bring business before an annual general meeting of shareholders or special general meeting of shareholders must provide timely notice of their proposal. Generally, to be timely, a shareholder's notice must be received with advance notice to the fullest extent permitted by law. The Company Bye-laws also specify requirements as to the form and content of a shareholder's notice for shareholder proposals and nominations. These provisions may impede shareholders' ability to bring matters before an annual or special general meeting of shareholders or make nominations for directors at a general meeting of shareholders.

Voting Requirements

Approval of certain significant corporate transactions, including amendments to the Company Bye-laws, will require the approval of the Company Board in addition to any other vote required by applicable law.

Amalgamations and Business Combinations

The amalgamation or merger of a Bermuda company with another company or corporation (other than certain affiliated companies) requires the amalgamation or merger agreement to be approved by the Company Board and by our shareholders. The Company Bye-laws provide that a majority in number of the Company Board present at a meeting where a quorum is present is required to approve the amalgamation or merger agreement. Additionally, the Company Bye-laws provide that a resolution passed by holders of a majority of the issued and outstanding shares carrying the right to vote at general meetings at the relevant time is required to approve the amalgamation or merger agreement. The Company Bye-laws provide that a merger or an amalgamation that is a business combination with an interested shareholder must be approved as described below.

The Company Bye-laws contain provisions regarding "business combinations" with "interested shareholders." Pursuant to the Company Bye-laws, in addition to any other approval that may be required by applicable law, we may not engage in certain "business combinations" with any "interested shareholder" for a three-year period following the time that the shareholder became an interested shareholder, unless:

- prior to such time, the Company Board approved either the business combination or the transaction that resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder;
- upon consummation of the transaction that resulted in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder, the interested shareholder owned at least 85% of our issued and outstanding voting shares at the time the transaction commenced, excluding certain shares; or
- at or subsequent to that time, the business combination is approved by the Company Board and by the affirmative vote of holders of at least 66 2/3% of our issued and outstanding voting shares that are not owned by the interested shareholder.

Generally, a "business combination" includes a merger, amalgamation, asset or share sale, or other transaction resulting in a financial benefit to the interested shareholder. An "interested shareholder" is a person who, together with that person's affiliates and associates, owns, or within the previous three years owned, 10% or more of our issued and outstanding voting shares, but our Principal Shareholders and their affiliates and any of their respective direct or indirect transferees shall not constitute "interested shareholders" for purposes of this provision.

Under certain circumstances, this provision will make it more difficult for a person who would be an "interested shareholder" to effect various business combinations with us for a three-year period. This provision may encourage companies interested in acquiring us to negotiate in advance with the Company Board because the shareholder approval requirement would be avoided if the Company Board approves either the business combination

or the transaction that results in the shareholder becoming an interested shareholder. These provisions also may have the effect of preventing changes in the Company Board and may make it more difficult to accomplish transactions that shareholders may otherwise deem to be in their best interests.

Under Bermuda law, in the event of an amalgamation or merger of a Bermuda company with another company or corporation, a shareholder of the Bermuda company who did not vote in favor of the amalgamation or merger and who is not satisfied that fair value has been offered for such shareholder's shares may, within one (1) month of notice of the shareholders meeting, apply to the Supreme Court of Bermuda within one (1) month of the transaction to appraise the fair value of those shares.

Shareholder Suits

Class actions and derivative actions are generally not available to shareholders under Bermuda law. The Bermuda courts, however, would ordinarily be expected to permit a shareholder to commence an action in the name of a company to remedy a wrong to the company where the act complained of is alleged to be beyond the corporate power of the company or illegal, or would result in the violation of the Company Charter or the Company Bye-laws. Furthermore, consideration would be given by a Bermuda court to allow a shareholder to commence such action where acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against the minority shareholders or, for instance, where an act requires the approval of a greater percentage of the company's shareholders than that which actually approved it.

When the affairs of a company are being conducted in a manner which is oppressive or prejudicial to the interests of some part of the shareholders, one or more shareholders may apply to the Supreme Court of Bermuda, which may make such order as it sees fit, including an order regulating the conduct of the company's affairs in the future or ordering the purchase of the shares of any shareholders by other shareholders or by the company.

The Company Bye-laws contain a provision by virtue of which our shareholders waive any claim or right of action that they have, both individually and on our behalf, against any director or officer in relation to any action or failure to take action by such director or officer, except in respect of any fraud or dishonesty of such director or officer.

Capitalization of Profits and Reserves

Pursuant to the Company Bye-laws, the Company Board may (i) capitalize any part of the amount of our share premium or other reserve accounts or any amount credited to our profit and loss account or otherwise available for distribution by applying such sum in paying up unissued shares to be allotted as fully paid bonus shares pro-rata (except in connection with the conversion of shares) to the shareholders; or (ii) capitalize any sum standing to the credit of a reserve account or sums otherwise available for dividend or distribution by paying up in full, partly paid or nil paid shares of those shareholders who would have been entitled to such sums if they were distributed by way of dividend or distribution.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

A register of holders of the Company Common Shares will be maintained by MQ Services Ltd. in Bermuda, and a branch register will be maintained in the United States by Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, who will serve as branch registrar and transfer agent.

Listing

Our Company Common Shares are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "PSFE." Our warrants are listed on the NYSE under the symbol "PSFE.WS."

Untraced Shareholders

The Company Bye-laws provide that the Company Board may forfeit any dividend or other monies payable in respect of any shares which remain unclaimed for six years from the date when such monies became due for

payment. In addition, we are entitled to cease sending dividend warrants and checks by post or otherwise to a shareholder if such instruments have been returned undelivered to, or left uncashed by, such shareholder on at least two consecutive occasions or, following one such occasion, reasonable enquires have failed to establish the shareholder's new address. This entitlement ceases if the shareholder claims a dividend or cashes a dividend check or a warrant.

Certain Provisions of Bermuda Law

We have been designated by the Bermuda Monetary Authority as a non-resident for Bermuda exchange control purposes. There are no restrictions on our ability to transfer funds (other than funds denominated in Bermuda dollars) in and out of Bermuda or to pay dividends to U.S. residents who are holders of our Company Common Shares.

Under Bermuda law, "exempted" companies are companies formed for the purpose of conducting business outside Bermuda from a principal place of business in Bermuda. As an "exempted" company, we generally may not, without the express authorization of the Bermuda legislature or under a license or consent granted by the Minister of Finance, participate in certain business transactions in Bermuda, including: (i) the acquisition or holding of land in Bermuda (except that held by way of lease or tenancy agreement which is required for its business and held for a term not exceeding 50 years; or (ii) the carrying on of business with persons outside Bermuda.

The Bermuda Monetary Authority has, pursuant to its general permissions issued in its Notice to the Public of June 2015, given its consent for the issue and free transferability of all of our Company Common Shares to and between non-residents of Bermuda for exchange control purposes, provided our shares remain listed on an appointed stock exchange, which includes the NYSE. Approvals or permissions given by the Bermuda Monetary Authority do not constitute a guarantee by the Bermuda Monetary Authority as to our performance or our creditworthiness. Accordingly, in giving such consent or permissions, the Bermuda Monetary Authority shall not be liable for the financial soundness, performance or default of our business or for the correctness of any opinions or statements expressed herein. Certain issues and transfers of common shares involving persons deemed resident in Bermuda for exchange control purposes require the specific consent of the Bermuda Monetary Authority.

The Bermuda Economic Substance Act 2018 and associated regulations (the "Economic Substance Act") require Bermuda companies carrying on certain relevant activities to comply with obligations related to their economic substance in Bermuda, including being managed and directed from Bermuda and undertaking certain core income generating activities in Bermuda. For entities which are resident for tax purposes in certain jurisdictions outside Bermuda, only limited compliance and filing obligations are relevant.

In accordance with Bermuda law, share certificates are only issued in the names of companies, partnerships or individuals. In the case of a shareholder acting in a special capacity (for example as a trustee), certificates may, at the request of the shareholder, record the capacity in which the shareholder is acting. Notwithstanding such recording of any special capacity, we are not bound to investigate or see to the execution of any such trust.

Limitations on the Right to Own Securities

In addition to the limitations applicable to all businesses under applicable law, the right to own our securities is subject to limitations imposed due to the nature of the products and services that we offer, as summarized below. Any shareholder seeking to acquire 10% or more of our shares or the voting rights attached to our shares or acquiring the power to exercise, directly or indirectly, an equivalent degree of control in us should carefully consider the regulatory framework within which we operate and the formalities that must be complied with. See "Item 4. Business Overview—Payments Regulation" and "Item 3. Key Information—D. Risk Factors—Regulatory, Legal and Tax Risks—Limitations imposed by the FCA and CBI on the right to own our securities may result in sanctions being imposed on our regulated subsidiaries and an acquirer of such securities in the event of noncompliance by such acquirer, and may reduce the value of our shares."

Several of the Company's indirect subsidiaries are subject to regulatory supervision, including the requirement to obtain prior consent from the relevant regulator when a person holds, acquires or increases a qualifying holding in those entities.

As such, each person who, alone or together with others, holds, acquires or increases a qualifying holding/control in any of these regulated subsidiaries, directly or indirectly (including by way of investment in Paysafe), as a result of which certain thresholds are reached or passed, will require prior approval or a declaration of no objection from the relevant regulator (the FCA in the UK and the CBI in Ireland) prior to obtaining such qualifying holding/control. This requirement to obtain prior approval or a declaration of no objection for qualifying holdings/changes in control in the regulated subsidiaries implements the requirements relating to qualifying holdings in payment services providers as set out in PSD2.

A "qualifying holding" or "an acquisition of control" in UK terms is a direct or indirect holding of 10% or more of the issued share capital of any of the regulated subsidiaries, the ability to exercise directly or indirectly 10% or more of the voting rights in such regulated subsidiary, or the power to exercise, directly or indirectly, an equivalent degree of control in such regulated subsidiary.

Holders of such qualifying holdings or "controllers" in UK terms, will also be subject to certain additional notification requirements where the size of such holdings increase beyond or fall below certain thresholds, as required by Article 6 of PSD2 (as implemented in the UK and Ireland).

Local laws, regulations and guidelines, including the EU Joint Guidelines on the prudential assessment of acquisitions and increases of qualifying holdings in the financial sector (JC/GL/2016/01), shall be taken into account in assessing a qualifying holding/control (e.g., the voting rights of any other shareholders with whom a person is acting in concert are also relevant in determining a person's voting rights).

Company Warrants

The Company Warrants represent the right to purchase one Company Common Share at a price of \$138 per share. The Company Warrants became exercisable on August 21, 2021 and will expire on the fifth anniversary of Closing at 5:00 p.m. New York City time, or upon an earlier redemption. The Company Warrants are governed by the Warrant Agreement, as modified by a warrant assumption agreement that was entered into by the Company and Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company, as warrant agent, in connection with the Closing.

Public Warrants

The following description applies to Public Warrants that became Company Warrants as a result of the Business Combination.

As set forth in the Warrant Agreement, the Public Warrants that were previously issued in the private placement (i) may be exercised for cash or on a "cashless basis," (ii) shall not be redeemable by the Company pursuant to Section 6.1 of the Warrant Agreement and (iii) shall only be redeemable by the Company pursuant to Section 6.2 of the Warrant Agreement if the Reference Value (as defined in the Warrant Agreement) is less than \$216.00 per share.

Once the Company Warrants become exercisable pursuant to the exercise period, the Company may call all such Company Warrants for redemption if, and only if, the reported last sale price of our Company Common Shares equals or exceeds \$216.00 per share (as adjusted for stock splits, stock dividends, reorganizations, recapitalizations and the like) for any 20 trading days within a 30 trading day period ending on the third trading day before the Company sends the notice of redemption to the holders of Company Warrants. In addition, the Company may only call such Company Warrants for redemption:

- in whole and not in part;
 - at a price of \$0.01 per warrant;
 - upon not less than 30 days' prior written notice of redemption to each warrant holder.
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Additionally, once the Company Warrants become exercisable, the Company may call all such Company Warrants for redemption at a price of \$0.10 per warrant when the price per share of our Company Common Shares equals or exceeds \$120.00 provided that (i) the Reference Value (as defined in the Warrant Agreement) equals or exceeds \$120.00 per share (subject to adjustment) and (ii) if the Reference Value is less than \$216.00 per share (subject to adjustment), the Private Warrants are also concurrently called for redemption on the same terms as the outstanding Public Warrants. After the Company has provided notice of redemption to the holders of Company Warrants, the holders of such Company Warrants may elect to exercise their Company Warrants on a “cashless basis” and receive a number of shares of Company Common Stock as set forth in the Warrant Agreement (a “Make-Whole Exercise”).

If and when the Company Warrants become redeemable, the Company may not exercise its redemption rights if the issuance of Company Common Shares upon exercise of the Company Warrants is not exempt from registration or qualification under applicable state blue sky laws or the Company is unable to effect such registration or qualification.

A holder of a Company Warrant may notify the Company in writing in the event it elects to be subject to a requirement that such holder will not have the right to exercise such Company Warrant, to the extent that after giving effect to such exercise, such person (together with such person’s affiliates), to the warrant agent’s actual knowledge, would beneficially own in excess of 9.8% (or such other amount as a holder may specify) (the “Maximum Percentage”) of our Company Common Shares outstanding immediately after giving effect to such exercise. By written notice to the Company, the holder of a Company Warrant may from time to time increase or decrease the Maximum Percentage applicable to such holder to any other percentage specified in such notice; provided, however, that any such increase shall not be effective until the sixty-first (61st) day after such notice is delivered to the Company.

In the event of a consolidation, combination, reverse share split or reclassification of Company Common Shares or other similar event, then on the effective date of such event, the number of Company Common Shares issuable on exercise of each Company Warrant will be decreased in proportion to such decrease in issued and outstanding Company Common Shares.

In the case of any reclassification, reorganization, merger or consolidation of the issued and outstanding Company Common Shares, the holders of Company Warrants are entitled to purchase and receive the kind and amount of Company Common Shares or other securities or property (including cash) receivable upon such reclassification, reorganization, merger or consolidation.

The Company Warrants may be exercised upon surrender of the warrant certificate on or prior to the expiration date at the offices of the warrant agent, with the exercise form on the reverse side of the warrant certificate completed and executed as indicated, accompanied by full payment of the exercise price (or on a “cashless basis,” if applicable), by certified check or bank draft payable to the order of the warrant agent, for the number of the Company Warrants being exercised. The warrant holders do not have the rights or privileges of holders of Company Common Shares or any voting rights until they exercise their Company Warrants and receive Company Common Shares.

Private Warrants

The following description applies to Private Warrants that became Company Warrants as a result of the Business Combination.

On July 31, 2020, FTAC entered into a Forward Purchase Agreement with Cannae Holdings, a diversified holding company which is externally managed by Trasmene Capital, but is not an affiliate of FTAC or the Founder, in which Cannae Holdings agreed to purchase an aggregate of 5,000,000 redeemable private placement warrants to purchase one (1) share of FTAC’s Class A Common Stock at \$11.50 per share, in a private placement which occurred concurrently with the closing of an initial business combination. Pursuant to the Warrant Agreement, Cannae Holdings and its permitted transferees may transfer, assign or sell their Private Warrants following the effectiveness of this registration statement. Except as otherwise provided in Section 6 of the Warrant Agreement, the terms of the Private Warrants mirror those of the Public Warrants.

Comparison of Corporate Governance and Shareholder Rights

Paysafe is a Bermuda company. The Bermuda Companies Act, the Company Charter and the Company Bye-laws govern the rights of its shareholders. Bermuda law differs in some material respects from laws generally applicable to United States corporations and their stockholders. Below is a summary chart outlining important similarities and differences in the corporate governance and stockholder/shareholder rights associated with each of a Delaware corporation and Paysafe according to applicable law and/or its organizational documents, as applicable. You also should review the Company Charter, the Company Bye-laws, as well as the Delaware General Corporation Law and the Bermuda Companies Act, to understand how these laws apply to Paysafe.

Provision	A Delaware Corporation	The Company (A Bermuda exempted limited company)
Applicable corporate law legislation	DGCL	Companies Act 1981, as amended (the “Companies Act”)
Voting Rights	Except as otherwise provided by applicable law or in the certificate of incorporation or bylaws, the holders of common stock have the right to vote for the election of director and all other purposes. Unless otherwise required by the DGCL, the certificate of incorporation or the bylaws, any question brought before any meeting of stockholders is decided by a majority of votes cast by holders of the stock represented and entitled to vote thereon.	Holders of common shares are entitled to one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of holders of common shares. Unless a different vote is required by Bermuda law or by the Company Bye-laws, resolutions to be approved by holders of voting shares require approval by a simple majority of votes cast at a meeting at which a quorum is present. Holders of common shares will vote together as a single class on all matters presented to the shareholders for their vote or approval, including the election of directors. The Company Charter and the Company Bye-laws do not authorize cumulative voting and directors are elected by plurality of votes.
Appraisal Rights	Under the DGCL, in certain situations, appraisal rights may be available in connection with a merger or a consolidation.	Under Bermuda law, in the event of an amalgamation or merger of a Bermuda company with another company or corporation, a shareholder of the Bermuda company who did not vote in favor of the amalgamation or merger and is not satisfied that fair value has been offered for such shareholder’s shares may, within one month of notice of the shareholders meeting, apply to the Supreme Court of Bermuda to

Stockholder Meeting Quorum	<p>Quorum shall be present at a meeting of stockholders if the holder or holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote are present in person, represented by duly authorized representative in the case of a corporation or other legal entity or represented by proxy.</p>	<p>appraise the fair value of those shares.</p>
Stockholder/Shareholder Consent to Action Without Meeting	<p>Under Delaware corporate law, unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation, any action that can be taken at a meeting of the stockholders (except stockholder approval of a transaction with an interested stockholder, which may be given only by vote at a meeting of the stockholders) may be taken without a meeting if written consent to the action is signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes necessary to authorize or take the action at a meeting of the stockholder.</p>	<p>Shareholders may act by written consent for so long as the Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, at least 30% of the Company's voting power, then action may be taken by a majority of votes that would be required to pass the resolution as if it had been voted on at a meeting of shareholders.</p>
Inspection of Books and Records; Information Requests	<p>All stockholders of a Delaware corporation have the right, upon written demand, to inspect or obtain copies of the corporation's shares ledger and its other books and records for any purpose reasonably related to such person's interest as a stockholder.</p>	<p>Members of the general public have the right to inspect the Company's public documents available at the office of the Registrar of Companies in Bermuda and the Company's registered office in Bermuda, which will include the Company Charter (including its objects and powers) and certain alterations to the Company Charter and a list of the directors of the Company. The</p>

shareholders have the additional right to inspect the Company Bye-laws, minutes of general meetings and audited financial statements, which must be presented to the annual general meeting of shareholders.

The register of shareholders of a company is also open to inspection by shareholders and members of the general public without charge. The register of shareholders is required to be open for inspection for not less than two (2) hours in any business day (subject to the ability of a company to close the register of shareholders for not more than 30 days in a year). A company is required to maintain its share register in Bermuda but may, subject to the provisions of the Companies Act, establish a branch register outside of Bermuda. A company is required to keep at its registered office a register of directors and officers. Bermuda law does not, however, provide a general right for shareholders to inspect or obtain copies of any other corporate records.

Certain Bermuda companies are required to maintain a register of their beneficial owners holding more than 25% of their shares, which is not open for inspection by the public. The Company will be exempted from this requirement for so long as its shares are listed on an appointed stock exchange, which includes the NYSE.

Stockholder/Shareholder Lawsuits for violation of directors' duties

A stockholder may bring a derivative suit for alleged violation of directors' duties,

The Company Bye-laws provide that the shareholders waive all claims or rights of action that they might have, individually or in

subject to procedural requirements.

right of the Company, against any of the Company's directors or officers for any act or failure to act in the performance of such director's or officer's duties, except in respect of any fraud or dishonesty of such director or officer. As such, shareholders may not have a direct cause of action against the directors.

Stockholders'/Shareholders' Suits in General

Class actions and derivative actions generally are available to stockholders under Delaware law for, among other things, breach of fiduciary duty, corporate waste and actions not taken in accordance with applicable law. In such actions, the court generally has discretion to permit the winning party to recover attorneys' fees incurred in connection with such action.

Class actions and derivative actions are generally not available to shareholders under Bermuda law. The Bermuda courts, however, would ordinarily be expected to permit a shareholder to commence an action on behalf of a company to remedy a wrong to the Company where the act complained of is alleged to be beyond the corporate power of the Company or illegal, or would result in the violation of the Company Charter or the Company Bye-laws.

Furthermore, consideration would be given by a Bermuda court to allow derivative action rights in relation to acts that are alleged to constitute a fraud against the minority shareholders or, for instance, where an act requires the approval of a greater percentage of the Company's shareholders than that which actually approved it.

When the affairs of a company are being conducted in a manner which is oppressive or prejudicial to the interests of some part of the shareholders, one or more shareholders may apply to the Supreme Court of Bermuda, which may make such order as it sees fit, including an order regulating the conduct of the Company's affairs in the future or ordering the purchase of the

Election and Removal of Directors; Vacancies

Under Delaware corporate law, a vacancy or a newly created directorship may be filled by a majority of the directors then in office, although less than a quorum, or by the sole remaining director, unless otherwise provided in the certificate of incorporation or by-laws. Directors chosen to fill vacancies generally hold office until the next election of directors. If, however, a corporation's directors are divided into classes, a director chosen to fill a vacancy holds office until the next election of the class for which such director was chosen.

Except in the case of a corporation with a classified board (unless the certificate of incorporation provides otherwise) or with cumulative voting, any director or the entire board may be removed, with or without cause, by the holders of a majority of the shares entitled to vote at an election of directors. The board may increase the size of the board and fill any vacancies.

shares of any shareholders by other shareholders or by the Company.

The board shall consist of eleven (11) directors or such other number as determined by the Board, but no fewer than three (3) Directors. The appointment of Directors at a general meeting would be determined by a plurality of the votes cast in respect of the shares present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the election of directors.

For so long as the Principal Shareholders beneficially own at least 30% of the Company's voting securities, directors may be removed by a majority vote of shareholders present in person or by proxy, provided that certain procedures described in the Company Bye-laws are followed.

When the Principal Shareholders beneficially own less than 30% of the Company's voting securities, Directors may only be removed for "cause" (as determined by the Board, in their sole discretion from time to time) and only upon the affirmative vote of at least $66 \frac{2}{3}$ of the Company's voting securities.

When the Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, less than 30% of the Company's voting securities, any newly-created directorships on the Board that results from an increase in the number of Directors and/or any vacancy occurring in the Board, may only be filled by resolution of the Board, or by the sole remaining Director (and not by the Shareholders in general meeting).

Classified or Staggered Boards	Classified boards are permitted and do prevent the removal of directors with immediate effect.	Classified board with staggered elections; three (3) classes of directors each elected for a term of three (3) years.
Indemnification of Directors and Officers	A corporation is generally permitted to indemnify its directors and officers if they acted in good faith and in a manner they reasonably believed to be in or not opposed to the best interests of the corporation and, with respect to any criminal proceeding, had no reasonable cause to believe their conduct was unlawful, except that in any action brought by or in the right of the corporation, such indemnification may be made only for expenses (not judgments or amounts paid in settlement) and may not be made even for expenses if the officer, director or other person is adjudged liable to the corporation (unless otherwise determined by the court).	The directors and officers are indemnified out of the funds of the Company against all liabilities, losses, damages or expenses (including but not limited to liabilities under contract, tort and statute or any applicable foreign law or regulation and all legal and other costs and expenses properly payable) arising out of the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office (including but not limited to liabilities attaching to him and losses arising by virtue of any rule of law in respect of any negligence, default, breach of duty or breach of trust of which he may be guilty in relation to the Company or any subsidiary of the Company).
Limited Liability of Directors	The DGCL law permits the limiting or eliminating of the monetary liability of a director to a corporation or its stockholders, except with regard to breaches of duty of loyalty, intentional misconduct, unlawful stock repurchases or dividends, or improper personal benefit.	Directors are liable to the Company in respect of any negligence, default or breach of duty on his own part in relation to the Company or any subsidiary of the Company, or for any loss or damage which may happen, in or arising out of the actual or purported execution or discharge of his duties or the exercise or purported exercise of his powers or otherwise in relation to or in connection with his duties, powers or office.
Special Vote Required for Combinations with Interested Stockholders/Shareholders	The Delaware General Corporation Law contains a business combination statute	A transaction entered into by the Company in which a director has an interest will not be voidable by

applicable to Delaware corporations whereby, unless the corporation has specifically elected not to be governed by such statute by amendment to its certificate of incorporation, it is prohibited from engaging in certain business combinations with an “interested shareholder” for three years following the date that such person becomes an interested shareholder. An interested shareholder generally is a person or a group who or which owns or owned more than 15% of the target’s outstanding voting stock within the past three years.

This has the effect of limiting the ability of a potential acquirer to make a two-tiered bid for the target in which all shareholders would not be treated equally. The statute does not apply if, among other things, prior to the date on which such shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, the board of directors approves either the business combination or the transaction which resulted in the person becoming an interested shareholder. This encourages any potential acquirer of a Delaware corporation to negotiate the terms of any acquisition transaction with the target’s board of directors.

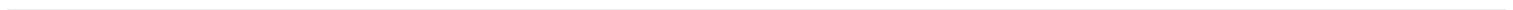
Under the DGCL, the consummation of a merger or consolidation requires the approval of the board of directors of the corporation which desires to merge or consolidate and requires that the agreement and plan of merger be adopted by the affirmative vote of a majority of the stock of the corporation entitled to vote thereon at an annual or special meeting for the purpose of acting on the agreement. However, no such

the Company and such director will not be liable to the Company for any profit realized pursuant to such transaction as a result of such interest, provided the nature of the interest is disclosed at the first opportunity either at a meeting of directors or in writing to the directors. The Company Bye-laws provide that a majority in number of the Company Board present at a meeting where a quorum is present is required to approve the amalgamation or merger agreement and require directors to recuse themselves from any discussion or decision at a meeting involving another firm or company with which the director is affiliated or other matters with respect to which the director has a personal conflict.

Amalgamations and Mergers:

Any merger or amalgamation of the Company with another company shall require the approval of (i) the Board by a resolution passed with the approval of a majority of those Directors then in office and eligible to vote on that resolution and (ii) a Resolution passed by a majority of votes cast, in addition to any other sanction required by the Companies Acts in respect of

Approval of Certain Transactions



approval and vote are required if such corporation is the surviving corporation and such corporation's certificate of incorporation is not amended, the stockholders of the surviving corporation whose shares were outstanding immediately before the effective date of the merger will hold the same number of shares, with identical designations, preferences, limitations, and rights, immediately after the effective date of the merger; and either no shares of common stock of the surviving corporation and no shares, securities or obligations convertible into such stock are to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger, or the authorized unissued shares or the treasury shares of common stock of the surviving corporation to be issued or delivered under the plan of merger do not exceed 20% of the shares of common stock of such corporation outstanding immediately prior to the effective date of the merger. Under the DGCL, a sale or all or substantially all of a corporation's assets requires the approval of such corporation's board of directors and the affirmative vote of a majority of the outstanding stock of the corporation entitled to vote thereon.

any variation of the rights of any class of Shareholders.

If the Company has more than one class of shares at that time, the Companies Act provides that all of the Company shares carry the right to vote on the merger or amalgamation, whether or not they otherwise carry the right to vote, and that the holders of a class of shares have the right to vote separately as a class if the merger or amalgamation terms would result in a variation of their share class rights.

Takeovers:

An acquiring party is generally able to acquire compulsorily the common shares of minority holders of a company: (a) by a procedure under the Companies Act known as a "scheme of arrangement." A scheme of arrangement could be effected by obtaining the agreement of the Company and its shareholders. The scheme must be approved by a majority in number of shareholders present and voting, at a court ordered meeting held to consider the scheme of arrangement, and representing 75% in value of the issued and outstanding shares. The scheme of arrangement must then be sanctioned by the Bermuda Supreme Court. If a scheme of arrangement receives all necessary agreements and sanctions, upon the filing of the court order with the Registrar of Companies in Bermuda, all holders of common shares could be compelled to sell their shares under the terms of the scheme of arrangement; (b) by acquiring pursuant to a tender offer 90% of the shares or class of shares not already owned by, or by a

nominee for, the acquiring party (the offeror), or any of its subsidiaries. If an offeror has, within four months after the making of an offer for all the shares or class of shares not owned by, or by a nominee for, the offeror, or any of its subsidiaries, obtained the approval of the holders of 90% or more of all the shares to which the offer relates, the offeror may, at any time within two months beginning with the date on which the approval was obtained, by notice compulsorily acquire the shares of any non-tendering shareholder on the same terms as the original offer unless the Supreme Court of Bermuda (on application made within a one-month period from the date of the offeror's notice of its intention to acquire such shares) orders otherwise; (c) Where the acquiring party or parties hold not less than 95% of the shares or a class of shares of the Company, by acquiring, pursuant to a notice given to the remaining shareholders or class of shareholders, the shares of such remaining shareholders or class of shareholders. When this notice is given, the acquiring party is entitled and bound to acquire the shares of the remaining shareholders on the terms set out in the notice, unless a remaining shareholder, within one month of receiving such notice, applies to the Supreme Court of Bermuda for an appraisal of the value of their shares (in which case the appraised value is payable or the acquiring party may withdraw its notice to acquire the shares). This provision only applies where the acquiring party offers the same terms to all holders of shares whose shares are being acquired;

Stockholder/Shareholder Proposals

The DGCL does not include a provision restricting the manner in which nominations for directors may be made by stockholders or the manner in which business may be brought before a meeting.

or (d) by a merger or amalgamation transaction.

Eligible shareholder(s) may, as set forth below and at their own expense (unless the Company otherwise resolves), require the Company to: (a) give notice to all shareholders entitled to receive notice of the annual general meeting of any resolution that the shareholder(s) may properly move at the next annual general meeting; and/or (b) circulate to all shareholders entitled to receive notice of any general meeting a statement in respect of any matter referred to in any proposed resolution or any business to be conducted at such general meeting. The number of shareholders necessary for such a requisition is either: (i) any number of shareholders representing not less than 5% of the total voting rights of all shareholders entitled to vote at the meeting to which the requisition relates; or (ii) not less than 100 shareholders.

Amendment of Company Charter/Certificate of Incorporation

Delaware law requires that, unless a greater percentage is provided for in the certificate of incorporation, a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote is required to approve the amendment of the certificate of incorporation at the stockholders' meeting.

Bermuda law provides that the Company Charter may be amended by a resolution passed at a general meeting of shareholders of which due notice has been given.

Under Bermuda law, the holders of an aggregate of not less than 20% in par value of a company's issued and outstanding share capital or any class of shares have the right to apply to the Bermuda courts for an annulment of any amendment of the Company Charter adopted by shareholders at any general meeting, other than an amendment which alters or reduces a company's share capital as provided in the Companies Act. Where such an application is

Amendment of Bye-laws

Delaware law requires that, unless a greater percentage is provided for in the certificate of incorporation, a majority of the outstanding stock entitled to vote is required to approve the amendment of the bylaws at the stockholders' meeting.

made, the amendment becomes effective only to the extent that it is confirmed by the Bermuda court. An application for an annulment of an amendment of the Company Charter must be made within 21 days after the date on which the resolution altering the Company Charter is passed and may be made on behalf of persons entitled to make the application by one or more of them. No application may be made by the shareholders voting in favor of the amendment.

The Company Bye-laws may be amended, altered, repealed or rescinded by a resolution of the Board passed by a majority of the Directors then in office and eligible to vote on that resolution. For so long as the Principal Shareholders beneficially own, collectively, at least 30% of the Company's voting securities, a majority of shareholders can approve the amendment, alteration, repeal, rescission, revocation or amendment of the Company Bye-laws. For such time that the Principal Shareholders own less than 30%, (A) a vote of 66 2/3% of shareholders is required to amend provisions relating to (i) the appointment of removal of Directors, (ii) indemnification of officers or (iii) business combinations and (B) a majority of shareholders is required to amend provisions related to all other matters.

LIST OF SUBSIDIARIES OF PAYSAFE LIMITED

The significant subsidiaries of the Company are listed below.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Country of Incorporation and Place of Business Address</u>	<u>Nature of Business</u>	<u>Proportion of Ownership Interest Held by the Company</u>
Paysafe Payments Solutions Limited	Ireland 15 George's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland, D02 VR98	Payment Services	100 %
Paysafe Payment Processing Solutions LLC	United States 5335 Gate Parkway Fourth Floor, Jacksonville, FL 32256	Payment Services	100 %
Skrill Limited	United Kingdom 2 Gresham Street London, United Kingdom EC2V 7AD	Payment Services	100 %
Paysafe Prepaid Services Limited	Ireland 15 George's Quay, Dublin 2, Ireland, D02 VR98	Payment Services	100 %



Securities Dealing Policy

Scope – This <i>Securities Dealing Policy</i> is relevant for:		
Paysafe Business Unit	Paysafe entity	Paysafe location
All	All	All

Things you need to Remember:



- We must all comply with the securities laws of the United States and all other applicable jurisdictions, no matter where we are based.

 - These laws prohibit trading in the securities of a company while aware of “Material Non-Public” information. These transactions are commonly known as “insider trading”. It is also illegal to recommend to others (commonly called “tipping”) that they buy, sell or retain the securities of a company to which such inside information relates. This includes any communication providing inside information on social media or other internal or external Internet platforms.

 - Anyone found to have broken these securities laws may be subject to personal liability and could face significant fines and criminal penalties, including imprisonment.

 - We have established various processes to protect our staff and Paysafe from any inappropriate use of such information. These include this *Securities Dealing Policy* with respect to trading in Paysafe’s securities (or those of another company that we may be working with). This is to protect Insiders and Paysafe from insider trading violations.
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- The Paysafe Limited Executives Officers, the Paysafe Limited Directors, members of the Senior Management Team and Operational Management Team as well as members of their families and certain other notified individuals and their families may only trade in the Company's securities through an approved 10b5-1 plan or during an open Window Period, as applicable, provided such persons do not have access to Material Non-Public Information. Employees not subject to the Window Periods **MUST still comply with this policy.**
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None of the information contained in this document shall be disclosed outside of the recipient's own organisation without prior written permission of Paysafe, unless the terms of such agreement expressly allow.

In the event of a conflict between this document and a relevant law or regulation, the relevant law or regulation shall be followed. If the document creates a higher obligation, it shall be followed as long as this also achieves full compliance with the law or regulation.

Use of language

Throughout this document, the words '**may**', '**should**' and '**must**' when used in the context of actions of Paysafe or others, have specific meanings as follows:

- (a) '**May**' is used where alternatives are equally acceptable.
- (b) '**Should**' is used where a provision is preferred.
- (c) '**Must**' is used where a provision is mandatory.

Note that alternative or preferred requirements may be qualified by Paysafe in another referenced document.

Paysafe and the companies in which it directly or indirectly owns investments are separate and distinct entities. In this publication, however, the collective expression '**Paysafe**' may be used for convenience where reference is made in general to those companies. Likewise, the words '**we**', '**us**', '**our**' and '**ourselves**' are used in some places to refer to Paysafe companies in general. These expressions are also used where no useful purpose is served by identifying any particular company or companies.

In this document, **third party** means any individual or organisation you come into contact with during the course of your work for us, and includes actual and potential clients, consultants, customers, suppliers, distributors, business contacts, agents, advisers, and government and public bodies, including their advisors, representatives and officials, politicians and political parties.

Summary:

This Policy concerns compliance as it pertains to the disclosure of inside information regarding the Company or another company and to trading in securities while in possession of such inside information.

5
Securities Dealing Policy

Review and maintenance: This Policy will be reviewed at least annually. The provisions of this Policy can be amended and supplemented from time to time by the Chief Legal & People Officer, subject to the approval of the Audit Committee.
Supporting Policy: Paysafe Code Global Conduct Policy Global Privacy Policy External Communications and Disclosure Policy

Document Approval

Policy Owner	Approved and Signed by	Signature
Elliott Wiseman Chief Legal & People Officer	Neda Sharifi, SVP Securities Counsel and Corporate Secretary	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1	INTRODUCTION	7
2	DEFINITIONS	9
2.1	FAMILY MEMBERS	9
2.2	MATERIAL	9
2.3	NON-PUBLIC INFORMATION	10
2.4	SECURITY OR SECURITIES	11
2.5	TRADE OR TRADING	11
3	GENERAL STATEMENT OF POLICY	11
4	OTHER PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS	13
4.1	NO SHORT SALES, HEDGING OR SPECULATIVE TRANSACTIONS	13
4.2	MANAGED ACCOUNTS	13
5	CERTAIN LIMITED EXCEPTIONS	14
6	PRE-CLEARANCE OF TRADES AND OTHER PROCEDURES	15
6.1	APPLICABILITY	15
6.2	OTHER RESTRICTED PERSONS	15
6.3	PRE-CLEARANCE PROCEDURES	15
6.4	WINDOW PERIODS	16
6.5	OTHERS SUBJECT TO WINDOWS - SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM, OPERATIONAL MANAGEMENT TEAM AND CERTAIN OTHER INDIVIDUALS	17
6.6	SPECIAL BLACKOUTS	18
6.7	NOTIFICATION OF WINDOW PERIODS	18
6.8	HARDSHIP EXEMPTIONS	18
7	10B5-1 PLANS/MARGIN ACCOUNTS AND PLEDGES	19
7.1	10B5-1 TRADING PLANS	19
7.2	MARGIN ACCOUNTS AND PLEDGES	21
8	POTENTIAL CRIMINAL AND CIVIL LIABILITY AND/OR DISCIPLINARY ACTION	22
8.1	INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY	22
8.2	CONTROLLING PERSONS	22
8.3	POTENTIAL SANCTIONS	23
8.3.1	<i>Liability for Insider Trading and Tipping</i>	23
8.3.2	<i>Possible Disciplinary Actions</i>	23
8.4	QUESTIONS AND VIOLATIONS	23
9	CONFIDENTIALITY	24
10	LEGAL EFFECT OF THIS POLICY	24

1 Introduction

Paysafe Limited, its subsidiaries and affiliates (together, the **Company**), their directors, officers, employees and all others who work for the Company whether as contractors or otherwise (together, the **Company Personnel**), family members of Company Personnel and trusts, corporations and other entities controlled by any of such persons (collectively, together with Company Personnel, the **Insiders**) must, at all times, comply with the securities laws of the United States and all other applicable jurisdictions.

US Federal, state and foreign securities laws prohibit certain persons who are aware of Material Non-Public Information about a company from: (i) trading in securities of that company (“insider trading”); or (ii) providing Material Non-Public Information to other persons who may trade on the basis of that information (“tipping”). This includes any communication providing inside information on social media or other internal or external Internet platforms. Anyone violating these laws is subject to personal liability and could face significant fines and criminal penalties, including imprisonment. Federal securities laws also create a strong incentive for the Company to deter insider trading by its employees. In the normal course of business, certain Company Personnel may come into possession of inside information concerning the Company, transactions in which the Company proposes to engage, or customers, partners, vendors or other entities with which the Company does business. Therefore, the Company has established this Policy with respect to trading in its securities or securities of another company we do business with. Any violation of this Policy could subject you to disciplinary action, up to and including termination. See Section 8.0.

This Policy concerns compliance as it pertains to the disclosure of inside information regarding the Company or another company and to trading in securities while in possession of such inside information. In addition to requiring that Insiders comply with the letter of the law, it is the Company’s policy that Insiders exercise judgment so as to also comply with the spirit of the law and avoid even the appearance of impropriety.

This Policy is intended to protect Insiders and the Company from insider trading violations. However, the matters set forth in this Policy are not intended to replace your responsibility to understand and comply with the legal prohibition on insider trading. Appropriate judgment should be exercised in connection with all securities trading. If you have specific questions regarding this Policy or applicable law, please contact the Chief Legal & People Officer.

8 Securities Dealing Policy

This Policy must be followed unless there are exceptional circumstances justifying a variation. Before deviating from this Policy, you must have received specific permission from the legal department.

A failure to follow this Policy could severely harm Paysafe's reputation and may constitute a criminal offence. Any such failure may result in disciplinary action or termination for any employee found to have breached this Policy.

This Policy does not form part of any employee's contract of employment or employment terms and we may amend it at any time. Any changes to this Policy must be approved by the Audit Committee of the Paysafe Limited Board of Directors (the "**Committee**").

This Policy should be read together with:

- the External Communications and Disclosure Policy;
- the Global Conduct Policy;
- the Global Privacy Policy; and
-

The principles of this Policy align to our **Open** value and the core-competency of "**displays high honesty and integrity**".the Paysafe Code.

This Policy applies to all Insiders, including all Company Personnel.

2 **Definitions**

2.1 **Family members**

For purposes of this Policy, the term "family members" includes family members who reside with you, anyone else who lives in your household and any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in the Company's securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control. Company personnel are responsible for the transactions of their family members and, therefore, should make them aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in the Company's securities or securities of companies we do business with.

2.2 Material

Information is generally considered “material” if a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, sell, or hold a security. The information may concern the Company or another company and may be positive or negative. In addition, it should be emphasized that material information does not have to relate to a company’s business; information about the contents of a forthcoming publication in the financial press that is expected to affect the market price of a security could well be material. Insiders should assume that information that would affect their consideration of whether to trade, or which might tend to influence the price of the security, is material.

Examples of material information may include, but are not limited to:

- quarterly or annual financial results;
 - guidance on earnings estimates, significant variances in results from previous guidance, and changing or confirming such guidance on a later date or other projections of future financial performance;
 - mergers, acquisitions, dispositions, tender offers, joint ventures, or changes in assets;
 - significant developments with respect to products or technologies;
 - significant developments regarding customers or suppliers, including the acquisition or loss of an important contract;
 - changes in control or in Paysafe’s executive management team;
 - significant changes in executive compensation policy;
 - change in or dispute with the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm or notification that the Company may no longer rely on such firm’s report;
 - financings and other events regarding the Company’s debt instruments and securities (e.g., defaults, calls of securities for redemption, refinancings, amendments, share repurchase plans, stock splits, public or private sales of securities, changes in dividends, and changes to the rights of securityholders);
 - significant transactions in the Company’s securities by its equity holders (including Cannae, Blackstone, and CVC);
 - significant write-offs;
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Securities Dealing Policy

- significant pending or threatened litigation or governmental investigations or significant developments with respect to litigation or governmental investigations;
- a significant disruption in the Company's operations, or loss, potential loss, breach, or unauthorized access of the Company's property or assets, including information technology infrastructure and cybersecurity and privacy incidents or events; and
- impending bankruptcy, corporate restructuring, or receivership.
- Information that something is likely to happen or even just that it may happen can be material. Courts often resolve close cases in favor of finding the information material. Therefore, Insiders should err on the side of caution. Insiders should keep in mind that the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") rules and regulations provide that the mere fact that a person is aware of the information is a bar to trading. It is no excuse that such person's reasons for trading were unrelated to the information.

2.3 Non-public information

For the purpose of this Policy, all Company information is "Non-Public" until three criteria have been satisfied:

- First, the information must have been widely disseminated by the Company. Generally, Insiders should assume that information has NOT been widely disseminated unless it has been disclosed by the Company in a press release distributed through a widely disseminated news or wire service, or it has been disclosed by the Company in a publicly available filing made with the SEC.
 - Second, the information disseminated must be some form of "official" announcement or disclosure, which, in the case of information about the Company, must be made by the Company. In other words, the fact that rumors, speculation, or statements attributed to unidentified sources are public is insufficient to be considered widely disseminated even when the rumors, speculation, or statements are accurate.
 - Third, after the information has been disseminated, a period of time must pass sufficient for the information to be absorbed by the general public.
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Securities Dealing Policy

As a general rule, information should not be considered fully absorbed until after at least one full trading session has elapsed on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) after the information is disseminated in a national news medium or disclosed in a filing with the SEC.

2.4 Security or securities

The term “security” or “securities” is defined very broadly by the securities laws and includes stock (common and preferred), stock options, warrants, bonds, notes, debentures, convertible instruments, put or call options (i.e., exchange-traded options), or other similar instruments.

2.5 Trade or trading

The term “trade” or “trading” means broadly any purchase, sale or other transaction to acquire, transfer or dispose of securities, including derivative exercises, gifts or other contributions, pledges, exercises of stock options granted under the Company’s stock plans, sales of stock acquired upon the exercise of options and trades made under an employee benefit plan such as a 401(k) plan or election to participate in an employee stock purchase plan.

3 General statement of Policy

No Insider (which includes all Company Personnel) may trade the Company’s securities at any time when the Insider has Material Non-Public Information concerning the Company. It is the responsibility of the Insider to be certain that they do not have Material Non-Public Information when determining to trade.

No Insider may trade securities of another company at any time when the Insider has Material Non-Public Information about that company, including, without limitation, any of our customers, vendors, suppliers, or partners, when that information was obtained as a result of the Insider’s employment or relationship to the Company.

No Insider may disclose (“tip”) Material Non-Public Information to any other person (including friends and family members), and no Insider may make trading recommendations based on Material Non-Public Information.

No Insider who receives or has access to the Company’s Material Non-Public Information may comment on stock price movements or rumors of other corporate developments (including discussions in Internet “chat rooms” or on social media platforms) that are of possible significance to the investing public unless it is part of the Insider’s job (such as investor relations) or the Insider has been specifically authorized to do so by the Company. If you comment on

Securities Dealing Policy

corporate developments, stock price movements, rumors, or disclose Material Non-Public Information to a third party, you must contact the Chief Legal & People Officer immediately.

In addition, it is generally the practice of the Company not to respond to inquiries and/or rumors concerning the Company's affairs. If you receive inquiries concerning the Company from the media or inquiries from securities analysts or other members of the financial community, you should refer such inquiries, without comment, to the SVP Corporate Communications (media) or to the Head of Investor Relations (investors), who will handle them as required.

Certain Insiders may only trade in the Company's securities during the four "Window Periods" that occur each fiscal year or in connection with an SEC-registered underwritten secondary offering of the Company. See Section 5.0. Certain of these persons must also only trade through an approved 10b5-1 plan or receive pre-approval prior to any transaction. See Section 6.0.

An Insider who is aware of Material Non-Public Information when he or she ceases to be an Insider, may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material. In addition, this Policy continues in effect for all Permanent Restricted Persons, Other Restricted Persons (each as defined below), and Others Subject to Window (as defined below) until the opening of the first Window Period after termination of employment or other relationship with the Company if the individual terminates employment during a black out period. If you have specific questions regarding this Policy, what may constitute Material Non-Public Information, or applicable law, please contact the Chief Legal & People Officer.

4 Other prohibited transactions

4.1 No short sales, hedging, or speculative transactions

No Insider, whether or not he or she possesses Material Non-Public Information, may trade in options, warrants, puts and calls or similar instruments on the Company's securities or sell such securities "short" (i.e., selling stock that is not owned and borrowing the shares to make delivery) or engage in speculative trading (e.g., "day-trading") that is intended to take advantage of short-term price fluctuations. Such activities may put the personal gain of the Insider in conflict with the best interests of the Company and its securityholders or otherwise give the appearance of impropriety. No Company Personnel may engage in any transactions (including variable forward contracts, equity swaps, collars, and exchange funds) that are designed to hedge or offset any decrease in the market value of the Company's equity securities.

4.2 Managed accounts

If you have a managed account (where another person has been given discretion or authority to trade without your prior approval), you should advise your broker or investment advisor not to trade in Company securities at any time.

5 Certain limited exceptions

The prohibition on trading in the Company's securities set forth in Section 3.0 above does not apply to:

- Transferring shares to an entity that does not involve a change in the beneficial ownership of the shares (for example, to an inter vivos trust of which you are the sole beneficiary during your lifetime).

 - The exercise of stock options (including any net-settled stock option exercise) pursuant to our stock plans; however, the sale of any stock acquired upon such exercise, including as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option or to satisfy tax withholding requirements, is subject to this Policy.

 - The withholding (whether mandated by the Company or pursuant to a tax withholding right) of shares of restricted stock, shares underlying restricted stock units, or shares subject to an option to satisfy tax withholding requirements.

 - The execution of transactions pursuant to a trading plan that complies with SEC Rule 10b5-1 and which has been approved by the Company. See Section 7.1.

 - Sales of the Company's securities as a selling stockholder in a registered public offering in accordance with applicable securities laws.

 - To the extent the Company offers its securities as an investment option in the Company's 401(k) plan, the purchase of stock through the Company's 401(k) plan through regular payroll deductions; however,
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the sale of any such stock and the election to transfer funds into or out of, or a loan with respect to amounts invested in, the stock fund is subject to this Policy.

6 Pre-clearance of trades and other procedures

6.1 Applicability

Executive officers (as defined by the SEC rules) and Directors of Paysafe Limited, family members of executive officers and directors and trusts, corporations and other entities controlled by executive officers and directors of Paysafe Limited (collectively, “**Permanent Restricted Persons**”) generally must only effect transactions in the Company’s securities pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 Plan approved by the Company, including any purchase or sale, any exercise of an option (whether cashless or otherwise), gifts, loans, pledges, rights or warrant to purchase or sell such securities, contribution to a trust or other transfers, whether the transaction is for the individual’s own account, one over which he or she exercises control, or one in which he or she has a beneficial interest. See Section 7.

6.2 Other restricted persons

From time to time, the Company will notify persons that they are subject to the pre-clearance requirements set forth in Section 6.3 if the Company believes that, in the normal course of their duties, they are likely to have regular access to Material Non-Public Information (“**Other Restricted Persons**”). Any person notified of their status as an Other Restricted Person will remain an Other Restricted Person subject to the pre-clearance requirements set forth in Section 6.3 unless otherwise notified in writing by the Chief Legal & People Officer. Occasionally, certain individuals may have access to Material Non-Public Information for a limited period of time. During such a period, such persons may be notified that they are also Other Restricted Persons who will be subject to the pre-clearance requirements set forth in Section 6.3.

6.3 Pre-clearance procedures

Other Restricted Persons should submit a request for pre-clearance to the Chief Legal & People Officer at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction by emailing the Chief Legal & People Officer a “Request for Approval” form. **Approval must be in writing and specify the securities involved. Approval for transactions and pledges of the Company’s securities will generally be granted only during a Window Period (described in Section 6.4 below), and the transaction may only be**

performed during the Window Period in which the approval was granted and in any event within five business days from the date of approval.

6.4 Window Periods

The Company has established four “windows” of time during the fiscal year (“**Window Periods**”) during which “Request for Approval” forms may be approved for Other Restricted Persons. The transaction may only be completed following confirmation of their approval in accordance with Section 6.3.

Individuals identified in Section 6.5 (including the Paysafe Senior Management Team, the Paysafe Operational Management Team (and others notified via email) are also subject to the Window Periods (“Others Subject to Windows”). Others Subject to Windows may only transact in Paysafe Securities during a Window Period (and provided such person is not currently in possession of Material Non-Public Information).

If you have any questions on whether you are subject to the Window Periods set forth in this Section 6.4, please reach out to the Chief Legal & People Officer.

Each Window Period begins after at least one full trading session on the NYSE has elapsed after the date on which the Company makes a public news release of its material quarterly market update information or annual earnings for the prior fiscal quarter or year. Assuming the NYSE is open each day, the following indicates when Insiders may trade after the Company’s public news release of its quarterly market update or annual earnings fiscal quarter for the prior fiscal quarter or year:

TRADING FOLLOWING AN UPDATE	
Timing of Paysafe public release (assuming an announcement on Tuesday)	First Day that Trading would be permitted under this Policy
Before market opens	Wednesday
While market is open	Thursday
After market closes	Thursday

That same Window Period closes on the last day of the month of the then current fiscal quarter; provided, however, that the Window Period for non-employee directors will either close on such date or, if later, the date that materials containing Material Non-Public Information with respect to the then current fiscal quarter are distributed in connection with the quarterly Board meeting or the date of distribution of other Material Non-Public Information. After the close of the Window Period, except as set forth in Section 5.0 above, Company Personnel notified that they are subject to Window Periods may not trade in any of the Company's securities at least until the start of the next Window Period. The prohibition against trading while aware of, or tipping of, Material Non-Public Information applies even during a Window Period. For example, if during a Window Period, a material acquisition or divestiture is pending or a forthcoming publication in the financial press may affect the relevant securities market, you may not trade in the Company's securities. You must consult the Chief Legal & People Officer whenever you are in doubt.

6.5 Others subject to Windows - Senior Management Team, Operational Management Team, and certain other individuals

Given their leadership roles within the Company, members of the Paysafe Senior Leadership Team, Operational Leadership Team (and certain other individuals who will be notified by email), family members of any of such persons and trusts, corporations and other entities influenced or controlled by any of such persons may only carry out transactions during a Window Period provided such persons do not have access to Material Non-Public Information. These individuals shall be referred to as Others Subject to Windows.

6.6 Special blackouts

From time to time, the Company may require that directors, officers, selected employees, and/or others be prohibited from trading in the Company's securities, including during a Window Period, regardless of any other provision of this Policy, because of developments that have not yet been disclosed to the public. If the Company declares a blackout to which you are subject, then a member of the Legal Department will notify you when the blackout begins and when it ends. All those affected shall not trade in the Company's securities while the suspension is in effect, and shall not disclose to others inside or outside the Company that trading has been suspended for certain individuals. Though these blackouts generally will arise because the Company is involved in a highly-sensitive transaction, incident or event, they may be declared for any reason.

6.7 Notification of Window Periods

In order to assist you in complying with this Policy, the Company will endeavor to deliver an e-mail (or other communication) notifying all Permanent Restricted Persons, Other Restricted Persons, and Others Subject to Windows when the Window Period has opened and when the Window Period closes. The Company's delivery or non-delivery of these e-mails (or other communication) does not relieve you of your obligation to only trade in the Company's securities in full compliance with this Policy. All Insiders, including all Company Personnel, may only transact in Paysafe Securities when they are not in possession of Material Non-Public Information.

6.8 Hardship exemptions

Those subject to the Window Periods or a blackout pursuant to Section 6.6 may request a hardship exemption for periods outside the Window Periods or during a blackout, as applicable, if they are not in possession of Material Non-Public Information and are not otherwise prohibited from trading pursuant to this Policy. Hardship exemptions are granted infrequently and only in exceptional circumstances. Any request for a hardship exemption should be made to the Chief Legal & People Officer.

7 10b5-1 Plans/Margin accounts and pledges

7.1 10b5-1 trading plans

Permanent Restricted Persons are generally required to enter into a 10b5-1 trading plan for any transaction in Paysafe Securities, unless granted an exception in writing by the Chief Legal & People Officer. Exceptions are granted infrequently and only in exceptional circumstances.

A 10b5-1 trading plan is a binding, written contract between you and your broker that specifies the price, amount, and date of trades to be executed in your account in the future, or provides a formula or mechanism that your broker will follow. A 10b5-1 trading plan can only be established when you do not possess Material Non-Public Information. Therefore, Permanent Restricted Persons, Other Restricted Persons, Others Subject to Window, and any other individuals that have been notified of additional trading restrictions cannot enter into these plans at any time when in possession of Material Non-Public Information or outside Window Periods. In addition, a 10b5-1 trading plan must not permit you to exercise any subsequent influence over how, when, or whether the purchases or sales are made. Unless such requirement is waived or modified by the Chief Legal & People Officer in their sole discretion, (i) a 10b5-1 trading plan should have a duration of at least six months and no more than two years; (ii) a

10b5-1 trading plan should not permit any trades to occur until a cooling off period of at least (a) 90 days or, if later, two business days following the disclosure of the Company's financial results on Form 20-F or 6-K for Permanent Restricted Persons have elapsed from adoption or modification of such plan or (b) 30 days for Other Restricted Persons, Others Subject to Window and any other individuals that have been notified of additional trading restrictions have elapsed from adoption or modification of such plan; and (iii) you should not trade in the Company's securities outside of a 10b5-1 trading plan while such 10b5-1 trading plan is in effect.

You have an affirmative defense against any claim by the SEC against you for insider trading if your trade was made under a 10b5-1 trading plan that you entered into when you were not aware of Material Non-Public Information. The rules regarding 10b5-1 trading plans are complex, and you must fully comply with them. You should consult with your legal advisor before proceeding.

Each Insider must pre-clear with the Chief Legal & People Officer its proposed 10b5-1 trading plan prior to establishing such a plan. The Company reserves the right to withhold pre-clearance of any 10b5-1 trading plans that the Company determines are not consistent with the rules regarding such plans. Notwithstanding any pre-clearance of a 10b5-1 trading plan, the Company assumes no liability for the consequences of any transaction made pursuant to such plan.

If you enter into a 10b5-1 trading plan, your 10b5-1 trading plan should be structured to avoid purchases or sales shortly before known announcements, such as quarterly or annual earnings announcements. Even though transactions executed in accordance with a properly formulated 10b5-1 trading plan are exempt from the insider trading rules, the trades may nonetheless occur at times shortly before we announce material news, and the investing public and media may not understand the nuances of trading pursuant to a 10b5-1 trading plan. This could result in negative publicity for you and the Company if the SEC or the NYSE were to investigate your trades.

For Insiders, any modification or termination of a pre-approved 10b5-1 trading plan requires pre-clearance by the Chief Legal & People Officer. In addition, any modification of a pre-approved 10b5-1 trading plan must occur when you are not aware of any Material Non-Public Information and must comply with the requirements of the rules regarding 10b5-1 trading plans and, if you are subject to Window Period restrictions, must take place during a Window Period. Modifications will be subject to a mandatory cooling off period of (i) at least 90 days or, if later, two business days following the disclosure of the Company's financial results on Form 20-F or 6-K for Permanent Restricted Persons or (ii) 30 days for Other Restricted Persons, Others Subject to Window and any other

individuals that have been notified of additional trading restrictions. Terminations of 10b5-1 trading plans are discouraged at such times that you are aware of Material Non-Public Information and, if you are subject to Window Periods, at any time outside of a Window Period. Unless such requirement is waived or modified by the Chief Legal & People Officer in his sole discretion, if you terminate a 10b5-1 trading plan, you must wait at least 90 days before you trade the Company's securities. Entering into a new 10b5-1 trading plan will require a new 90 day cooling off period.

Transactions effected pursuant to a pre-cleared 10b5-1 trading plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the transaction if the plan specifies the dates, prices, and amounts of the contemplated trades, or establishes a formula for determining the dates, prices, and amounts.

7.2 Margin accounts and pledges

Securities purchased on margin may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities held in an account which may be borrowed against or are otherwise pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Accordingly, if you purchase securities on margin or pledge them as collateral for a loan, a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when you are aware of Material Non-Public Information or otherwise are not permitted to trade in our securities. The sale, even though not initiated at your request, is still a sale for your benefit and may subject you to liability under the insider trading rules if made at a time when you are aware of Material Non-Public Information. Similar cautions apply to a bank or other loans for which you have pledged stock as collateral.

Therefore, no Company Personnel, whether or not in possession of Material Non-Public Information, may purchase the Company's securities on margin, or borrow against any account in which the Company's securities are held, or pledge the Company's securities as collateral for a loan, without first obtaining pre-clearance. The Chief Legal & People Officer is under no obligation to approve any request for pre-clearance and may determine not to permit the arrangement for any reason. Approvals will be based on the particular facts and circumstances of the request, including, but not limited to, the percentage amount that the securities being pledged represent of the total number of our securities held by the person making the request and the financial capacity of the person making the request. Notwithstanding the pre-clearance of any request, the Company assumes no liability for the consequences of any transaction made pursuant to such request.

8 Potential criminal and civil liability and/or disciplinary action

8.1 Individual responsibility

Each Insider is individually responsible for complying with the securities laws and this Policy, regardless of whether the Company has prohibited trading by that Insider or any other Insiders. Trading in securities during the Window Periods and outside of any suspension periods or with pre-clearance should not be considered a “safe harbor.” We remind you that, whether or not during a Window Period and whether or not you have obtained pre-clearance, you may not trade securities on the basis of Material Non-Public Information.

You also should bear in mind that any proceeding alleging improper trading will necessarily occur after the trade has been completed and is particularly susceptible to second-guessing with the benefit of hindsight. Therefore, as a practical matter, before engaging in any transaction, you should carefully consider how enforcement authorities and others might view the transaction in hindsight. Further, whether or not you possess Material Non-Public Information, it is advisable that if you invest in the Company’s securities or the securities of any company that has a substantial relationship with the Company, then you do so from the perspective of a long-term investor who would like to participate over time in the Company’s or such company’s earnings growth.

8.2 Controlling persons

Federal securities laws provide that, in addition to sanctions against an individual who trades illegally, penalties may be assessed against what are known as “controlling persons” with respect to the violator. The term “controlling person” is not defined, but includes employers (i.e., the Company), its directors, officers and managerial and supervisory personnel. The concept is broader than what would normally be encompassed by a reporting chain. Individuals may be considered “controlling persons” with respect to any other individual whose behavior they have the power to influence. Liability can be imposed only if two conditions are met. First, it must be shown that the “controlling person” knew or recklessly disregarded the fact that a violation was likely. Second, it must be shown that the “controlling person” failed to take appropriate steps to prevent the violation from occurring. For this reason, the Company’s supervisory personnel are directed to take appropriate steps to ensure that those whom they supervise, understand and comply with the requirements set forth in this Policy.

8.3 Potential sanctions

8.3.1 *Liability for Insider Trading and Tipping*

Insiders, controlling persons and the Company may be subject to civil penalties, criminal penalties and/or incarceration for trading in securities when they have Material Non-Public Information or for improper transactions by any person (commonly referred to as a “tippee”) to whom they have disclosed Material Non-Public Information, or to whom they have made recommendations or expressed opinions on the basis of such information about trading securities. The SEC has imposed large penalties even when the disclosing person did not profit from the trading. The SEC, the stock exchanges, and the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority use sophisticated electronic surveillance techniques to uncover insider trading.

8.3.2 *Possible disciplinary actions*

Company Personnel who violate this Policy will be subject to disciplinary action, up to and including termination of employment for cause, whether or not the Company Personnel’s failure to comply results in a violation of law. Needless to say, a violation of law, or even an SEC investigation that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish one’s reputation and irreparably damage a career.

8.4 Questions and violations

Anyone with questions concerning this Policy or its application should contact the Chief Legal & People Officer. Any violation or perceived violation should be reported immediately to the Chief Legal & People Officer.

9 Confidentiality

No Company Personnel should disclose any Non-Public Information to non-Company Personnel (including to family members that are non-Company Personnel), except when such disclosure is needed to carry out the Company’s business and then only when the Company Personnel disclosing the information has no reason to believe that the recipient will misuse the information (for example, when such disclosures are authorized as necessary to facilitate negotiations with vendors, suppliers or customers or when such persons are subject to contractual confidentiality restrictions). When such information is disclosed, the recipient must be told that such information may be used only for the business purpose related to its disclosure and that the information must be held in confidence. Company Personnel should disclose Non-Public Information to other Company Personnel only in the ordinary course of business, for legitimate business purposes and in the absence of reasons to

Securities Dealing Policy

believe that the information will be misused or improperly disclosed by the recipient. Written information should be appropriately safeguarded and should not be left where it may be seen by persons not entitled to the information and Non-Public Information should not be discussed with any person within the Company under circumstances where it could be overheard. See also, Controlling Persons, Section 8.2.

In addition to other circumstances where it may be applicable, this confidentiality policy must be strictly adhered to in responding to inquiries about the Company that may be made by the press, securities analysts or other members of the financial community. It is important that responses to any such inquiries be made on behalf of the Company by a duly designated officer. Accordingly, Company Personnel should not respond to any such inquiries and should refer all such inquiries to the Company's SVP Corporate Communications (media), the Head of Investor Relations (investors), or the Chief Legal & People Officer. See also Statement of Policy, Sections 3.4 and 3.5.

10 Legal effect of this policy

The Company's Policy with respect to insider trading and the disclosure of confidential information, and the procedures that implement this Policy, are not intended to serve as precise recitations of the legal prohibitions against insider trading and tipping, which are highly complex, fact-specific, and evolving. Certain of the procedures are designed to prevent even the appearance of impropriety and, in some respects, may be more restrictive than the securities laws. Therefore, these procedures are not intended to serve as a basis for establishing civil or criminal liability that would not otherwise exist.

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION

I, Bruce Lowthers, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Paysafe Limited;

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 company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;

4. The company's other certifying officers 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 company 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 company, 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 company'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 company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and

5. The company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company'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 company'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 company's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 3, 2026

Signed: /s/ Bruce Lowthers

Title: Chief Executive Officer

SECTION 302 CERTIFICATION

I, John Crawford, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 20-F of Paysafe Limited;
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 company as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The company's other certifying officers 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 company 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 company, 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 company'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 company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by the annual report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company'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 company'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 company's internal control over financial reporting.

Dated: March 3, 2026

Signed: /s/ John Crawford

Title: Chief Financial Officer

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Paysafe Limited (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Bruce Lowthers, Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 3, 2026

Signed: /s/ Bruce Lowthers
Title: Chief Executive Officer

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

In connection with the Annual Report of Paysafe Limited (the "Company") on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, John Crawford Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: March 3, 2026

Signed: /s/ John Crawford
Title: Chief Financial Officer

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in Registration Statement No. 333-263910 on Form F-3, and in Registration Statements No. 333-256692, No. 333-270582 and No. 333-279401 on Form S-8 of our reports dated March 3, 2026, relating to the financial statements of Paysafe Limited and the effectiveness of Paysafe Limited's internal control over financial reporting appearing in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2025.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Houston, Texas

March 3, 2026

Section 13(r) Disclosure

Blackstone Inc. disclosed the following regarding the activities of Mundys S.p.A (formerly "Atlantia S.p.A."), which may be considered our affiliate, in its annual report for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025. We have not independently verified or participated in the preparation of this disclosure.

“Disclosure pursuant to Section 13(r) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Funds affiliated with Blackstone first invested in Mundys S.p.A. on November 18, 2022 in connection with the voluntary public tender offer by Schema Alfa S.p.A. for all of the shares of Mundys S.p.A., pursuant to which such funds obtained a minority non-controlling interest in Mundys S.p.A. Mundys S.p.A. owns and controls Aeroporti di Roma S.p.A. (“ADR”), an operator of airports in Italy including Leonardo da Vinci-Fiumicino Airport. Iran Air has historically operated periodic flights to and from Leonardo da Vinci-Fiumicino Airport as authorized, from time to time, by an aviation-related bilateral agreement between Italy and Iran, scheduled in compliance with European Regulation 95/93, and approved by the Italian Civil Aviation Authority. ADR, as airport operator, is under a mandatory obligation to provide airport services to all air carriers (including Iran Air) authorized by the applicable Italian authority. The relevant turnover attributable to these activities (whose consideration is calculated on the basis of general tariffs determined by such independent Italian authority) in the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025 was less than €210,000. Mundys S.p.A. does not track profits specifically attributable to these activities.”
