

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

☒ 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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

COMMISSION FILE NUMBER: 000-26489

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

48-1090909

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

350 Camino De La Reina, Suite 100

San Diego, California 92108

(Address of principal executive offices, including zip code)

(877) 345-3002

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value Per Share	ECPG	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. 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 such files). Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☒ Accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer ☐ Smaller reporting company ☐

Emerging growth company ☐

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed a report on and attestation to its management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting under 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 the 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 whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act). Yes ☐ No ☒

The aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$876.5 million at June 30, 2025, based on the closing price of the common stock of \$38.71 per share on such date, as reported by Nasdaq.

The number of shares of our Common Stock outstanding at February 19, 2026, was 21,410,273.

Documents Incorporated by Reference

<http://www.oblible.com>

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K and proxy statement in connection with its annual meeting of stockholders to be held in 2026 are incorporated by reference in Items 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14 of Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025, which proxy statement will be filed no later than 120 days after the close of the registrant’s fiscal year December 31, 2025.

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PART I

Item 1—Business

Our Business

We are an international specialty finance company providing debt recovery solutions and other related services for consumers across a broad range of financial assets. We primarily purchase portfolios of defaulted consumer receivables at deep discounts to face value and manage them by working with individuals as they repay their obligations and work toward financial recovery. Defaulted receivables are consumers' unpaid financial obligations to credit originators, including banks, credit unions, consumer finance companies and commercial retailers. Defaulted receivables may also include receivables subject to bankruptcy proceedings. We also provide debt servicing and other portfolio management services to credit originators for non-performing loans in Europe.

Through Midland Credit Management, Inc. and its domestic affiliates (collectively, "MCM") we are a market leader in portfolio purchasing and recovery in the United States. Through Cabot Credit Management Limited and its subsidiaries and European affiliates (collectively, "Cabot") we are one of the largest credit management services providers in Europe and the United Kingdom. These are our primary operations.

We also have additional international investments and operations as we have explored new asset classes and geographies including: (1) our subsidiary Encore Asset Reconstruction Company ("EARC") in India and (2) an investment in portfolio in Mexico. We refer to these additional international operations as our Latin America and Asia-Pacific ("LAAP") operations.

To date, operating results from LAAP have not been significant to our total consolidated operating results. Our long-term growth strategy is focused on continuing to invest in our core portfolio purchasing and recovery business in the United States and United Kingdom and strengthening and developing our business in France and Spain. As a result, descriptions of our operations in Part I - Item 1 of this Form 10-K will focus primarily on MCM (United States) and Cabot (Europe) operations.

Throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, when we refer to our United States operations, we include accounts originated in the United States that are serviced through our operations centers in the United States, India and Costa Rica. When we refer to our international operations, we are referring to accounts originated outside of the United States. Those accounts are generally serviced in the country of origin. When we refer to Europe, we are referring to Europe including the United Kingdom.

Company Information

Our headquarters is located in San Diego, California 92108 and our telephone number is (877) 345-3002. Our website address is www.encorecapital.com. The site provides access, free of charge, to relevant investor related information, such as our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports that are filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") pursuant to Sections 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, press releases, featured articles, an event calendar, and frequently asked questions. SEC filings are available on our Internet site as soon as reasonably practicable after being filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. Also available on our website are our Standards of Business Conduct and charters for the committees of our Board of Directors. We intend to disclose any amendment to, or waiver of, a provision of our Standards of Business Conduct on our website. The content of our Internet site is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K. The SEC maintains an Internet site that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC (<http://www.sec.gov>).

Our Competitive Advantages

Analytic Strength. We believe that success in our business depends on our ability to establish and maintain an information and data advantage. Leveraging our database of financially-distressed consumers, our in-house team of statisticians, business analysts, and software programmers have developed, and continually enhance, proprietary behavioral and valuation models, custom software applications, and other business tools that guide our portfolio purchases.

We have been able to leverage many years of data, insights, modeling and operational experience. Each year we purchase significant amounts of credit bureau and customized consumer data that describe account level and macroeconomic factors related to credit, savings, and payment behavior. This robust data accumulation from our collection channels and other sources supports our direct mail, call center and digital collection efforts and our market-leading proprietary scorecards for legal placements. We leverage these and other powerful statistical models to drive each collection activity.

We have made significant progress in developing our digital collection strategies, which we continue to optimize along with our collections websites. In developing our digital platform, we have allowed consumers to access account information, supporting documents and perform payments online. By leveraging direct mail, email, text messaging, web chat, and search engines, we have bolstered data accumulation and collections payments through our digital platform. Innovation and investment in digital collection technology and speech analytics have enhanced our ability to collect and have enabled us to quickly adapt to changes in our operating environment, as they provide real-time insights that help optimize our interaction with consumers, as well as valuable information for training purposes.

Consumer Intelligence and Principled Intent. Across the full extent of our operations, we strive to treat consumers with respect, compassion and integrity. From affordable payment plans to hardship solutions, we work with our consumers as they attempt to return to financial health. We are committed to having a dialogue that is honorable and constructive and hope to play an important and positive role in our consumers' financial recovery. We believe that our interests and those of the financial institutions from which we purchase portfolios are closely aligned with the interests of government agencies seeking to protect consumer rights. To demonstrate our commitment to conducting business ethically, we developed our Consumer Bill of Rights. Its articles govern the principled treatment we aim to provide consumers. Operating with a consumer-first approach has built trust among consumers and issuers of consumer credit, allowing us to improve liquidation and maintain purchasing supply. We expect to continue to invest in infrastructure and processes that support consumer advocacy and financial literacy while promoting an appropriate balance between corporate and consumer responsibility.

At the core of our analytic approach is a focus on understanding our consumers' willingness and ability to repay their financial obligations. In this effort, we apply tools and methods from statistics, economics, and management science across the full extent of our business. During portfolio valuation, we use internally developed proprietary statistical models that determine the likelihood and expected amount of collections from each consumer within a portfolio. Subsequently, the expectations for each account are aggregated to arrive at a portfolio-level liquidation model and a valuation for the entire portfolio is determined. During the collection process, we apply a number of proprietary operational frameworks to match our collection approach to an individual consumer's predicted payment behavior.

Our data collection practices and analytics processes are designed with consumer experience in mind. Over time we have adjusted our execution to optimize lifetime liquidation with a high-touch, focused approach. We connect with the consumer through extended conversations and offer expanded interaction and payment options. Our analytics infrastructure provides insights to consumer sentiment, allowing us to tailor our communication and collections efforts to each consumer. This sustained consumer focus and other operational enhancements have led to improved liquidation effectiveness and fair consumer treatment.

Regulatory Expertise. Both the U.S. and UK markets have established regulatory systems and compliance requirements, which benefit scaled market participants such as Encore. Issuers of consumer debt sell charged-off receivables to a select group of trusted buyers, further necessitating a robust compliance and regulatory framework. As the cost of compliance increases, economies of scale are important to the provision of cost effective credit management services. Our established regulatory framework positions us well to capture new portfolios and realize cost-efficiencies.

Although MCM and Cabot both operate in developed and established credit markets, fundamental differences exist between the two from the standpoint of the regulatory approach being followed. The U.S. environment is governed by a rules-based approach that details specific rules on how the company should conduct operations when interacting with consumers. The UK landscape is principles-based in nature; outcomes and principles are set by the regulators. Parties under their purview are responsible for determining how to appropriately achieve the stated outcomes and principles. We have strategically structured our compliance infrastructure at MCM and Cabot to account for these key market-specific factors.

Many credit providers seek to do business with credit management companies that provide consistent, compliant and consumer-focused services to protect the credit provider's own reputation. Encore's established regulatory and compliance programs are a key differentiator that enables the Company to demonstrate its expertise to credit providers. MCM has achieved certification from all major U.S. issuers who sell their charged-off accounts to third parties. Cabot also maintains a leading track record of regulatory approval and was the first large UK-based credit management service company to receive full FCA authorization.

Strong Capital Stewardship. We continue to maintain a focus on raising and deploying capital prudently to maximize the return on our invested capital. Our operational scale and geographic diversification enable us to adjust to market trends and deploy capital to maximize risk-adjusted returns.

Operational Scale and Cost Efficiency. We are a market leader in portfolio purchasing and recovery in the United States and one of the largest credit management services providers in Europe. This operational scale combined with cost efficiency is central to our purchasing and collection strategies. We also experience considerable cost advantages stemming from our scale and focus on collecting in a cost-efficient manner. Our operations in India and Costa Rica contribute to achieving these efficiencies.

Our Strategy

Market Focus. We continue to concentrate on our core portfolio purchasing and recovery business in the U.S. and the UK markets in an effort to generate our highest risk-adjusted returns. We believe these markets have attractive structural characteristics including: (1) a large and consistent flow of purchasing opportunities; (2) a strong regulatory framework that creates advantages for firms with sufficient financial and operational capabilities; (3) a high degree of sophistication and data availability; and (4) stable long term returns and resilience in the event of macroeconomic disruption. In addition, we are strengthening our presence in Spain and France, each of which we believe shares a number of these same attractive market characteristics.

Competitive Advantage. We strive to enhance our competitive advantages through innovation, which we expect will result in collections growth and improved productivity. To continue generating strong risk-adjusted returns, we intend to continue investing in analytics and technology, risk management and compliance. We will also continue investing in initiatives that enhance our relationships with consumers, expand our digital capabilities and collections, improve liquidation rates on our portfolios or reduce costs.

Balance Sheet Strength. We are focused on strengthening our balance sheet while delivering strong financial and operational results. This includes increasing our cash flow generation through efficient collection operations. Depending on our relative leverage and a number of other factors, we may apply excess cash toward reducing our debt or, in circumstances in which we are operating within our target leverage range or below the lower end of our target leverage range, we may allocate capital toward share repurchases. Furthermore, we believe our global funding structure enhances access to capital markets and provides us with financial flexibility, particularly with respect to our ability to allocate capital to our markets with the best risk-adjusted returns. Depending on the capital markets, we may consider additional financings to refinance debt or fund our operations and any potential acquisitions.

Our Financial Priorities

We have tailored our strategy to optimize our ability to achieve and maintain strong returns throughout the credit cycle. With respect to our balance sheet objectives, we strive to preserve financial flexibility and operate with leverage in a range that we believe benefits the company, and we also target a strong debt rating.

Our capital allocation priorities include portfolio purchases at attractive returns, the return of capital to stockholders through share repurchases and the consideration of strategic merger and acquisition (M&A).

Debt Purchasing Approach

We provide sellers of delinquent receivables liquidity and immediate value through the purchase of charged-off consumer receivables. We believe that we are a valuable partner to these sellers given our financial strength, focus on principled intent, and track record of financial success.

Identify purchase opportunities. We maintain relationships with various financial service providers such as banks, credit unions, consumer finance companies, retailers, utilities companies and government agencies. These relationships frequently generate recurring purchase opportunities. We identify purchase opportunities and secure, where possible, exclusive negotiation rights. We believe that we are a valued partner for credit originators from whom we purchase portfolios, and our ability to secure exclusive negotiation rights is typically a result of our strong relationships and our purchasing scale. Receivable portfolios are typically sold either through a general auction, in which the seller requests bids from market participants, or in a private sale where the buyer negotiates directly with a seller. The sale transaction can be either for a one-time spot purchase or for a “forward flow” contract. A “forward flow” contract is a commitment to purchase receivables over a duration that is typically three to twelve months, but can be longer, with specifically defined volume, frequency, and pricing. Typically, these forward flow contracts have provisions that allow for early termination or price renegotiation should the underlying quality of the portfolio deteriorate over time or if any particular month’s delivery is materially different than the original portfolio used to price the forward flow contract. We also have the ability in many of our forward flow contracts to terminate after a certain notice period. We generally attempt to secure forward flow contracts for receivables because a consistent volume of receivables over a set duration can enable us to more accurately forecast and plan our operational needs.

Evaluate purchase opportunities using analytical models. Once a portfolio of interest is identified, we obtain detailed information regarding the portfolio's accounts, including certain information regarding the consumers themselves. We use this account-level information to perform due diligence and evaluate the portfolio. We use statistical analysis and forecasting to analyze this information to create expected future cash forecasts for the portfolio. Our collection expectations are based on, among other things, account characteristics and credit file variables, which we use to predict a consumer's willingness and ability to repay their debt. Our servicing strategy and collections channel capacity are also a major determinant of collections expectations and portfolio expected value. Additional adjustments to cash expectations are made to account for qualitative factors that may affect the payment behavior of our consumers (such as prior collection activities or the underwriting approach of the seller), and to ensure our valuations are aligned with our operations.

Formal approval process. Once we have determined the estimated value of the portfolio and have completed our qualitative due diligence, we present the purchase opportunity to our investment committee, which either sets the maximum purchase price for the portfolio based on an Internal Rate of Return ("IRR"), or declines to bid. Members of the investment committee vary based on the type, amount, IRR and jurisdiction of the purchase opportunity, but include our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer for material purchases.

We believe long-term success is best achieved by combining a diversified asset sourcing approach with an account-level scoring methodology and a disciplined evaluation process.

Collections Approach related to Debt Purchasing

We continue to expand and build upon the insight gained from previous collection activities and consumer interactions when developing our account-level collection strategies for portfolios we acquire. We continuously refine our collection strategy to determine the most effective approach for each account. Our current collection approaches consist of:

- ***Direct Mail.*** We develop innovative mail campaigns offering consumers payment plans, and occasionally appropriate discounts, to encourage settlement of their accounts.
- ***Call Centers.*** For MCM, we maintain domestic collection call centers in Phoenix, Arizona, St. Cloud, Minnesota, Troy, Michigan, and Roanoke, Virginia and international call centers in Gurgaon, India and San Jose, Costa Rica. For Cabot we have call centers in various locations in Europe. Each call center generally consists of multiple collection departments. Account managers receive extensive training and are divided into specialty teams, each of which is supervised by a group manager. Account managers are trained to assess our consumers' willingness and ability to pay. They attempt to work with consumers to evaluate sources and means of repayment to achieve a lump sum settlement or develop payment plans customized to the individual's ability to pay. In cases where a payment plan is developed, account managers encourage consumers to pay through automatic payment arrangements. We continuously educate account managers to understand and apply relevant laws and policies relating to the account manager's daily collection activities. We have robust training and monitoring programs to help ensure our account managers are compliant with applicable laws and policies.
- ***Digital Collections.*** We have made significant progress in expanding our digital strategies to match consumer preferences and continue to analyze and optimize our digital strategies. Currently, consumers can access their account information, view supporting documents, review payment plan options, and make payments through our website. We leverage email, text messaging and web chat to interact with our consumers. Account managers in our call centers are also encouraged to make consumers aware of our digital channels including our website. We expect digital collections to increase as we continue to enhance our digital strategies and increase consumer awareness of our digital channels.
- ***Legal Action.*** We generally refer accounts for legal action when the consumer has not responded to our attempts to contact them and it appears the consumer is able, but unwilling, to pay their obligations. When we decide to pursue legal action, we place the account into our internal legal channel or refer them to our network of retained law firms. If placed to our internal legal channel, attorneys in that channel will evaluate each account and make the final determination whether to pursue legal action. If referred to our network of retained law firms, we rely on our law firms' expertise with respect to applicable debt collection laws to evaluate each account placed in that channel and make the decision whether to pursue collection litigation. Prior to engaging an external law firm (and throughout our engagement of any external law firm), we monitor and evaluate the firm's compliance with consumer credit laws and regulations, operations, financial condition, and experience, among other key criteria. The law firms we hire are encouraged to communicate with consumers in an attempt to collect their debts prior to initiating litigation. Generally, we pay these law firms a contingent fee based on amounts they collect on our behalf.

- **Third-Party Collection Agencies.** We selectively employ a strategy that uses collection agencies. Collection agencies receive a contingent fee based on amounts they collect on our behalf. Generally, we use these agencies to service specialized account segments.

We expand and build upon the insight developed during our purchase process when developing our account collection strategies for portfolios we acquire. Our proprietary consumer-level collectability analysis is generally the primary determinant of whether an account is actively serviced post-purchase. The channel identification process is analogous to a decision tree where we first differentiate those consumers who we believe are unable to pay from those who we believe are able to pay. We strive to use our financial resources judiciously and efficiently by not deploying resources on accounts where the prospects of collection are remote based on a consumer's situation. Consumers who we believe are financially incapable of making any payments, or are facing extenuating circumstances or hardships that would prevent them from making payments, are excluded from our collection process. It is our practice to attempt to contact consumers and assess each consumer's willingness to pay. The consumers that engage with us are presented with payment plans that are intended to suit their needs or are sometimes offered discounts on their obligations. For the consumers that do not respond to our calls, emails or our letters we must then decide whether to pursue collections through legal action. We periodically refine our collection approach to determine the most effective collection strategy to pursue for each account. Our policy is to not resell accounts to third parties in the ordinary course of business.

Debt Servicing

Our debt servicing operations, which are performed by subsidiaries of Cabot, include early stage collections, business process outsourcing and contingent collections for credit originators. We mainly provide debt servicing for consumer accounts, but also provide services for business-to-business accounts. We believe our debt servicing operations provide us: exposure to the oversight requirements of financial services clients that drive a continually evolving compliance agenda; access to proprietary debt purchase opportunities; and an opportunity to support clients across the collections and recoveries lifecycle, thereby allowing us to remain close to evolving trends.

Seasonality

Customer payment patterns in the countries in which we operate can be affected by dynamics that occur on a seasonal basis including income tax refunds, holiday spending habits and certain employment trends. Collections in the United States have historically tended to be somewhat higher in the first three calendar quarters than in the fourth calendar quarter.

Compliance and Enterprise Risk Management

We have established a compliance management system framework, operational procedures, and governance structures to enable us to conduct business in accordance with applicable rules, regulations, and guidelines. Our philosophy rests on well-established risk management principles including a model leveraging three lines of defense. Our first line of defense consists of business lines or other operating units, whose role is to own and manage risks and associated mitigating controls. Our second line of defense is comprised of strong compliance and enterprise risk management functions, who ensure that the business maintains policies and procedures in compliance with existing laws and regulations, advise the business on assessing risk and strengthening controls, and provide additional, related support. These second-line functions facilitate oversight by our management and Board of Directors and are responsible for promoting compliance with applicable laws and regulations, assisting in formulating and maintaining policies and procedures, and engaging in training, risk assessments, testing, monitoring, complaint response, compliance audits and corrective actions. Our third line of defense is provided by our internal audit function, providing independent assurance that both first and second line functions are performing their roles appropriately within the context of our framework.

Beyond written policies, one of our core internal goals is the adherence to principled intent as it pertains to all consumer interactions. We believe that it is in our shareholders' and our employees' best interest to treat all consumers with the highest standards of integrity. Specifically, we have strict policies and a code of ethics that guide all dealings with our consumers. Our employees undergo comprehensive training on legal and regulatory compliance, and we engage in regular call monitoring checks, data checks, performance reviews, and other operational reviews to ensure compliance with company guidelines.

Credit originators who sell us defaulted consumer receivables routinely conduct examinations of our collection practices and procedures and typically make reports with recommendations to us as to how they believe we can improve those practices and procedures. We respond to these reports in the ordinary course of business and make changes to our practices and procedures that we believe are appropriate to address any issues raised in such reports.

Competition

The consumer credit recovery industry is highly competitive in the United States, the United Kingdom and throughout Europe. We compete with a wide range of collection and financial services companies, traditional contingency collection agencies and in-house recovery departments. Competitive pressures affect the availability and pricing of receivable portfolios, as well as the availability and cost of qualified recovery personnel.

When purchasing receivables, we compete primarily on the basis of price, the ease of negotiating and closing the prospective portfolio purchases with us, our ability to obtain funding, and our reputation with respect to the quality of services that we provide. We believe that our ability to compete effectively in this market is also dependent upon, among other things, our relationships with credit originators and portfolio resellers of charged-off consumer receivables, and our ability to provide quality collection strategies in compliance with applicable laws.

We believe that smaller competitors in the United States and the United Kingdom have faced difficulties in the portfolio purchasing market because of the high cost of regulatory compliance. In addition, sellers of charged-off consumer receivables are sensitive to the reputational risks involved in the industry and are therefore being more selective with buyers in the marketplace. We believe this favors larger participants in this market, such as us, that are better able to adapt to these pressures.

Government Regulation

MCM (United States)

Our U.S. debt purchasing business and collection activities are subject to federal, state, and municipal statutes, rules, regulations, and ordinances that establish specific requirements and procedures that debt purchasers and collectors must follow when collecting consumer accounts, including requirements to obtain and maintain relevant licenses in certain U.S. states in which we conduct our activities. It is our policy to comply with the provisions of all applicable laws in all of our recovery activities, including any applicable state licensing requirements. Our failure to comply with these laws or to maintain relevant state licenses could have a material adverse effect on us to the extent that they limit our recovery activities or subject us to fines or penalties in connection with such activities.

The federal Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”) and Regulation F, along with comparable state and local laws establish specific requirements and procedures that debt collectors must follow when communicating with consumers and prohibit unfair, deceptive, or abusive debt collection practices. Pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Financial Protection Act of 2010 (the “Dodd-Frank Act”), Congress transferred the Federal Trade Commission’s (“FTC”) role of administering the FDCPA to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (“CFPB”), along with certain other federal statutes, and gave the CFPB authority to implement regulations under the FDCPA. The FTC and the CFPB share enforcement responsibilities under the FDCPA.

In addition to the FDCPA, the federal laws that directly or indirectly apply to our business (including the regulations that implement these laws) include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Dodd-Frank Act, including the Consumer Financial Protection Act (Title X of the Dodd-Frank Act, “CFPA”)
- Electronic Fund Transfer Act and the CFPB’s Regulation E
- Equal Credit Opportunity Act and the CFPB’s Regulation B
- Fair Credit Billing Act
- Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”) and the CFPB’s Regulation V
- Federal Trade Commission Act (“FTCA”)
- Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and the CFPB’s Regulation P
- Federal Communications Act
- Electronic Communications Privacy Act
- Servicemembers’ Civil Relief Act
- Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”)
- Truth In Lending Act and the CFPB’s Regulation Z
- U.S. Bankruptcy Code
- Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act
- Credit CARD Act
- Foreign Corrupt Practices Act
- CAN-SPAM Act

The Dodd-Frank Act was adopted to reform and strengthen regulation and supervision of the U.S. financial services industry. It contains comprehensive provisions governing the oversight of financial institutions, some of which apply to us. Among other things, the Dodd-Frank Act established the CFPB, which has broad authority to implement and enforce “federal consumer financial law,” as well as authority to examine financial institutions, including credit issuers that may be sellers of receivables and debt buyers and collectors such as us, for compliance with federal consumer financial law.

The CFPB has broad authority to prevent unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices by issuing regulations or by using its enforcement authority without first issuing regulations. State Attorneys General and state financial regulators also have authority to enforce the CFPA's general prohibitions against unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices, as well as state-specific prohibitions against unfair or deceptive acts or practices. Additionally, the FTCA prohibits unfair and deceptive acts or practices in connection with a trade or business and gives the FTC enforcement authority to prevent and redress violations of this prohibition. The broad authority of these regulators has increased the potential consequences of noncompliance with federal consumer financial law.

The CFPB's authority enables it to conduct hearings, adjudication proceedings, and investigations, either unilaterally or jointly with other state and federal regulators, to determine if federal consumer financial law has been violated. The CFPB has authority to impose monetary penalties for violations of applicable federal consumer financial laws (including the CFPA, FDCPA, and FCRA, among other consumer protection statutes), require remediation of practices, and pursue enforcement actions. The CFPB also has authority to obtain cease and desist orders (which can include orders for restitution or rescission of contracts, as well as other kinds of affirmative relief), costs, and monetary penalties ranging from \$5,000 per day for ordinary violations of federal consumer financial laws to \$25,000 per day for reckless violations and \$1 million per day for knowing violations. Historically, the CFPB has been active in its supervision of, and examination and enforcement activities related to, financial services companies generally, including bringing enforcement actions, imposing fines and mandating refunds to customers of numerous financial institutions for various practices.

The CFPB and the FTC have devoted substantial attention to the debt collection industry, and have brought multiple investigations and enforcement actions against debt collectors for alleged violations of the FDCPA and other applicable laws. Continued regulatory scrutiny by the CFPB and the FTC over debt collection practices may result in additional investigations and enforcement actions against the debt collection industry. Additionally, we are subject to scrutiny from state Attorneys General that likewise may result in investigations and enforcement actions in connection with our debt collection and litigation practices.

In November 2021, the CFPB's Regulation F, which contained rules implementing the FDCPA, became effective. Regulation F restated and clarified prohibitions on harassment and abuse, false or misleading representations, and unfair practices by debt collectors when collecting consumer debt. The rules included provisions related to, among other things, the use of newer technologies (text, voicemail and email) to communicate with consumers, limits relating to telephonic communications, consumer disclosures and credit reporting.

In addition, the CFPB has issued guidance in the form of bulletins, interpretive rules, and advisory opinions on debt collection and credit furnishing activities generally, including those related to:

- representations regarding credit reports and credit scores during the debt collection process;
- the application of the CFPA's prohibition of unfair, deceptive, or abusive acts or practices on debt collection;
- the risks that in-person collection of consumer debt may create in violating the FDCPA and CFPA;
- the scope of state attorney generals' enforcement authority under the CFPA and the FCRA; and
- the collection of fees associated with certain accounts.

The CFPB also accepts debt collection consumer complaints, makes complaint-related data publicly available and provides template letters for consumers to use when corresponding with debt collectors. The Dodd-Frank Act also mandates the submission of multiple studies and reports to Congress by the CFPB, and CFPB staff have made speeches on topics related to credit and debt. All of these activities could trigger additional legislative or regulatory action. In addition, the CFPB has engaged in enforcement activity in sectors adjacent to our industry, impacting credit originators, collection firms, payment processors and credit reporting agencies, among others. The CFPB's enforcement activity in these spaces, especially in the absence of clear rules or regulatory expectations, can be disruptive to third parties as they attempt to define appropriate business practices. As a result, certain commercial relationships we maintain may be disrupted or impacted by changes in third-parties' business practices or perceptions of elevated risk relating to the debt collection industry.

Our activities are also subject to federal and state laws concerning identity theft, data privacy, and cybersecurity. The Gramm-Leach-Bliley Act and its implementing regulations, including the FTC "Safeguards Rule," require us generally to protect the confidentiality of our consumers' nonpublic personal information, to disclose to our consumers our privacy policy and practices, including those regarding sharing consumers' nonpublic personal information with third parties and to report certain data breaches and other security events to the FTC. In addition, the FCRA requires us to treat identity theft allegations uniquely and to securely dispose of consumer credit reports. Certain state laws impose similar or stricter privacy obligations as well as obligations to provide notification of security breaches of personal information to affected individuals, consumer

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reporting agencies, businesses and governmental agencies. The applicable regulatory framework for privacy and cybersecurity issues is evolving and uncertain. For example, the California Privacy Rights Act (“CPRA”), which became operative on January 1, 2023 and amended and expanded the California Consumer Privacy Act (“CCPA”), imposes more stringent requirements on certain businesses with respect to consumer and employee data privacy in California. These laws include provisions that give California residents and employees expanded rights to access and delete certain personal information, opt out of certain personal information sharing, and receive detailed information about how certain personal information is used. Compliance with any new or developing privacy laws in the United States, including any state or federal laws, may require significant resources and subject us to a variety of regulatory and private sanctions.

In addition to the statutes detailed above, many states have general consumer protection statutes, laws, regulations, or court rules that apply to debt purchasing and collection. In a number of states and cities, we must maintain licenses to perform debt collection activities and must satisfy ongoing compliance and bonding requirements. It is our policy to comply with all applicable licensing, compliance and bonding requirements. Our failure to comply with existing requirements, changing interpretations of existing requirements, or adoption of new requirements, could subject us to a variety of regulatory and private sanctions. These could include license suspension or revocation; orders or injunctive relief, including orders providing for rescission of transactions or other affirmative relief; and monetary relief, including restitution, damages, fines and/or penalties. In addition, failure to comply with state licensing and compliance requirements could restrict our ability to collect in certain states, subject us to increased regulation, increase our costs, or adversely affect our ability to collect our receivables.

State laws may also, among other things, limit the amounts we may garnish from a consumer in enforcing a judgement, limit the ways in which we can contact a consumer, limit the time in which we may file legal actions, and require specific account information for certain collection activities. By way of example, Washington D.C. passed the “Protecting Consumers from Unjust Debt Collection Practices Amendment Act of 2021” which went into effect January 2023. The law, among other things, requires both debt buyers and debt collectors operating in Washington D.C. to have in their possession specific account information before debt collection efforts can begin and has contact limitations more restrictive than Regulation F. In addition, other state and local requirements and court rulings in various jurisdictions may also affect our ability to collect.

The relationship between consumers and credit card issuers is also extensively regulated by federal and state consumer protection and related laws and regulations. These laws may affect some of our operations because the majority of our receivables originate through credit card transactions. The laws and regulations applicable to credit card issuers, among other things, impose disclosure requirements when a credit card account is advertised, when it is applied for and when it is opened, at the end of monthly billing cycles, and at year-end. Federal law requires, among other things, that credit card issuers disclose to consumers the interest rates, fees, grace periods, and balance calculation methods associated with their credit card accounts. Some laws prohibit discriminatory practices in connection with the extension of credit. If the originating institution fails to comply with applicable statutes, rules, and regulations, it could create claims and rights for consumers that would reduce or eliminate their obligations related to those receivables. When we acquire receivables, we generally require the credit originator or portfolio reseller to represent that they have complied with applicable statutes, rules, and regulations relating to the origination and collection of the receivables before they were sold to us.

Federal statutes further provide that, in some cases, consumers cannot be held liable for, or their liability is limited with respect to, charges to their credit card accounts that resulted from unauthorized use of their credit cards. These laws, among others, may give consumers a legal cause of action against us, or may limit our ability to recover amounts owing with respect to the receivables, whether or not we committed any wrongful act or omission in connection with the account.

These laws and regulations, and others similar to the ones listed above, as well as laws applicable to specific types of debt, impose requirements or restrictions on collection methods or our ability to enforce and recover certain of our receivables. Effects of the law, including those described above, and any new or changed laws, rules, or regulations, and reinterpretation of the same, may adversely affect our ability to recover amounts owing with respect to our receivables or the sale of receivables by creditors and resellers.

Cabot (Europe)

Our operations in Europe are affected by local statutes, rules and regulations. It is our policy to comply with these laws in all of our recovery activities in Europe, where applicable.

Financial Conduct Authority Regulation. UK debt purchase and services collections businesses are principally regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority (“FCA”), the UK Information Commissioner’s Office and the UK Office of Communications. Cabot has three regulated entities in the UK: the debt purchase brand Cabot Credit Management Group Limited (“CCMG”), the servicing brand Wescot and Cabot’s law firm, Mortimer Clarke Solicitors Limited (“Mortimer Clarke”). The FCA regards debt collection as a “high risk” activity primarily due to the potential impact that poor practice can have on already vulnerable consumers and as a result maintains a focus on the sector. The FCA Handbook sets out the FCA

rules and other provisions. Firms wishing to carry on regulated consumer credit activities must comply with all applicable sections of the FCA Handbook, including to the Principle of “act to deliver good outcomes for retail customers,” as well as the applicable consumer credit laws and regulations. The FCA also publishes guidance on various topics from time to time that it expects firms to comply with.

The FCA has applied its rules, including its high-level principles and conduct of business standards, to consumer credit firms. In July 2023, the FCA implemented its new Consumer Duty, which aims to provide a higher level of consumer protection in retail financial markets and combines existing consumer treatment requirements with enhanced standards by requiring firms to act to deliver good outcomes for customers. The FCA has significant powers and, as the FCA deepens its understanding of the industry through continued supervision, it is likely that the regulatory requirements applicable to the debt purchase industry will continue to increase via requirements such as the Consumer Duty. In addition, it is likely that the compliance framework that will be needed to continue to satisfy the FCA requirements will demand continued investment and resources. Companies authorized by the FCA must be able to demonstrate that they meet the threshold conditions for authorization and comply on an ongoing basis with the FCA’s high level standards for authorized firms, such as its Principles for Business, and rules and guidance on business conduct and systems and controls.

The Senior Managers and Certification Regime (“SMCR”) is designed to drive accountability and risk ownership within businesses and applies to the majority of colleagues who need to be aware of and adhere to the required standards of conduct. In addition to the full authorization of its business with the FCA, CCMG, Wescot and Mortimer Clarke have appointed certain individuals who have significant control or influence over the management of the respective businesses, known as Senior Management Function Managers (“SMF Managers”). SMF Managers are subject to statements of principle and codes of practice established and enforced by the FCA.

The FCA has the ability to, among other things, impose significant fines, ban certain individuals from carrying on trade within the financial services industry, impose requirements on a firm’s permission, cease certain products from being collected upon and in extreme circumstances remove permissions to operate.

Consumer protection. The Consumer Credit Act of 1974 (and its related regulations) (the “UK Consumer Credit Act”) and the UK Consumer Rights Act 2015 set forth requirements for the entry into and ongoing management of consumer credit arrangements in the United Kingdom. A failure to comply with these requirements can make agreements unenforceable or can result in a requirement that charged and collected interest be repaid. The FCA continues to review the provisions of the UK Consumer Credit Act and is working with the UK Government to focus on terms that have been identified as requiring the most urgent updates.

Data protection. In addition to these regulations on debt collection and debt purchase activities, Cabot must comply with the General Data Protection Regulation 2016/679 (“GDPR”) and where applicable the UK Data Protection Act 2018. The data protection regime under these laws and regulations include: the conditions for obtaining consent to process personal data; transparency and providing information to individuals regarding the processing of their personal data; enhanced rights for individuals; notification obligations for personal data breach; and new supervisory authorities, including a European Data Protection Board (“EDPB”). Data Protection Officer(s) have been appointed for the UK, Spain, France, Portugal and Ireland to promote and enforce good data protection practices.

In the EU, there is a new regulatory framework under Directive 2021/2167 of the European Parliament and of the Council on credit servicers and credit purchasers, known as the Non-Performing Loan (“NPL”) Directive. Member states within the EU must comply with this Directive and transpose it into local law. The NPL Directive regulates the sale, purchase, and servicing of NPLs originated by EU credit institutions, and states that the activity of credit servicing is subject to authorization and defines the requirements for the granting of such authorization. Member States must establish their authorization procedures and set up a national register of all credit servicers authorized to provide services within their territory. The activities of credit servicers are subject to supervision by the competent authority of the home Member State. To date, of the markets we operate in, Ireland, France and Portugal have transposed the NPL Directive into local law and we have received authorization in Ireland and France. We are in the process of filing our application for authorization in Portugal. Spain is expected to transpose the NPL Directive into local law during 2026.

In addition, the other markets in which we currently operate are subject to local laws and regulations, and we continue to review the required risk and compliance programs to facilitate compliance with applicable laws and regulations in those markets. Our operations outside the United States are subject to the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, which prohibits U.S. companies and their agents and employees from providing anything of value to a foreign official for the purposes of influencing any act or decision of these individuals in order to obtain an unfair advantage, to help, obtain, or retain business.

Human Capital Management

As of December 31, 2025, we had approximately 7,350 employees, of which approximately 21% were in the United States and 79% were in our international locations. We have no employees in North America represented by a labor union or subject to the terms of collective bargaining agreements. We have employees in Spain, France and the United Kingdom who are represented by collective bargaining agreements. We believe that our relations with our employees in all locations are positive.

Our approach to human capital management starts with a strong foundation anchored in our commitment to values and ethics. Attracting, developing and retaining talent is critical to executing our strategy and our ability to compete effectively. We believe in the importance of creating an engaging work environment for our employees, supporting their well-being with fair and market-competitive pay and benefits, and investing in their growth and development.

We also value feedback from our employees and regularly survey them to understand how they feel about the company and subsequently take appropriate actions and employ employee engagement best practices to improve their work experience.

Commitment to Values and Ethics

We are committed to ensuring fundamental human rights across our business and in each region. We have published a Global Human Rights Policy that outlines our commitment to respect and promote human rights in accordance with internationally recognized human rights standards. This policy details our actions concerning human rights, such as providing fair and competitive compensation, benefits and hours to our colleagues, freedom of association and collective bargaining, and our zero-tolerance policy for harassment and discrimination.

We also hold our employees to the ethical practices and decision making as guided by our Standards of Business Conduct, which embody Encore's Mission, Vision and Values, provide guidance on specific behaviors, and set the foundation for ethical decision making. Our Standards of Business Conduct reflect our commitment to operating in a fair, honest, responsible and ethical manner and provide direction for reporting complaints in the event of alleged violations of our policies (including through our Employee Compliance Hotline).

Inclusion and Collaboration

At Encore, we believe in creating pathways to economic freedom for our consumers and understand that an inclusive workplace leads to better business outcomes. We know that our best work happens when we collaborate and embrace a range of thoughts, backgrounds and experiences and when our unique voices are heard and celebrated. We are committed to fostering an environment that promotes learning, curiosity and continuous improvement, while creating spaces for all people to bring their authentic selves to work. As of December 31, 2025, approximately 50% of our total workforce were women.

Financial, Health and Mental Well-Being

We strive to retain and attract the most talented employees by taking a holistic approach to well-being. This includes competitive compensation and benefits in the form of base salary, short-term incentives, opportunities for long-term incentives, retirement and financial support, and recognition programs as part of our financial well-being offerings. We also provide competitive benefits that include comprehensive health and welfare insurance, generous time-off and leave, and programs such as Employee Assistance Program, paid time off for volunteering activities, and wellness incentives to support the health and mental well-being of our employees.

Growth and Development

We are committed to actively fostering a learning culture and investing in ongoing professional and career development for our employees. We empower managers and employees with collective accountability for developing themselves and others, and promote ongoing dialogue, coaching, feedback, and improvement through our performance management practices. We offer employees an extensive number of programs and tools for their personal and professional development including instructor-led training courses, leadership development programs, on-demand virtual learning, individual development planning, mentoring, roles-based functional and technical training, compliance training, peer learning opportunities, and tuition reimbursement programs. We also aligned our talent and succession planning framework at a global level to support the development of our internal talent pipeline for current and future organizational needs, and to provide an overall health gauge of our global talent pool.

Item 1A—Risk Factors

There are risks and uncertainties in our business that could cause our actual results to differ from those anticipated. We urge you to read these risk factors carefully in connection with evaluating our business and in connection with the forward-looking statements and other information contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Any of the risks described herein could affect our business, financial condition, or future results and the actual outcome of matters as to which forward-looking statements are made. The list of risks is not intended to be exhaustive, and the order in which the risks appear is not intended as an indication of their relative weight or importance. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us, or that we currently deem to be immaterial, also may adversely affect our business, financial condition and/or operating results.

Risks Related to Our Business and Industry

Financial, economic and other conditions affect the ability of consumers to pay their obligations, which could harm our financial results.

Economic conditions globally and locally directly affect unemployment and credit availability. Adverse conditions (including natural disasters and extreme weather events), economic changes (including significant inflation, changes in trade policy and tariffs), political volatility and financial disruptions (including unemployment) could place financial pressure on the consumer, which may reduce our ability to collect on our consumer receivable portfolios and may adversely affect the value of our consumer receivable portfolios. Further, increased financial pressures on the financially distressed consumer may result in additional regulatory requirements or restrictions on our operations and increased litigation filed against us. These conditions could increase our costs and harm our business, financial condition, and operating results.

We may not be able to purchase receivables at favorable prices, which could limit our growth or profitability.

Our ability to operate profitably depends upon the continued availability of receivable portfolios that meet our purchasing standards and are cost-effective based upon projected collections exceeding our costs. Due, in part, to fluctuating prices for receivable portfolios, fluctuating supply and competition within the marketplace, there has been, and could continue to be, considerable variation in our purchasing volume and pricing from quarter to quarter and year to year. The volume of our portfolio purchases may be limited when prices are high and may or may not increase when portfolio pricing is more favorable to us. Further, our rates of return may decline when portfolio prices are high. We do not know how long portfolios will be available for purchase on terms acceptable to us, or at all.

The availability of receivable portfolios that meet our purchasing standards depends on a number of factors, including:

- volume of defaults in consumer debt;
- continued sale of receivable portfolios by originating institutions at sufficient volumes and acceptable price levels;
- competition in the marketplace;
- our ability to develop and maintain favorable relationships with key major credit originators;
- our ability to obtain adequate data from credit originators to appropriately evaluate the collectability of, estimate the value of, and collect on portfolios; and
- changes in laws and regulations governing consumer lending, bankruptcy, and collections.

We enter into “forward flow” contracts, which are commitments to purchase receivables on a periodic basis over a specified period of time in accordance with certain criteria, which may include a specifically defined volume, frequency, and pricing. In periods of decreasing prices, we may end up paying an amount higher for such debt portfolios in a forward flow contract than we would otherwise agree to pay at the time for a spot purchase, which could result in reduced returns. We may only be able to terminate such forward flow agreements in certain limited circumstances or, for certain agreements, after a certain notice period.

In addition, because of the length of time involved in collecting charged-off consumer receivables on acquired portfolios and the volatility in the timing of our collections, we may not be able to identify trends and make changes in our purchasing strategies in a timely manner. Ultimately, if we are unable to continually purchase and collect on a sufficient volume of receivables to generate cash collections that exceed our costs or to generate satisfactory returns, our business, financial condition and operating results will be adversely affected.

A significant portion of our portfolio purchases during any period may be concentrated with a small number of sellers, which could adversely affect our volume and timing of purchases.

A significant percentage of our portfolio purchases for any given fiscal quarter or year may be concentrated with a few large sellers, some of which may also involve forward flow arrangements. We cannot be certain that any of our significant sellers will continue to sell charged-off receivables to us, that such sales would be on terms or in quantities acceptable to us, or that we would be able to replace these purchases with purchases from other sellers.

A significant decrease in the volume of portfolio available from any of our principal sellers would force us to seek alternative sources of charged-off receivables.

We may be unable to find alternative sources from which to purchase charged-off receivables, and even if we could successfully replace these purchases, the search could take time and the receivables could be of lower quality, cost more, or both, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We face intense competition that could impair our ability to maintain or grow our purchasing volumes.

The charged-off receivables purchasing market is highly competitive. We compete with a wide range of other purchasers of charged-off consumer receivables. To the extent our competitors are able to better maximize recoveries on their assets or are willing to accept lower rates of return, we may not be able to grow or sustain our purchasing volumes or we may be forced to acquire portfolios at expected rates of return lower than our historical rates of return. Some of our competitors may obtain alternative sources of financing at more favorable rates than those available to us, the proceeds from which may be used to fund expansion and to increase the amount of charged-off receivables they purchase.

We face bidding competition in our acquisition of charged-off consumer receivables. We believe that successful bids are predominantly awarded based on price and, to a lesser extent, based on service, reputation, and relationships with the sellers of charged-off receivables. Some of our current competitors, and potential new competitors, may have more effective pricing and collection models, greater adaptability to changing market needs, and more established relationships in our industry than we do. Moreover, our competitors may elect to pay prices for portfolios that we determine are not economically sustainable and, in that event, we may not be able to continue to offer competitive bids for charged-off receivables.

We operate in a highly regulated environment with laws and regulations that are subject to significant change, interpretation and level of enforcement. Any sustained decrease in regulation or enforcement of regulation could lead to increased competition. If we are unable to develop and expand our business or to adapt to changing market needs as well as our current or future competitors, we may experience reduced access to portfolios of charged-off consumer receivables in sufficient face value amounts at appropriate prices, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We may purchase receivable portfolios that are unprofitable or we may not be able to collect sufficient amounts to recover our costs and to fund our operations.

We acquire and service charged-off receivables that the obligors have failed to pay and the sellers have deemed uncollectible and have written off. The originating institutions generally make numerous attempts to recover on these nonperforming receivables, often using a combination of their in-house collection and legal departments, as well as third-party collection agencies. In order to operate profitably over the long term, we must continually purchase and collect on a sufficient volume of charged-off receivables to generate revenue that exceeds our costs. These receivables are difficult to collect, and we may not be successful in collecting amounts sufficient to cover the costs associated with purchasing the receivables and funding our operations. If we are not able to collect on these receivables, collect sufficient amounts to cover our costs or generate satisfactory returns, this may adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We may experience losses on portfolios consisting of new types of receivables or receivables in new geographies due to our lack of collection experience with these receivables, which could harm our business, financial condition and operating results.

We continually look for opportunities to expand the classes of assets that make up the portfolios we acquire. Therefore, we may acquire portfolios consisting of assets with which we have little or no collection experience or portfolios of receivables in new geographies where we do not historically maintain an operational footprint. Our lack of experience with these assets may hinder our ability to generate expected levels of profits from these portfolios. Further, our existing methods of collections may prove ineffective for these new receivables, and we may not be able to collect on these portfolios. Our inexperience with these receivables may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

The statistical models we use to project remaining cash flows from our receivable portfolios may prove to be inaccurate and, if so, our financial results may be adversely affected.

We use internally developed models to project the remaining cash flows from our receivable portfolios. These models consider known data about our consumers' accounts, including, among other things, our collection experience and changes in external consumer factors, in addition to data known when we acquire the accounts. Our models also consider data provided by third parties including public sources. We may not be able to achieve the collections forecasted by our models. Our models may not appropriately identify or assess all material factors or trends and yield correct or accurate forecasts as our historical collection experience may not reflect current or future realities. We also have no control over the accuracy of information received from third parties. If such information is not accurate our models may not accurately project estimated remaining cash flows. If we are not able to achieve the levels of forecasted collections, our revenues will be reduced or we may be required to record a charge, which may adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

A significant portion of our collections relies upon our success in individual lawsuits brought against consumers and our ability to collect on judgments in our favor.

We generate a significant portion of our revenue by collecting on judgments that are granted by courts in lawsuits filed against consumers. A decrease in the willingness of courts to grant these judgments, a change in the requirements for filing these cases or obtaining these judgments, a decrease in our ability to collect on these judgments, or any closure of court systems could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. As we increase our use of the legal channel for collections, our short-term margins may decrease as a result of an increase in upfront court costs and costs related to counter claims. We may not be able to collect on certain aged accounts because of applicable statutes of limitations and we may be subject to adverse effects of regulatory changes. Further, courts in certain jurisdictions require that a copy of the account statements or applications be attached to the pleadings in order to obtain a judgment against consumers. If we are unable to produce those account documents, these courts could deny our claims, and our business, financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected.

Increases in costs associated with our collections through collection litigation can raise our costs associated with our collection strategies and the individual lawsuits brought against consumers to collect on judgments in our favor.

We have substantial collection activity through our legal collections channel and, as a consequence, increases in upfront court costs, costs related to counterclaims, and other court costs may increase our total cost in collecting on accounts in this channel, which may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our business, financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected if consumer bankruptcy filings increase or if bankruptcy laws change.

Our business model may be uniquely vulnerable to an economic recession, which typically results in an increase in the amount of defaulted consumer receivables, thereby contributing to an increase in the amount of personal bankruptcy filings. Under certain bankruptcy filings, a consumer's assets are sold to repay credit originators, with priority given to holders of secured debt. Since the defaulted consumer receivables we purchase are generally unsecured, we often are not able to collect on those receivables. In addition, since we purchase receivables that may have been delinquent for a long period of time, this may be an indication that many of the consumers from whom we collect will be unable to pay their debts going forward and are more likely to file for bankruptcy in an economic recession. Furthermore, potential changes to existing bankruptcy laws could contribute to an increase in consumer bankruptcy filings. We cannot be certain that our collection experience would not decline with an increase in consumer bankruptcy filings. If our actual collection experience with respect to a defaulted consumer receivable portfolio is significantly lower than we projected when we purchased the portfolio, our business, financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected.

We are subject to audits conducted by sellers of debt portfolios and may be required to implement specific changes to our policies and practices as a result of adverse findings by such sellers as a part of the audit process, which could limit our ability to purchase debt portfolios from them in the future, which could materially and adversely affect our business.

Pursuant to purchase contracts, we are subject to audits that are conducted by sellers of debt portfolios. Such audits may occur with little notice and the assessment criteria used by each seller varies based on their own requirements, policies and standards. Although much of the assessment criteria is based on regulatory requirements, we may be asked to comply with additional terms and conditions that are unique to particular debt originators. From time to time, sellers may believe that we are not in compliance with certain of their criteria and in such cases, we may be required to dedicate resources and to incur expenses to address such concerns, including the implementation of new policies and procedures. In addition, to the extent that we are unable to satisfy the requirements of a particular seller, such seller could remove us from their panel of preferred purchasers, which could limit our ability to purchase debt portfolios from that seller in the future, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We rely on third parties to provide us with services in connection with certain aspects of our business, and any failure by these third parties to perform their obligations, or our inability to arrange for alternative third-party providers for such services, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We are dependent upon the efforts of third-party service providers including collection agencies, law firms, data providers, tracing service providers and other servicers to help service and collect our charged-off receivables. Our third-party servicers could fail to perform collection services for us adequately, remit those collections to us or otherwise perform their obligations adequately. In addition, one or more of those third-party service providers could cease operations abruptly or become insolvent, or our relationships with such third-party service providers may otherwise change adversely. Further, we might not be able to secure replacement third-party service providers or promptly transfer account information to our new third-party service provider or in-house in the event our agreements with our third-party collection agencies and attorneys were terminated. In addition, to the extent these third-party service providers violate laws, other regulatory requirements or their contractual obligations, or act inappropriately in the conduct of their business, our business and reputation could be negatively affected or penalties could be directly imposed upon us. Any of the foregoing factors could cause our business, financial condition and operating results to be adversely affected.

We have entered into agreements with third parties to provide us with services in connection with our business, including payment processing, credit card authorization and processing, payroll processing, record keeping for retirement and benefit plans and certain information technology functions. Any failure by a third party to provide us with contracted services on a timely basis or within service level expectations and performance standards may have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. In addition, we may be unable to find, or enter into agreements with, suitable replacement third party providers for such services, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We are dependent on our data gathering systems and proprietary consumer profiles, and if access to such data was lost or became public, our business could be materially and adversely affected.

Our models and consumer databases provide information that is critical to our business. We rely on data provided to us at the time of purchase augmented by data provided by multiple credit reference agencies, our servicing partners and other sources in order to operate our systems, develop our proprietary consumer profiles and run our business generally. If these credit reference agencies were to terminate their agreements or stop providing us with data for any reason, for example, due to a change in governmental regulation, or if they were to considerably raise the price of their services, our business could be materially and adversely affected. Also, if any of the proprietary information or data that we use became public, for example, due to a change in government regulations, we could lose a significant competitive advantage and our business could be negatively impacted.

If we become unable to continue to acquire or use information and data in the manner in which it is currently acquired and used, or if we were prohibited from accessing or aggregating the data in these systems or profiles for any reason, we may lose a significant competitive advantage, in particular if our competitors continue to be able to acquire and use such data, and our business could be materially and adversely affected.

If our technology platforms were to fail, become ineffective, or if we are not able to successfully anticipate, invest in, or adopt technological advances within our industry, it could have an adverse effect on our operations.

Our success depends in a large part on sophisticated computer and telecommunications systems. The temporary or permanent loss of our computer and telecommunications equipment and software systems, through casualty, operating malfunction, software virus, or service provider failure, could disrupt our operations. In the normal course of our business, we must record and process significant amounts of data quickly and accurately to properly bid on prospective acquisitions of receivable portfolios and to access, maintain, and expand the databases we use for our collection activities. Any simultaneous failure of our information systems and their backup systems would interrupt our business operations.

In addition, our business relies on computer and telecommunications technologies, and our ability to integrate new technologies into our business is essential to our competitive position and our success. We may not be successful in anticipating, investing in, or adopting technological changes, including emerging automation and artificial intelligence (AI) capabilities, on a timely or cost-effective basis. Computer and telecommunications technologies are evolving rapidly and are characterized by short product life cycles.

We continue to make significant modifications to our information systems to ensure that they continue to be adequate for our current and foreseeable demands and continued expansion, and our future growth may require additional investment in these systems. These system modifications may exceed our cost or time estimates for completion or may be unsuccessful. If we cannot update our information systems effectively, our business, financial condition and operating results may be adversely affected.

We use our technology and telecommunications systems to contact consumers in an attempt to collect on receivables. Over recent years, we have observed an increase in the adoption by consumers, telephone carriers and communications platforms of call, email, or other communication filtering or blocking. If calls, emails or other communications are blocked or we are otherwise not able to contact our consumers our ability to collect on our receivables through our call center and digital collections channel could be impacted and we would need to pursue collections through our higher-cost legal collections channel, which could impact our operating results.

Our business results and operations could be adversely affected by a cybersecurity event, breach, business interruption or similar incident relating to our information technology systems.

We rely on information technology networks and systems to process and store electronic information. We collect and store sensitive data, including personal, confidential or proprietary consumer or employee information, on our information technology networks. Despite the implementation of risk and security measures (see Item 1C-Cybersecurity), our information technology networks and systems have been, and in the future may again be, subject to breaches, disruptions and shutdowns due to attacks by threat actors or breaches due to malfeasance by contractors, employees and others who have access to our networks and systems.

In addition to our own systems, we use third-party service providers, who in turn may also use third-party providers, to process certain data or information on our behalf. Although we generally contractually require these service providers to implement and maintain reasonable security measures, we cannot control third parties and cannot guarantee that a security breach will not occur in their systems.

Cybersecurity incidents have, and could again compromise our networks and information stored on our networks (or on the networks of third-party service providers) has been, and could again be, accessed, exfiltrated, disclosed, lost or destroyed. Due to our size and the large number of service providers we work with and the increasing sophistication and complexity of cyber attacks, an incident could occur and persist for an extended period without detection. Any investigation of a cyber attack or other security incident would be unpredictable and would take time before the completion of any investigation and before there is availability of full and reliable information.

As cyber attacks 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. In addition, our remediation efforts may not be successful.

While we currently maintain cybersecurity insurance, such insurance may not be sufficient in type or amount to cover us against claims related to cybersecurity breaches or attacks, failures or other data security-related incidents, and we cannot be certain that cyber insurance will continue to be available to us on economically reasonable terms, or at all, or that an insurer will not deny coverage as to any future claim.

Any cybersecurity event, breach or similar incident relating to our information technology systems could disrupt our operations, adversely affect the willingness of sellers to sell to us or result in legal claims, liability, reputational damage or regulatory penalties under laws protecting the privacy of personal information, any of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We have significant international operations, which exposes us to additional risks and uncertainties.

Our international operations subject us to a number of additional risks and uncertainties, including:

- compliance with and changes in international laws, including regulatory and compliance requirements that could affect our business;
- differing accounting standards and practices;
- increased exposure to U.S. laws that apply abroad, such as the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and exposure to other anti-corruption laws such as the UK Bribery Act;
- social, political and economic volatility, instability, recessions or uncertainty;
- fluctuations in foreign economies and currency exchange rates;
- difficulty in hiring, staffing and managing qualified and proficient local employees and advisors to run international operations;

- the difficulty of managing and operating an international enterprise, including difficulties in maintaining effective communications with employees due to distance, language, and cultural barriers;
- difficulties implementing and maintaining effective internal controls and risk management and compliance initiatives;
- potential disagreements with our joint venture business partners;
- differing labor regulations and business practices; and
- foreign and, in some circumstances, U.S. tax consequences.

Each of these could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

We may not be able to adequately protect the intellectual property rights upon which we rely and, as a result, any lack of protection may diminish our competitive advantage.

We rely on proprietary software programs and valuation and collection processes and techniques, and we believe that these assets provide us with a competitive advantage. We consider our proprietary software, processes, and techniques to be trade secrets, but they are not protected by patent or registered copyright. We may not be able to protect our technology and data resources adequately, which may diminish our competitive advantage, which may, in turn, adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Exchange rate fluctuations could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Because we conduct some business in currencies other than U.S. dollars, primarily the British Pound, but report our financial results in U.S. dollars, we face exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates upon translation of these business results into U.S. dollars. In the normal course of business, we may employ various strategies to manage these economic risks, including the use of derivative instruments. These strategies may not be effective in protecting us against the effects of fluctuations from movements in foreign exchange rates. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

An outbreak of a contagious disease or other public health emergency could materially impact our business and results of operations.

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting containment measures caused economic, financial and operational disruptions that adversely affected certain aspects of our business and results of operations. Other public health emergencies could also affect our business and results of operations and any impact would depend on future developments that we are not able to predict, including the duration, spread and severity of the public health emergency; the nature, extent and effectiveness of containment measures; the extent and duration of the effect on the economy; and how quickly and to what extent normal economic and operating conditions resumed.

Risks Related to Government Regulation and Litigation

Our business is subject to extensive laws and regulations, which have increased and may continue to increase.

As noted in detail in “Item 1 - Part 1 - Business - Government Regulation” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, extensive laws and regulations directly apply to key portions of our business. These laws and regulations are also subject to review from time to time and may be subject to significant change. Changes in laws and regulations applicable to our operations, or the manner in which they are interpreted or applied, could limit our activities in the future or could significantly increase the cost of regulatory compliance. These negative effects could result from changes in collection laws and guidance, laws related to credit reporting, consumer bankruptcy laws, laws related to the management and enforcement of consumer debt, court and enforcement procedures, the statute of limitation for debts, accounting standards, taxation requirements, employment laws, communications laws, data privacy and protection laws, anti-bribery and corruption laws and anti-money laundering laws.

We sometimes purchase accounts in asset classes that are subject to industry-specific and/or issuer-specific restrictions that limit the collection methods that we can use on those accounts. Over time, laws, rules and regulations requiring increased availability of historic information about receivables in order to collect. If credit originators or portfolio resellers are unable or unwilling to meet these evolving requirements, we may be unable or unwilling to collect on certain accounts. Inability to collect sufficient amounts from these accounts, through available collection methods, could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

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In addition, the CFPB has engaged in enforcement activity in sectors adjacent to our industry, impacting credit originators, collection firms, payment processors and credit reporting agencies, among others. Additionally, state regulators may increase enforcement activity and supervisory scrutiny within their respective jurisdictions, sometimes applying novel or more expansive interpretations of state law. Enforcement activity in these spaces by the CFPB or others, especially in the absence of clear rules or regulatory expectations, may be disruptive to third parties as they attempt to define appropriate business practices. As a result, certain commercial relationships we maintain may be disrupted or impacted by changes in third-parties' business practices or perceptions of elevated risk relating to the debt collection industry, which could reduce our revenues, or increase our expenses, and consequently adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Additional consumer protection or privacy laws, rules and regulations may be enacted, or existing laws, rules or regulations may be amended, reinterpreted or enforced in a different manner, imposing additional restrictions or requirements on the collection of receivables.

Any of the developments described above may adversely affect our ability to purchase and collect on receivables and may increase our costs associated with regulatory compliance, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Failure to comply with government regulation could result in the suspension, termination or impairment of our ability to conduct business, may require the payment of significant fines and penalties, or require other significant expenditures.

The U.S. collections industry is heavily regulated under various federal, state, and local laws, rules, and regulations. Many states and several cities require that we be licensed as a debt collection company. The CFPB, FTC, state Attorneys General and other regulatory bodies have the authority to investigate a variety of matters, including consumer complaints against debt collection companies, and can bring enforcement actions and seek monetary penalties, consumer restitution, and injunctive relief. If we, or our third-party collection agencies or law firms fail to comply with applicable laws, rules, and regulations, including, but not limited to, identity theft, privacy, data security, the use of automated dialing equipment, laws related to consumer protection, debt collection, and laws applicable to specific types of debt, it could result in the suspension or termination of our ability to conduct collection operations, which would adversely affect us. Further, our ability to collect our receivables may be affected by state laws, which require that certain types of account documentation be presented prior to the institution of any collection activities.

Our failure or the failure of third-party agencies and attorneys, or the credit originators or portfolio resellers selling receivables to us, to comply with existing or new laws, rules, or regulations could limit our ability to recover on receivables, affect the willingness of financial institutions to sell portfolios to us, cause us to pay damages to consumers, necessitate ongoing adjustments to our policies and compliance programs, or result in fines or penalties, which could reduce our revenues, or increase our expenses, and consequently adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results. For example, in 2020, the CFPB filed a lawsuit alleging that Encore and certain of our U.S. subsidiaries had violated a consent order (the "2015 Consent Order") pursuant to which we had previously settled allegations raised by the CFPB arising from practices during the period between 2011 and 2015. In the lawsuit, the CFPB alleged that we did not perfectly adhere to certain operational provisions of the 2015 Consent Order, leading to alleged violations of federal consumer financial law. In 2020, we entered into a stipulated judgment ("Stipulated Judgment") with the CFPB to resolve the lawsuit. The Stipulated Judgment required us to, among other things, continue to follow a narrow subset of the operational requirements contained in the 2015 Consent Order, all of which have long been part of the Company's routine practices and pay a \$15.0 million civil monetary penalty. The Stipulated Judgment expired in October 2025.

In addition, new federal, state or local laws or regulations, or changes in the ways these rules or laws are interpreted or enforced, could limit our activities in the future and/or significantly increase the cost of regulatory compliance.

Our operations outside the United States are subject to foreign and U.S. laws and regulations that apply to our international operations, including GDPR, the UK Consumer Credit Act, the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, the UK Bribery Act and other local laws prohibiting corrupt payments to government officials. Violations of these laws and regulations could result in fines and penalties, criminal sanctions, prohibitions on the conduct of our business and reputational damage.

The debt purchase and collections sector and the broader consumer credit industry in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the other European jurisdictions in which we operate are also highly regulated under various laws and regulations. This legislation is principles-based and therefore the interpretation of compliance is complex and may change over time. Failure to comply with any applicable laws, regulations, rules or contractual compliance obligations could result in investigations, information gathering, public censures, financial penalties, disciplinary measures, liability and/or enforcement actions, including licenses or permissions that we need to do business not being granted or being revoked or the suspension or termination of our ability to conduct collections. In addition, our debt purchase contracts with vendors include certain conditions and failure to comply or revocation of a permission or authorization, or other actions taken by us that may damage the reputation of the vendor, may

entitle the vendor to terminate any agreements with us. Damage to our reputation, whether because of a failure to comply with applicable laws, regulations or rules, revocation of a permission or authorization, any other regulatory action or our failure to comply with contractual compliance obligations, could deter vendors from choosing us as their debt purchase or collections provider.

Compliance with this extensive regulatory framework is expensive and labor-intensive. Any of the foregoing could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We are subject to ongoing risks of regulatory investigations and litigation, including individual and class action lawsuits, under consumer credit, consumer protection, theft, privacy, data protection, collections, and other laws, and we may be subject to awards of substantial damages or be required to make other expenditures or change our business practices as a result.

We operate in an extremely litigious climate and currently are, and may in the future be, named as defendants in litigation, including individual and class action lawsuits under consumer credit, consumer protection, theft, privacy, data protection, automated dialing equipment, debt collections, and other laws. Some of these cases present novel issues on which there is no clear legal precedent, which increases the difficulty in predicting both the potential outcomes and costs of defending these cases. We are subject to ongoing risks of regulatory investigations, inquiries, litigation, and other actions by the CFPB, FTC, FCA, state Attorneys General, Central Bank of Ireland or other governmental bodies relating to our activities. For example, in September 2020 the CFPB filed a lawsuit alleging that Encore and certain of its US subsidiaries had violated the 2015 Consent Order and in October 2020 we entered into the Stipulated Judgment with the CFPB to resolve the lawsuit. These litigation and regulatory actions involve potential compensatory or punitive damage claims, fines, costs, sanctions, civil monetary penalties, consumer restitution, or injunctive relief, as well as other forms of relief, that could require us to pay damages, make other expenditures or result in changes to our business practices. Any changes to our business practices could result in lower collections, increased cost to collect or reductions in estimated remaining collections. Actual losses incurred by us in connection with judgments or settlements of these matters may be more than our associated reserves. Further, defending lawsuits and responding to governmental inquiries or investigations, regardless of their merit, could be costly and divert management's attention from the operation of our business. All of these factors could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Negative publicity associated with litigation, governmental investigations, regulatory actions, cybersecurity breaches and other public statements could damage our reputation.

From time to time there are negative news stories about our industry or company, especially with respect to alleged conduct in collecting debt from consumers. These stories may follow the announcements of litigation or regulatory actions involving us or others in our industry. Negative publicity about our alleged or actual debt collection practices, the debt collection industry in general, our cybersecurity or any exfiltration or disclosure of sensitive data, and concerns related to the use of new digital or artificial intelligence AI-enabled collection technologies could adversely affect our stock price, our position in the marketplace in which we compete, and our ability to purchase charged-off receivables, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

Risks Related to Our Indebtedness and Common Stock

Our significant indebtedness could adversely affect our financial health and could harm our ability to react to changes to our business.

As described in greater detail in "Note 6: Borrowings" to our consolidated financial statements, as of December 31, 2025, our total long-term indebtedness outstanding was \$4.0 billion. Our significant indebtedness could have important consequences to investors. For example, it could:

- increase our vulnerability to general economic downturns and industry conditions;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to payments on our indebtedness, thereby reducing the availability of our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate requirements;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and the industry in which we operate;
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared to competitors that have less debt;
- increase our exposure to market and regulatory changes that could diminish the amount and value of our inventory that we borrow against under our secured credit facilities; and
- limit, along with the financial and other restrictive covenants contained in the documents governing our indebtedness, our ability to borrow additional funds, make investments and incur liens, among other things.

Any of these factors could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Servicing our indebtedness requires a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash flow from our business to pay our substantial indebtedness.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay interest on or to refinance our indebtedness or to make cash payments in connection with any conversion of our convertible notes depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not continue to generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our indebtedness and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate adequate cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring indebtedness or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at that time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations which could, in turn, adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Despite our current indebtedness levels, we may still incur substantially more indebtedness or take other actions which would intensify the risks discussed above.

Despite our current consolidated indebtedness levels, we and our subsidiaries may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. We are not restricted under the terms of the indentures governing our convertible notes from incurring additional indebtedness, securing existing or future indebtedness, recapitalizing our indebtedness or taking a number of other actions that could have the effect of diminishing our ability to make payments on our indebtedness. Although our credit facilities and other existing debt currently limit the ability of us and certain of our subsidiaries to incur certain additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions and, under certain circumstances, additional indebtedness incurred in compliance with these restrictions, including additional secured indebtedness, could be substantial. Also, these restrictions will not prevent us from incurring obligations that do not constitute indebtedness. To the extent new indebtedness or other new obligations are added to our current levels, the risks described above could intensify.

We may not be able to continue to satisfy the covenants in our debt agreements.

Our debt agreements impose a number of covenants, including restrictive covenants on how we operate our business. Failure to satisfy any one of these covenants could result in negative consequences including the following, each of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results:

- acceleration or amortization of outstanding indebtedness;
- exercise by our lenders of rights with respect to the collateral pledged under certain of our outstanding indebtedness;
- our inability to continue to purchase receivables needed to operate our business;
- decrease in the level of liquidity that can be accessed under certain of our debt agreements; or
- our inability to secure alternative financing on favorable terms, if at all.

In particular, the Global Senior Facility also requires the Company and the guarantors to observe certain customary affirmative covenants, including three maintenance covenants. These require the Company to ensure that the LTV Ratio (as defined in the Global Senior Facility) does not exceed 0.75 and the SSRFC LTV Ratio (as defined in the Global Senior Facility) does not exceed 0.275. The Company is further required to maintain a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Global Senior Facility) of at least 2.0. These financial covenants are, subject in the case of the LTV Ratio to a minimum drawing requirement, tested quarterly (or with respect to the SSRFC Ratio, monthly). The breach of any of these maintenance covenants could lead to the consequences referred to above.

Increases in interest rates could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Portions of our outstanding debt bear interest at a variable rate. Increases in interest rates could increase our interest expense which would, in turn, lower our earnings. We may periodically evaluate whether to enter into derivative financial instruments, such as interest rate swap agreements, to reduce our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on variable interest rate debt and their impact on earnings and cash flows. These strategies may not be effective in protecting us against the effects of fluctuations from movements in interest rates. Increases in interest rates could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

Our common stock price may be subject to significant fluctuations and volatility.

The market price of our common stock has been subject to significant fluctuations. These fluctuations could continue. Among the factors that could affect our stock price are:

- our operating and financial performance and prospects;
- our ability to repay our debt;
- our access to financial and capital markets to refinance our debt;
- investor perceptions of us and the industry and markets in which we operate;
- future sales of equity or equity-related securities;
- changes in earnings estimates or buy/sell recommendations by analysts;
- changes in the supply of, demand for or price of portfolios;
- our acquisition activity, including our expansion into new markets;
- regulatory changes affecting our industry generally or our business and operations;
- political volatility or geopolitical tensions;
- general financial, domestic, international, economic and other market conditions; and
- the number of short positions on our stock at any particular time.

The stock market in recent years has experienced significant price and volume fluctuations that have often been unrelated to the operating performance of companies. The market price of our common stock could fluctuate significantly for many reasons, including in response to the risks described in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, elsewhere in our filings with the SEC from time to time or for reasons unrelated to our operations, such as reports by industry analysts, investor perceptions or negative announcements by our customers, competitors or suppliers regarding their own performance, as well as industry conditions and general financial, economic and political instability.

The price of our common stock could also be affected by possible sales of our common stock by investors who view our convertible notes as a more attractive means of equity participation in us and by hedging or arbitrage trading activity that we expect to develop involving our common stock.

If securities or industry analysts have a negative outlook regarding our stock or our industry, or our operating results do not meet their expectations, our stock price could decline. The trading market for our common stock is influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us. If one or more of the analysts who cover our company downgrade our stock or if our operating results do not meet their expectations, our stock price could decline.

Future sales of our common stock or the issuance of other equity securities may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In the future, we may sell additional shares of our common stock or other equity or equity-related securities to raise capital or issue equity securities to finance acquisitions. In addition, a substantial number of shares of our common stock are reserved for issuance upon conversion of our convertible notes. We are not restricted from issuing additional common stock, including securities that are convertible into, or that represent the right to receive, common stock.

The liquidity and trading volume of our common stock is limited. The issuance or sale of substantial amounts of our common stock or other equity or equity-related securities (or the perception that such issuances or sales may occur) could adversely affect the market price of our common stock as well as our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity or equity-related securities. We cannot predict the effect that future issuances or sales of our common stock or other equity or equity-related securities would have on the market price of our common stock.

We may not have the ability to raise the funds necessary to repurchase our notes upon a fundamental change or change of control or to settle conversions in cash, and our future indebtedness may contain limitations on our ability to pay cash upon conversion of our convertible notes.

Holders of our notes will have the right to require us to repurchase their notes upon the occurrence of a fundamental change or a change of control at a repurchase price equal to 100% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. In addition, upon a conversion of notes we will be required to make cash payments for each \$1,000 in principal amount of notes converted of at least the lesser of \$1,000 and the sum of certain daily conversion values. However, we may not have enough available cash or be able to obtain financing at the time we are required to make repurchases of the notes surrendered therefor or to settle conversions in cash. In addition, certain of our debt agreements contain restrictive covenants that limit our

ability to engage in specified types of transactions, which may affect our ability to repurchase our notes. Further, our ability to repurchase our notes or to pay cash upon conversion may be limited by law, by regulatory authority or by agreements governing our future indebtedness. Our failure to repurchase the notes or to pay cash upon conversion of the notes at a time when the repurchase or cash payment upon conversion is required by any indenture pursuant to which the notes were offered would constitute a default under the relevant indenture. Such default could constitute a default under other agreements governing our indebtedness. If the repayment of any indebtedness were to be accelerated, we may not have sufficient funds to repay such indebtedness and repurchase the notes.

Provisions in our charter documents and Delaware law may delay or prevent acquisition of us, which could decrease the value of shares of our common stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and Delaware law contain provisions that could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us without the consent of our Board of Directors. These provisions include advance notice provisions, limitations on actions by our stockholders by written consent and special approval requirements for transactions involving interested stockholders. We are authorized to issue up to five million shares of preferred stock, the relative rights and preferences of which may be fixed by our Board of Directors, subject to the provisions of our articles of incorporation, without stockholder approval. The issuance of preferred stock could be used to dilute the stock ownership of a potential hostile acquirer. The provisions that discourage potential acquisitions of us and adversely affect the voting power of the holders of common stock may adversely affect the price of our common stock.

General

We are dependent on our management team for the adoption and implementation of our strategies and the loss of its services could have an adverse effect on our business.

Our management team has considerable experience in finance, banking, consumer collections, and other industries. We believe that the expertise of our executives obtained by managing businesses across numerous other industries has been critical to the enhancement of our operations. Our management team has created a culture of new ideas and progressive thinking, coupled with increased use of technology and statistical analysis. The management teams at each of our operating subsidiaries are also important to the success of their respective operations. The loss of the services of one or more key members of management could disrupt our collective operations and seriously impair our ability to continue to acquire or collect on portfolios of charged-off receivables and to manage and expand our business, any of which could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results.

We may not be able to recruit and retain key employees and workers in a competitive labor market.

If we cannot successfully recruit and retain key employees and workers, or if we experience the unexpected loss of those employees, our operations may be negatively affected. In addition, cost inflation may require us to enhance our compensation in order to compete effectively in the hiring and retention of employees.

We may make acquisitions that prove unsuccessful and any mergers, acquisitions, dispositions or joint venture activities may change our business and financial results and introduce new risks.

From time to time, we may make acquisitions of, or otherwise invest in, other companies that could complement our business, including the acquisition of entities in diverse geographic regions and entities offering greater access to businesses and markets that we do not currently serve. The acquisitions we make may be unprofitable or may take some time to achieve profitability. In addition, we may not successfully operate the businesses that we acquire, or may not successfully integrate these businesses with our own, which may result in our inability to maintain our goals, objectives, standards, controls, policies, culture, or profitability. Through acquisitions, we may enter markets in which we have limited or no experience. Any acquisition may result in a potentially dilutive issuance of equity securities, and the incurrence of additional debt which could reduce our profitability. We also pursue dispositions and joint ventures from time to time. Any such transactions could change our business lines, geographic reach, financial results or capital structure. Our company could be larger or smaller after any such transactions and may have a different investment profile.

An impairment of goodwill could negatively impact our financial results.

We have a significant amount of goodwill. Goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually and in interim periods if certain events occur that indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit may be below its carrying value. The goodwill test compares the fair value for each of our reporting units to its associated carrying value. Determining the fair value of a reporting unit requires us to make judgments and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. Adverse changes in the Company's actual or expected operating results, market capitalization, business climate, economic factors or other negative events that may be outside the control of management could result in a material non-cash impairment charge in the future. We recorded goodwill impairment charges at the Cabot reporting unit of \$238.2 million and \$100.6 million during

the fourth quarters of 2023 and 2024, respectively. There can be no assurance that we will not be required to take an additional impairment charge in the future, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may consume resources in pursuing business opportunities, financings or other transactions that are not consummated, which may strain or divert our resources.

We anticipate that the investigation of various transactions, and the negotiation, drafting, and execution of relevant agreements, disclosure documents and other instruments with respect to such transactions, will require substantial management time and attention and substantial costs for financial advisors, accountants, attorneys and other advisors. If a decision is made not to consummate a specific transaction, the costs incurred up to that point for the proposed transaction likely would not be recoverable. Furthermore, even if an agreement is reached relating to a specific transaction, we may fail to consummate the transaction for any number of reasons, including those beyond our control. Any such event could consume significant management time and result in a loss to us of the related costs incurred, which could adversely affect our financial position and our business.

Failure to establish and maintain effective internal controls could have a material adverse effect on the accuracy and timing of our financial reporting in future periods.

As a publicly traded company, we are subject to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”) and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (“Sarbanes-Oxley Act”). The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. Any failure to maintain such internal controls could adversely impact our ability to report our financial results on a timely and accurate basis. Any such failures could have a material adverse effect on our financial results and investor confidence and the market for our common stock.

Item 1B—Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C—Cybersecurity

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

We have developed, implemented and maintain a cybersecurity risk management program intended to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our critical systems and information. We design and assess our program based on the National Institute of Standards and Technology Cybersecurity Framework (“NIST CSF”). This does not imply that we meet any particular technical standards, specifications, or requirements, only that we use the NIST CSF as a guide to help us identify, assess, and manage cybersecurity risks relevant to our business.

Our cybersecurity risk management program is integrated into our overall enterprise risk management program, and shares common methodologies, reporting channels and governance processes that apply across the enterprise risk management program to other legal, compliance, strategic, operational, and financial risk areas.

Our cybersecurity risk management program includes:

- risk assessments designed to help identify material cybersecurity risks to our critical systems and our broader enterprise IT environment;
- a security team principally responsible for implementing and managing (1) our cybersecurity risk assessment processes, (2) our security controls, (3) technical security tools and safeguards and (4) our response to cybersecurity incidents;
- reviews and audits by our internal audit department;
- the use of external service providers, where appropriate, to assess, test or otherwise assist with aspects of our security controls;
- cybersecurity awareness training of our employees, incident response personnel, and senior management;
- a cybersecurity incident response plan that includes procedures for responding to cybersecurity incidents; and
- a third-party risk management and oversight process for service providers, suppliers, and vendors.

We have experienced, and will continue to experience, cybersecurity incidents from time to time in the normal course of business. However, based on our assessments, these incidents have not had a material impact, and we do not believe the incidents have materially affected or will materially affect us, including our operations, business strategy, results of operations or financial condition. For more information regarding risks we face from cybersecurity threats, please see Item 1A- Risk Factors.

Cybersecurity Governance

Our Board considers cybersecurity risk as part of its risk oversight function and has delegated the oversight of cybersecurity and other information technology risks to the Risk Committee. The Risk Committee oversees management’s implementation of our cybersecurity risk management program.

The Risk Committee receives regular reports from management on our cybersecurity risks. In addition, management updates the Risk Committee, as necessary, regarding significant cybersecurity incidents.

The Risk Committee regularly reports to the full Board regarding its activities, including those related to cybersecurity. The full Board also receives briefings from management on our risk management program. Board members receive presentations on cybersecurity topics from management, internal security staff or external experts as part of the Board’s continuing education on topics that impact public companies.

Our Chief Information Officer, Chief Risk, Strategy and Compliance Officer and General Counsel, are primarily responsible for assessing and managing our material risks from cybersecurity threats. Our Chief Information Officer has primary responsibility for our overall cybersecurity program and supervises both our internal cybersecurity personnel, including our Chief Information Security Officer, and our retained external cybersecurity consultants. Our Chief Risk, Strategy and Compliance Officer has primary responsibility for our enterprise risk management program, including oversight of our cybersecurity risk management program. Our general counsel has primary responsibility for legal assessments, including assessments related to cybersecurity matters. Such individuals have an average of over 15 years of prior work experience in various roles involving information technology (including information security), risk and compliance or legal and risk analysis.

This team supervises efforts to prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate cybersecurity risks and incidents through various means, which may include briefings from internal security personnel; threat intelligence and other information obtained from governmental, public or private sources, including external consultants engaged by us; and alerts and reports produced by security tools deployed in the IT environment.

Item 2—Properties

We lease office space for our corporate headquarters in San Diego, California. We also lease office space for our call centers, internal legal and consumer support services in the United States, Costa Rica, India, the United Kingdom and other European countries. We believe that our current leased facilities are generally well maintained and in good operating condition. We believe that these facilities are suitable and sufficient for our operational needs. Our policy is to improve, replace, and supplement the facilities as considered appropriate to meet the needs of our operations.

Item 3—Legal Proceedings

We are involved in disputes, legal actions, regulatory investigations, inquiries, and other actions from time to time in the ordinary course of business. Although no assurance can be given with respect to the outcome of these or any other actions and the effect such outcomes may have, based on our current knowledge, we believe any liability resulting from the outcome of such disputes, legal actions, regulatory investigations, inquiries, and other actions will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

For additional information see “Note 13: Commitments and Contingencies” to the consolidated financial statements.

Item 4—Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5—Market for the Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Our common stock is traded on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol “ECPG.”

The closing price of our common stock on February 19, 2026, was \$58.08 per share and there were 19 stockholders of record. Because many of our shares of common stock are held by brokers and other institutions on behalf of stockholders, we are unable to estimate the total number of beneficial owners of our stock represented by these stockholders of record.

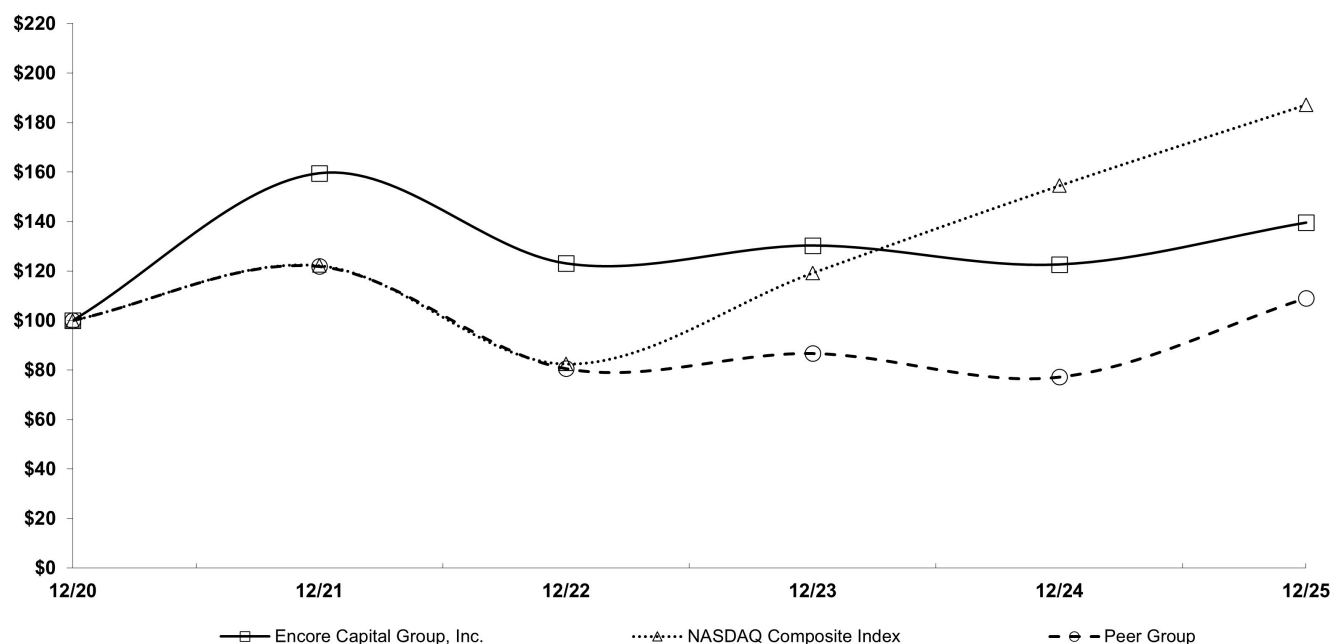
Performance Graph

The following performance graph and related information shall not be deemed “soliciting material” or “filed” with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each, as amended, except to the extent that we specifically incorporate it by reference into such filing.

The following graph compares the total cumulative stockholder return on our common stock for the period from December 31, 2020 through December 31, 2025, with the cumulative total return of (a) the NASDAQ Composite Index, (b) a peer group consisting of B2Impact, Hoist Finance, Intrum, Kruk and PRA Group, Inc. which we believe are comparable companies. The comparison assumes that \$100 was invested on December 31, 2020, in our common stock and in each of the comparison indices (including reinvestment of dividends). The stock price performance reflected in the following graph is not necessarily indicative of future stock price performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Encore Capital Group, Inc., the NASDAQ Composite Index,
and Peer Group



	12/20	12/21	12/22	12/23	12/24	12/25
Encore Capital Group, Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 159.46	\$ 123.07	\$ 130.28	\$ 122.63	\$ 139.52
NASDAQ Composite Index	\$ 100.00	\$ 122.18	\$ 82.43	\$ 119.22	\$ 154.48	\$ 187.14
Peer Group	\$ 100.00	\$ 121.83	\$ 80.52	\$ 86.66	\$ 77.12	\$ 109.01

Dividend Policy

As a public company, we have never declared or paid dividends on our common stock. The declaration, payment, and amount of future dividends, if any, is subject to the discretion of our Board of Directors, which may review our dividend policy from time to time in light of the then existing relevant facts and circumstances. Our ability to pay dividends may be restricted by covenants in certain of the indentures governing our senior secured notes and by the terms of our global senior secured revolving credit facility (“Global Senior Facility”). We may also be subject to additional dividend restrictions under future debt agreements or the terms of securities we may issue in the future.

Share Repurchases

In May 2021, our Board of Directors authorized a \$300.0 million share repurchase program. In November 2025, our Board of Directors authorized an increase of an additional \$300.0 million under the share repurchase program. Repurchases under this program are expected to be made from cash on hand and/or a drawing from our Global Senior Facility, and may be made from time to time, subject to market conditions and other factors, in the open market, through private transactions, block transactions, or other methods as determined by management and our Board of Directors, and in accordance with market conditions, other corporate considerations, and applicable regulatory requirements. The program does not obligate us to acquire any particular amount of common stock, and it may be modified or suspended at any time at our discretion. We did not make any repurchases under the share repurchase program during the years ended December 31, 2023 and 2024. During the three months ended December 31, 2025, we repurchased 1,166,635 shares of our common stock for \$54.5 million under the share repurchase program. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we repurchased 2,117,733 shares of our common stock for \$89.5 million under the share repurchase program. As of December 31, 2025, we had remaining authority to purchase \$302.4 million of our common stock. Our practice is to retire the shares repurchased.

The following table presents information with respect to purchase of our common stock during the three months ended December 31, 2025:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs⁽¹⁾	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Publicly Announced Plans or Programs
October 1, 2025 to October 31, 2025	558,188	\$ 42.28	558,188	\$ 33,305,717
November 1, 2025 to November 30, 2025	376,304	\$ 49.12	376,304	\$ 314,820,895
December 1, 2025 to December 31, 2025	232,143	\$ 53.60	232,143	\$ 302,378,639
Total	1,166,635	\$ 46.74	1,166,635	\$ 302,378,639

(1) This column discloses the number of shares purchased pursuant to the program during the indicated time periods.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

See Item 12—“Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.”

Item 6—[Reserved]

Item 7—Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis is intended to help investors understand our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and capital resources. You should read this discussion together with our consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains “forward-looking statements” relating to Encore Capital Group, Inc. (“Encore”) and its subsidiaries (which we may collectively refer to as the “Company,” “we,” “our” or “us”) within the meaning of the securities laws. The words “believe,” “expect,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project,” “intend,” “plan,” “will,” “may,” and similar expressions often characterize forward-looking statements. These statements may include, but are not limited to, projections of collections, revenues, income or loss, estimates of capital expenditures, plans for future operations, products or services, and financing needs or plans, as well as assumptions relating to these matters. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in these forward-looking statements are reasonable, we caution that these expectations or predictions may not prove to be correct or we may not achieve the financial results, savings or other benefits anticipated in the forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are necessarily estimates reflecting the best judgment of our senior management and involve a number of risks and uncertainties, some of which may be beyond our control or cannot be predicted or quantified, that could cause actual results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. Many factors including, but not limited to, those set forth in this Annual Report on Form 10-K under “Part I, Item 1A—Risk Factors,” could cause our actual results, performance, achievements, or industry results to be very different from the results, performance, achievements or industry results expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Our business, financial condition, or results of operations could also be materially and adversely affected by other factors besides those listed. Forward-looking statements speak only as of the date the statements were made. We do not undertake any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect new information or future events, or for any other reason, even if experience or future events make it clear that any expected results expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements will not be realized. In addition, it is generally our policy not to make any specific projections as to future earnings, and we do not endorse projections regarding future performance that may be made by third parties.

Our Business

We are an international specialty finance company providing debt recovery solutions and other related services for consumers across a broad range of financial assets. We primarily purchase portfolios of defaulted consumer receivables at deep discounts to face value and manage them by working with individuals as they repay their obligations and work toward financial recovery. Defaulted receivables are consumers’ unpaid financial commitments to credit originators, including banks, credit unions, consumer finance companies and commercial retailers. Defaulted receivables may also include receivables subject to bankruptcy proceedings. We also provide debt servicing and other portfolio management services to credit originators for non-performing loans in Europe.

Encore Capital Group, Inc. (“Encore”) has three business units: MCM, which consists of Midland Credit Management, Inc. and its subsidiaries and domestic affiliates; Cabot, which consists of Cabot Credit Management Limited and its subsidiaries and European affiliates, and LAAP, which is comprised of our investments and operations in Latin America and Asia-Pacific.

MCM (United States)

Through MCM, we are a market leader in portfolio purchasing and recovery in the United States.

Cabot (Europe)

Through Cabot, we are one of the largest credit management services providers in Europe and the United Kingdom. Cabot, in addition to its primary business of portfolio purchasing and recovery, also provides a range of debt servicing offerings such as early stage collections, business process outsourcing (“BPO”), and contingent collections, including through Wescot Credit Services Limited (“Wescot”).

LAAP (Latin America and Asia-Pacific)

We have purchased non-performing loans in Mexico. Additionally, we have a subsidiary Encore Asset Reconstruction Company (“EARC”) in India.

To date, operating results from LAAP have not been significant to our total consolidated operating results. Our long-term growth strategy is focused on continuing to invest in our core portfolio purchasing and recovery business in the United States and United Kingdom and strengthening and developing our business in France and Spain.

Government Regulation

As discussed in more detail under “Part I - Item 1—Business - Government Regulation” contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, our operations in the United States are subject to federal, state and municipal statutes, rules, regulations and ordinances that establish specific guidelines and procedures that debt purchasers and collectors must follow when collecting consumer accounts, including among others, specific guidelines and procedures for communicating with consumers and prohibitions on unfair, deceptive or abusive debt collection practices. Additionally, our operations in Europe are affected by foreign statutes, rules and regulations regarding debt collection and debt purchase activities. These statutes, rules, regulations, ordinances, guidelines and procedures are modified from time to time by the relevant authorities charged with their administration, which could affect the way we conduct our business.

Portfolio Purchasing and Recovery

MCM (United States)

In the United States, the defaulted consumer receivable portfolios we purchase are primarily charged-off credit card debt portfolios. A small percentage of our capital deployment in the United States is comprised of unsecured personal loans.

We purchase receivables based on robust, account-level valuation methods and employ proprietary statistical and behavioral models across our U.S. operations. These methods and models generally allow us to value portfolios accurately (limiting the risk of overpaying), avoid buying portfolios that are incompatible with our methods or strategies and align the accounts we purchase with our business channels to maximize future collections. As a result, we have generally been able to realize significant returns from the receivables we acquire. We maintain strong relationships with many of the largest financial service providers in the United States.

Cabot (Europe)

In Europe, our purchased defaulted debt portfolios primarily consist of credit card and consumer loan accounts. We purchase receivable portfolios using proprietary pricing models that utilize account-level statistical and behavioral data. These models generally allow us to accurately value portfolios and to develop collection strategies that maximize future returns. As a result, we have generally been able to realize significant returns from the assets we have acquired. We maintain strong relationships with many of the largest financial services providers in the United Kingdom and Europe.

Purchases and Collections

Portfolio Pricing, Supply and Demand

MCM (United States)

With lending and charge-off rates remaining near recent peak levels, U.S. portfolio supply continues to be robust. Issuers have continued to sell predominantly fresh portfolios. Fresh portfolios are portfolios that are generally sold within six months of the consumer’s account being charged-off by the financial institution. Pricing in the fourth quarter remained at favorable levels as a result of elevated market supply. Issuers continue to sell their volume in mostly forward flow arrangements that are often committed early in the calendar year. We believe steady lending and delinquency rates at elevated levels will result in stable and strong market supply.

We believe that smaller competitors continue to face difficulties in the portfolio purchasing market because of the high cost to operate due to regulatory pressure and increasing cost of capital. We believe this favors larger participants, like MCM, because the larger market participants are better able to adapt to these pressures and commit to larger forward flow agreements and fluctuating volumes.

Cabot (Europe)

The UK market for charged-off portfolios generally provides a relatively consistent pipeline of opportunities, despite a historically low level of charge-offs, as creditors had embedded debt sales as an integral part of their business models. The percentage of volume that is sold in multi-year forward flow arrangements is increasing.

France and Spain continue to be two of the largest non-performing loan markets in Europe with significant portfolio sales. Financial institutions continue to look to dispose of non-performing loans in these markets.

While sales activity across all of our European markets remains stable, underlying default rates are generally low by historic levels, and consumer lending volumes have stagnated. Sales levels are expected to fluctuate from quarter to quarter. In

general, portfolio pricing remains competitive across our European footprint, constraining the amount of capital we elect to deploy in Europe.

Purchases by Geographic Location

The following table summarizes purchases of receivable portfolios by geographic location during the periods presented (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
MCM (United States)	\$ 1,174,025	\$ 998,853	\$ 814,557
Cabot (Europe)	234,058	353,182	259,255
Total purchases of receivable portfolios	<u>\$ 1,408,083</u>	<u>\$ 1,352,035</u>	<u>\$ 1,073,812</u>

In the United States, capital deployment continued to increase during the periods presented. The majority of our deployments in the U.S. come from forward flow agreements, and the timing, contract duration, and volumes for each contract can fluctuate leading to variation when comparing to prior periods. Portfolio purchases in the U.S. were robust as supply increased and pricing remained at favorable levels.

In Europe, capital deployment decreased during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to 2024, and increased during the year ended December 31, 2024, as compared to 2023, due to higher than normal purchases that included large spot-market portfolios in the fourth quarter of 2024. Pricing continues to remain competitive in our European footprint, constraining the amount of capital we choose to deploy in Europe. Capital deployment can fluctuate based on the timing of the forward flow contracts and spot purchases.

Collections from Receivable Portfolios by Channel and Geographic Location

We utilize three channels for the collection of our receivable portfolios: call center and digital collections; legal collections; and collection agencies. The call center and digital collections channel consists of collections that result from our call centers, direct mail program and online collections. The legal collections channel consists of collections that result from our internal legal channel or from our network of retained law firms. The collection agencies channel consists of collections from third-party collections agencies to whom we pay a fee or commission. We utilize this channel to supplement capacity in our internal call centers, to service accounts in regions where we do not have collections operations or for accounts purchased where we maintain the collection agency servicing relationship.

The following table summarizes the total collections by collection channel and geographic area during the periods presented (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
MCM (United States):			
Call center and digital collections	\$ 1,272,096	\$ 991,051	\$ 783,164
Legal collections	663,164	560,699	526,197
Collection agencies	14,039	19,904	5,221
Subtotal	<u>1,949,299</u>	<u>1,571,654</u>	<u>1,314,582</u>
Cabot (Europe):			
Call center and digital collections	263,360	249,472	217,784
Legal collections	229,350	200,211	189,406
Collection agencies	148,231	138,348	136,841
Subtotal	<u>640,941</u>	<u>588,031</u>	<u>544,031</u>
Other geographies:	2,546	2,793	3,954
Total collections	<u>\$ 2,592,786</u>	<u>\$ 2,162,478</u>	<u>\$ 1,862,567</u>

Collections from receivable portfolios increased by \$430.3 million, or 19.9%, to \$2,592.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, from \$2,162.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2024. Collections from receivable portfolios increased by \$299.9 million, or 16.1%, to \$2,162.5 million during the year ended December 31, 2024, from \$1,862.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2023. The increases in collections in the United States were primarily a result of consistent increases in capital deployments and enhanced collections strategies in recent years. The increases in collections from

receivable portfolios in Europe were primarily due to the acquisition of receivable portfolios with higher returns in recent periods. Additionally, collections in Europe were favorably impacted by foreign currency translation by approximately \$22.1 million, during the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily as a result of the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the British Pound by approximately 3.0% for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Results of Operations

Results of operations, in dollars and as a percentage of total revenues, were as follows for the periods presented (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2025		2024		2023	
Revenues						
Portfolio revenue	\$ 1,455,795	82.3 %	\$ 1,302,567	99.0 %	\$ 1,204,437	98.5 %
Changes in recoveries	208,771	11.8 %	(89,740)	(6.8)%	(82,530)	(6.7)%
Total debt purchasing revenue	1,664,566	94.1 %	1,212,827	92.2 %	1,121,907	91.8 %
Servicing revenue	88,388	5.0 %	84,783	6.4 %	83,136	6.8 %
Other revenues	15,848	0.9 %	18,751	1.4 %	17,637	1.4 %
Total revenues	1,768,802	100.0 %	1,316,361	100.0 %	1,222,680	100.0 %
Operating expenses						
Salaries and employee benefits	458,233	25.9 %	422,910	32.1 %	391,532	32.0 %
Cost of legal collections	315,451	17.8 %	259,298	19.7 %	224,252	18.3 %
General and administrative expenses	165,948	9.4 %	163,847	12.4 %	144,862	11.8 %
Other operating expenses	144,476	8.2 %	130,802	9.9 %	111,179	9.1 %
Collection agency commissions	29,287	1.7 %	30,596	2.3 %	35,657	2.9 %
Depreciation and amortization	28,760	1.6 %	32,434	2.5 %	41,737	3.4 %
Goodwill impairment	—	— %	100,600	7.6 %	238,200	19.5 %
Impairment of assets	—	— %	18,544	1.4 %	18,726	1.5 %
Total operating expenses	1,142,155	64.6 %	1,159,031	87.9 %	1,206,145	98.5 %
Income from operations	626,647	35.4 %	157,330	12.1 %	16,535	1.5 %
Other expense						
Interest expense	(293,910)	(16.6)%	(252,545)	(19.2)%	(201,877)	(16.5)%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(1,614)	(0.1)%	(7,832)	(0.6)%	—	— %
Other income	5,036	0.3 %	6,832	0.4 %	5,078	0.3 %
Total other expense	(290,488)	(16.4)%	(253,545)	(19.4)%	(196,799)	(16.2)%
Income (loss) before income taxes	336,159	19.0 %	(96,215)	(7.3)%	(180,264)	(14.7)%
Provision for income taxes	(79,325)	(4.5)%	(43,029)	(3.3)%	(26,228)	(2.1)%
Net income (loss)	\$ 256,834	14.5 %	\$ (139,244)	(10.6)%	\$ (206,492)	(16.8)%

Comparison of Results of Operations

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024 includes discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2024 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2023 in Item 7 of Part II, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.”

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

Revenues

Our revenues primarily include debt purchasing revenue, which is revenue recognized from engaging in debt purchasing and recovery activities. We apply our charge-off policy and fully write-off the amortized costs (*i.e.*, face value net of noncredit discount) of the individual receivables we acquire immediately after purchasing the portfolio. We then record a negative allowance that represents the present value of all expected future recoveries for pools of receivables that share similar risk characteristics using a discounted cash flow approach, which is presented as “Receivable portfolios, net” in our consolidated statements of financial condition. The discount rate is an effective interest rate (or “purchase EIR”) established based on the purchase price of the portfolio and the expected future cash flows at the time of purchase.

Debt purchasing revenue includes two components:

- (1) *Portfolio revenue*, which is the accretion of the discount on the negative allowance due to the passage of time (generally the receivable portfolio balance multiplied by the EIR), and
- (2) *Changes in recoveries*, which includes:
 - (a) Recoveries above (below) forecast, which is the difference between (i) actual cash collected/recovered during the current period and (ii) expected cash recoveries for the current period, which generally represents over or under performance for the period; and
 - (b) Changes in expected future recoveries, which is the present value change of expected future recoveries, where such change generally results from (i) collections “pulled forward from” or “pushed out to” future periods (*i.e.* amounts either collected early or expected to be collected later) and (ii) magnitude and timing changes to estimates of expected future collections (which can be increases or decreases).

Certain pools already fully recovered their cost basis and became zero basis portfolios (“ZBA”) prior to our adoption of the accounting standard for Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (“CECL”) in January 2020. All subsequent collections to the ZBA pools are recognized as ZBA revenue, which is included in portfolio revenue in our consolidated statements of operations. We expect our ZBA revenue to continue to decline as we collect on these legacy pools. We do not expect to have new ZBA pools in the future.

Servicing revenue consists primarily of fee-based income earned on accounts collected on behalf of others, primarily credit originators. We earn fee-based income by providing debt servicing (such as early stage collections, BPO, contingent collections, trace services and litigation activities) to credit originators for non-performing loans in Europe.

Other revenues primarily include revenues recognized from the sale of real estate assets that are acquired as a result of our investments in non-performing secured residential mortgage portfolios and real estate assets in Europe and LAAP.

The following table summarizes revenues for the periods presented (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Revenue recognized from portfolio basis	\$ 1,432,312	\$ 1,279,467	\$ 152,845	11.9 %
ZBA revenue	23,483	23,100	383	1.7 %
Portfolio revenue	1,455,795	1,302,567	153,228	11.8 %
Recoveries above forecast	197,761	78,202	119,559	
Changes in expected future recoveries	11,010	(167,942)	178,952	
Changes in recoveries	208,771	(89,740)	298,511	NM
Debt purchasing revenue	1,664,566	1,212,827	451,739	37.2 %
Servicing revenue	88,388	84,783	3,605	4.3 %
Other revenues	15,848	18,751	(2,903)	(15.5)%
Total revenues	\$ 1,768,802	\$ 1,316,361	\$ 452,441	34.4 %

NM - Not meaningful.

Our operating results are impacted by foreign currency translation, which represents the effect of translating operating results where the functional currency is different than our U.S. dollar reporting currency. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies has an unfavorable impact on our international revenues, and the weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies has a favorable impact on our international revenues. Our revenue was favorably impacted by foreign currency translation by approximately \$16.1 million, during the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily as a result of the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the British Pound by approximately 3.0% for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

The increase in revenue recognized from portfolio basis during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, was primarily due to a higher portfolio basis (*i.e.* a higher receivable portfolios balance) in the U.S. driven by a consistent higher volume of purchases in recent years.

Recoveries above or below forecast represent over and under-performance in the reporting period, respectively and are expected to vary from period to period. Collections over-performed the forecasted collections by \$197.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily as a result of collections over-performance in the U.S. The collections over-performance in the U.S. was driven by the deployment of new technologies, enhanced digital capabilities and continued operational innovation, which enabled us to reach more consumers, leading to more payments as well as a larger payer book. These initiatives had a greater impact on the early stages of a portfolio's lifecycle, leading to over-performance for our recent vintages. Collections over-performed the forecasted collections by \$78.2 million during the year ended December 31, 2024.

We reassess the forecasts of expected lifetime recoveries each quarter by considering, among other factors, historical and current collection performance, changes in consumer behaviors, and the macroeconomic environment. The significant recoveries above forecast in 2025 were carefully evaluated. We concluded that the recoveries above forecast during the year ended December 31, 2025 were primarily current period collections over-performance and did not represent any material shift in timing of the collections. Therefore, the updated forecast did not result in a material change in expected future recoveries. We recorded a net positive change in expected future recoveries of \$11.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2025. We recorded \$167.9 million in net negative change in expected future recoveries during the year ended December 31, 2024.

The following tables summarize collections from receivable portfolios, portfolio revenue, changes in recoveries, end of period receivable portfolios balance and other related supplemental data, by year of purchase (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	Year Ended December 31, 2025			As of December 31, 2025	
	Collections	Portfolio Revenue	Changes in Recoveries	Receivable Portfolios	Monthly EIR
United States:					
ZBA	\$ 23,478	\$ 23,478	\$ —	\$ —	— %
<2021	323,258	185,716	15,571	259,504	4.9 %
2021	85,407	46,934	(617)	80,005	3.9 %
2022	179,247	80,010	11,186	173,909	3.1 %
2023	419,265	197,114	19,982	407,059	3.3 %
2024	625,051	345,695	92,254	762,765	3.3 %
2025	293,593	208,451	42,529	1,126,992	3.2 %
Subtotal	1,949,299	1,087,398	180,905	2,810,234	3.4 %
Europe:					
ZBA	5	5	—	—	— %
<2021	293,641	185,554	14,521	626,087	2.4 %
2021	42,985	26,200	(6,549)	105,108	1.9 %
2022	52,865	25,788	3,457	131,938	1.5 %
2023	78,352	31,961	19,000	175,808	1.5 %
2024	128,970	72,390	(550)	291,993	1.9 %
2025	44,123	26,499	(1,756)	217,650	2.1 %
Subtotal	640,941	368,397	28,123	1,548,584	2.0 %
Other geographies:⁽¹⁾					
All vintages	2,546	—	(257)	12,714	— %
Subtotal	2,546	—	(257)	12,714	— %
Total	<u>\$ 2,592,786</u>	<u>\$ 1,455,795</u>	<u>\$ 208,771</u>	<u>\$ 4,371,532</u>	2.9 %

(1) All portfolios are on non-accrual basis. Annual pool groups for other geographies have been aggregated for disclosure purposes.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024			As of December 31, 2024	
	Collections	Portfolio Revenue	Changes in Recoveries	Receivable Portfolios	Monthly EIR
United States:					
ZBA	\$ 23,097	\$ 23,097	\$ —	\$ —	—%
<2020	324,330	196,005	19,267	256,000	5.4%
2020	127,555	69,461	(2,867)	126,055	3.7%
2021	131,870	69,185	6,921	119,734	3.9%
2022	254,329	121,998	(2,765)	262,669	3.1%
2023	471,838	277,750	16,152	610,793	3.3%
2024	238,635	173,924	23,821	954,105	3.3%
Subtotal	1,571,654	931,420	60,529	2,329,356	3.6%
Europe:					
ZBA	3	3	—	—	—%
<2020	299,473	213,619	(101,870)	608,395	2.3%
2020	31,454	20,055	(11,885)	53,577	2.2%
2021	52,278	34,892	(21,063)	116,711	1.9%
2022	64,555	34,045	(14,916)	142,813	1.5%
2023	89,799	39,774	(3,124)	187,267	1.5%
2024	50,469	28,759	361	321,419	1.9%
Subtotal	588,031	371,147	(152,497)	1,430,182	2.0%
Other geographies: ⁽¹⁾					
All vintages	2,793	—	2,228	16,831	—%
Subtotal	2,793	—	2,228	16,831	—%
Total	<u>\$ 2,162,478</u>	<u>\$ 1,302,567</u>	<u>\$ (89,740)</u>	<u>\$ 3,776,369</u>	3.0%

(1) All portfolios are on non-accrual basis. Annual pool groups for other geographies have been aggregated for disclosure purposes.

Servicing revenue increased during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily driven by increased demand for BPO clients. Servicing revenue was also favorably impacted by foreign currency translation as a result of the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the British Pound. Other revenues decreased during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, primarily driven by a decrease in gains recognized on the sale of real estate assets.

Operating Expenses

The following table summarizes operating expenses during the periods presented (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Salaries and employee benefits	\$ 458,233	\$ 422,910	\$ 35,323	8.4 %
Cost of legal collections	315,451	259,298	56,153	21.7 %
General and administrative expenses	165,948	163,847	2,101	1.3 %
Other operating expenses	144,476	130,802	13,674	10.5 %
Collection agency commissions	29,287	30,596	(1,309)	(4.3)%
Depreciation and amortization	28,760	32,434	(3,674)	(11.3)%
Goodwill impairment	—	100,600	(100,600)	(100.0)%
Impairment of assets	—	18,544	(18,544)	(100.0)%
Total operating expenses	<u>\$ 1,142,155</u>	<u>\$ 1,159,031</u>	<u>\$ (16,876)</u>	(1.5)%

Our operating results are impacted by foreign currency translation, which represents the effect of translating operating results where the functional currency is different than our U.S. dollar reporting currency. The strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies has a favorable impact on our international operating expenses, and the weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies has an unfavorable impact on our international operating expenses. Our operating expenses were unfavorably impacted by foreign currency translation by approximately \$11.4 million, during the year ended December 31, 2025, primarily as a result of the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the British Pound by approximately 3.0% for the year ended December 31, 2025 as compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Operating expenses are explained in more detail as follows:

Salaries and Employee Benefits

The increase in salaries and employee benefits during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, was primarily driven by a general increase in wages and higher account manager compensation as a result of higher collection performance.

Cost of Legal Collections

Cost of legal collections primarily includes contingent fees paid to our external network of attorneys and the cost of litigation. We pursue legal collections using a network of attorneys that specialize in collection matters and through our internal legal channel. Under the agreements with our contracted attorneys, we advance certain out-of-pocket court costs. Cost of legal collections does not include internal legal channel employee costs, which are included in salaries and employee benefits in our consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes our cost of legal collections during the periods presented (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Court costs	\$ 213,911	\$ 170,528	\$ 43,383	25.4 %
Legal collection fees	101,540	88,770	12,770	14.4 %
Total cost of legal collections	<u>\$ 315,451</u>	<u>\$ 259,298</u>	<u>\$ 56,153</u>	21.7 %

The increase in cost of legal collections during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, was primarily due to increased legal placements in this channel in the United States.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses remained relatively consistent during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Other Operating Expenses

The increase in other operating expenses during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, was primarily due to an increase in postage and printing expenses of \$13.1 million.

Collection Agency Commissions

Collection agency commissions are commissions paid to third-party collection agencies. Collections through the collections agencies channel are predominately in Europe and vary from period to period depending on, among other things, the number of accounts placed with an agency versus accounts collected internally. Commission rates vary depending on, among other things, the amount of time that has passed since the charge-off of the accounts placed with an agency, the asset class, and the geographic location of the receivables. Generally, freshly charged-off accounts have a lower commission rate than accounts that have been charged off for a longer period of time, and commission rates for purchased bankruptcy portfolios are lower than the commission rates for charged-off credit card accounts. Collection agency commissions decreased by \$1.3 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to fewer accounts placed with external agencies in the United States.

Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expenses decreased by \$3.7 million during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the year ended December 31, 2024. The decrease was primarily due to a smaller depreciable and amortizable asset balances during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the year ended December 31, 2024.

Goodwill Impairment

During the fourth quarter of 2025, we performed our annual goodwill impairment assessment as of December 31, 2025, which did not result in any goodwill impairment charge. We recorded a goodwill impairment charge of \$100.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2024. Refer to “Note 15: Goodwill” to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Impairment of Assets

We did not incur any asset impairment charge during the year ended December 31, 2025. During the year ended December 31, 2024, we recorded an impairment charge of \$18.5 million related to our acquired definite-lived intangible assets within our debt servicing business. Refer to “Property and Equipment, Net” in “Note 5: Composition of Certain Financial Statement Items” to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Interest Expense

The following table summarizes our interest expense (*in thousands, except percentages*):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Stated interest on debt obligations	\$ 279,546	\$ 236,220	\$ 43,326	18.3 %
Amortization of debt issuance costs	13,437	14,763	(1,326)	(9.0)%
Amortization of debt discount	927	1,562	(635)	(40.7)%
Total interest expense	<u>\$ 293,910</u>	<u>\$ 252,545</u>	<u>\$ 41,365</u>	16.4 %

The increase in interest expense during the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to the year ended December 31, 2024, was primarily due to the following reasons:

- The effect resulting from increased average debt balance of approximately \$32.1 million;
- The effect resulting from higher weighted average interest rates on our borrowings of approximately \$6.0 million; and
- An unfavorable impact of foreign currency translation of approximately \$3.3 million driven by the weakening of the U.S. dollar against the British Pound.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

Loss on extinguishment of debt associated with various financing transactions was \$1.6 million and \$7.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Refer to “Note 6: Borrowings” in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for details of our financing activities.

Other Income (Expense)

Other income or expense consists primarily of foreign currency exchange gains or losses, interest income and gains or losses recognized on certain transactions outside of our normal course of business. Other income was \$5.0 million and \$6.8 million during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Interest income included in other income, net of other expense, was \$5.0 million and \$7.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Provision for Income Taxes

The following table summarizes provision for income taxes and the respective effective tax rate during the periods presented (in thousands, except percentages):

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 336,159	\$ (96,215)		
Provision for income taxes	79,325	43,029	36,296	84.4 %
Effective tax rate	23.6 %	(44.7)%		

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the difference between our effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate was primarily due to state income taxes, offset by other foreign adjustments. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the difference between our effective tax rate and the federal statutory rate was primarily due to a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$100.6 million at our Cabot reporting unit and a change in valuation allowance for certain foreign subsidiaries' operating losses. The change in our effective tax rate during the year ended December 31, 2025, as compared to 2024, was primarily due to the impact of the goodwill impairment charge and the change in valuation allowance recorded in 2024.

Our effective tax rate could fluctuate significantly on a quarterly basis and could be adversely affected to the extent earnings are lower than anticipated in countries that have lower statutory tax rates and higher than anticipated in countries that have higher statutory tax rates. Refer to "Note 11: Income Taxes" to our consolidated financial statements for further details.

Non-GAAP Disclosure

In addition to the financial information prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (“GAAP”), we provide historical non-GAAP financial information. Management believes that the presentation of such non-GAAP financial information is meaningful and useful in understanding the activities and business metrics of our operations. Management believes that these non-GAAP financial measures reflect an additional way of viewing aspects of our business that, when viewed with our GAAP results, provide a more complete understanding of factors and trends affecting our business.

Management believes that the presentation of these measures provides investors with greater transparency and facilitates comparison of operating results across a broad spectrum of companies with varying capital structures, compensation strategies, derivative instruments, and amortization methods, which provide a more complete understanding of our financial performance, competitive position, and prospects for the future. Readers should consider the information in addition to, but not instead of, our financial statements prepared in accordance with GAAP. This non-GAAP financial information may be determined or calculated differently by other companies, limiting the usefulness of these measures for comparative purposes.

Adjusted EBITDA. Management utilizes adjusted EBITDA (defined as net income before interest income and expense, taxes, depreciation and amortization, stock-based compensation expenses, acquisition, integration and restructuring related expenses, and other charges or gains that are not indicative of ongoing operations), in the evaluation of our operating performance. Adjusted EBITDA for the periods presented is as follows (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
GAAP net income (loss), as reported	\$ 256,834	\$ (139,244)	\$ (206,492)
Adjustments:			
Interest expense	293,910	252,545	201,877
Loss on extinguishment of debt	1,614	7,832	—
Interest income	(4,955)	(7,008)	(4,746)
Provision for income taxes	79,325	43,029	26,228
Depreciation and amortization	28,760	32,434	41,737
Net gain on derivative instruments ⁽¹⁾	—	(267)	(3,170)
Stock-based compensation expense	18,269	14,012	13,854
Acquisition, integration and restructuring related expenses ⁽²⁾	3,201	10,451	7,401
Goodwill impairment ⁽³⁾	—	100,600	238,200
Impairment of assets ⁽³⁾	—	18,544	18,726
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 676,958	\$ 332,928	\$ 333,615
Collections applied to principal balance ⁽⁴⁾	\$ 953,476	\$ 1,004,230	\$ 776,280

- (1) Amount represents gain or loss recognized on derivative instruments that are not designated as hedging instruments or gain or loss recognized on derivative instruments upon dedesignation of hedge relationships. We adjust for this amount because we believe the gain or loss on derivative contracts is not indicative of ongoing operations.
- (2) Amount represents acquisition, integration and restructuring related expenses. We adjust for this amount because we believe these expenses are not indicative of ongoing operations; therefore, adjusting for these expenses enhances comparability to prior periods, anticipated future periods, and our competitors’ results.
- (3) During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, we recorded non-cash goodwill impairment charges of \$100.6 million and \$238.2 million, respectively. We recorded a non-cash impairment of long-lived assets of \$18.5 million and a non-cash impairment of intangible assets of \$18.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively. We believe these non-cash impairment charges are not indicative of ongoing operations, therefore adjusting for these expenses enhances comparability to prior periods, anticipated future periods, and our competitors’ results.
- (4) Collections applied to principal balance is calculated in the table below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Collections applied to receivable portfolios, net	\$ 1,136,991	\$ 859,911	\$ 658,130
Changes in recoveries	(208,771)	89,740	82,530
Other proceeds applied to basis	25,256	54,579	35,620
Collections applied to principal balance	\$ 953,476	\$ 1,004,230	\$ 776,280

Supplemental Performance Data

The tables included in this supplemental performance data section include detail for purchases, collections and ERC by year of purchase.

Our collection expectations are based on account characteristics and economic variables. Additional adjustments are made to account for qualitative factors that may affect the payment behavior of our consumers and servicing related adjustments to ensure our collection expectations are aligned with our operations. We continue to refine our process of forecasting collections both domestically and internationally with a focus on operational enhancements. Our collection expectations vary between types of portfolio and geographic location. As a result, past performance of pools in certain geographic locations or of certain types of portfolio are not necessarily a suitable indicator of future results in other locations or for other types of portfolio.

The supplemental performance data presented in this section is impacted by foreign currency translation, which represents the effect of translating financial results where the functional currency of our foreign subsidiary is different than our U.S. dollar reporting currency. For example, the strengthening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies has an unfavorable reporting impact on our international purchases, collections, and ERC, and the weakening of the U.S. dollar relative to other foreign currencies has a favorable impact on our international purchases, collections, and ERC.

We utilize proprietary forecasting models to continuously evaluate the economic life of each pool.

Cumulative Collections Money Multiple - Cumulative Collections from Receivable Portfolios to Purchase Price Multiple

The following table summarizes our receivable purchases, related collections, and cumulative collections money multiples (*in thousands, except multiples*):

Year of Purchase	Purchase Price ⁽¹⁾	Cumulative Collections through December 31, 2025							Total ⁽²⁾	CCMM ⁽³⁾
		<2021	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025			
United States:										
<2021	\$ 7,182,871	\$ 14,692,377	\$ 1,521,344	\$ 1,016,050	\$ 672,989	\$ 474,982	\$ 346,736	\$ 18,724,478		2.6
2021	403,039	—	120,354	240,605	188,895	131,870	85,407	767,131		1.9
2022	548,825	—	—	98,277	268,516	254,329	179,247	800,369		1.5
2023	805,742	—	—	—	184,182	471,838	419,265	1,075,285		1.3
2024	990,751	—	—	—	—	238,635	625,051	863,686		0.9
2025	1,169,613	—	—	—	—	—	293,593	293,593		0.3
Subtotal	11,100,841	14,692,377	1,641,698	1,354,932	1,314,582	1,571,654	1,949,299	22,524,542		2.0
Europe:										
<2021	3,178,179	3,867,902	601,897	449,785	374,156	330,930	293,646	5,918,316		1.9
2021	242,825	—	43,082	66,529	58,515	52,278	42,985	263,389		1.1
2022	231,869	—	—	36,957	70,385	64,555	52,865	224,762		1.0
2023	259,255	—	—	—	40,975	89,799	78,352	209,126		0.8
2024	353,182	—	—	—	—	50,469	128,970	179,439		0.5
2025	234,058	—	—	—	—	—	44,123	44,123		0.2
Subtotal	4,499,368	3,867,902	644,979	553,271	544,031	588,031	640,941	6,839,155		1.5
Other geographies ⁽⁴⁾ :										
All vintages	340,283	518,266	20,682	3,334	3,954	2,793	2,546	551,575		1.6
Subtotal	340,283	518,266	20,682	3,334	3,954	2,793	2,546	551,575		1.6
Total	\$ 15,940,492	\$ 19,078,545	\$ 2,307,359	\$ 1,911,537	\$ 1,862,567	\$ 2,162,478	\$ 2,592,786	\$ 29,915,272		1.9

- (1) Adjusted for Put-Backs and Recalls. Put-Backs (“Put-Backs”) and recalls (“Recalls”) represent ineligible accounts that are returned by us or recalled by the seller pursuant to specific guidelines as set forth in the respective purchase agreement.
- (2) Cumulative collections from inception through December 31, 2025, excluding collections on behalf of others.
- (3) Cumulative Collections Money Multiple (“CCMM”) through December 31, 2025 refers to cumulative collections as a multiple of purchase price.
- (4) Annual pool groups for other geographies have been aggregated for disclosure purposes.

Purchase Price Multiple - Total Estimated Collections from Receivable Portfolios to Purchase Price Multiple

The following table summarizes our purchases, resulting historical collections, estimated remaining collections from receivable portfolios, and purchase price multiple (*in thousands, except multiples*):

	Purchase Price ⁽¹⁾	Historical Collections ⁽²⁾	Estimated Remaining Collections	Total Estimated Collections	Purchase Price Multiple ⁽³⁾
<i>United States:</i>					
<2021	\$ 7,182,871	\$ 18,724,478	\$ 673,646	\$ 19,398,124	2.7
2021	403,039	767,131	182,954	950,085	2.4
2022	548,825	800,369	348,578	1,148,947	2.1
2023	805,742	1,075,285	838,059	1,913,344	2.4
2024	990,751	863,686	1,555,536	2,419,222	2.4
2025	1,169,613	293,593	2,443,943	2,737,536	2.3
Subtotal	11,100,841	22,524,542	6,042,716	28,567,258	2.6
<i>Europe:</i>					
<2021	3,178,179	5,918,316	1,698,845	7,617,161	2.4
2021	242,825	263,389	228,865	492,254	2.0
2022	231,869	224,762	242,240	467,002	2.0
2023	259,255	209,126	313,999	523,125	2.0
2024	353,182	179,439	631,452	810,891	2.3
2025	234,058	44,123	485,465	529,588	2.3
Subtotal	4,499,368	6,839,155	3,600,866	10,440,021	2.3
<i>Other geographies⁽⁴⁾:</i>					
All vintages	340,283	551,575	16,541	568,116	1.7
Subtotal	340,283	551,575	16,541	568,116	1.7
Total	\$ 15,940,492	\$ 29,915,272	\$ 9,660,123	\$ 39,575,395	2.5

(1) Purchase price refers to the cash paid to a seller to acquire a portfolio less Put-backs, Recalls, and other adjustments. Put-Backs and Recalls represent ineligible accounts that are returned by us or recalled by the seller pursuant to specific guidelines as set forth in the respective purchase agreement.

(2) Cumulative collections from inception through December 31, 2025, excluding collections on behalf of others.

(3) Purchase Price Multiple represents total estimated collections divided by the purchase price.

(4) Annual pool groups for other geographies have been aggregated for disclosure purposes.

Estimated Remaining Collections by Year of Purchase

The following table summarizes our estimated remaining collections from receivable portfolios and estimated future cash flows from real estate-owned assets (*in thousands*):

	Estimated Remaining Collections by Year of Purchase ⁽¹⁾										
	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	>2034	Total ⁽²⁾
United States:											
<2021	\$ 227,789	\$ 144,301	\$ 98,098	\$ 66,448	\$ 45,174	\$ 31,000	\$ 21,301	\$ 14,408	\$ 9,679	\$ 15,448	\$ 673,646
2021	56,371	39,528	26,912	18,603	12,845	8,783	6,114	4,306	3,040	6,452	182,954
2022	109,005	75,135	49,788	34,372	24,460	17,364	12,089	8,374	5,894	12,097	348,578
2023	261,320	179,081	122,704	83,505	58,447	41,344	29,299	20,147	14,104	28,108	838,059
2024	517,893	322,406	214,981	151,775	106,720	75,768	53,083	37,071	25,697	50,142	1,555,536
2025	631,661	585,299	371,868	253,617	181,467	128,405	91,325	63,968	44,694	91,639	2,443,943
Subtotal	1,804,039	1,345,750	884,351	608,320	429,113	302,664	213,211	148,274	103,108	203,886	6,042,716
Europe:											
<2021	250,032	221,343	189,126	162,157	138,757	120,046	105,472	93,260	82,578	336,074	1,698,845
2021	37,727	32,505	27,370	23,083	19,358	16,415	14,048	12,074	10,368	35,917	228,865
2022	46,120	39,280	30,806	25,096	20,508	16,917	13,877	11,154	9,222	29,260	242,240
2023	60,770	49,774	41,626	33,430	26,706	21,598	17,646	14,476	11,712	36,261	313,999
2024	106,671	89,932	75,191	62,583	51,926	43,142	36,558	31,749	27,595	106,105	631,452
2025	83,437	74,794	60,668	49,585	40,370	32,961	27,239	23,265	19,726	73,420	485,465
Subtotal	584,757	507,628	424,787	355,934	297,625	251,079	214,840	185,978	161,201	617,037	3,600,866
Other geographies ⁽³⁾ :											
All vintages	6,189	4,099	2,650	1,727	887	468	244	143	74	60	16,541
Subtotal	6,189	4,099	2,650	1,727	887	468	244	143	74	60	16,541
Portfolio											
ERC	2,394,985	1,857,477	1,311,788	965,981	727,625	554,211	428,295	334,395	264,383	820,983	9,660,123
REO											
ERC ⁽⁴⁾	18,967	5,125	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	24,216
Total ERC	\$ 2,413,952	\$ 1,862,602	\$ 1,311,912	\$ 965,981	\$ 727,625	\$ 554,211	\$ 428,295	\$ 334,395	\$ 264,383	\$ 820,983	\$ 9,684,339

- (1) As of December 31, 2025, ERC for Zero Basis Portfolios includes \$26.9 million for purchased consumer and bankruptcy receivables in the United States. ERC for Zero Basis Portfolios in Europe and other geographies was immaterial. ERC also include \$16.5 million from non-accrual portfolios, primarily in other geographies.
- (2) Represents the expected remaining gross cash collections over a 180-month period. As of December 31, 2025, ERC for 84-month was \$8,264.6 million.
- (3) Annual pool groups for other geographies have been aggregated for disclosure purposes.
- (4) Real estate-owned assets ("REO") ERC includes \$23.8 million and \$0.4 million of estimated future cash flows for Europe and Other Geographies, respectively.

Estimated Future Collections Applied to Receivable Portfolios

As of December 31, 2025, we had \$4.4 billion in receivable portfolios. The estimated future collections applied to the receivable portfolios net balance is as follows (*in thousands*):

Years Ending December 31,	United States	Europe	Other Geographies	Total Amortization
2026	\$ 799,873	\$ 233,907	\$ 5,143	\$ 1,038,923
2027	652,719	210,484	3,190	866,393
2028	412,075	174,598	1,938	588,611
2029	278,292	144,686	1,187	424,165
2030	196,853	118,230	508	315,591
2031	140,002	97,648	339	237,989
2032	99,955	83,144	186	183,285
2033	70,128	73,099	113	143,340
2034	49,070	65,070	59	114,199
2035	34,919	61,513	32	96,464
2036	25,942	58,099	15	84,056
2037	19,460	55,925	4	75,389
2038	15,416	57,663	—	73,079
2039	10,743	59,083	—	69,826
2040	4,787	55,435	—	60,222
Total	<u>\$ 2,810,234</u>	<u>\$ 1,548,584</u>	<u>\$ 12,714</u>	<u>\$ 4,371,532</u>

Supplemental quarterly financial information

Financial highlights

	Three Months Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	% Change
(in thousands, except percentages and earnings per share)			
Collections	\$ 669,976	\$ 554,595	21 %
Revenues	\$ 473,552	\$ 265,619	78 %
Portfolio purchases	\$ 327,064	\$ 495,144	(34)%
Operating expenses	\$ 300,159	\$ 399,809	(25)%
Net income (loss)	\$ 76,657	\$ (225,307)	NM
Income (loss) per share	\$ 3.37	\$ (9.42)	NM

NM - Not meaningful.

Consolidated financial statements of operations

	Three Months Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
(in thousands)		
Revenues		
Portfolio revenue	\$ 379,277	\$ 336,666
Changes in recoveries	68,072	(95,760)
Total debt purchasing revenue	447,349	240,906
Servicing revenue	21,366	20,525
Other revenues	4,837	4,188
Total revenues	473,552	265,619
Operating expenses		
Salaries and employee benefits	117,445	104,616
Cost of legal collections	87,779	68,989
General and administrative expenses	44,383	52,019
Other operating expenses	36,178	37,786
Collection agency commissions	7,439	8,288
Depreciation and amortization	6,935	8,967
Goodwill impairment	—	100,600
Impairment of assets	—	18,544
Total operating expenses	300,159	399,809
Income (loss) from operations	173,393	(134,190)
Other expense		
Interest expense	(75,195)	(68,498)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(1,614)	(7,832)
Other income	1,234	541
Total other expense	(75,575)	(75,789)
Income (loss) before income taxes	97,818	(209,979)
Provision for income taxes	(21,161)	(15,328)
Net income (loss)	\$ 76,657	\$ (225,307)

Quarterly revenues summary.

	Three Months Ended December 31,			
	2025	2024	\$ Change	% Change
Revenue recognized from portfolio basis	\$ 373,570	\$ 331,560	\$ 42,010	12.7 %
ZBA revenue	5,707	5,106	601	11.8 %
Portfolio revenue	379,277	336,666	42,611	12.7 %
Recoveries above forecast	57,087	26,944	30,143	
Changes in expected future recoveries	10,985	(122,704)	133,689	
Changes in recoveries	68,072	(95,760)	163,832	NM
Debt purchasing revenue	447,349	240,906	206,443	85.7 %
Servicing revenue	21,366	20,525	841	4.1 %
Other revenues	4,837	4,188	649	15.5 %
Total revenues	<u>\$ 473,552</u>	<u>\$ 265,619</u>	<u>\$ 207,933</u>	78.3 %

NM - Not meaningful.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Liquidity

The following table summarizes our cash flow activities for the periods presented (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 153,199	\$ 156,168	\$ 152,991
Net cash used in investing activities	(242,586)	(440,430)	(401,941)
Net cash provided by financing activities	44,854	317,774	268,300

Operating Cash Flows

Cash flows from operating activities represent the cash receipts and disbursements related to all of our activities other than investing and financing activities.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$153.2 million, \$156.2 million, and \$153.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Operating cash flows are derived by adjusting net income for non-cash operating items such as depreciation and amortization, changes in recoveries, goodwill impairment, impairment of assets, stock-based compensation charges, deferred income tax, and changes in operating assets and liabilities which reflect timing differences between the receipt and payment of cash associated with transactions and when they are recognized in results of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2024, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$100.6 million and an impairment of long-lived assets of \$18.5 million. During the year ended December 31, 2023, we recorded a goodwill impairment of \$238.2 million and an impairment of intangible assets of \$18.7 million. Changes in recoveries decreased the operating cash flows by \$208.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2025 and increased the operating cash flows by \$89.7 million, and \$82.5 million during the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Refer to “Note 4: Receivable Portfolios, Net” in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for discussion relating to changes in recoveries.

Investing Cash Flows

Net cash used in investing activities was \$242.6 million, \$440.4 million, and \$401.9 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Cash provided by or used in investing activities is primarily affected by receivable portfolio purchases offset by collection proceeds applied to the principal of our receivable portfolios. Receivable portfolio purchases were \$1,389.1 million, \$1,336.4 million, and \$1,060.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Collection proceeds applied to the principal of our receivable portfolios were \$1,137.0 million, \$859.9 million, and \$658.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Refer to Purchases and Collections within “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” for discussion relating to purchases and collections.

Financing Cash Flows

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$44.9 million, \$317.8 million, and \$268.3 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Financing cash flows are generally affected by borrowings under our credit facilities and proceeds from various debt offerings, offset by repayments of amounts outstanding under our credit facilities and repayments of various notes. Borrowings under our credit facilities were \$1,273.3 million, \$2,031.5 million, and \$1,196.0 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. Repayments of amounts outstanding under our credit facilities were \$1,359.0 million, \$1,868.1 million, and \$989.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we issued \$500.0 million 6.625% in senior secured notes that mature in 2031. We used a portion of proceeds from this offering to pay down drawings under our Global Senior Facility. Proceeds from the issuance of senior secured notes were \$1.0 billion and \$104.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. In 2025, we repaid €100.0 million (approximately \$117.5 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €0.85, the exchange rate as of December 31, 2025) of the principal outstanding under our 2028 Floating Rate Notes using borrowings from our Global Senior Facility. Repayments of senior secured notes were \$789.1 million, and \$39.1 million during the years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023, respectively. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we settled our \$100.0 million 3.25% 2025 convertible notes using borrowings from our Global Senior Facility. During the year ended December 31, 2023, we issued \$230.0 million 4.00% convertible senior notes that mature in 2029, and used \$212.5 million in cash to repurchase and settle our exchangeable senior notes due 2023. During the year ended December 31, 2024, in connection with the early redemptions of our senior secured notes due 2026 and 2026, we settled the corresponding cross currency swaps on the respective loan redemption date for \$40.0 million in cash. Repayments of other debt were \$42.5 million, \$22.1 million, and \$12.7 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Capital Resources

Our primary sources of capital are cash collections from our receivable portfolios, bank borrowings, debt offerings, and equity offerings. Depending on the capital markets, we consider additional financings to fund our operations and any potential acquisitions. From time to time, we may repurchase outstanding debt or equity and/or restructure or refinance debt obligations. Our primary cash requirements include funding the purchase of receivable portfolios, operating expenses, the payment of interest and principal on borrowings, the payment of income taxes, funding any entity acquisitions and share repurchases.

We are in material compliance with all covenants under our financing arrangements. See “Note 6: Borrowings” in the notes to our consolidated financial statements for a further discussion of our debt. Available capacity under our Global Senior Facility was \$814.3 million as of December 31, 2025.

On October 1, 2025, we issued \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.625% Senior Secured Notes due April 2031 at an issue price of 100.000% through a private placement offering. Also on October 1, 2025, we settled our \$100.0 million 2025 Convertible Notes in cash for \$106.2 million, of which \$6.2 million (the excess above the principal amount) represented the conversion spread.

In November 2025, we repaid €100.0 million (approximately \$117.5 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €0.85, the exchange rate as of December 31, 2025) of the principal outstanding under our 2028 Floating Rate Notes. This repayment was funded by borrowings from our Global Senior Facility.

In May 2021, our Board of Directors authorized a \$300.0 million share repurchase program. In November 2025, our Board of Directors authorized an increase of an additional \$300.0 million under the share repurchase program. Repurchases under this program are expected to be made from cash on hand and/or a drawing from our Global Senior Facility and may be made from time to time, subject to market conditions and other factors, in the open market, through private transactions, block transactions, or other methods as determined by our management and Board of Directors, and in accordance with market conditions, other corporate considerations, and applicable regulatory requirements. The program does not obligate us to acquire any particular amount of common stock, and it may be modified or suspended at our discretion. During the year ended December 31, 2025, we repurchased 2,117,733 shares of our common stock for \$89.5 million under the share repurchase program. We did not make any repurchases under the share repurchase program during the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. As of December 31, 2025, we had remaining authority to purchase \$302.4 million of our common stock. Our practice is to retire the shares repurchased.

Our cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2025, consisted of \$45.6 million held by U.S.-based entities and \$111.2 million held by foreign entities. Most of our cash and cash equivalents held by foreign entities is indefinitely reinvested and may be subject to material tax effects if repatriated. However, we believe that our sources of cash and liquidity are sufficient to meet our business needs in the United States and do not expect that we will need to repatriate the funds.

Included in cash and cash equivalents is cash that was collected on behalf of, and remains payable to, third-party clients. The balance of cash held for clients was \$22.5 million and \$21.5 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Cash from operations could also be affected by various risks and uncertainties, including, but not limited to, timing of cash collections from our consumers, and other risks detailed in our Risk Factors. However, we believe that we have sufficient liquidity to fund our operations for at least the next twelve months, given our expectation of continued positive cash flows from operations, our cash and cash equivalents, our access to capital markets, and availability under our credit facilities. Our future cash needs will depend on our acquisitions of portfolios and businesses.

Future Contractual Cash Obligations

The following table summarizes our future contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2025 (*in thousands*):

Contractual Obligations	Payment Due By Period		
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	More Than 1 Year
Principal payments on debt	\$ 4,032,798	\$ 21,015	\$ 4,011,783
Estimated interest payments ⁽¹⁾	1,022,837	279,149	743,688
Finance leases	646	322	324
Operating leases	73,761	18,391	55,370
Purchase commitments on receivable portfolios	436,573	351,625	84,948
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$ 5,566,615</u>	<u>\$ 670,502</u>	<u>\$ 4,896,113</u>

- (1) Estimated interest payments are calculated based on outstanding principal amounts, applicable fixed interest rates or currently effective interest rates as of December 31, 2025 for variable rate debt, timing of scheduled payments and the term of the debt obligations.

Critical Accounting Estimates

We prepare our financial statements in conformity with GAAP, which requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. “Note 1: Ownership, Description of Business, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” of the notes to the consolidated financial statements describes the significant accounting policies and methods used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

We base our estimates on past experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, and we evaluate these estimates on an ongoing basis. Actual results may differ from these estimates and such differences may be material. We refer to accounting estimates of this type as critical accounting policies and estimates, which we discuss further below. We have reviewed our critical accounting policies and estimates with the audit committee of our board of directors.

Receivable Portfolios and Related Revenue

Receivable portfolio purchases are aggregated into pools based on similar risk characteristics. Examples of risk characteristics include financial asset type, collateral type, size, interest rate, date of origination, term, and geographic location. Our static pools are typically grouped into credit card, purchased consumer bankruptcy, and mortgage portfolios. We further group these static pools by geographic location. Once a pool is established, the portfolios will remain in the designated pool unless the underlying risk characteristics change. The purchase EIR of a pool will not change over the life of the pool even if expected future cash flows change.

Revenue is recognized for each static pool over the economic life of the pool. We make significant assumptions in determining the economic life of a pool, including the reasonable and supportable economic forecast period based on asset type and geography, which considers the availability of forward-looking scenarios and their respective time horizons. In general, we forecast recoveries over one or two years prior to reverting to historical averages at an estimate-level over the remaining life using various methodologies depending on the asset type and geography. The speed at which forecasts revert varies based on the spread between the forecast period and historical data. In addition, estimated recoveries include a qualitative component, which generally reflects management’s assessment of macroeconomic environment. We continue to evaluate the reasonable economic life of a pool and reversion method on an ongoing basis. Debt purchasing revenue includes two components:

- (1) Portfolio revenue, which is the accretion of the discount on the negative allowance due to the passage of time (generally the portfolio balance multiplied by the EIR) and also includes all revenue from zero basis portfolio (“ZBA”) collections, and
- (2) Changes in recoveries, which includes:
 - (a) Recoveries above or below forecast, which is the difference between (i) actual cash collected/recovered during the current period and (ii) expected cash recoveries for the current period, which generally represents over or under performance for the period; and

- (b) Changes in expected future recoveries, which is the present value change of expected future recoveries, where such change generally results from (i) collections “pulled forward from” or “pushed out to” future periods (i.e. amounts either collected early or expected to be collected later) and (ii) magnitude and timing changes to estimates of expected future collections (which can be increases or decreases).

We measure expected future recoveries based on historical experience, current conditions, and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Factors that may change the expected future recoveries may include both internal as well as external factors. Internal factors include operational performance, such as capacity, the productivity of our collection staff, and the deployment of technologies and digital capabilities. External factors that may have an impact on our collections include macroeconomic conditions, new laws or regulations, and new interpretations of existing laws or regulations.

See “Note 4: Receivable Portfolios, Net” to our consolidated financial statements for further discussion of receivable portfolios.

Valuation of Goodwill

Business combinations typically result in the recording of goodwill and other intangible assets. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value assigned to the tangible and identifiable intangible assets, liabilities assumed, and noncontrolling interest in the acquiree is recorded as goodwill.

Goodwill is tested annually for impairment and in interim periods if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets may be impaired. We perform our annual goodwill impairment assessment at the reporting unit level. Effective for the year ended December 31, 2025, we changed our annual goodwill impairment testing date from the first day of the fourth quarter to the last day of the fourth quarter to better align with our annual budgeting process. Any impairment charges resulting from this impairment assessment process are reported in the fourth quarter.

We first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative goodwill impairment test. The qualitative factors include economic environment, business climate, market capitalization, operating performance, competition, and other factors. If, after completing such assessment, we determine it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is greater than its carrying amount, then there is no need to perform any further testing. If we conclude otherwise, or if we proceed directly to perform a quantitative assessment, then we calculate the fair value of the reporting unit and compare the fair value with the carrying value of the reporting unit.

Fair value determinations require considerable judgment and are sensitive to changes in underlying assumptions, estimates, and market factors. While we believe we have made reasonable estimates and assumptions to estimate the fair value of our reporting units, if: actual results are not consistent with our current estimates and assumptions; management significantly changes its estimates and assumptions; there is a deterioration in market factors outside of our control, such as general economic conditions in the countries in which we operate, discount rates, income tax rates, foreign currency exchange rates, or inflation; or there is a sustained decline in our stock price and market capitalization, goodwill impairment charges may be recorded in future periods. The goodwill impairment charges have no effect on liquidity or capital resources. However, they are a non-cash charge and could adversely affect our financial results in the period recognized.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Information regarding recent accounting pronouncements and the impact of those pronouncements, if any, on our consolidated financial statements is provided in this Annual Report in “Note 1: Ownership, Description of Business, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies” to our consolidated financial statements.

Item 7A—Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to economic risks from foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. A portion of these risks is hedged, but the risks may affect our financial statements.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rates

We have operations in foreign countries, which expose us to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations due to transactions denominated in foreign currencies. Our primary foreign currency exposures relate to the British Pound, Euro, and Indian Rupee. We continuously evaluate and manage our foreign currency risk through the use of derivative financial instruments, including foreign currency forward contracts with financial counterparties where practicable. Such derivative instruments are viewed as risk management tools and are not used for speculative or trading purposes.

From time to time, cross-currency swap agreements are used to effectively convert fixed-rate Euro-denominated borrowings and fixed-rate GBP-denominated borrowings, including the principal amount of the underlying debt and periodic interest payments, to fixed-rate U.S. dollar denominated debt and are accounted for as fair value hedges. As of December 31, 2025, we had no outstanding cross-currency swap agreements with financial counterparties.

Interest Rates

We have variable interest-bearing borrowings under our credit facilities that subject us to interest rate risk. We have, from time to time, utilized derivative financial instruments, including interest rate swap contracts and interest rate cap contracts with financial counterparties to manage our interest rate risk. As of December 31, 2025, our interest rate swap contracts had a total notional amount of \$1,030.0 million and our interest rate cap contracts had a total notional amount of \$817.0 million. Both the interest rate swap and the interest rate cap instruments are designated as cash flow hedges and are accounted for using hedge accounting. Refer to “Note 3: Derivatives and Hedging Instruments” for further details.

Our variable interest-bearing debt that is not hedged by derivative financial instruments is subject to the risk of interest rate fluctuations. Significant increases in future interest rates on our variable rate debt could lead to a material decrease in future earnings assuming all other factors remain constant. The rates used in our variable interest-bearing debt are based on Term SOFR, EURIBOR, or other index rates, which in certain cases are subject to a floor. A hypothetical 50 basis points increase or decrease in interest rates as of December 31, 2025 related to variable rate debt agreements not hedged by derivatives would have an approximately \$5.2 million negative or positive impact on income before income taxes.

As of December 31, 2025, our outstanding interest rate swap agreements had a fair value liability position of \$16.3 million. If the market interest rates increased 50 basis points, the result would have a favorable effect to the interest rate swap’s fair value of approximately \$8.5 million. Conversely, if the market interest rates decreased 50 basis points, the result would have an unfavorable effect to the interest rate swap’s fair value of approximately \$8.6 million. As of December 31, 2025, our outstanding interest rate cap contracts had a fair value asset position of \$0.3 million. We do not expect a 50 basis points change to have a material effect on the fair value of these interest cap contracts.

Our analysis and methods used to assess and mitigate the risks discussed above should not be considered projections of future risks.

Item 8—Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto and the Report of BDO USA, P.C., our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K on pages F-1 through F-33.

Item 9—Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A—Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, we carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e). Based upon that evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of December 31, 2025, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective, at the reasonable assurance level, as of such date.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over our financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) promulgated under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 as a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our executive management and effected by our board of directors, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparations of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness for 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. Under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, we assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) in Internal Control—Integrated Framework. Based on this evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

BDO USA, P.C., the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, was engaged to attest to and report on the effectiveness of Encore's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, as stated in its report below.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) or 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act) that occurred during the quarter ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Encore Capital Group, Inc.
San Diego, California

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited Encore Capital Group, Inc.'s (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 (the "COSO criteria"). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the consolidated statements of financial condition of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes and our report dated February 25, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Item 9A, 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 U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included 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/ BDO USA, P.C.

San Diego, California

February 25, 2026

Item 9B—Other Information

On November 26, 2025, Ryan Bell, President of MCM, adopted a trading plan intended to satisfy the affirmative defense of Rule 10b5-1(c) to sell up to 7,500 shares of Encore Capital Group, Inc. common stock between March 2, 2026 and February 26, 2027, subject to certain conditions.

Item 9C—Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspection

None.

PART III

Item 10—Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

We have adopted policies and procedures that govern the purchase, sale, or other dispositions of our securities by directors, officers and employees, other covered persons and the Company itself, that we believe are reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules, and regulations and any applicable listing standards. A copy of our Insider Trading Policy is included as Exhibit 19 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The other information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 11—Executive Compensation

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 12—Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 13—Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 14—Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by this item is incorporated by reference to our Proxy Statement for our 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed with the SEC within 120 days of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2025.

PART IV
Item 15—Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Financial Statements.

The following consolidated financial statements of Encore Capital Group, Inc. are filed as part of this annual report on Form 10-K:

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Operations	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Equity	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	F-7
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-9

(b) Exhibits.

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated By Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1.1	Restated Certificate of Incorporation	S-1/A	333-77483	3.1	6/14/1999	
3.1.2	Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation	8-K	000-26489	3.1	4/4/2002	
3.1.3	Second Certificate of Amendment to the Certificate of Incorporation	10-Q	000-26489	3.1.3	8/7/2019	
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws, as amended through December 13, 2022	8-K	000-26489	3.1	12/16/2022	
4.1	Form of Common Stock Certificate	S-3	333-163876	4.7	12/21/2009	
4.14	Description of Registrant's Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934	10-K	000-26489	4.14	2/21/2024	
4.17	Indenture dated December 21, 2020 between Encore Capital Group, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Citibank, N.A., London Branch as trustee and Truist Bank as security agent for Encore 2028 Floating Rate Notes	8-K	000-26489	4.1	12/21/2020	
4.17.1	First Supplemental Indenture, dated November 14, 2022, to the Indenture, dated December 21, 2020, by and between Encore Capital Group, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, Citibank, N.A., London Branch as trustee and Truist Bank as security agent for Encore 2028 Floating Rate Notes	10-K	000-26489	4.17.1	2/22/2023	
4.18	Indenture dated June 1, 2021 between Encore Capital Group, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, GLAS Trust Company LLC as trustee and Truist Bank as security agent for Encore 2028 Notes	8-K	000-26489	4.1	6/1/2021	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated By Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
4.18.1	First Supplemental Indenture, dated November 14, 2022, to the Indenture, dated June 1, 2021, by and between Encore Capital Group, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, GLAS Trust Company LLC as trustee and Truist Bank as security agent for Encore 2028 Notes	10-K	000-26489	4.18.1	2/22/2023	
4.19	Indenture (including form of note), dated March 3, 2023, by and among Encore Capital Group, Inc. and Truist Bank, as trustee, for 2029 Convertible Notes	8-K	000-26489	4.1	3/3/2023	
4.20	Indenture dated March 20, 2024 between Encore Capital Group, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, GLAS Trust Company LLC as trustee and Truist Bank as security agent for Encore 2029 Notes	8-K	000-26489	4.1	3/21/2024	
4.21	Indenture dated May 21, 2024 between Encore Capital Group, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, GLAS Trust Company LLC as trustee and Truist Bank as security agent for Encore 2030 Notes	8-K	000-26489	4.1	5/21/2024	
4.22	Indenture dated October 1, 2025 between Encore Capital Group, Inc., the subsidiary guarantors party thereto, GLAS Trust Company LLC as trustee and Truist Bank as security agent	8-K	000-26489	4.1	10/2/2025	
10.1+	Form of Indemnification Agreement	8-K	000-26489	10.1	5/4/2006	
10.5+	Encore Capital Group, Inc. Executive Separation Plan	10-K	000-26489	10.5	2/23/2022	
10.7+	Non-Employee Director Compensation Program Guidelines, effective June 7, 2024	10-Q	000-26489	10.2	8/7/2024	
10.8+	Non-Employee Director Deferred Stock Compensation Plan	10-Q	000-26489	10.2	8/4/2016	
10.8.1+	First Amendment to Non-Employee Director Deferred Stock Compensation Plan, dated August 11, 2016	10-Q	000-26489	10.1	11/9/2016	
10.11+	The Encore Capital Group, Inc. 2017 Incentive Award Plan	8-K	000-26489	10.3	6/20/2017	
10.11.1+	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Award Agreement under the Encore Capital Group, Inc. 2017 Incentive Award Plan	8-K	000-26489	10.4	6/20/2017	
10.11.2+	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Grant Notice and Award Agreement under the Encore Capital Group, Inc. 2017 Incentive Award Plan (Executive Separation Plan Participant)	8-K	000-26489	10.5	6/20/2017	
10.11.3+	Form of Restricted Stock Award Grant Notice and Award Agreement under the Encore Capital Group, Inc. 2017 Incentive Award Plan	8-K	000-26489	10.6	6/20/2017	
10.11.7+	Form of Performance Share Unit Award Grant Notice and Award Agreement (TSR) under the Encore Capital Group, Inc. 2017 Incentive Award Plan (Executive Separation Plan Participant)	8-K	000-26489	10.3	3/15/2018	

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Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated By Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.11.8+	Form of Performance Share Unit Award Grant Notice and Award Agreement (TSR) under the Encore Capital Group, Inc. 2017 Incentive Award Plan	8-K	000-26489	10.4	3/15/2018	
10.11.10+	Form of Performance Share Unit Award Grant Notice and Award Agreement (ROIC) under the Encore Capital Group, Inc. 2017 Incentive Award Plan	10-K	000-26489	10.11.10	2/23/2023	
10.19	Amended and Restated Senior Facilities Agreement, dated October 17, 2024, by and among Encore Capital Group, Inc., the several guarantors, banks and other financial institutions and lenders from time to time party thereto and Truist Bank as Agent and Security Agent	8-K	000-26489	10.1	10/23/2024	
10.19.1	Amendment Letter, dated May 22, 2025, to the Amended and Restated Senior Facilities Agreement, dated October 17, 2024, by and among Encore Capital Group, Inc., the several guarantors, banks and other financial institutions and lenders from time to time party thereto and Truist Bank as Agent and Security Agent	8-K	000-26489	10.1	5/23/2025	
10.27	Form of Capped Call Confirmations for 2029 Convertible Notes	8-K	000-26489	10.1	3/3/2023	
10.29	Employment offer letter by and between Encore Capital Group, Inc. and Tomas Hernanz dated March 31, 2025	10-Q	000-26489	10.1+	5/7/2025	
10.30+	Transition and Consulting Agreement by and between Encore Capital Group, Inc. and Jonathan Clark dated March 28, 2025	10-Q	000-26489	10.2+	5/7/2025	
19	Insider Trading Policy	10-K	000-26489	19	2/26/2025	
21	List of Subsidiaries					X
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm, BDO USA, P.C.					X
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934					X
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934					X
32.1	Certifications of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (furnished herewith)					X
97.1	Encore Policy for Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation	10-K	000-26489	97.1	2/21/2024	
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document - the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document					X
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document					X

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated By Reference				Filed or Furnished Herewith
		Form	File Number	Exhibit	Filing Date	
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document					X
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document					X
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document					X
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document					X
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)					

+ Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

In accordance with Item 601(b)(4)(iii)(A) of Regulation S-K, copies of certain instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the Company are not filed herewith. Pursuant to this regulation, we hereby agree to furnish a copy of any such instrument to the SEC upon request.

Item 16—Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.,
a Delaware corporation

By: /s/ ASHISH MASIH
Ashish Masih
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 25, 2026

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed by the following persons on behalf of the registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Name and Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ ASHISH MASIH</u> Ashish Masih	President and Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ TOMAS HERNANZ</u> Tomas Hernanz	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ WILLIAM C. GOINGS</u> William C. Goings	Director	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ ASHWINI GUPTA</u> Ashwini Gupta	Director	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ WENDY G. HANNAM</u> Wendy G. Hannam	Director	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ JEFFREY A. HILZINGER</u> Jeffrey A. Hilzinger	Director	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ ANGELA A. KNIGHT</u> Angela A. Knight	Director	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ MICHAEL P. MONACO</u> Michael P. Monaco	Director	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ LAURA OLLE</u> Laura Olle	Director	February 25, 2026
<u>/s/ RICHARD P. STOVSKY</u> Richard P. Stovsky	Director	February 25, 2026

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Shareholders and Board of Directors
Encore Capital Group, Inc.
San Diego, California

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of financial condition of Encore Capital Group, Inc. (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of operations, and comprehensive income (loss), 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 “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 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 also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (“COSO”) and our report dated February 25, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matters below, providing separate opinions on the critical audit matters or on the accounts or disclosures to which they relate.

Estimate of Expected Future Recoveries on Purchased Credit Deteriorated Assets

As described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company’s receivable portfolios, net balance was approximately \$4.4 billion at December 31, 2025 and the resulting changes in recoveries for the year ended December 31, 2025 was an increase of \$208.8 million. As more fully described in Notes 1 and 4 to the consolidated financial statements, receivable portfolios, net is comprised of purchased loans that have experienced significant deterioration of credit quality since origination. In accordance with the Company’s charge-off policy, each individual loan is deemed to be uncollectible. Receivable portfolio purchases are aggregated based on similar risk characteristics (“pool”), and a negative allowance is established based on expected future recoveries of the pool using a discounted cash flow approach. Subsequent changes (favorable and unfavorable) in expected future recoveries are recognized within changes in recoveries in the consolidated statements of operations. The Company reviews each pool for current trends, actual versus expected performance, and expected timing of future recoveries (curve shape). The Company then re-forecasts the timing and amounts of expected future recoveries.

We identified certain assumptions used in the determination of the estimate of expected future recoveries on purchased credit deteriorated assets as a critical audit matter. Estimated future recoveries are based on historical experience, current conditions and reasonable and supportable forecasts. Auditing such assumptions required a high degree of auditor judgment and an increased auditor effort.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included:

- Testing the design and operating effectiveness of controls over management's assessment of the reasonableness of inputs to and outputs from the Company's proprietary statistical and behavioral models used to forecast expected future recoveries, and performance monitoring of expected future recoveries, which included the observation of certain key governance meetings.
- Testing the existence and accuracy of collection data used by management to monitor each pool for current trends, actual versus expected performance, and the expected amount and timing of future recoveries (curve shape).
- Evaluating management's process used to develop estimates of expected future recoveries and certain qualitative factors by: (i) testing source data; and (ii) evaluating the reasonableness of assumptions by comparing to historical results, including current and past period forecasts to actual performance, recent performance trends, and curve shape.

Goodwill Impairment Assessment

As described in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's goodwill balance was approximately \$536.3 million at December 31, 2025, which was allocated between three reporting units, MCM, Cabot and EARC. The Company performed its annual goodwill impairment assessment as of December 31, 2025, and determined that the fair value of each reporting unit was in excess of its carrying value. For the MCM and Cabot reporting units, management performed a quantitative analysis, which utilized a combination of the income and the market approaches. The Company also evaluated the aggregate fair value of its reporting units to its aggregate market capitalization at the testing date.

We identified certain assumptions used in the December 31, 2025, goodwill impairment assessment of the MCM and Cabot reporting units as a critical audit matter because of the judgments management made as part of the assessment to estimate the fair value of the reporting units. The income approach required significant management assumptions, such as certain assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts, the discount rate, and the terminal value. The market approach required significant management judgment in the selection of appropriate peer group companies and valuation multiples. Auditing such assumptions required a high degree of auditor judgment due to the nature and extent of auditor effort, including the extent of specialized skill and knowledge needed.

The primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter included:

- Evaluating management's process for developing fair value estimates determined using the income and market approaches including assessing the relevance and reliability of underlying data and comparing certain assumptions to historical results and market participant data.
- Comparing the reconciliation of the fair value of the Company's reporting units to the indicated market capitalization of the Company, as a whole.
- Utilizing personnel with specialized skill and knowledge in valuation to assist in: (i) assessing the appropriateness of the fair value methodology; (ii) evaluating the reasonableness of certain assumptions used including the discount rate, selection of peer group companies, valuation multiples, and the terminal value; (iii) assessing the reasonableness of the discount rate by developing independent estimates and comparing estimates to those utilized by management; and (iv) evaluating the reasonableness of the market capitalization reconciliation.

/s/ BDO USA, P.C.

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2001.

San Diego, California

February 25, 2026

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Financial Condition
(In Thousands, Except Par Value Amounts)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 156,784	\$ 199,865
Receivable portfolios, net	4,371,532	3,776,369
Property and equipment, net	82,080	80,597
Other assets	193,113	225,090
Goodwill	536,291	507,808
Total assets	<u>\$ 5,339,800</u>	<u>\$ 4,789,729</u>
Liabilities and Equity		
Liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 230,261	\$ 233,545
Borrowings	4,001,293	3,672,762
Other liabilities	131,496	116,091
Total liabilities	<u>4,363,050</u>	<u>4,022,398</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 13)		
Equity:		
Convertible preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 5,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 75,000 shares authorized, 21,688 shares and 23,691 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	217	237
Additional paid-in capital	—	19,297
Accumulated earnings	1,104,640	909,927
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(128,107)	(162,130)
Total stockholders' equity	<u>976,750</u>	<u>767,331</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$ 5,339,800</u>	<u>\$ 4,789,729</u>

The following table presents certain assets and liabilities of consolidated variable interest entities ("VIEs") included in the consolidated statements of financial condition above. Most assets in the table below include those assets that can only be used to settle obligations of consolidated VIEs. The liabilities exclude amounts where creditors or beneficial interest holders have recourse to the general credit of the Company. See "Note 7: Variable Interest Entities" for additional information on the Company's VIEs.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 40,256	\$ 23,875
Receivable portfolios, net	1,151,221	895,704
Other assets	3,540	3,699
Liabilities		
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	3,101	2,946
Borrowings	791,182	599,830
Other liabilities	2,774	887

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In Thousands, Except Per Share Amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Revenues			
Portfolio revenue	\$ 1,455,795	\$ 1,302,567	\$ 1,204,437
Changes in recoveries	208,771	(89,740)	(82,530)
Total debt purchasing revenue	1,664,566	1,212,827	1,121,907
Servicing revenue	88,388	84,783	83,136
Other revenues	15,848	18,751	17,637
Total revenues	1,768,802	1,316,361	1,222,680
Operating expenses			
Salaries and employee benefits	458,233	422,910	391,532
Cost of legal collections	315,451	259,298	224,252
General and administrative expenses	165,948	163,847	144,862
Other operating expenses	144,476	130,802	111,179
Collection agency commissions	29,287	30,596	35,657
Depreciation and amortization	28,760	32,434	41,737
Goodwill impairment	—	100,600	238,200
Impairment of assets	—	18,544	18,726
Total operating expenses	1,142,155	1,159,031	1,206,145
Income from operations	626,647	157,330	16,535
Other expense			
Interest expense	(293,910)	(252,545)	(201,877)
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(1,614)	(7,832)	—
Other income	5,036	6,832	5,078
Total other expense	(290,488)	(253,545)	(196,799)
Income (loss) before income taxes	336,159	(96,215)	(180,264)
Provision for income taxes	(79,325)	(43,029)	(26,228)
Net income (loss)	\$ 256,834	\$ (139,244)	\$ (206,492)
Income (loss) per share:			
Basic	\$ 11.05	\$ (5.83)	\$ (8.72)
Diluted	\$ 10.91	\$ (5.83)	\$ (8.72)
Weighted average shares outstanding:			
Basic	23,234	23,873	23,670
Diluted	23,534	23,873	23,670

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net income (loss)	\$ 256,834	\$ (139,244)	\$ (206,492)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments	1,753	(13,627)	(44,478)
Income tax effect	(419)	352	4,891
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative instruments, net of tax	1,334	(13,275)	(39,587)
Change in foreign currency translation:			
Unrealized gain (loss) on foreign currency translation	32,795	(29,081)	15,376
Income tax effect	(106)	720	(893)
Other	—	3,426	—
Unrealized gain (loss) on foreign currency translation	32,689	(24,935)	14,483
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax	34,023	(38,210)	(25,104)
Comprehensive income (loss)	<u>\$ 290,857</u>	<u>\$ (177,454)</u>	<u>\$ (231,596)</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(In Thousands)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total Equity
	Shares	Par				
Balance as of December 31, 2022	23,323	\$ 233	\$ —	\$ 1,278,210	\$ (98,816)	\$ 1,179,627
Net loss	—	—	—	(206,492)	—	(206,492)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(25,104)	(25,104)
Exercise of stock options and issuance of share-based awards, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	222	2	(5,108)	—	—	(5,106)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	13,854	—	—	13,854
Purchase of capped call options, net of tax effect	—	—	(13,865)	—	—	(13,865)
Unwind of the existing capped call options	—	—	30,913	—	—	30,913
Settlement of convertible senior notes	—	—	(14,742)	(22,547)	—	(37,289)
Balance as of December 31, 2023	23,545	235	11,052	1,049,171	(123,920)	936,538
Net loss	—	—	—	(139,244)	—	(139,244)
Other comprehensive loss, net of tax	—	—	—	—	(41,636)	(41,636)
Issuance of share-based awards, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	146	2	(5,767)	—	—	(5,765)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	14,012	—	—	14,012
Other	—	—	—	—	3,426	3,426
Balance as of December 31, 2024	23,691	237	19,297	909,927	(162,130)	767,331
Net income	—	—	—	256,834	—	256,834
Other comprehensive income, net of tax	—	—	—	—	34,023	34,023
Issuance of share-based awards, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	115	1	(3,100)	—	—	(3,099)
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(2,118)	(21)	(28,260)	(62,121)	—	(90,402)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	18,269	—	—	18,269
Settlement of convertible senior notes	—	—	(6,206)	—	—	(6,206)
Balance as of December 31, 2025	21,688	\$ 217	\$ —	\$ 1,104,640	\$ (128,107)	\$ 976,750

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In Thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 256,834	\$ (139,244)	\$ (206,492)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	28,760	32,434	41,737
Other non-cash interest expense, net	14,364	16,325	17,160
Stock-based compensation expense	18,269	14,012	13,854
Deferred income taxes	29,819	(22,280)	(55,916)
Goodwill impairment	—	100,600	238,200
Impairment of assets	—	18,544	18,726
Changes in recoveries	(208,771)	89,740	82,530
Other, net	7,654	17,880	(2,259)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Other assets	9,923	(28,245)	15,894
Accounts payable, accrued liabilities and other liabilities	(3,653)	56,402	(10,443)
Net cash provided by operating activities	153,199	156,168	152,991
Investing activities:			
Purchases of receivable portfolios, net of put-backs	(1,389,064)	(1,336,442)	(1,060,206)
Collections applied to receivable portfolios	1,136,991	859,911	658,130
Purchases of real estate owned	—	(212)	(26,901)
Purchases of property and equipment	(26,270)	(29,007)	(24,807)
Proceeds from sale of real estate owned	37,650	56,396	52,636
Other, net	(1,893)	8,924	(793)
Net cash used in investing activities	(242,586)	(440,430)	(401,941)
Financing activities:			
Payment of loan and debt refinancing costs	(10,210)	(21,418)	(13,707)
Proceeds from credit facilities	1,273,254	2,031,470	1,196,046
Repayment of credit facilities	(1,359,011)	(1,868,111)	(989,627)
Proceeds from senior secured notes	500,000	1,000,000	104,188
Repayment of senior secured notes	(115,965)	(789,106)	(39,080)
Proceeds from issuance of convertible senior notes	—	—	230,000
Repayment of convertible senior notes	(106,206)	—	(212,480)
Repayment of other debt	(42,469)	(22,078)	(12,715)
Payments to settle derivative instruments	—	(40,038)	—
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(90,402)	—	—
Other, net	(4,137)	27,055	5,675
Net cash provided by financing activities	44,854	317,774	268,300
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(44,533)	33,512	19,350
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	1,452	7,989	(4,898)
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of period	199,865	158,364	143,912
Cash and cash equivalents, end of period	\$ 156,784	\$ 199,865	\$ 158,364
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 259,812	\$ 210,580	\$ 163,815
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds	54,766	67,091	68,522
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing activities:			
Receivable portfolios transferred to real estate owned	\$ 3,739	\$ 5,966	\$ 7,957

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

ENCORE CAPITAL GROUP, INC.
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1: Ownership, Description of Business, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Encore Capital Group, Inc. (“Encore”), through its subsidiaries (collectively with Encore, the “Company”), is an international specialty finance company providing debt recovery solutions and other related services for consumers across a broad range of financial assets. The Company purchases portfolios of defaulted consumer receivables at deep discounts to face value and manages them by working with individuals as they repay their obligations and work toward financial recovery. Defaulted receivables are consumers’ unpaid financial obligations to credit originators, including banks, credit unions, consumer finance companies and commercial retailers. Defaulted receivables may also include receivables subject to bankruptcy proceedings. The Company also provides debt servicing and other portfolio management services to credit originators for non-performing loans in Europe.

Through Midland Credit Management, Inc. and its domestic affiliates (collectively, “MCM”), the Company is a market leader in portfolio purchasing and recovery in the United States. Through Cabot Credit Management Limited and its subsidiaries and European affiliates (collectively, “Cabot”), the Company is one of the largest credit management services providers in Europe and the United Kingdom. These are the Company’s primary operations.

The Company also has investments and operations in Latin America and Asia-Pacific, which the Company refers to as “LAAP.”

Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) and reflect the accounts and operations of the Company and those of its subsidiaries in which the Company has a controlling financial interest. The Company also consolidates variable interest entities (“VIEs”) for which it is the primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary has both (a) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the entity’s economic performance and (b) either the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits. Refer to “Note 7: Variable Interest Entities” for further details. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation.

Translation of Foreign Currencies

The financial statements of certain of the Company’s foreign subsidiaries are measured using their local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities of foreign operations are translated into U.S. dollars using period-end exchange rates, and revenues and expenses are translated into U.S. dollars using average exchange rates in effect during each period. The resulting translation adjustments are recorded as a component of other comprehensive income or loss. Equity accounts are translated at historical rates, except for the change in retained earnings during the year which is the result of the income statement translation process. Intercompany transaction gains or losses at each period end arising from subsequent measurement of balances for which settlement is not planned or anticipated in the foreseeable future are included as translation adjustments and recorded within other comprehensive income or loss. Translation gains or losses are the material components of accumulated other comprehensive income or loss and are reclassified to earnings upon the substantial sale or liquidation of investments in foreign operations.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

On January 1, 2025, the Company adopted Accounting Standard Update (“ASU”) No. 2023-09, Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures (“ASU 2023-09”). ASU 2023-09 requires disaggregated information about a reporting entity’s effective tax rate reconciliation as well as information on income taxes paid. The standard is intended to benefit investors by providing more detailed income tax disclosures that would be useful in making capital allocation decisions and applies to all entities subject to income taxes. The Company adopted ASU 2023-09 using the prospective approach. The Company expanded its income tax disclosure as a result of adopting this new accounting standard.

Recent Accounting Standards or Updates Not Yet Effective

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03, Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses (“ASU 2024-03”). ASU 2024-03 requires public business entities to disclose in the notes to the financial statements, among other things, specific information about certain costs and expenses including purchases of inventory; employee compensation; and depreciation, amortization and depletion expenses for each caption on the income statement where such expenses are included. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of this standard on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

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In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-04, Debt - Debt with Conversion and Other Options (Subtopic 470-20): Induced Conversions of Convertible Debt Instruments which clarifies the requirements for determining whether certain settlements of convertible debt instruments should be accounted for as an induced conversion. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2025. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, but does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In November 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-08, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Purchased loans. Under ASU 2025-08, loans acquired without credit deterioration and deemed “seasoned” will be considered purchased seasoned loans and accounted for using the gross-up approach at acquisition. The amendments in this update also clarify the recognition and measurement guidance for purchased seasoned loans, including the determination of the initial allowance for credit losses and the subsequent accounting for changes in expected credit losses. The new guidance is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, but does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-09, Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Hedge Accounting Improvements. ASU 2025-09 introduces targeted amendments intended to further align hedge accounting with an entity’s risk management activities and to simplify the application of certain aspects of the hedge accounting guidance in ASC 815. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, with early adoption permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the potential impact, but does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements, in conformity with GAAP, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. On an ongoing basis, the Company evaluates significant estimates, including estimated future recoveries on its receivable portfolios, fair value of goodwill, and income taxes, among others. The Company bases its estimates on assumptions, both historical and forward looking, that are believed to be reasonable. Actual results could materially differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents in multiple financial institutions and certain account balances exceed federally insurable limits, which exposes the Company to credit risk. To date, the Company has experienced no loss or lack of access to cash in its bank accounts. The Company believes any risks are mitigated by maintaining cash with highly rated financial institutions. The carrying amounts reported in the consolidated statements of financial condition for cash and cash equivalents approximate their fair value.

Included in cash and cash equivalents is cash collected on behalf of and due to third-party clients. A corresponding balance is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities. The balance of cash held for clients was \$22.5 million and \$21.5 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Receivable Portfolios

The Company purchases portfolios of loans that have experienced significant deterioration of credit quality since origination from banks and other financial institutions. These financial assets are defined as purchased credit deteriorated (or “PCD”) assets under the accounting standard for Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (“CECL”). Under the PCD accounting model, the purchased assets are recognized at their face value with an offsetting allowance and noncredit discount allocated to the individual receivables as the unit of account is at the individual loan level. Since each loan is deeply delinquent and deemed uncollectible at the individual loan level, the Company applies its charge-off policy and fully writes-off the amortized costs (i.e., face value net of noncredit discount) of the individual receivables immediately after purchasing the portfolio. The Company then records a negative allowance that represents the present value of all expected future recoveries for pools of receivables that share similar risk characteristics using a discounted cash flow approach, which ultimately equals the amount paid for a portfolio purchase and presented as “Receivable portfolios, net” in the Company’s consolidated statements of financial condition. The discount rate is an effective interest rate (or “purchase EIR”) based on the purchase price of the portfolio and the expected future cash flows at the time of purchase. The amount of the negative allowance (i.e., receivable portfolios) will not exceed the total amortized cost basis of the loans written-off.

Receivable portfolio purchases are aggregated into pools based on similar risk characteristics. Examples of risk characteristics include financial asset type, collateral type, size, interest rate, date of origination, term, and geographic location.

The Company's static pools are typically grouped into credit card, purchased consumer bankruptcy, and mortgage portfolios. The Company further groups these static pools by geographic location. Once a pool is established, the portfolios will remain in the designated pool unless the underlying risk characteristics change. The purchase EIR of a pool will not change over the life of the pool even if expected future cash flows change.

Revenue is recognized for each static pool over the economic life of the pool. Debt purchasing revenue includes two components:

- (1) Portfolio revenue, which is the accretion of the discount on the negative allowance due to the passage of time (generally the portfolio balance multiplied by the EIR) and also includes all revenue from zero basis portfolio ("ZBA") collections, and
- (2) Changes in recoveries, which includes
 - (a) Recoveries above or below forecast, which is the difference between (i) actual cash collected/recovered during the current period and (ii) expected cash recoveries for the current period, which generally represents over or under performance for the period; and
 - (b) Changes in expected future recoveries, which is the present value change of expected future recoveries, where such change generally results from (i) collections "pulled forward from" or "pushed out to" future periods (i.e. amounts either collected early or expected to be collected later) and (ii) magnitude and timing changes to estimates of expected future collections (which can be increases or decreases).

The Company measures expected future recoveries based on historical experience, current conditions, reasonable and supportable forecasts, and other quantitative and qualitative factors. Factors that may change the expected future recoveries may include both internal as well as external factors. Internal factors include operational performance, such as capacity, the productivity of the Company's collection staff, and the deployment of technologies and digital capabilities. External factors that may have an impact on the Company's collections include new laws or regulations, new interpretations of existing laws or regulations, and macroeconomic conditions.

Transfers of Financial Assets

The Company accounts for transfers of financial assets as sales when it has surrendered control over the related assets. Whether control has been relinquished requires, among other things, an evaluation of relevant legal considerations and an assessment of the nature and extent of the Company's ongoing involvement with the assets transferred. Assets obtained and liabilities incurred in connection with transfers reported as sales are initially recognized in the statements of financial condition at fair value.

Transfers of financial assets that do not qualify for sale accounting are reported as collateralized borrowings. Accordingly, the related assets remain on the Company's statements of financial condition and continue to be reported and accounted for as if the transfer had not occurred. Cash proceeds from these transfers are reported as liabilities, with attributable interest expense recognized over the life of the related transactions. To date, the Company has not had any transfers of financial assets that did not qualify for sale accounting.

Servicing Revenue

Certain of the Company's subsidiaries earn servicing revenue by providing portfolio management services to credit originators for non-performing loans. The Company recognizes servicing revenue when it satisfies the performance obligation over time by providing debt solution and credit management services. The Company typically invoices for its services monthly with payment terms of 30 days.

Goodwill

Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the value assigned to tangible and identifiable intangible assets, liabilities assumed, and noncontrolling interest of businesses acquired. Goodwill is tested at the reporting unit level annually for impairment and in interim periods if certain events occur indicating the fair value of a reporting unit may be below its carrying value. See "Note 15: Goodwill" for further discussion of the Company's goodwill.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are recorded at cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. The provision for depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Fixed Asset Category	Estimated Useful Life
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of lease term, including periods covered by renewal options, or useful life
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	5 to 10 years
Computer hardware and software	3 to 5 years

Maintenance and repairs are charged to expense in the year incurred. Expenditures for major renewals that extend the useful lives of fixed assets are capitalized and depreciated over the useful lives of such assets.

The Company reviews property and equipment for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The Company measures recoverability by comparing the carrying amount to the future undiscounted cash flows that the asset is expected to generate. If the asset is not recoverable, its carrying amount would be adjusted down to its fair value.

Real Estate Owned

Real estate-owned assets, or REO assets, represent real estate assets acquired when (1) the Company takes possession of the underlying real estate assets of non-performing secured mortgage portfolio previously purchased or (2) when the Company purchases real estate assets. Upon repossession or foreclosure, the Company initially records the property received at its fair value less costs to sell. Subsequent to acquisition, REO is carried at the lower of cost or fair value, less estimated selling costs. Management performs valuations at each reporting period end using Level 3 measurements based on appraised values using market comparables and a valuation allowance is established by a charge to income for any excess of the carrying value over the fair value, less estimated costs to sell the property. The REOs are generally acquired at deeply discounted values and therefore the valuation allowances associated with these assets are immaterial. Recoveries in fair value during the holding period are recognized until the valuation allowance is reduced to zero. Proceeds received in excess of the carrying value of the REO and any associated direct selling costs are recorded as other revenues within the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Costs related to holding and maintaining the property are charged to operating expenses.

Leases

The Company recognizes operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets and operating lease liabilities in the consolidated statements of financial condition. ROU assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset during the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. ROU assets and lease liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the net present value of fixed lease payments over the lease term. The Company's lease term includes options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that it will exercise that option. ROU assets also include any advance lease payments made and are net of any lease incentives. As most of the Company's operating leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The incremental borrowing rate is the rate of interest that the Company would expect to pay to borrow over a similar term, and on a collateralized basis, an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment.

The Company elected not to apply the recognition requirements to short-term leases and not to separate non-lease components from lease components for operating leases.

Income Taxes

The provision for income taxes is estimated using the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes, under which deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized based on temporary differences between the financial statement and income tax bases of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences are expected to be realized or settled. At each reporting date, the Company considers new evidence, both positive and negative, that could affect future realization of deferred tax assets including historical earnings, taxable income in prior carryback years if permitted under tax law, projections of future income, timing of reversing temporary differences and the implementation of feasible and prudent tax planning strategies. In the event that it is more likely than not that all or part of the deferred tax assets are determined not to be realizable in the future, the Company would establish or increase a valuation allowance in the period such determination is made, with a corresponding charge to earnings. In the event the Company realizes deferred tax assets that were previously determined to be unrealizable, the Company would release or

decrease the respective valuation allowance, with a corresponding positive adjustment to earnings. The calculation of tax liabilities involves significant judgment in estimating the impact and timing of resolution of uncertainties in the application of complex tax laws. Resolution of these uncertainties in a manner inconsistent with the Company's expectations could have a material impact on the Company's results of operation and financial position. The Company records liabilities related to uncertain tax positions when it believes that it is more likely than not that those positions may not be fully sustained upon review by tax authorities, despite its belief that those tax return positions are supportable. The Company includes interest and penalties related to income taxes within its provision for income taxes. See "Note 11: Income Taxes" for further discussion.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company determines stock-based compensation expense for all share-based payment awards based on the measurement date fair value. The Company has certain share awards that include market conditions that affect vesting, the fair value of these shares is estimated using a lattice model. Compensation cost is not adjusted if the market condition is not met, as long as the requisite service is provided. For share awards that require service and performance conditions, the Company recognizes compensation cost only for those awards expected to meet the service and performance vesting conditions over the requisite service period of the award. Forfeiture rates are estimated based on the Company's historical experience. Stock-based compensation expenses are included in "Salaries and Employee Benefits" in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. See "Note 10: Stock-Based Compensation" for further discussion.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company recognizes all derivative financial instruments in its consolidated financial statements at fair value. Changes in the fair value of derivative instruments are recorded in earnings unless hedge accounting criteria are met. The Company designates derivative instruments as cash flow hedges or fair value hedges based on the intended use of the derivative. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are not highly effective in hedging the changes in fair value of the hedged item are recognized immediately in current earnings. The changes in fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges is recorded each period, net of tax, in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss until the related hedged transaction occurs. If in the event the hedged cash flow does not occur, or it becomes probable that it will not occur, the Company would reclassify the amount of any gain or loss on the related cash flow hedge to income or expense at that time. The hedged cash flows will continue to be recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income or loss until the hedged cash flows occur or are no longer probable of occurring. The Company classifies the cash flows from a derivative instrument that is accounted for as a cash flow hedge (and that does not contain an other-than-insignificant financing element at inception) in the same category as the cash flows from the items being hedged. See "Note 3: Derivatives and Hedging Instruments" for further discussion. The Company's derivatives are not subject to any master netting or similar agreements and the Company does not offset the fair value of derivative contracts with the same counterparty in its financial statement disclosures. No margin or collateral balances are deposited with or received from counterparties.

Concentration of Supply Risk

A significant percentage of the Company's portfolio purchases for any given fiscal quarter or year may be concentrated with a few large sellers, some of which may also involve forward flow arrangements. A significant decrease in the volume of portfolio available from any of the Company's principal sellers would force the Company to seek alternative sources of charged-off receivables.

The Company may be unable to find alternative sources from which to purchase charged-off receivables, and even if it could successfully replace these purchases, the search could take time and the receivables could be of lower quality, cost more, or both, any of which could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and operating results.

Income or Loss Per Share

Basic income or loss per share is calculated by dividing net income or loss by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the period.

The number of shares used to calculate the diluted earnings per share is computed by using the basic weighted-average number of common shares outstanding plus any potentially dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period, except when their effect is anti-dilutive. Dilutive potential common shares include outstanding stock based awards, and the dilutive effect of the convertible senior notes, if applicable.

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A reconciliation of shares used in calculating income or loss per basic and diluted shares follows (*in thousands, except per share amounts*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net income (loss)	\$ 256,834	\$ (139,244)	\$ (206,492)
Total weighted-average basic shares outstanding	23,234	23,873	23,670
Dilutive effect of stock-based awards	223	—	—
Dilutive effect of convertible and exchangeable senior notes	77	—	—
Total weighted-average dilutive shares outstanding	23,534	23,873	23,670
Basic income (loss) per share	\$ 11.05	\$ (5.83)	\$ (8.72)
Diluted income (loss) per share	\$ 10.91	\$ (5.83)	\$ (8.72)

The Company had no employee stock options outstanding during the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024. Anti-dilutive employee stock options outstanding were negligible during the years ended December 31, 2023.

Note 2: Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon sale of an asset or the price paid to transfer a liability, in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (*i.e.*, the “exit price”). The Company uses a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used in valuation techniques to measure fair value into three broad levels. The following is a brief description of each level:

- Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. These include quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.
- Level 3: Unobservable inputs, including inputs that reflect the reporting entity’s own assumptions.

Financial Instruments Required To Be Carried At Fair Value

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis are summarized below (*in thousands*):

	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Interest rate cap contracts	\$ —	\$ 286	\$ —	\$ 286
Liabilities				
Interest rate swap agreements	—	(16,338)	—	(16,338)
	Fair Value Measurements as of December 31, 2024			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets				
Interest rate cap contracts	\$ —	\$ 252	\$ —	\$ 252
Liabilities				
Interest rate swap agreements	—	(18,360)	—	(18,360)

Derivative Contracts:

The Company uses derivative instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. Fair values of these derivative instruments are estimated using models that project future cash flows and discount the future amounts to a present value using market-based observable inputs, including interest rate curves, foreign currency exchange rates, and forward and spot prices for currencies.

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurement:

Certain assets are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. Goodwill and property and equipment are adjusted to fair value when an impairment charge is recognized. Such fair values are determined using various valuation techniques under Level 3 fair value hierarchy. REO assets are classified as held for sale at the lower of their carrying value or fair value less cost to sell. The fair value of the assets held for sale and estimated selling expenses were determined at the time of initial recognition and in each reporting period using Level 3 measurements based on appraised values using market comparables. The fair value estimate of the assets held for sale was \$18.1 million and \$38.1 million as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

Financial Instruments Not Required To Be Carried At Fair Value

The table below summarizes fair value estimates for the Company's financial instruments that are not required to be carried at fair value. The total of the fair value calculations presented does not represent, and should not be construed to represent, the underlying value of the Company.

The carrying amounts in the following table are included in the consolidated statements of financial condition as of December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024 (*in thousands*):

		December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Fair Value Level	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 1	\$ 156,784	\$ 156,784	\$ 199,865	\$ 199,865
Receivable portfolios, net	Level 3	4,371,532	4,895,167	3,776,369	4,052,645
Other assets ⁽¹⁾	Level 2	118,130	118,130	128,674	128,674
Financial Liabilities					
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Level 2	230,261	230,261	233,545	233,545
Global senior secured revolving credit facility	Level 2	631,998	631,998	865,365	865,365
Senior secured notes ⁽²⁾	Level 2	2,322,890	2,385,645	1,843,386	1,893,367
Convertible senior notes due October 2025	Level 2	—	—	100,000	129,100
Convertible senior notes due March 2029	Level 2	230,000	253,260	230,000	232,611
Cabot securitisation senior facility	Level 2	343,539	343,539	319,137	319,137
U.S. facility	Level 2	450,000	450,000	283,500	283,500
Other borrowings	Level 2	52,926	52,926	64,904	64,904
Other liabilities ⁽¹⁾	Level 2	115,158	115,158	97,731	97,731

(1) Only includes financial instruments not required to be carried at fair value. Derivative instruments, which are required to be carried at fair value are excluded.

(2) Carrying amount represents historical cost, adjusted for any related debt discount.

Receivable Portfolios:

The fair value of receivable portfolios is measured by discounting the estimated future cash flows generated by the Company's proprietary forecasting models. The key inputs include the estimated future gross cash flow, average cost to collect, and discount rate. The determination of such inputs requires significant judgment, including assessing the assumed market participant's cost structure, its determination of whether to include fixed costs in its valuation, its collection strategies, and determining the appropriate weighted average cost of capital. The Company evaluates the use of these key inputs on an ongoing basis and refines the data as it continues to obtain better information from market participants in the debt recovery and purchasing business.

Borrowings:

The Company's convertible notes and senior secured notes are carried at historical cost, adjusted for the applicable debt discount. The fair value estimate for the convertible notes and the senior secured notes incorporates quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets and quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active.

The carrying values of the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility, securitisation senior facility, U.S. facility and other borrowings approximate their respective fair values due to the use of current market rates that are repriced frequently.

Others:

The carrying values of the Company's cash and cash equivalents, certain other assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, and other liabilities approximate their respective fair values due to their short-term nature.

Note 3: Derivatives and Hedging Instruments

The Company may periodically enter into derivative financial instruments to manage risks related to interest rates and foreign currency. Certain of the Company's derivative financial instruments qualify for hedge accounting treatment.

The following table summarizes the fair value of derivative instruments as recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition (*in thousands*):

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Interest rate cap contracts	Other assets	\$ 286	Other assets	\$ 252
Interest rate swap agreements	Other liabilities	(16,338)	Other liabilities	(18,360)

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments

The Company may periodically enter into interest rate swap agreements and interest rate cap contracts to reduce its exposure to fluctuations in interest rates on variable interest rate debt and their impact on earnings and cash flows. Under the swap agreements, the Company receives floating interest rate payments and makes interest payments based on fixed interest rates. Under the cap contracts, the Company receives floating interest rate payments and makes interest payments based on capped interest rates. The Company designates its interest rate swap and interest rate cap instruments as cash flow hedges at inception.

From time to time, the Company uses cross-currency swap agreements to manage foreign currency exchange risk by converting fixed-rate Euro-denominated borrowings and fixed-rate GBP-denominated borrowings including periodic interest payments and the payment of principal at maturity to fixed-rate USD debt. The Company designates its cross-currency swap agreements as fair value hedges at inception.

The following table summarizes the terms of the derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments as recorded in the Company's consolidated statements of financial condition:

	December 31, 2025				
	Effective date	Maturity Date	Hedge Designation	Notional Amount	Receive Floating Rate Index
Interest rate cap contracts					
2024 Cap	September 2024	September 2026	Cash flow hedge	\$343.5 million	SONIA
2025 Cap	September 2026	January 2028	Cash flow hedge	\$343.5 million	SONIA
2025 Cap - U.S. Facility	December 2025	October 2028	Cash flow hedge	\$130.0 million	1-month SOFR CME Term
Interest rate swap agreements					
2023 Euro IR Swap	October 2023	January 2028	Cash flow hedge	\$117.5 million	3-month EURIBOR
2024 Euro IR Swaps	June 2024	January 2028	Cash flow hedge	\$487.5 million	3-month EURIBOR
2023 SOFR IR Swaps - U.S. Facility	November 2023	October 2026	Cash flow hedge	\$150.0 million	1-month SOFR CME Term
2025 SOFR IR Swaps - U.S. Facility	January 2025	October 2027	Cash flow hedge	\$125.0 million	1-month SOFR CME Term
2025 SOFR IR Swaps - Global Senior Facility	April 2025	April 2027	Cash flow hedge	\$150.0 million	1-month SOFR CME Term

	December 31, 2024				
	Effective date	Maturity Date	Hedge Designation	Notional Amount	Receive Floating Rate Index
Interest rate cap contracts					
2024 Cap	September 2024	September 2026	Cash flow hedge	\$319.1 million	SONIA
Interest rate swap agreements					
2023 Euro IR Swap	October 2023	January 2028	Cash flow hedge	\$103.5 million	3-month EURIBOR
2024 Euro IR Swaps	June 2024	January 2028	Cash flow hedge	\$429.6 million	3-month EURIBOR
2023 SOFR IR Swaps - U.S. Facility	November 2023	October 2026	Cash flow hedge	\$150.0 million	1-month SOFR CME Term

The Company expects to reclassify approximately \$10.6 million of net derivative loss from OCI into earnings relating to its cash flow designated derivatives within the next 12 months. This amount will vary due to fluctuations in benchmark interest rates.

The following table summarizes the effects of derivatives designated as hedging instruments in the Company's consolidated financial statements (*in thousands*):

Derivatives Designated as Hedging Instruments	(Loss) Gain Recognized in OCI			Location of (Loss) Gain Reclassified from OCI into Income (Loss)	(Loss) Gain Reclassified from OCI		
	Year Ended December 31,				Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023		2025	2024	2023
Interest rate swap agreements	\$ (2,648)	\$ 6,602	\$ (22,184)	Interest expense	\$ (4,671)	\$ 2,453	\$ 325
Interest rate cap contracts	(1,883)	(14,309)	(22,820)	Interest expense	(1,613)	(2,029)	(1,856)
Cross-currency swap agreements	—	(17,460)	3,496	Interest expense	—	(3,062)	(5,057)
				Other (expense) income	—	(8,902)	5,886

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

From time to time, the Company enters into currency exchange forward contracts to reduce the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations. These derivative contracts generally mature within one to six months and are not designated as hedge instruments for accounting purposes. The gains or losses on these unhedged derivative contracts are recognized in other income or expense based on the changes in fair value. The Company did not have any derivatives that were not designated as hedging instruments as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

The following table summarizes the effects of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments on the Company's consolidated statements of operations during the periods presented (*in thousands*):

Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Location of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income		
		Year ended December 31,		
		2025	2024	2023
Interest rate cap contracts	Other income (expense)	\$ —	\$ 267	\$ (556)

Note 4: Receivable Portfolios, Net

Receivable portfolios, net consist of the following as of the dates presented (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2025	2024
Amortized cost	\$ —	\$ —
Negative allowance for expected recoveries	4,371,532	3,776,369
Balance, end of period	<u>\$ 4,371,532</u>	<u>\$ 3,776,369</u>

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The following table summarizes the changes in the balance of receivable portfolios, net during the periods presented (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Balance, beginning of period	\$ 3,776,369	\$ 3,468,432	\$ 3,088,261
Negative allowance for expected recoveries - portfolio purchases ⁽¹⁾	1,408,083	1,352,035	1,073,812
Collections applied to receivable portfolios, net ⁽²⁾	(1,136,991)	(859,911)	(658,130)
Changes in recoveries ⁽³⁾	208,771	(89,740)	(82,530)
Put-backs and Recalls	(19,019)	(15,593)	(13,606)
Disposals and transfers to real estate owned	(3,739)	(26,001)	(7,957)
Foreign currency translation adjustments	138,058	(52,853)	68,582
Balance, end of period	\$ 4,371,532	\$ 3,776,369	\$ 3,468,432

- (1) The table below provides the detail on the establishment of negative allowance for expected recoveries of portfolios purchased during the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Purchase price	\$ 1,408,083	\$ 1,352,035	\$ 1,073,812
Allowance for credit losses	3,760,756	5,489,543	3,430,036
Amortized cost	5,168,839	6,841,578	4,503,848
Noncredit discount	6,708,938	8,661,113	5,333,109
Face value	11,877,777	15,502,691	9,836,957
Write-off of amortized cost	(5,168,839)	(6,841,578)	(4,503,848)
Write-off of noncredit discount	(6,708,938)	(8,661,113)	(5,333,109)
Negative allowance	1,408,083	1,352,035	1,073,812
Negative allowance for expected recoveries - portfolio purchases	\$ 1,408,083	\$ 1,352,035	\$ 1,073,812

- (2) Collections applied to receivable portfolios, net, is calculated as follows during the periods presented:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash Collections	\$ 2,592,786	\$ 2,162,478	\$ 1,862,567
Less - amounts classified to portfolio revenue	(1,455,795)	(1,302,567)	(1,204,437)
Collections applied to receivable portfolios, net	\$ 1,136,991	\$ 859,911	\$ 658,130

- (3) Changes in recoveries is calculated as follows during the periods presented, where recoveries include cash collections, put-backs and recalls, and other cash-based adjustments:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Recoveries above (below) forecast	\$ 197,761	\$ 78,202	\$ (33,405)
Changes in expected future recoveries	11,010	(167,942)	(49,125)
Changes in recoveries	\$ 208,771	\$ (89,740)	\$ (82,530)

Recoveries above or below forecast represent over and under-performance in the reporting period, respectively. Collections during the year ended December 31, 2025, over-performed the projected cash flows by \$197.8 million, primarily driven by collections over-performance in the U.S. resulting from enhanced collections strategies.

Changes in expected future recoveries are reassessed each quarter, the Company considers, among other factors, historical and current collection performance, changes in consumer behavior, and the macroeconomic environment when updating the forecasts of expected lifetime recoveries. The significant recoveries above forecast during the year ended December 31, 2025

were carefully evaluated. Management concluded that the recoveries above forecast were primarily current period collections over-performance and did not represent any material shift in timing of the collections. Therefore, the updated forecast did not result in a material change in expected future recoveries. The Company recorded a net positive change in expected future recoveries of \$11.0 million during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Note 5: Composition of Certain Financial Statement Items

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment consist of the following as of the dates presented (*in thousands*):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Computer equipment and software	\$ 210,861	\$ 188,487
Leasehold improvements	40,810	38,769
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	22,282	21,373
Construction in process	9,494	14,588
Other	1,518	1,472
	<u>284,965</u>	<u>264,689</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	(202,885)	(184,092)
	<u>\$ 82,080</u>	<u>\$ 80,597</u>

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$18.5 million related to its computer systems used in its debt servicing business. The Company did not incur any asset impairment charge during the year ended December 31, 2025.

Depreciation expense related to property and equipment was \$28.8 million, \$32.4 million, and \$38.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Other Assets

Other assets consist of the following as of the dates presented (*in thousands*):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Operating lease right-of-use assets	\$ 56,629	\$ 58,089
Prepaid expenses	36,162	35,564
Other financial receivables	21,110	18,952
Real estate owned	18,068	38,075
Service fee receivables	13,131	10,914
Income tax deposits	12,959	10,438
Deferred tax assets	5,766	8,418
Other	29,288	44,640
Total	<u>\$ 193,113</u>	<u>\$ 225,090</u>

Note 6: Borrowings

The Company is in compliance in all material respects with all covenants under its financing arrangements as of December 31, 2025. The components of the Company's consolidated borrowings were as follows (*in thousands*):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Global senior secured revolving credit facility	\$ 631,998	\$ 865,365
Senior secured notes	2,324,335	1,846,047
Convertible senior notes	230,000	330,000
Cabot securitisation senior facility	343,539	319,137
U.S. facility	450,000	283,500
Other	52,926	64,904
Finance lease liabilities	596	1,065
	<u>4,033,394</u>	<u>3,710,018</u>
Less: debt discount and issuance costs, net of amortization	(32,101)	(37,256)
Total	<u>\$ 4,001,293</u>	<u>\$ 3,672,762</u>

Encore is the parent of the restricted group for the Global Senior Facility and the Senior Secured Notes, both of which are guaranteed by the same group of material Encore subsidiaries and secured by the same collateral, which represents substantially all of the assets of those subsidiaries.

Global Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility

In September 2020, the Company entered into a multi-currency senior secured revolving credit facility agreement (as amended and restated, the "Global Senior Facility"). On May 22, 2025, the Company issued an additional commitment increase notice and entered into an amendment letter that amended and supplemented the Global Senior Facility to, among other things, (1) reflect a \$190.0 million upside of the facility from \$1,295.0 million to \$1,485.0 million, and (2) extend the termination date of the facility from September 2028 to September 2029, except for a \$69.5 million tranche that terminates in September 2028. The amendment was accounted for as a debt modification. As of December 31, 2025, the Global Senior Facility included the following key provisions:

- Interest at Term SOFR (or EURIBOR for any loan drawn in Euro or a rate based on SONIA for any loan drawn in British Pound), with a Term SOFR (or EURIBOR or SONIA) floor of 0.00%, plus a margin of 2.25%, plus in the case of Term SOFR borrowings, a credit adjustment spread of 0.10%;
- An unused commitment fee of 0.40% per annum, payable quarterly in arrears;
- A restrictive covenant that limits the LTV Ratio (defined in the Global Senior Facility) to 0.75 in the event that the Global Senior Facility is more than 20% utilized;
- A restrictive covenant that limits the SSRFCF LTV Ratio (defined in the Global Senior Facility) to 0.275;
- A restrictive covenant that requires the Company to maintain a Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio (as defined in the Global Senior Facility) of at least 2.0;
- Additional restrictions and covenants which limit, among other things, the payment of dividends and the incurrence of additional indebtedness and liens; and
- Standard events of default which, upon occurrence, may permit the lenders to terminate the Global Senior Facility and declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable.

The Global Senior Facility is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and the guarantors. Pursuant to the terms of an intercreditor agreement entered into with respect to the relative positions of (1) the Global Senior Facility and any super priority hedging liabilities (collectively, "Super Senior Liabilities") and (2) the Senior Secured Notes, Super Senior Liabilities that are secured by assets that also secure the Senior Secured Notes will receive priority with respect to any proceeds received upon any enforcement action over any such assets.

As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding borrowings under the Global Senior Facility were \$632.0 million. The weighted average interest rate of the Global Senior Facility was 6.39% and 7.51% for the years ended December 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively. Available capacity under the Global Senior Facility, after taking into account applicable debt covenants, was approximately \$814.3 million as of December 31, 2025.

Senior Secured Notes

The following table provides a summary of the Company's senior secured notes (the "Senior Secured Notes") (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Issue Currency	Maturity Date	Interest Payment Dates	Interest Rate
Encore 2028 Notes	\$ 336,803	\$ 312,880	GBP	Jun 1, 2028	Jun 1, Dec 1	4.250 %
Encore 2028 Floating Rate Notes	487,532	533,167	EUR	Jan 15, 2028	Jan 15, Apr 15, Jul 15, Oct 15	EURIBOR +4.250% ⁽¹⁾
Encore 2029 Notes	500,000	500,000	USD	Apr 1, 2029	Apr 1, Oct 1	9.250 %
Encore 2030 Notes	500,000	500,000	USD	May 15, 2030	May 15, Nov 15	8.500 %
Encore 2031 Notes	500,000	—	USD	Apr 15, 2031	Apr 15, Oct 15	6.625 %
	<u>\$ 2,324,335</u>	<u>\$ 1,846,047</u>				

(1) Interest rate is based on three-month EURIBOR (subject to a 0% floor) plus 4.250% per annum, resets quarterly.

The Senior Secured Notes are secured by the same collateral as the Global Senior Facility. The guarantees provided in respect of the Senior Secured Notes are pari passu with each such guarantee given in respect of the Global Senior Facility. Subject to the intercreditor agreement described above under the section "Global Senior Secured Revolving Credit Facility," Super Senior Liabilities that are secured by assets that also secure the Senior Secured Notes will receive priority with respect to any proceeds received upon any enforcement action over any such assets.

In October 2025, the Company issued \$500.0 million in aggregate principal amount of 6.625% Senior Secured Notes due April 2031 at an issue price of 100.000% (the "Encore 2031 Notes"). Interest on the Encore 2031 Notes is payable semi-annually, in arrears, on April 15 and October 15 of each year, commencing on April 15, 2026. The Company used the proceeds from this offering to pay down drawings under its Global Senior Facility and to pay certain transaction fees and expenses incurred in connection with the offering of the Encore 2031 Notes.

In November 2025, the Company repaid €100.0 million (approximately \$117.5 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.00 to €0.85, the exchange rate as of December 31, 2025) of the principal outstanding under the Encore 2028 Floating Rate Notes. This repayment was funded by borrowings from our Global Senior Facility. In connection with the partial repayment of the Encore 2028 Floating Rate Notes, the Company wrote off the related unamortized debt discount and issuance costs and recognized a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$1.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2025.

The Encore 2028 Floating Rate Notes had a weighted average interest rate of 6.58% and 7.96% for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Convertible Notes

The following table provides a summary of the principal balance, maturity date and interest rate for the Company's convertible senior notes (the "Convertible Note") (\$ in thousands):

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	Maturity Date	Interest Payment Dates	Interest Rate
2025 Convertible Notes	\$ —	\$ 100,000	Oct 1, 2025	Apr 1, Oct 1	3.250 %
2029 Convertible Notes	230,000	230,000	Mar 15, 2029	Mar 15, Sep 15	4.000 %
	<u>\$ 230,000</u>	<u>\$ 330,000</u>			

In October 2025, the Company settled its \$100.0 million 2025 Convertible Notes upon conversion in cash for \$106.2 million, of which \$6.2 million (the excess above the principal amount) represented the conversion spread and was recognized as a reduction in the Company's stockholders' equity in the Company's consolidated statement of financial condition as of December 31, 2025. No gain or loss was recognized as a result of the conversion of the 2025 Convertible Notes. The settlement was funded by borrowings from the Company's Global Senior Facility.

In order to reduce the risk related to the potential dilution and/or the potential cash payments the Company may be required to make in the event that the market price of the Company's common stock becomes greater than the conversion prices of the Convertible Notes, the Company may enter into hedge programs that increase the effective conversion price for the Convertible Notes. In connection with the issuance of the 2029 Convertible Notes, the Company entered into privately

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negotiated capped call transactions that effectively raised the conversion price of the 2029 Convertible Notes from \$65.89 to \$82.69. These hedging instruments have been determined to be indexed to the Company's own stock and meet the criteria for equity classification. The Company recorded the cost of the hedge instruments as a reduction in additional paid-in capital, and does not recognize subsequent changes in fair value of these financial instruments in its condensed consolidated financial statements.

Certain key terms related to the convertible features as of December 31, 2025 are listed below (*\$ in thousands, except conversion or exchange price*):

	2029 Convertible Notes
Initial conversion price	\$ 65.89
Closing stock price at date of issuance	\$ 51.68
Closing stock price date	Feb 28, 2023
Initial conversion rate (shares per \$1,000 principal amount)	15.1763
Effective conversion price ⁽¹⁾	\$ 82.69
Excess of if-converted value compared to principal ⁽²⁾	\$ —
Conversion date	Dec 15, 2028

(1) As discussed above, the Company maintains a hedge program that increases the effective conversion price for the 2029 Convertible Notes to \$82.69.

(2) Represents the premium the Company would have to pay assuming the Convertible Notes were converted on December 31, 2025 using a hypothetical share price based on the closing stock price on December 31, 2025.

Prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding the free conversion date (listed above), holders may convert their Convertible Notes under certain circumstances set forth in the indenture. On or after the free conversion date until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders may convert their notes at any time.

In the event of conversion, the Convertible Notes are convertible into cash up to the aggregate principal amount of the notes and the excess conversion premium, if any, may be settled in cash or shares of the Company's common stock at the Company's election and subject to certain restrictions contained in each of the indentures governing the Convertible Notes.

The Company's convertible notes are carried as a single liability, which reflects the principal amount of the convertible notes. Interest expense related to the Convertible Notes was \$11.6 million, \$12.5 million, and \$12.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

Cabot Securitisation Senior Facility

Cabot Securitisation UK Ltd ("Cabot Securitisation"), an indirect subsidiary of Encore, has a senior facility for a committed amount of £255.0 million (as amended, the "Cabot Securitisation Senior Facility"). Funds drawn under the Cabot Securitisation Senior Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to SONIA plus a margin of 3.20% plus, for periods after January 18, 2028, a step up margin ranging from zero to 1.00%. The Cabot Securitisation Senior Facility matures in January 2030.

As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding borrowings under the Cabot Securitisation Senior Facility were £255.0 million (approximately \$343.5 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.00 to £0.74, the exchange rate as of December 31, 2025). The obligations of Cabot Securitisation under the Cabot Securitisation Senior Facility are secured by first ranking security interests over all of Cabot Securitisation's property, assets and rights (including receivables purchased from Cabot Financial UK from time to time), the book value of which was £279.4 million (approximately \$376.4 million based on an exchange rate of \$1.00 to £0.74, the exchange rate as of December 31, 2025) as of December 31, 2025. The weighted average interest rate of the Cabot Securitisation Senior Facility, was 7.44% and 8.32% for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Cabot Securitisation is a securitized financing vehicle and is a VIE for consolidation purposes. Refer to "Note 7: Variable Interest Entities" for further details.

U.S. Facility

In October 2023, an indirect subsidiary of Encore ("U.S. Financing Subsidiary"), entered into a facility (as amended, the "U.S. Facility"). On July 3, 2025, the U.S. Facility was amended to extend the maturity date from October 2027 to October

2028 and to increase the committed amount from \$300.0 million to \$450.0 million. The amendment was accounted for as a debt modification. Funds drawn under the U.S. Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to Term SOFR plus a margin of 3.50%.

As of December 31, 2025, the outstanding borrowings under the U.S. Facility were \$450.0 million. The obligations under the U.S. Facility are secured by first ranking security interests over all of U.S. Financing Subsidiary's assets and rights. As of December 31, 2025, this included receivables acquired from MCM, the book value of which was \$770.5 million. The weighted average interest rate of the U.S. Facility was 7.71% and 8.62% for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The U.S. Facility is a securitized financing vehicle and is a VIE for consolidation purposes. Refer to "Note 7: Variable Interest Entities" for further details.

Finance Lease Liabilities

The Company has finance lease liabilities primarily for computer equipment. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's finance lease liabilities were \$0.6 million. Refer to "Note 12: Leases" for further details.

Maturity Schedule

The aggregate amounts of the Company's borrowings, including finance lease liabilities, maturing in each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows (*in thousands*):

2026	\$	21,301
2027		20,497
2028		1,351,932
2029		1,296,125
2030		843,539
Thereafter		500,000
Total	\$	<u>4,033,394</u>

Note 7: Variable Interest Entities

A VIE is defined as a legal entity whose equity owners do not have sufficient equity at risk, or, as a group, the holders of the equity investment at risk lack any of the following three characteristics: decision-making rights, the obligation to absorb expected losses, or the right to receive expected residual returns of the entity. The primary beneficiary is identified as the variable interest holder that has both the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the entity's economic performance and the obligation to absorb expected losses or the right to receive residual returns from the entity that could potentially be significant to the VIE. The Company consolidates VIEs when it is the primary beneficiary.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company's VIEs include certain securitized financing vehicles and other immaterial special purpose entities that were created to purchase receivable portfolios in certain geographies. The Company is the primary beneficiary of these VIEs. The Company has the power to direct the activities of the VIEs including the ability to exercise discretion in the servicing of the financial assets and has the right to receive residual returns that could potentially be significant to the VIEs. The Company's exposure to loss is limited to the total of the carrying value of the VIEs. The Company evaluates its relationships with its VIEs on an ongoing basis to ensure that it continues to be the primary beneficiary.

Most assets recognized as a result of consolidating these VIEs do not represent additional assets that could be used to satisfy claims against the Company's general assets. Conversely, liabilities recognized as a result of consolidating these VIEs do not represent additional claims on the Company's general assets; rather, they represent claims against the specific assets of the VIE.

Note 8: Common Stock

On August 12, 2015, the Company's Board of Directors authorized a \$50.0 million share repurchase program. On May 5, 2021, the Company announced that the Board of Directors had authorized an increase in the size of the repurchase program from \$50.0 million to \$300.0 million (an increase of \$250.0 million). On November 3, 2025, our Board of Directors authorized an increase of an additional \$300.0 million under the share repurchase program. Repurchases under this program are expected to be made with cash on hand and may be made from time to time, subject to market conditions and other factors, in the open market, through private transactions, block transactions, or other methods as determined by the Company's management and Board of Directors, and in accordance with market conditions, other corporate considerations, and applicable regulatory requirements. The program does not obligate the Company to acquire any particular amount of common stock, and it may be

modified or suspended at any time at the Company's discretion. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company repurchased 2,117,733 shares of common stock for \$89.5 million under the share repurchase program. The Company did not make any repurchases under the share repurchase program during the years ended December 31, 2024 or 2023. The Company's practice is to retire the shares repurchased.

The Company records the excess of repurchase price over the par amount to additional paid-in capital, then to retained earnings once additional paid-in capital is reduced to zero. Direct costs relating to the stock repurchases are treated as stock issuance costs and are included in stockholders' equity.

Note 9: Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

A summary of the Company's changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component is presented below (*in thousands*):

	Derivatives	Currency Translation Adjustments	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss
Balance at December 31, 2022	\$ 36,494	\$ (135,310)	\$ (98,816)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassification	(41,508)	15,376	(26,132)
Reclassification	(2,970)	—	(2,970)
Tax effect	4,891	(893)	3,998
Balance at December 31, 2023	(3,093)	(120,827)	(123,920)
Other comprehensive loss before reclassification	(25,167)	(29,081)	(54,248)
Reclassification	11,540	—	11,540
Other	—	3,426	3,426
Tax effect	352	720	1,072
Balance at December 31, 2024	(16,368)	(145,762)	(162,130)
Other comprehensive (loss) income before reclassification	(4,531)	32,795	28,264
Reclassification	6,284	—	6,284
Tax effect	(419)	(106)	(525)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>\$ (15,034)</u>	<u>\$ (113,073)</u>	<u>\$ (128,107)</u>

Note 10: Stock-Based Compensation

In April 2017, Encore's Board of Directors (the "Board") approved the Encore Capital Group, Inc. 2017 Incentive Award Plan (the "2017 Plan"), which was then approved by the Company's stockholders on June 15, 2017. Board members, employees, and consultants of Encore and its subsidiaries and affiliates are eligible to receive awards under the 2017 Plan. Subject to certain adjustments, the Company may grant awards for an aggregate of 5,713,571 shares of the Company's common stock under the 2017 Plan. The aggregate number of shares available for issuance under the 2017 Plan is reduced by 2.12 shares for each share delivered in settlement of any full value award and by one share for each share delivered in settlement of any stock option or stock appreciation right. When an award under the 2017 Plan expires, lapses or is terminated, exchanged for cash, surrendered, repurchased, canceled without having been fully exercised or forfeited, the unused shares covered by such award will again become available for award grants under the 2017 Plan. Shares available under the 2017 Plan will be increased by 2.12 shares for each share subject to a full value award and by one share for each share subject to a stock option or a stock appreciation right, in each case, that become or again be available for issuance pursuant to the foregoing share counting provisions. The 2017 Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, restricted stock, restricted stock units, dividend equivalent rights, stock appreciation rights, cash awards, performance-based awards and any other types of awards not inconsistent with the 2017 Plan.

Total stock-based compensation expense during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 was \$18.3 million, \$14.0 million, and \$13.9 million, respectively. The Company recognized tax benefit on total stock-based compensation expense of \$2.5 million, \$1.9 million, and \$1.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively. The tax benefit realized related to awards vested was \$1.2 million, \$1.2 million, and \$1.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively.

The Company's current stock-based awards are primarily restricted stock units. The fair value of restricted stock units with a service condition and/or a performance condition that affect vesting is equal to the closing sale price of the Company's common stock on the grant date. Compensation expense is recognized only for the awards that ultimately vest. The Company

has certain share awards that include market conditions that affect vesting. These shares vest based on the Company's three-year relative total stockholder return compared to the other companies in the S&P SmallCap 600 Financial Sector Index as of the date of grant. The fair value of these shares is estimated using a lattice model. For the majority of restricted stock units, shares are issued on the vesting dates net of the number of shares needed to satisfy minimal statutory tax withholding requirements. The tax obligations are then paid by the Company on behalf of the employees.

A summary of the Company's stock award activities as of December 31, 2025, and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

	Non-Vested Shares ⁽¹⁾	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested as of December 31, 2024	607,459	\$ 52.84
Awarded	533,685	\$ 35.46
Vested	(221,224)	\$ 51.30
Cancelled	(48,780)	\$ 68.63
Non-vested as of December 31, 2025	871,140	\$ 41.70

- (1) Certain of the Company's stock awards have a vesting matrix under which the stock awards can vest at a maximum level that is up to 200% of the shares that would vest for achieving the performance goals at target. The number of shares presented is based on achieving the performance goals at target levels as defined in the stock award agreements. As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the maximum number of shares that could vest if non-vested performance shares vested at maximum levels was 1,099,291 and 757,061, respectively.

Unrecognized compensation expense related to restricted stock units as of December 31, 2025 was \$20.9 million. The weighted-average remaining expense period, based on the unamortized value of these outstanding non-vested shares, was approximately 1.4 years. The fair value of restricted stock units vested for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 was \$8.0 million, \$13.8 million, and \$15.7 million, respectively. The weighted average grant date fair value for stock awards granted during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 was \$35.46, \$49.73, and \$49.97, respectively.

Note 11: Income Taxes

Income or loss before provision for income taxes consisted of the following (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
US	\$ 285,981	\$ 137,101	\$ 61,356
Foreign	50,178	(233,316)	(241,620)
Total income (loss) before provision for income taxes	\$ 336,159	\$ (96,215)	\$ (180,264)

The provision for income tax consisted of the following (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Current expense:			
Federal	\$ 36,002	\$ 48,272	\$ 59,558
State	9,275	11,242	17,677
Foreign	4,229	5,795	4,909
	49,506	65,309	82,144
Deferred expense (benefit):			
Federal	24,344	(19,653)	(49,028)
State	4,171	(3,423)	(8,685)
Foreign	1,304	796	1,797
	29,819	(22,280)	(55,916)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 79,325	\$ 43,029	\$ 26,228

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The reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2025 after the adoption of ASU 2023-09 was as follows (\$ in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31, 2025	
	\$	%
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	\$ 70,593	21.0 %
State and local income tax, net of federal income tax effect ⁽¹⁾	14,024	4.2 %
Foreign tax effects		
United Kingdom		
Changes in valuation allowances	(6,735)	(2.0)%
Other	142	— %
Other foreign jurisdictions	1,589	0.5 %
Other adjustments ⁽²⁾	(288)	(0.1)%
Total provision for income taxes and effective tax rate	<u>\$ 79,325</u>	<u>23.6 %</u>

- (1) State taxes in California, Georgia, Illinois, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin made up the majority (greater than 50%) of the tax effect in this category.
- (2) The Company has reconciling items related to other prescribed categories that were determined to be immaterial and thus are not separately presented in the rate reconciliation.

As previously disclosed for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09, the effective income tax rate differs from the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
U.S. federal statutory income tax rate	21.0 %	21.0 %
State and local income tax, net of federal income tax effect	(5.7)%	(3.0)%
Foreign rate differential	(2.8)%	0.6 %
Change in valuation allowance ⁽¹⁾	(32.2)%	7.3 %
Goodwill impairment ⁽²⁾	(22.4)%	(28.3)%
Taxable gain in foreign jurisdiction ⁽³⁾	2.6 %	2.9 %
Nondeductible compensation	(1.2)%	(0.6)%
Return to provision adjustments	(1.3)%	0.6 %
Forfeit benefit due to merger/liquidations ⁽⁴⁾	— %	(14.7)%
Other	(2.7)%	(0.3)%
Effective tax rate	<u>(44.7)%</u>	<u>(14.5)%</u>

- (1) The change in valuation allowance during the year ended December 31, 2024 reflected certain foreign subsidiaries' operating losses. The change in valuation allowance during the year ended December 31, 2023 was primarily due to the forfeit of tax benefits on merger or liquidation of foreign subsidiaries that maintained full valuation allowances on their deferred tax assets.
- (2) During the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, the Company recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$100.6 million and \$238.2 million at its Cabot reporting unit, respectively. Refer to "Note 15: Goodwill" for further details.
- (3) Represents taxable foreign currency movement recognized in a foreign subsidiary for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023.
- (4) Represents the forfeit of tax benefits on merger or liquidation of foreign subsidiaries that maintained full valuation allowances on their deferred tax assets during the year ended December 31, 2023.

The Company's subsidiary in Costa Rica is operating under a 100% tax holiday through August 13, 2026. The exemption under this tax holiday will decrease to 50% through August 13, 2030, and then 0% thereafter. The impact of the tax holiday in Costa Rica for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 was immaterial.

The Company has not provided for applicable income or withholding taxes on the undistributed earnings from continuing operations for certain of its subsidiaries operating outside of the United States. Undistributed net income of these subsidiaries as of December 31, 2025, were approximately \$184.4 million. Such undistributed earnings are considered permanently reinvested.

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The Company does not provide deferred taxes on translation adjustments of unremitted earnings under the indefinite reinvestment exemption. Determination of the amount of unrecognized deferred tax liability related to these earnings is not practical due to the complexities of a hypothetical calculation. Subsidiaries operating outside of the United States for which the Company does not consider under the indefinite reinvestment exemption have no material undistributed earnings or outside basis differences and therefore no U.S. taxes have been provided.

Deferred income taxes reflect the net effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the carrying amounts for income tax purposes.

Significant components of the Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows *(in thousands)*:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Net operating losses	\$ 67,738	\$ 58,008
Operating lease liabilities	10,522	11,523
Accrued expenses	11,490	10,490
Difference in basis of bond and loan costs	2,874	3,370
Difference in basis of receivable portfolio	10,689	12,316
Stock-based compensation	4,847	4,427
Difference in basis of depreciable and amortizable assets	2,776	4,353
Accrued interest expense	5,736	14,118
Other	6,651	6,437
Total deferred tax assets	123,323	125,042
Valuation allowance	(84,615)	(84,155)
Total deferred tax assets net of valuation allowance	38,708	40,887
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Accrued expenses	(4)	(44)
Difference in basis of receivable portfolio	(54,974)	(27,252)
Stock-based compensation	—	(19)
Right-of-use asset	(8,730)	(9,360)
Difference in basis of depreciable and amortizable assets	(5,445)	(4,282)
Prepaid expenses	(1,002)	(1,260)
Other	(369)	(730)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(70,524)	(42,947)
Net deferred tax liability ⁽¹⁾	\$ (31,816)	\$ (2,060)

(1) The Company operates in multiple jurisdictions. In accordance with authoritative guidance relating to income taxes, deferred taxes and liabilities are netted for each tax-paying component of the Company within a particular tax jurisdiction, and presented as a single amount in the statement of financial condition.

As of December 31, 2025, certain of the Company's foreign subsidiaries have net operating loss carry forwards of approximately \$306.4 million, of which \$20.8 million will begin to expire in 2027 and the remainder will carry forward indefinitely. Certain of the Company's domestic subsidiaries have state net operating losses, which will begin to expire in 2038.

Valuation allowances are recorded against deferred tax assets, including certain net operating losses recorded as deferred tax assets, if the Company believes it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. As of December 31, 2025 valuation allowances increased by \$0.5 million, as compared to December 31, 2024. As of December 31, 2024, valuation allowances increased by \$29.2 million, as compared to December 31, 2023. The changes in valuation allowance for both years were primarily related to current operating losses at certain foreign entities during the periods.

A reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax benefit is as follows (*in thousands*):

	Amount
December 31, 2022	\$ 3,988
Increase related to prior year tax positions	2,302
Increase related to current year tax positions	649
Decrease related to expiration of statute of limitations	(69)
Other	91
December 31, 2023	6,961
Decrease related to expiration of statute of limitations	(1,044)
Decrease related to prior year tax positions	(38)
Increase related to current year tax positions	483
Other	(107)
December 31, 2024	6,255
Decrease related to expiration of statute of limitations	(529)
Decrease related to prior year tax positions	(23)
Decrease related to settlements with taxing authorities	(1,745)
Increase related to current year tax positions	196
Other	130
December 31, 2025	\$ 4,284

The Company had gross unrecognized tax benefits, inclusive of penalties and interest, of \$4.9 million, \$7.9 million and \$8.2 million as of December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023 respectively. As of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, there was \$4.2 million, \$6.6 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, of unrecognized tax benefit that if recognized, would result in a net tax benefit. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the decrease in the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefit was primarily due to the settlements with taxing authorities and the release of a prior year position related to a domestic entity. During the year ended December 31, 2024, the decrease in the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefit was primarily due to the release of a prior year position related to a domestic entity. During the year ended December 31, 2023, the increase in the Company's gross unrecognized tax benefit was primarily due the release of prior year position related to domestic entity. The Company believes that an adequate provision has been made for any adjustments that may result from tax examinations.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to income tax as a component of the provision for income taxes. Interest and penalties expensed during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were immaterial. Interest and penalties accrued as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 were immaterial.

In December 2021, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development ("OECD") enacted model rules for a new global minimum tax framework ("Pillar Two"). Under the Pillar Two rules, a company is required to determine a combined effective tax rate for each jurisdiction. If the jurisdictional effective tax rate determined under the Pillar Two rules is less than 15%, a top-up tax will be due to bring the jurisdictional effective tax rate up to 15%. In December 2022, European Union Member States adopted a directive implementing the Pillar Two rules requiring Member States to enact the directive into their national laws and these began to go into effect from January 1, 2024. The Company has estimated the applicable top-up tax and recorded this in tax expense for the year ended December 31, 2025. The estimated impact of top-up tax for the period was immaterial.

On July 4, 2025, President Trump signed the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OBBBA"), which includes a broad range of tax reform provisions affecting businesses. The legislation features permanent extension, with modifications, of key 2017 Tax Cuts and Jobs Act provisions that were set to change at the end of 2025. The effects of the OBBBA were included for the year ended December 31, 2025 and the impact was immaterial.

The Company files federal, state and non-U.S. income tax returns in jurisdictions with varying statutes of limitations. The Company is subject to examination of its income tax returns by various taxing authorities, and the timing of the resolution of income tax examinations cannot be predicted with certainty. In general, the Company is subject to examination for tax years after December 31, 2021 for the U.S. federal jurisdiction, after December 31, 2021 for U.S state jurisdictions, and after December 31, 2020 in major foreign jurisdictions.

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The Company's management regularly assesses the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from examinations, if any, to determine the adequacy of the Company's provision for income taxes. If any issues addressed in the Company's tax examinations are resolved in a manner not consistent with management's expectations, the Company could be required to adjust its provision for income taxes in the period such resolution occurs.

The amounts of cash taxes paid for income taxes, net of refunds received, by jurisdiction pursuant to the disclosure requirements of ASU 2023-09 for the year ended December 31, 2025 were as follows (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31, 2025
US federal	\$ 38,100
US state and local	12,741
Foreign	
Ireland	(3,202)
India	4,823
Other	2,304
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds received	<u>\$ 54,766</u>

Note 12: Leases

The majority of the Company's leases are for corporate offices, various facilities, and information technology equipment.

The components of lease expense were as follows during the periods presented (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Operating lease costs ⁽¹⁾	\$ 15,986	\$ 15,287	\$ 15,102
Finance lease costs			
Amortization of ROU assets	888	1,855	2,804
Interest on lease liabilities	52	79	168
Total lease costs	<u>\$ 16,926</u>	<u>\$ 17,221</u>	<u>\$ 18,074</u>

- (1) Operating lease expenses are included in general and administrative expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Costs include short-term and variable lease components which were not material for the periods presented.

The following table provides supplemental consolidated statement of financial condition information related to leases as of the dates presented (*in thousands*):

	Classification	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Assets			
Operating lease ROU assets, net	Other assets	\$ 56,629	\$ 58,089
Finance lease ROU assets, net	Property and equipment, net	572	1,023
Total lease ROU assets		<u>\$ 57,201</u>	<u>\$ 59,112</u>
Liabilities			
Operating lease liabilities	Other liabilities	\$ 65,438	\$ 69,748
Finance lease liabilities	Borrowings	596	1,065
Total lease liabilities		<u>\$ 66,034</u>	<u>\$ 70,813</u>

Supplemental lease information is summarized below (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
ROU assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease obligations	\$ 12,361	\$ 3,957	\$ 12,772
ROU assets obtained in exchange for new finance lease obligations	438	203	234
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities			
Operating leases - operating cash flows	18,865	18,212	17,195
Finance leases - operating cash flows	52	79	165
Finance leases - financing cash flows	906	1,953	3,032

Lease term and discount rate were as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Weighted-average remaining lease term (<i>in years</i>)			
Operating leases	4.6	5.4	5.7
Finance leases	2.1	1.4	1.6
Weighted-average discount rate			
Operating leases	5.2 %	5.3 %	5.4 %
Finance leases	7.5 %	4.8 %	4.1 %

Maturities of lease liabilities under non-cancelable leases as of December 31, 2025 are summarized as follows (*in thousands*):

	Finance Leases	Operating Leases	Total
2026	\$ 321	\$ 18,391	\$ 18,712
2027	262	16,585	16,847
2028	63	14,398	14,461
2029	—	12,140	12,140
2030	—	7,448	7,448
Thereafter	—	4,799	4,799
Total undiscounted lease payments	646	73,761	74,407
Less: imputed interest	(50)	(8,323)	(8,373)
Total lease liabilities	\$ 596	\$ 65,438	\$ 66,034

Note 13: Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation and Regulatory

The Company is involved in disputes, legal actions, regulatory investigations, inquiries, and other actions from time to time in the ordinary course of business. The Company, along with others in its industry, is routinely subject to legal actions asserting various claims, including those based on the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (“FDCPA”), the Fair Credit Reporting Act (“FCRA”), the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”), comparable state statutes, state and federal unfair competition statutes, and common law causes of action. The violations of law investigated or alleged in these actions often include claims that the Company lacks specified licenses to conduct its business, attempts to collect debts on which the statute of limitations has run, has made inaccurate or unsupported assertions of fact in support of its collection actions and/or has acted improperly in connection with its efforts to contact consumers. Such litigation and regulatory actions could involve potential compensatory or punitive damage claims, fines, sanctions, injunctive relief, or changes in business practices. Many continue on for some length of time and involve substantial investigation, litigation, negotiation, and other expense and effort before a result is achieved, and during the process the Company often cannot determine the substance or timing of any eventual outcome.

We are subject to ancillary state Attorney General investigations related to historical debt collection practices. We have entered into settlement agreements with the Attorneys General of various U.S. states in connection with our debt collection and

litigation practices. The Company has discussed with additional state attorneys general potential resolution of these investigations, which could include penalties, restitution, and/or the adoption of new operational requirements. If the Company is unable to resolve its differences with the state attorneys general, it is possible that they may file claims against the Company.

In certain legal proceedings, the Company may have recourse to insurance or third-party contractual indemnities to cover all or portions of its litigation expenses, judgments, or settlements. The Company records loss contingencies in its financial statements only for matters in which losses are probable and can be reasonably estimated. Where a range of loss can be reasonably estimated with no best estimate in the range, the Company records the minimum estimated liability. The Company continuously assesses the potential liability related to its pending litigation and regulatory matters and revises its estimates when additional information becomes available. The Company's legal costs are recorded to expense as incurred.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no material reserves for legal matters.

Purchase Commitments

In the normal course of business, the Company enters into forward flow purchase agreements. A forward flow purchase agreement is a commitment to purchase receivables over a duration that is typically three to twelve months, but can be longer, generally with a specifically defined volume range, frequency, and pricing. Typically, these forward flow contracts have provisions that allow for early termination or price re-negotiation should the underlying quality of the portfolio deteriorate over time or if any particular month's delivery is materially different than the original portfolio used to price the forward flow contract. Certain of these forward flow purchase agreements may also have termination clauses, whereby the agreements can be canceled by either party upon providing a certain specified amount of notice.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had entered into forward flow purchase agreements for the purchase of nonperforming loans with an estimated minimum aggregate purchase price of \$436.6 million. The Company expects actual purchases under these forward flow purchase agreements to be significantly greater than the estimated minimum aggregate purchase price.

Employee Savings and Retirement Plan

The Company has a 401(k) Savings Plan in the U.S. that qualifies as deferred salary arrangements under Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Under the 401(k) Plan, matching contributions are based upon the amount of the employees' contributions subject to certain limitations. The Company also has defined contribution plans for eligible employees in other countries. The Company recognized expense of \$8.7 million, \$8.3 million, and \$6.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively, in salaries and employee benefits in its consolidated statements of operations.

Guarantees

Encore's Certificate of Incorporation and indemnification agreements between the Company and its officers and directors provide that the Company will indemnify and hold harmless its officers and directors for certain events or occurrences arising as a result of the officer or director serving in such capacity. The Company has also agreed to indemnify certain third parties under certain circumstances pursuant to the terms of certain underwriting agreements, registration rights agreements, credit facilities, portfolio purchase and sale agreements, and other agreements entered into by the Company in the ordinary course of business. The maximum potential amount of future payments the Company could be required to make under these indemnification agreements is unlimited. The Company believes the estimated fair value of these indemnification agreements is minimal and, as of December 31, 2025, has no liabilities recorded for these agreements.

Note 14: Segment and Geographic Information

The Company conducts business through several operating segments. The accounting policies applied to the segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies. The Company determined its operating segments meet the aggregation criteria, and therefore, it has one reportable segment, debt purchasing and recovery segment, based on similarities among the operating units including economic characteristics, the nature of the services, the nature of the production process, customer types for their services, the methods used to provide their services and the nature of the regulatory environment. The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker, which is the Company's chief executive officer, relies on internal management reporting processes that provide segment revenues, segment total operating expenses, operating income, and segment asset information in order to make financial decisions. The measure of segment performance is operating income. The Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker assesses the segment's performance and makes decisions about the allocation of capital resources to each segment accordingly. Corporate and other unallocated represents corporate overhead and other items not allocated to any of the Company's operating segments. Segment assets are presented in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Financial Position as total assets.

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The following tables present the results of operations of the Company's reportable segment for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024, and 2023, respectively (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31, 2025		
	Debt purchasing and recovery segment	Corporate and other unallocated	Consolidated
Total revenues	\$ 1,768,802	\$ —	\$ 1,768,802
Total operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	(1,074,580)	(67,575)	(1,142,155)
Operating income	694,222		626,647
Other segment items ⁽²⁾		3,422	3,422
Interest expenses ⁽³⁾		(293,910)	(293,910)
Provision for income taxes		(79,325)	(79,325)
Net income			\$ 256,834

(1) Certain corporate activities that are not allocated to the debt purchasing and recovery segment are recorded under corporate and other unallocated. During the year ended December 31, 2025, such non-allocated operating expenses primarily consisted of salaries and employee benefits of \$44.6 million for corporate employees and general and administrative expenses of \$20.6 million.

(2) The other segment items category includes other income, and loss on extinguishment of debt.

(3) The Company manages its available capital resources at the corporate level. Interest expenses are not allocated to operating segments.

	Year Ended December 31, 2024		
	Debt purchasing and recovery segment	Corporate and other unallocated	Consolidated
Total revenue	\$ 1,316,361	\$ —	\$ 1,316,361
Total operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	(1,101,055)	(57,976)	(1,159,031)
Operating income	215,306		157,330
Other segment items ⁽²⁾		(1,000)	(1,000)
Interest expenses ⁽³⁾		(252,545)	(252,545)
Provision for income taxes		(43,029)	(43,029)
Net loss			\$ (139,244)

(1) Certain corporate activities that are not allocated to the debt purchasing and recovery segment are recorded under corporate and other unallocated. During the year ended December 31, 2024, such non-allocated operating expenses primarily consisted of salaries and employee benefits of \$37.8 million for corporate employees and general and administrative expenses of \$19.3 million.

(2) The other segment items category includes other income, and loss on extinguishment of debt.

(3) The Company manages its available capital resources at the corporate level. Interest expenses are not allocated to operating segments.

	Year Ended December 31, 2023		
	Debt purchasing and recovery segment	Corporate and other unallocated	Consolidated
Total revenue	\$ 1,222,680	\$ —	\$ 1,222,680
Total operating expenses ⁽¹⁾	(1,148,161)	(57,984)	(1,206,145)
Operating income	74,519		16,535
Other segment items ⁽²⁾		5,078	5,078
Interest expenses ⁽³⁾		(201,877)	(201,877)
Provision for income taxes		(26,228)	(26,228)
Net loss			\$ (206,492)

(1) Certain corporate activities that are not allocated to the debt purchasing and recovery segment are recorded under corporate and other unallocated. During the year ended December 31, 2023, such non-allocated operating expenses primarily consisted of salaries and employee benefits of \$33.9 million for corporate employees and general and administrative expenses of \$22.9 million.

(2) The other segment items category includes other income.

(3) The Company manages its available capital resources at the corporate level. Interest expenses are not allocated to operating segments.

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The following tables present information about geographic areas in which the Company operates (*in thousands*):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Total revenues:			
United States	\$ 1,268,303	\$ 991,949	\$ 792,443
Europe			
United Kingdom	354,473	232,557	295,566
Other European countries ⁽¹⁾	141,019	89,615	134,301
Total Europe	495,492	322,172	429,867
Other geographies ⁽¹⁾	5,007	2,240	370
Total	<u>\$ 1,768,802</u>	<u>\$ 1,316,361</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,680</u>

(1) None of these countries comprise greater than 10% of the Company's consolidated revenues.

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾ :		
United States	\$ 53,982	\$ 60,050
International		
United Kingdom	49,461	44,726
India	18,295	20,801
Other foreign countries ⁽²⁾	16,971	13,109
	84,727	78,636
Total	<u>\$ 138,709</u>	<u>\$ 138,686</u>

(1) Long-lived assets consist of property and equipment, net and right of use assets.

(2) None of these countries comprise greater than 10% of the Company's consolidated long-lived assets.

Note 15: Goodwill

The Company's goodwill is tested for impairment at the reporting unit level annually in the fourth quarter and in interim periods if certain events occur that indicate that the fair value of a reporting unit may be below its carrying value. Determining the number of reporting units and the fair value of a reporting unit requires the Company to make judgments and involves the use of significant estimates and assumptions. As of December 31, 2025, the Company had three reporting units, MCM, Cabot, and Encore Asset Reconstruction Company ("EARC"), that carried goodwill.

Effective for the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company changed its annual goodwill impairment testing date from the first day of the fourth quarter to the last day of the fourth quarter. This change was applied prospectively and is intended to better align the impairment testing process with the Company's annual budgeting process. Management believes this change enhances the reliability and relevance of the impairment analysis by allowing the use of finalized financial projections in the assessment. In 2024, the Company performed its annual goodwill impairment test as of October 1, 2024, the previous goodwill impairment annual testing date, and subsequently conducted an additional test as of December 31, 2024 which led to a goodwill impairment charge. As a result, the change in testing date does not result in a period exceeding twelve months between impairment tests. This change was not material to the Company's consolidated financial statements as it did not delay, accelerate, or avoid any potential goodwill impairment charge.

The Company applies various valuation techniques to estimate the fair value of each reporting unit when performing a quantitative impairment test, including the income approach and the market approach. Under the income approach, the Company uses a discounted cash flow method, or DCF, to estimate the fair value of a reporting unit. In applying the DCF method, an identified level of future cash flow is estimated. The cash flow projections are based on five-year financial forecasts developed by management that include purchasing volume, collections forecasts, capital spending trends, and cost assumptions to support anticipated growth, which are updated annually and reviewed by management. The value of the net cash flows beyond the fifth year (the "Terminal Year") is determined by applying a market multiple to the projected estimated remaining

collections. Annual estimated cash flows and a Terminal Year value are then discounted to their present value at an appropriate discount rate to obtain an indication of fair value. The Company bases the discount rate on the weighted-average cost of capital adjusted for the relevant risk associated with business-specific characteristics and the uncertainty related to the reporting unit's ability to execute on the projected cash flows. Because DCF analyses are based on management's long-term financial projections and require significant estimates and judgments, the market approach is conducted in addition to the income approach in estimating the fair value of a reporting unit. Under the market approach, the Company uses a Guideline Public Company Method and, when data is available, a Guideline Merged & Acquired Company method to estimate the fair value of equity and the business enterprise value of a reporting unit. The Guideline Public Company approach uses financial metrics from similar publicly traded companies to estimate fair value. The Guideline Merged and Acquired Company method calculates fair value by analyzing the actual prices paid for recent mergers and acquisitions in the industry. The fair value estimate of the Company's reporting units was derived primarily from the income approach, and to a lesser extent, the market approach as described above. The Company believes that the current methodology used in determining the fair value at its reporting units represent its best estimates. In addition, the Company compares the aggregate fair value of the reporting units to its overall market capitalization.

The Company chose to proceed directly to performing quantitative tests for both MCM and Cabot reporting units for the annual goodwill impairment test on December 31, 2025, and determined that no goodwill impairment existed at the two reporting units. The Company also conducted qualitative analysis on the goodwill carried at its EARC reporting unit and concluded that no impairment existed as of December 31, 2025.

Management continues to evaluate and monitor all key factors impacting the carrying value of the Company's recorded goodwill. Adverse changes in the Company's actual or expected operating results, market capitalization, business climate, economic factors or other negative events that may be outside the control of management could result in a material non-cash impairment charge in the future.

The following table summarizes the activity in the Company's goodwill balance (*in thousands*):

	Total Company
Balance as of December 31, 2022	\$ 821,214
Goodwill impairment	(238,200)
Effect of foreign currency translation	23,461
Balance as of December 31, 2023	606,475
Goodwill acquired ⁽¹⁾	11,268
Goodwill impairment	(100,600)
Effect of foreign currency translation	(9,335)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	507,808
Effect of foreign currency translation	28,483
Balance as of December 31, 2025	\$ 536,291

- (1) In December 2024, the Company completed a step up acquisition of EARC and recognized \$11.3 million of goodwill. This goodwill balance is included in the Company's EARC reporting unit.

The accumulated goodwill impairment loss at the Cabot reporting unit was \$338.8 million as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and \$238.2 million as of December 31, 2023.