

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

**Washington, D.C. 20549**

**FORM 10-Q**

(Mark One)

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**For the quarterly period ended March 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 001-39116**

**Katapult Holdings, Inc.**

**(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)**

**Delaware**

**84-2704291**

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**5360 Legacy Drive, Building 2  
Plano, TX**

**75024**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip Code)

**(833) 528-2785**

(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, par value \$0.0001 per share	<b>KPLT</b>	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC
Redeemable Warrants	<b>KPLTW</b>	The Nasdaq Stock Market LLC

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.

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

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

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

The number of shares of the registrant's common stock outstanding as of May 12, 2025: 4,537,568

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## SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q (“Form 10-Q”) contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that involve substantial risks and uncertainties. All statements other than statements of historical fact contained in this report, including statements regarding our opportunity, our future results of operations and financial condition, business strategy, and plans and objectives of management for future operations, are forward-looking statements. In some cases, forward-looking statements may be identified by words such as “anticipate,” “assume” “believe,” “continue,” “could,” “design,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “may,” “plan,” “potentially,” “predict,” “should,” “will,” “would,” or the negative of these terms or other similar expressions. These forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements concerning the following:

- our ability to refinance our indebtedness and continue as a going concern;
  - meeting future liquidity requirements and complying with restrictive covenants related to indebtedness;
  - executing on our business strategy, including expanding information and technology capabilities;
  - our market opportunity, our ability to acquire and retain new and existing merchants and customers;
  - customer adoption and continued growth of our mobile app featuring Katapult Pay;
  - the timing and impact of our growth initiatives on our future financial performance and the impact of our business growth strategy;
  - anticipating the occurrence and timing of prime lending tightening and impact on our results of operations;
  - general economic conditions in the markets where we operate, the cyclical nature of consumer spending, and seasonal sales and spending patterns of consumers;
  - factors affecting consumer spending that are not under our control, including, among others, levels of employment, disposable consumer income, inflation, prevailing interest rates, consumer debt and availability of credit, pandemics (such as COVID-19), consumer confidence in future economic conditions, political conditions, and consumer perceptions of personal well-being and security and willingness and ability of consumers to pay for the goods they lease through us when due;
  - risks relating to uncertainty of our estimates of market opportunity and forecasts of market growth, including the home furnishings and retail environment;
  - risks related to the concentration of a significant portion of our transaction volume with a single merchant, or type of merchant or industry;
  - the effects of competition on our future business;
  - the impact of unstable market and economic conditions such as impact of tariffs, rising inflation and interest rates;
  - reliability of our platform and effectiveness of our risk models;
  - data security breaches or other information technology incidents or disruptions, including cyber-attacks, and the protection of confidential, proprietary, personal and other information, including personal data of consumers;
  - attracting and retaining employees, executive officers or directors;
  - obtaining additional capital, including equity or debt financing and servicing our indebtedness;
  - enhancing future operating and financial results;
  - anticipating rapid technological changes, including artificial intelligence and other new technologies;
  - staying abreast of modified or new laws and regulations and complying with laws and regulations applicable to our business, including laws and regulations related to rental purchase transactions, U.S. federal income tax, and data privacy;
  - responding to uncertainties associated with product and service developments and market acceptance;
  - identifying material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting which, if not remediated, could affect the reliability of our financial statements;
  - costs and effects of legal and administrative proceedings, settlements, investigations, and claims;
  - litigation, regulatory matters, complaints, adverse publicity and/or misconduct by employees, vendors and/or service providers; and
  - our ability to meet the minimum requirements for continued listing on the Nasdaq Global Market (“Nasdaq”).
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Forward-looking statements are based on our management's beliefs and assumptions and on information currently available. These forward-looking statements are subject to a number of known and unknown risks, uncertainties and assumptions, including risks described in the section titled "Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Form 10-Q. Other sections of this Form 10-Q may include additional factors that could harm our business and financial performance. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time, and it is not possible for our management to predict all risk factors nor can we assess the impact of all factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ from those contained in, or implied by, any forward-looking statements.

Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Except as required by applicable law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future, and you should not rely upon these forward-looking statements after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

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KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC.

FORM 10-Q

March 31, 2025

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*References in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q to “KPLT”, “Katapult”, “we”, “us”, “the Company”, or “our” means Katapult Holdings Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries unless otherwise expressly stated or the context indicates otherwise.*

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**PART I. Financial Information****Item 1. Financial Statements****KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

	<b>March 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
	<b>(unaudited)</b>	
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 5,965	\$ 3,465
Restricted cash	8,346	13,087
Property held for lease, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment (Note 3)	66,913	67,085
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	4,445	6,731
Total current assets	85,669	90,368
Property and equipment, net	244	253
Capitalized software and intangible assets, net	2,155	2,076
Right-of-use assets, non-current	376	383
Security deposits	91	91
Total assets	<u>\$ 88,535</u>	<u>\$ 93,171</u>
<b>LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 3,040	\$ 1,491
Accrued liabilities (Note 4)	18,945	17,372
Accrued litigation settlement (Note 9)	2,199	2,199
Unearned revenue	5,711	4,823
Revolving line of credit, net (Note 5)	77,663	82,582
Term loan, net, current (Note 5)	31,490	30,047
Lease liabilities	129	179
Total current liabilities	139,177	138,693
Lease liabilities, non-current	431	444
Other liabilities	614	828
Total liabilities	<u>140,222</u>	<u>139,965</u>
<b>STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT</b>		
Common stock, \$.0001 par value-- 250,000,000 shares authorized; 4,483,544 and 4,446,540 shares issued and outstanding at March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively	—	—
Additional paid-in capital	102,452	101,657
Accumulated deficit	(154,139)	(148,451)
Total stockholders' deficit	(51,687)	(46,794)
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	<u>\$ 88,535</u>	<u>\$ 93,171</u>

See accompanying notes.

**KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**  
(amounts in thousands, except per share data)  
(unaudited)

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Revenue		
Rental revenue	\$ 71,078	\$ 64,142
Other revenue	868	919
Total revenue	71,946	65,061
Cost of revenue	57,597	48,573
Gross profit	14,349	16,488
Operating expenses	14,885	12,688
Income (loss) from operations	(536)	3,800
Interest expense and other fees	(5,144)	(4,527)
Interest income	57	324
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(36)	(162)
Loss before income taxes	(5,659)	(565)
Provision for income taxes	(29)	(5)
Net loss	\$ (5,688)	\$ (570)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	4,618	4,242
Net loss per common share - basic and diluted	\$ (1.23)	\$ (0.13)

See accompanying notes.

**KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT**  
(amounts in thousands)  
(unaudited)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount			
<b>Balances at December 31, 2024</b>	4,447	\$ —	\$ 101,657	\$ (148,451)	\$ (46,794)
Net loss	—	—	—	(5,688)	(5,688)
Vesting of restricted stock units	62	—	—	—	—
Repurchases of restricted stock for payroll tax withholding	(25)	—	(271)	—	(271)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	1,066	—	1,066
<b>Balances at March 31, 2025</b>	4,484	\$ —	\$ 102,452	\$ (154,139)	\$ (51,687)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid- in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Deficit
	Shares	Amount			
<b>Balances at December 31, 2023</b>	4,073	\$ —	\$ 94,544	\$ (122,536)	\$ (27,992)
Net loss	—	—	—	(570)	(570)
Vesting of restricted stock units	55	—	—	—	—
Repurchases of restricted stock for payroll tax withholding	(22)	—	(312)	—	(312)
Stock-based compensation expense	—	—	1,391	—	1,391
<b>Balances at March 31, 2024</b>	4,106	\$ —	\$ 95,623	\$ (123,106)	\$ (27,483)

See accompanying notes.

**KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
(dollars in thousands)  
(unaudited)

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
<b>Cash flows from operating activities:</b>		
Net loss	\$ (5,688)	\$ (570)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	39,392	34,026
Depreciation for early lease purchase options (buyouts)	9,664	7,613
Depreciation for impaired leases	6,632	5,636
Change in fair value of warrants and other non-cash items	36	162
Stock-based compensation	1,066	1,391
Amortization of debt discount	963	669
Amortization of debt issuance costs, net	88	66
Accrued PIK interest expense	480	347
Amortization of right-of-use assets	76	76
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Property held for lease	(55,185)	(45,249)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	2,217	1,029
Accounts payable	1,549	754
Accrued liabilities	1,573	(4,123)
Accrued litigation	(250)	—
Lease liabilities	(63)	(55)
Unearned revenues	888	208
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>3,438</u>	<u>1,980</u>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities:</b>		
Purchases of property and equipment	(24)	—
Additions to capitalized software	(377)	(126)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(401)</u>	<u>(126)</u>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities:</b>		
Proceeds from revolving line of credit	5,128	10,058
Principal repayments on revolving line of credit	(10,135)	(2,840)
Repurchases of restricted stock	(271)	(312)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(5,278)</u>	<u>6,906</u>
Net (decrease) increase in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	(2,241)	8,760
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	16,552	28,811
Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	<u>\$ 14,311</u>	<u>\$ 37,571</u>
<b>Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:</b>		
Cash paid for interest	\$ 3,661	\$ 3,382
Cash paid for income taxes	\$ —	\$ 112
Cash paid for operating leases	\$ 111	\$ 82

See accompanying notes.

**KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**DESCRIPTION OF BUSINESS AND BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

**Business**— Katapult Holdings, Inc. (“Katapult” or the “Company”) is a technology driven lease-to-own platform that integrates with omnichannel retailers and e-commerce platforms to power the purchasing of everyday durable goods for underserved U.S. non-prime consumers. Through the Company’s point-of-sale (“POS”) integrations and innovative mobile app featuring Katapult Pay, consumers who may be unable to access traditional financing can shop a growing network of merchant partners.

The Company experiences moderate seasonal fluctuations in our revenue as a result of consumer spending patterns. Historically, our revenue is strongest during the first quarter primarily due to higher gross originations during the fourth quarter holiday season. Our first quarter revenue is also impacted by the federal and state income tax refunds that our customers receive, which in the past, has led to our customers more frequently exercising the early purchase option on their lease agreements. Adverse events that occur could have a disproportionate effect on our financial results throughout the year.

**Subsidiaries**— The condensed consolidated financial statements of Katapult include the accounts of the Company and its wholly owned subsidiaries Katapult Intermediate Holdings LLC (formerly known as Keys Merger Sub 2, LLC), a Delaware limited liability company formed in December 2020, Katapult Group, Inc. (formerly known as Cognical, Inc.), a Delaware corporation incorporated in March 2012, Katapult SPV-1 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2019, and Katapult SPV-2 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company formed in 2025. Legacy Katapult was incorporated in the state of Delaware in 2016. Katapult Group originates all of the Company's lease agreements with customers.

**Basis of Presentation**— The accompanying unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“U.S. GAAP”) and the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The Company believes the disclosures made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. However, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes contained in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2024. The condensed consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Katapult Holdings, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. In the opinion of management, all adjustments, of a normal recurring nature, considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included in these condensed consolidated financial statements. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

**2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

**Use of Estimates**— The preparation of the condensed consolidated financial statements in accordance with U.S. 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 condensed consolidated financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expense during the reporting periods. The most significant estimates relate to property held for lease and the related depreciation method, impairments, and the valuation allowance associated with deferred tax assets. Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other risk-based factors. Changes in estimates are reflected in reported amounts in the period in which they become known. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Rental Revenue**— Lease-purchase agreements, which comprise the majority of total revenue, fall within the scope of ASC 842, *Leases* under lessor accounting and revenue is recognized in the period it is earned and cash is collected. Property held for lease is leased to customers pursuant to lease-purchase agreements with an initial term: typically one week, two weeks, or one month, with non-refundable lease payments. Generally, the customer has the right to acquire title either through a 90-day promotional pricing option, an early lease-purchase option (buyout), or by completing all lease renewal payments, generally over 12 or 18 months. On any current lease, customers have the option to terminate the agreement at any time without penalty in accordance with the lease term. Amounts received from customers who elect early lease-purchase options (buyouts) are included in rental revenue. Lease payments received prior to their due dates are deferred and recorded as unearned revenue and are recognized as rental revenue in the period in which the revenue is earned. Services are considered to be rendered and revenue earned over the lease term. Rental revenue also includes an initial agreed-upon amount for executing customer lease-purchase agreements. Payments are received upon submission of the applications and execution of the lease-purchase agreements.

**KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

Revenues from leases that originated from merchants are generally recorded net of sales taxes as sales tax is collected from each customer's lease payment and a sales tax payable is recorded for remittance to the respective state. Revenue is recognized for leases in the period it is earned and cash is collected. For Katapult Pay transactions, all sales tax is paid by the Company upon purchase of the goods and is recorded in the cost basis of the capitalized property held for lease.

**Property Held for Lease, Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment**— Property held for lease consists of furniture, mattresses, customer electronics, appliances, and other durable goods offered for lease-purchase in the normal course of business. Such property is provided to customers pursuant to a lease-purchase agreement with a minimum lease term; typically one week, two weeks, or one month. The renewal periods of the initial lease term of the agreement are typically 12 or 18 months. Customers may terminate a lease agreement at any time without penalty. The average customer continues to lease the property for approximately 8 months because the customer either exercises the early lease-purchase option (buyout) or terminates the lease-purchase agreement prior to the end of the 12 or 18 month renewal periods. As a result, property held for lease is classified as a current asset on the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Property held for lease is recorded at cost, excluding shipping costs, and is carried at net book value. Depreciation for property held for lease is determined using the income forecasting method and is included within cost of revenue. The Company's income forecasting method evaluates the patterns of the Company's historical property held for lease portfolio to apply depreciation rates to the Company's current property held for lease portfolio. Property held for lease is depreciated in the proportion of expected rents received to total expected rents to be received based on the Company's historical data of lease performance. The utilization of rental merchandise occurs during periods of rental and coincides with the pattern of rental revenue receipts over the rental purchase agreement period. The Company also considers other qualitative factors, such as current and forecasted customer payment trends, and other risk-based factors as a component of its forecasting methodology.

The Company provides for impairment for the undepreciated balance of the property held for lease assuming no salvage value with a corresponding charge to cost of revenue. The provision for write-offs represents estimated losses based on historical results, which are incurred but not yet identified. Actual write-offs may differ from this estimate.

The Company applies its depreciation to property held for lease as follows: (1) typical depreciation based on historical patterns of customer payments when an item is leased for the full lease duration; (2) accelerated depreciation for impaired leases, based on historical patterns of lease impairment, and (3) accelerated depreciation for leases where an early purchase option (buyout) is exercised, based on historical patterns of lease buyouts.

The Company accelerates depreciation equal to the undepreciated net book value of property buyouts as buyouts occur with a corresponding charge to cost of revenue based on historical trends, such that the recorded amount closely approximates current actual buyouts during the period. The Company periodically evaluates fully depreciated property held for lease, net and when it is determined there is no future economic benefit, the cost of the assets are written off and the related accumulated depreciation is reversed.

There are uncertainties involved when recognizing expenses related to property held for lease due to the subjective nature of the income forecasting method and depreciation method, which could vary from actual results.

**Other Revenue**— Other revenue consists primarily of the sale of property held for lease (and lease agreements) to third parties and other immaterial sources of income from third party relationships. The sale of property held for lease is considered recurring and ordinary in nature to the Company's business, and as such, these sales are accounted for within the scope of ASC 606, Revenue from Contracts with Customers. The payment terms require a fixed amount paid upfront by the third-party buyer based on a negotiated percentage of the collectible value of the unpaid balance of the delinquent leases being sold and is not subject to future adjustments or recourse provisions. Revenue from such sales is recognized at the point in time when control of the remaining unpaid delinquent lease balances and lease agreements are transferred to the third party buyer, which occurs upon execution of the sale agreement and receipt of consideration. Other revenue of \$0.9 million and \$0.9 million was recognized for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

**Concentration of Credit Risk**— The Company's concentration of credit risk consists primarily of cash. A portion of the Company's cash balances exceed those that are federally insured. To date, the Company has not recognized any losses caused by uninsured balances.

Significant customers are those which represent more than 10% of the Company's total revenue or gross accounts receivable balance at each balance sheet date. As of March 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company did not have any customers that accounted for 10% or more of total revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024. Customer leases originated through

**KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

the Company's largest merchant, Wayfair Inc., represented more than 10% of our total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

**Recent Accounting Pronouncements Not Yet Adopted**— In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. This ASU will improve the transparency of income tax disclosures by requiring (1) consistent categories and greater disaggregation of information in the rate reconciliation and (2) income taxes paid disaggregated by jurisdiction. This update is effective for public entities for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024 with early adoption permitted for annual financial statements that have not yet been issued or made available for issuance. The Company is evaluating the impact of this ASU.

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*, requiring public entities to disclose additional information about specific expense categories in the notes to the financial statements on an interim and annual basis. In January 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-01, *Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date*, which clarifies the date of adoption for ASU 2024-03. ASU 2024-03 is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and for interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2024-03.

### 3. PROPERTY HELD FOR LEASE, NET OF ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION AND IMPAIRMENT

Property held for lease, net of accumulated depreciation and impairment consists of the following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Property held for lease	\$ 173,540	\$ 300,603
Less: accumulated depreciation and impairment	(106,627)	(233,518)
Property held for lease, net	<u>\$ 66,913</u>	<u>\$ 67,085</u>

The table below details the cost of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2025	2024
Depreciation expense for property held for lease over the lease term	\$ 39,061	\$ 33,760
Depreciation for early lease purchase options (buyouts)	9,664	7,613
Depreciation for impaired leases	6,632	5,636
Other <sup>(1)</sup>	2,240	1,564
Total cost of revenue	<u>\$ 57,597</u>	<u>\$ 48,573</u>

(1) Other consists mainly of payment processing fees, incentives and other lease related costs.

### 4. ACCRUED LIABILITIES

Accrued liabilities consists of the following:

	March 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Bonus accrual	\$ 5,608	\$ 4,205
Sales tax payable	8,116	8,608
Unfunded lease payable	2,911	2,447
Interest payable	157	248
Other accrued liabilities	2,153	1,864
Total accrued liabilities	<u>\$ 18,945</u>	<u>\$ 17,372</u>

**KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**  
**NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

## 5. DEBT & LIQUIDITY

### *Debt*

On May 14, 2019, Katapult SPV-1 LLC, as borrower (“Katapult SPV-1” or the “Borrower”), and Katapult Group, Inc. (f/k/a Cognical, Inc.) and the Company (as joined by certain Ninth Amendment and Joinder dated as of December 4, 2020) entered into a Credit Agreement with Midtown Madison Management, LLC as agent for various funds of Atalaya Capital Management (“Atalaya” and the “Lenders”, respectively), for a revolving line of credit (as amended, the “Credit Agreement” and the “RLOC”, respectively). As of September 30, 2024, Atalaya was acquired by Blue Owl Capital Inc (“Blue Owl”). The RLOC had a commitment of \$125 million that the lenders had the right to increase to \$250 million. Total outstanding principal under the RLOC was \$77.8 million and \$82.8 million as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, respectively.

In addition, in connection with a prior amendment to the Credit Agreement entered into on December 4, 2020, Atalaya also provided us with a senior secured term loan (the “Term Loan”) commitment of up to \$50 million. We drew down the full \$50 million of the Term Loan on December 4, 2020. The Term Loan bore interest at LIBOR plus 8.0% (with a 1% LIBOR floor) and an additional 3% interest per annum accrued to the principal balance as paid-in-kind (“PIK”) interest.

The Credit Agreement contains certain financial covenants, each as defined in the Credit Agreement, including Minimum Adjusted EBITDA levels, Minimum Tangible Net Worth, Minimum Liquidity and compliance with a Total Advance Rate. The Credit Agreement is also subject to certain negative and affirmative covenants. The negative covenants limit our ability to: incur additional indebtedness; pay dividends, redeem stock or make other distributions; amend our material agreements; make investments; create liens; transfer or sell the collateral under the Credit Agreement; make negative pledges; consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets; and enter into certain transactions with affiliates. Early repayments of certain amounts under the Term Loan are subject to prepayment penalties.

On March 6, 2023, the Company entered into the 15th amendment to the Credit Agreement (the “15th Amendment”) with the Lenders. As part of the 15th Amendment, the maturity date of the RLOC and the Term Loan were extended from December 4, 2023 to June 4, 2025 and the commitments under the RLOC were reduced from \$125 million to \$75 million. The interest rate for PIK on the Term Loan is (A) if Liquidity (as defined in the 15th Amendment) greater than \$25 million, 4.5% or (B) if Liquidity is less than \$25 million, 6%. The spread on the RLOC was increased from 7.5% to 8.5%, while the spread on the Term Loan remained at 8.0%. Additionally, effective as of April 1, 2023, the benchmark rate for the RLOC and the Term Loan was changed from LIBOR to Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”), subject in each case to a 3% floor plus applicable credit adjustment spread, which is fixed at 0.10%. As of March 31, 2025, the interest rates for the RLOC and Term Loan, were 12.9% and 18.4%, respectively, (which includes the 6.0% interest rate applicable to PIK with respect to the Term Loan).

In connection with the 15th Amendment, the Company repaid \$25 million of outstanding principal amount of the Term Loan and issued a warrant to purchase up to 80,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share, which vested on September 6, 2023. On December 5, 2023, the Company issued a warrant to purchase an additional 80,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share which vested on March 5, 2024.

In addition, the 15th Amendment also updated certain financial covenants, including the Minimum Adjusted EBITDA levels, Minimum Tangible Net Worth, Minimum Liquidity and compliance with a Total Advance Rate.

On April 24, 2024, the Company entered into the 16th amendment to the Credit Agreement with the Lenders (the “16th Amendment”). Pursuant to such 16th Amendment, the Lenders granted the Company a waiver of all Specified Defaults (as defined in the 16th Amendment) related to the accounting errors that resulted in the restatement of the Company’s financial statements for all reporting periods prior to the date of the 16th Amendment. In addition, the 16th Amendment also updated certain financial covenants each as defined in the 16th Amendment, including Minimum Adjusted EBITDA (Trailing 3 Months), Minimum Adjusted EBITDA (YTD) and Minimum Tangible Net Worth.

On November 21, 2024, the Company entered into the 17th amendment to the Credit Agreement with the Lenders (the “17th Amendment”). Commitments under the RLOC were increased from \$75 million to \$90 million to primarily fund leases and general corporate needs. Additionally, the Lenders may, in its sole and absolute discretion, provide up to \$10 million in Revolving Advances, in excess of the Revolving Loan Commitment, following a request from the Borrower and subject to the other terms and conditions set forth within the Credit Agreement.

On February 20, 2025, the Company entered into the 18th amendment to the Credit Agreement with the Lenders (“the 18th Amendment”), which updated certain financial covenants, including the Minimum Liquidity and Total Advance Rate, and

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waived all Default or Event of Default (as each of these terms is defined in the 18th Amendment) under the Borrowing Base Certificate delivered prior to February 20, 2025.

On May 14, 2025, the Company entered into the 19th Amendment (as defined herein) pursuant to which the Lenders granted the Company a limited waiver through the existing maturity of the Credit Agreement of certain Existing Defaults (as defined in the 19th Amendment). See Note 12, Subsequent Events, for more information.

A reconciliation of the outstanding principal to the carrying amount of the RLOC is as follows:

	<b>March 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Principal balance	\$ 77,751	\$ 82,758
Less: Unamortized issuance costs	(88)	(176)
<b>Total carrying amount</b>	<b>\$ 77,663</b>	<b>\$ 82,582</b>

The issuance costs are amortized over the life of the RLOC and included in interest expense and other fees in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

A reconciliation of the outstanding principal to the carrying amount of the Term Loan is as follows:

	<b>March 31, 2025</b>	<b>December 31, 2024</b>
Principal balance	\$ 25,000	\$ 25,000
PIK	7,260	6,780
Less: Unamortized debt discount and issuance costs	(770)	(1,733)
<b>Total carrying amount</b>	<b>\$ 31,490</b>	<b>\$ 30,047</b>

Amortization expense related to the Term Loan discount and issuance costs of \$1.0 million and \$0.7 million were recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs is included in interest expense and other fees in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

The RLOC and Term Loan are also subject to certain customary representations, affirmative covenants, which consist of maintaining lease performance metrics, financial ratios related to operating results, and lease delinquency ratios, along with customary negative covenants.

As noted above, the RLOC and Term Loan maturity dates are June 4, 2025. Due to the maturity date being less than one year from the balance sheet dates of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024, debt is classified as a current liability in the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

***Liquidity & Going Concern***

The Company's financing is generally comprised of cash from leases and borrowings from the RLOC, which is fully collateralized by the Company's assets. As of May 12, 2025, the Company had a combined principal balance outstanding of approximately \$113.3 million related to the RLOC and Term Loan, both of which mature within twelve months of the date that these financial statements are issued. Both loans were previously refinanced on March 6, 2023 to extend the maturity date from December 4, 2023 to June 4, 2025.

As of May 12, 2025, the Company had total cash on hand of \$12.8 million, including \$7.1 million million of unrestricted cash. The Company anticipates that it will not have sufficient cash available to repay the loans at maturity and is currently seeking to refinance the loans prior to maturity on June 4, 2025, which raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management plans to address this uncertainty by refinancing the loans. No adjustments have been made to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities, as the Company intends to refinance the loans prior to the maturity on June 4, 2025. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to secure such financing prior to that date or at all.

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**6. STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION**

As of March 31, 2025, the Company has two stock incentive plans, the Cognical Holdings, Inc. 2014 Stock Incentive Plan, (the “2014 Plan”) and the Katapult Holdings, Inc. 2021 Stock Incentive Plan, (the “2021 Plan”).

**2014 Plan**

In accordance with the 2014 Plan, the board of directors of Legacy Katapult may grant equity awards to officers, employees, directors and consultants for common stock. The 2014 Plan has specific vesting for each stock option grant allowing vesting of the options over one to four years. No equity awards have been granted under the 2014 Plan since October 2020 and no new equity awards are expected to be granted under the 2014 Plan.

*Stock Options*

A summary of the status of the stock options under the 2014 Plan as of March 31, 2025, and changes during the three months then ended is presented below:

	Number of Shares	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Balance - December 31, 2024	256,689	\$ 6.96	4.4	\$ 415
Granted	—	—		
Exercised	—	—		
Forfeited	—	—		
Expired	—	—		
Balance - March 31, 2025	<u>256,689</u>	<u>\$ 6.96</u>	4.1	\$ 1,129

No stock options were exercised during either the three months ended March 31, 2025 or 2024.

**2021 Plan**

On June 9, 2021, the approved 2021 Plan became effective.

In accordance with the 2021 Plan, directors may issue equity awards, including restricted stock awards (“RSA”), restricted stock unit awards (“RSU”), performance share awards, performance share unit awards (“PSU”), stock appreciation rights and stock options to officers, employees, directors and consultants to purchase common stock. The Plan also allows for providing cash-based awards and other stock-based awards. The awards granted are subject to either service-based and/or performance-based vesting conditions. Restricted stock units (“RSUs”) are equity awards granted to employees that entitle the holder to shares of common stock when the awards vest. RSUs are measured based on the fair value of the Company’s common stock on the date of grant. Awards granted under the 2021 Plan generally vest over one to four years. As of March 31, 2025, the total number of common stock authorized for issuance under the 2021 Plan is 639,467.

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The following table summarizes the Company's RSA activity under the 2021 Plan during the three months ended March 31, 2025:

	<u>Stock Options</u>				<u>Restricted Stock Units</u>	
	Number of Options	Weighted- Average Exercise Price	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (In Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Shares	Weighted- Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance - December 31, 2024	13,865	\$ 261.25	6.5	\$ —	264,812	\$ 22.83
Granted	—	—			1,330	9.36
Exercised / Vested	—	—			(62,313)	27.69
Forfeited	—	—			(115)	9.73
Balance - March 31, 2025	<u>13,865</u>	<u>\$ 261.25</u>	6.3	\$ —	<u>203,714</u>	<u>\$ 21.26</u>

**Stock-Based Compensation Expense**— Stock-based compensation expense of \$1.1 million and \$1.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Stock-based compensation expense is included in operating expenses in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

As of March 31, 2025, there was \$3.5 million of unrecognized compensation costs. This amount is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.4 years. The total fair value of vested RSUs as of their respective vesting dates were \$0.7 million.

## 7. INCOME TAXES

The income tax provision of \$0.03 million and \$0.01 million was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The Company's effective tax rate was (0.60%) and (0.95%) for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The provision for the three months ended March 31, 2025 relates predominately to state income taxes for states that have net operating loss usage limitations. The Company's effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 is different than the statutory rate primarily due to changes in the Company's valuation allowance.

As of December 31, 2024, the Company had U.S. federal net operating loss carryforward of \$124.8 million that expire at various dates from 2033 through 2037 and includes \$102.2 million that have an unlimited carryforward period. As of December 31, 2024, the Company has U.S. state and local net operating loss carryforwards of \$91.0 million that expire from 2025 to 2043.

In evaluating its ability to realize its net deferred tax assets, the Company considered all available positive and negative evidence, such as past operating results, forecasted earnings, prudent and feasible tax planning strategies, and the future realization of the tax benefits of existing temporary differences. The Company remains in a cumulative tax loss position for the 36 months ended March 31, 2025, and determined that it is more likely than not that its net deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company continues to maintain a full valuation allowance as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

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**8. NET LOSS PER SHARE**

As discussed in Note 5, Debt & Liquidity, on March 6, 2023, in connection with the 15th Amendment, the Company issued a private warrant to purchase up to 80,000 shares of the Company common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share, which vested on September 6, 2023. On December 5, 2023, the Company issued a private warrant to purchase an additional 80,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share which are vested. The warrants are considered exercisable for 160,000 shares for little to no consideration and the shares are therefore included in basic and diluted shares outstanding at their issuance date. In connection with the merger, 500,000 public warrants were originally issued in the initial public offering (“IPO”) and 13,300 private warrants were originally issued in a private placement in connection with the IPO. These warrants can be exercised up to five years after the merger.

The Company’s potentially dilutive securities, which include unvested RSUs, stock options to purchase common stock and warrants to purchase common stock, have been excluded from the computation of diluted net loss per share for certain periods, as the effect would be antidilutive. Therefore, the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding used to calculate both basic and diluted net loss per share is the same in periods of a net loss. The Company excluded the following potential common shares, presented based on amounts outstanding at each period end, from the computation of diluted net loss per share for the periods indicated because including them would have had an anti-dilutive effect:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Public warrants	500,000	500,000
Private warrants	13,300	13,300
Stock options	270,554	336,270
Unvested restricted stock units	203,714	222,800
Total common stock equivalents	987,568	1,072,370

**9. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES**

**Litigation risk**— From time to time, the Company may become involved in various legal actions. The Company is not currently aware of any indemnification or other claims, except as discussed below and has accrued liabilities related to such obligations in the condensed consolidated financial statements when estimable and probable, as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024.

Except as set forth below, the Company and its subsidiaries are not a party to, and their properties are not the subject of, any known material pending legal proceedings.

***DCA Litigation***

On April 9, 2021, Daiwa Corporate Advisory LLC (“DCA”), filed a complaint in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County. The complaint related to an April 11, 2018 letter agreement (the “Letter Agreement”) entered into by DCA and Legacy Katapult.

On October 7, 2024, the Company reached a settlement with DCA to resolve any and all disputes that exist between the two parties for total consideration of \$3.0 million with half paid on October 11, 2024 and the remainder paid over the next two years. On October 14, 2024, the case was formally discontinued, with prejudice. On March 31, 2025, the Company made their next installment payment for \$0.3 million. The Company recognized \$0.8 million in estimated loss in accrued litigation settlement liability for the payments that are due within one year from March 31, 2025 and \$0.5 million in other liabilities for the installment payments that are due after March 31, 2026 in its condensed consolidated balance sheet as of March 31, 2025.

***Shareholder Litigation***

On August 27, 2021, a putative class action lawsuit, captioned McIntosh v. Katapult Holdings, Inc., et al, was filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (the “New York Action”).

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On August 25, 2022, a purported Company stockholder filed a putative class action lawsuit, captioned Saunders v. Einbinder, et al., against directors and officers of FinServ Acquisition Corp. (“FinServ”) and FinServ Holdings LLC in the Delaware Court of Chancery (the “Delaware Action”).

On May 20, 2024, the Company reached an agreement in principle to settle the New York Action and Delaware Action for total consideration of \$12.0 million, comprised of: (1) a cash component of \$8.5 million of which \$5.0 million was paid by the insurer; and (2) an additional component of \$3.5 million comprised of the Company’s common stock (the “Settlement Shares”) and/or cash. On July 3, 2024, the parties executed Stipulations of Settlement. In agreeing to settle, neither the Company nor any of the individual defendants made any admission of liability.

Pursuant to the settlement, on August 7, 2024, the Company paid \$1.7 million into an escrow account for the Delaware plaintiffs. On October 10, 2024, the Delaware Court of Chancery approved the settlement of the Delaware Action, dismissing all claims asserted with prejudice. At that time, the Company determined the number of Settlement Shares for the Delaware Action (the “Delaware Settlement Shares”) is 275,845 shares which was calculated by dividing \$2.8 million by the volume-weighted average per share price (“VWAP”) of the Company’s common stock for the 10 consecutive trading days immediately preceding the hearing held on October 10, 2024 for the final approval for the Delaware Action (the “Delaware Settlement Hearing VWAP”). 167,797 of the Delaware Settlement Shares were released to the Delaware plaintiffs on October 24, 2024. 108,048 of the Delaware Settlement Shares are considered the “Delaware Excess Settlement Shares.” The Company may either deliver the Delaware Excess Settlement Shares or pay in cash the full value of the Delaware Excess Settlement Shares, calculated by multiplying the number of Delaware Excess Settlement Shares by the Delaware Settlement Hearing VWAP. The Delaware Excess Settlement Shares or cash are due in two equal installments. On April 10, 2025, the Company delivered 54,024 shares to the Delaware plaintiffs, which represents one-half of the remaining Delaware Excess Settlement Shares and the second equal installment will be made on October 10, 2025.

Pursuant to the settlement, on August 20, 2024, the Company paid \$1.8 million into an escrow account for the New York plaintiffs. On December 13, 2024, the District Court of the Southern District of New York approved the settlement of the New York Action, dismissing all claims asserted with prejudice. At that time, the Company determined the number of Settlement Shares for the New York Action (the “New York Settlement Shares”) is 103,424 shares which was calculated by dividing \$0.8 million by the VWAP of the Company’s common stock for the ten (10) consecutive trading days immediately preceding the hearing held on December 13, 2024 for the final approval for the New York Action (the “New York Settlement Hearing VWAP”). 43,839 of the New York Settlement Shares were released to the New York plaintiffs on December 20, 2024. 59,585 of the New York Settlement Shares are considered the “New York Excess Settlement Shares.” The Company may either deliver the New York Excess Settlement Shares or pay in cash the full value of the New York Excess Settlement Shares, calculated by multiplying the number of New York Excess Settlement Shares by the New York Settlement Hearing VWAP. The New York Excess Settlement Shares or cash are due in two equal installments to be made on June 13, 2025 and December 13, 2025.

The Company recognized \$1.45 million in estimated loss in accrued litigation settlement liability for the payments that are due within one year from March 31, 2025.

***FlexShopper Litigation***

On September 30, 2024, FlexShopper, Inc. (“FlexShopper”) filed a complaint against Katapult in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, Marshall Division. The complaint alleges patent infringement and seeks an injunction as well as damages for alleged lost profits and willfulness. On December 20, 2024, the Company filed a Motion to Dismiss all claims. The Company has not recorded any loss contingencies associated with this litigation as loss is not probable and the amount is not reasonably estimable as of March 31, 2025. The Company intends to vigorously defend this case.

**10. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS**

The Company’s financial instruments consist of cash, accounts payable, accrued expenses, warrant liability, the RLOC, and the Term Loan. The Company believes that the carrying amounts of its financial instruments including cash, accounts payable and accrued expenses approximate their fair values due to the short-time maturities of these instruments. The condensed consolidated financial statements also include level 3 fair value measurements of private common stock warrants. The Company uses a third-party valuation firm to determine the fair value of certain of the Company’s financial instruments.

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**RLOC and Term Loan**

	March 31, 2025		December 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
RLOC	\$ 77,663	\$ 77,964	\$ 82,582	\$ 84,422
Term Loan	31,490	32,659	30,047	33,151
	<u>\$ 109,153</u>	<u>\$ 110,623</u>	<u>\$ 112,629</u>	<u>\$ 117,573</u>

The estimated fair values of the Company's RLOC and Term Loan were determined using Level 2 inputs based on an estimated credit rating for the Company and the trading value of debt for similar debt instruments with similar credit ratings.

**Warrant Liability**

	Warrant liability - Public (Level 1) & Private Warrants (Level 3)			
	Fair Value Measurement Using			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Balance at December 31, 2024	\$ 76	\$ —	\$ 2	\$ 78
Change in fair value	35	—	1	36
Balance at March 31, 2025	<u>\$ 111</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3</u>	<u>\$ 114</u>

During the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, there were no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2, nor into or out of Level 3.

**11. SEGMENT REPORTING**

The Company is a U.S. domiciled business, with operations in 46 states and the District of Columbia, providing lease payment options to consumers to obtain durable goods from omnichannel and e-commerce partners. The Company has one business activity and there are no segment managers who are held accountable for operations, operating results and plans for components below the consolidated unit level. Accordingly, the Company has one operating segment, and therefore, one reportable segment. The accounting policies for this segment are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies and the measure of segment assets is reported on the condensed consolidated balance sheet as total assets. There have been no changes in the Company's organizational structure or reporting practices during the three months ended March 31, 2025

The Company's chief operating decision maker ("CODM") is the chief executive officer, Orlando Zayas. The CODM manages the business activities on a consolidated basis and measures the profitability of the Company's single reporting segment using net loss, a measure that is also reported in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Operations. Net loss is used by the CODM to evaluate results and is considered in determining capital allocation. The CODM considers net loss to evaluate the performance of assets in deciding where to invest into the business, such as in areas such as technology, resources, or other growth initiatives. Net loss is also used to monitor budget versus actual results.

The significant segment expenses reviewed by the CODM include cost of revenue, interest expense on the RLOC and term loan, and other operating expenses. Cost of revenue is primarily comprised of depreciation expense on property held for lease, including impairment expense and accelerated depreciation on early lease-purchase options (buyouts) and other variable expenses such as call center fees. Operating expenses include general and administrative expenses, underwriting, processing fees, stock compensation and other depreciation. There are no other segment items.

Revenues from external customers, cost of revenue, interest income, and income tax expense/benefit can be found in the Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations. Accumulated depreciation and impairment is included in Note 3, Property Held for Lease, Net of Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment. Significant noncash items other than depreciation and amortization expense are included in the Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows. Interest expense was \$5.1 million and \$4.5 million for the during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

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**12. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

The Company evaluated subsequent events through the date the condensed consolidated financial statements were issued, for events requiring adjustment to or disclosure in these condensed consolidated financial statements. Except as discussed below, there are no events that require adjustment to or disclosure in these condensed consolidated financial statements.

In connection with the shareholder litigation settlement, on April 10, 2025, the Company delivered 54,024 shares to the Delaware plaintiffs, which represents one-half of the remaining Delaware Excess Settlement Shares.

On May 14, 2025, the Company entered into the Limited Waiver and Amendment Agreement to the Credit Agreement (the “19th Amendment”). Pursuant to such 19th Amendment, the Lenders granted the Company a limited waiver through June 4, 2025, the existing maturity of the Credit Agreement of certain Existing Defaults including related to (i) Liquidity, the Total Advance Rate and Tangible Net Worth (each as defined in the Credit Agreement) not meeting applicable thresholds required by the Credit Agreement, (ii) “going concern” qualifications or opinions included in the auditor's report accompanying the Company's audited financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, and (iii) certain technical reporting requirements with respect to our Borrowing Base Certificates (as defined in the Credit Agreement) (the “Waiver”). The Company is actively working with the Lenders on a comprehensive maturity extension amendment to Credit Agreement that adjusts the covenants and advance rate to align with the Company's business plan. The Company is working diligently to conclude those negotiations as soon as possible. As part of this ongoing negotiation, the Company may determine it has other breaches, which have not yet been waived through the Waiver.

## Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Unless the context otherwise requires, all references in this section to “we,” “us,” “our,” the “Company”, or “Katapult” refer to Katapult Holdings, Inc and its subsidiaries.

The following discussion contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth in Part II, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and “Special Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” included elsewhere in this Quarterly Report. The following discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements and related notes included on our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 28, 2025. All dollar amounts are in thousands, unless otherwise specified.

### **OVERVIEW (dollars in thousands)**

Katapult Holdings, Inc. (“Katapult” or the “Company”) is a technology driven lease-to-own platform that integrates with omnichannel retailers and e-commerce platforms to power the purchasing of everyday durable goods for underserved U.S. non-prime consumers. Through the Company’s point-of-sale (“POS”) integrations and innovative mobile app featuring Katapult Pay, consumers who may be unable to access traditional financing can shop a growing network of merchant partners.

### **Key Performance Metrics**

We regularly review several metrics, including the following U.S. GAAP and non-GAAP key metrics, to evaluate our business, measure our performance, identify trends affecting our business, formulate financial projections and make strategic decisions, which may also be useful to an investor.

#### *Gross Originations*

We measure gross originations to assess the growth trajectory and overall size of our lease portfolio. We define gross originations as the retail price of the merchandise associated with lease-purchase agreements entered into during the period through our platform. Gross originations do not represent revenue earned, but are a leading indicator of forecasted revenue. Revenue is recognized over a period of time subsequent to the gross originations (on average over an 8 month period). Revenue from gross originations have historically reached approximately 70-75% of total revenue within two quarters from when the originations occurred. We believe this is a useful operating metric for investors to use in assessing the volume of transactions that take place on our platform.

The following table present gross originations for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		Change	
	2025	2024	\$	%
Gross Originations	\$ 64,199	\$ 55,630	\$ 8,569	15.4 %

Wayfair represented 27% and 41% of gross originations during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The gross originations from Wayfair exclude transactions through Katapult Pay and only include transactions directly through the Wayfair waterfall platform.

Katapult Pay represented 35% and 26% of gross originations during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

#### *Total Revenue*

Total revenue represents the sum of rental revenue and other revenue. We record rental revenue in accordance with ASC 842, with revenue being recorded when earned and cash is collected. Other revenue is recorded in accordance with ASC 606, with revenue being recorded as performance obligations are satisfied. See “—Results of Operations” section below for total revenue amounts.

### *Gross Profit*

Gross profit represents total revenue less cost of revenue, and is a measure presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. See “—Results of Operations” section below for gross profit amounts.

### *Adjusted Gross Profit*

Adjusted gross profit is a non-GAAP measure utilized by management, representing gross profit less variable operating expenses, which are servicing costs and underwriting fees. We believe that adjusted gross profit provides a meaningful understanding of profitability when variable lease origination costs are included. See “—Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below for a reconciliation of gross profit to adjusted gross profit.

### *Adjusted EBITDA*

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure that is defined as net loss before interest expense and other fees, interest income, change in fair value of warrants and loss on issuance of shares, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization on property and equipment and capitalized software, provision of impairment of leased assets, loss on partial extinguishment of debt, stock-based compensation expense, litigation settlement and other related expenses, and debt refinancing costs.

See “—Non-GAAP Financial Measures” section below for a reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA, which is a non-GAAP measure utilized by management, to net loss.

**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS** (amounts in thousands, except per share data)*Three Months Ended March 31, 2025 compared to the Three Months Ended March 31, 2024:*

	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2025	2024	Change	% Change
Revenue				
Rental revenue	\$ 71,078	\$ 64,142	\$ 6,936	10.8 %
Other revenue	868	919	(51)	(5.5 %)
Total revenue	71,946	65,061	6,885	10.6 %
Cost of revenue	57,597	48,573	9,024	18.6 %
Gross profit	14,349	16,488	(2,139)	(13.0 %)
Operating expenses	14,885	12,688	2,197	17.3 %
Income / (loss) from operations	(536)	3,800	(4,336)	(114.1 %)
Interest expense and other fees	(5,144)	(4,527)	(617)	13.6 %
Interest income	57	324	(267)	(82.4 %)
Change in fair value of warrant liability	(36)	(162)	126	(77.8 %)
Loss before income taxes	(5,659)	(565)	(5,094)	901.6 %
Provision for income taxes	(29)	(5)	(24)	480.0 %
Net loss	\$ (5,688)	\$ (570)	\$ (5,118)	897.9 %
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	4,618	4,242	376	8.9 %
Net loss per common share - basic and diluted	\$ (1.23)	\$ (0.13)	\$ (1.10)	846.2 %

**Revenue**

Total revenue is comprised of rental revenue and other revenue. Rental revenue is recognized in the period it is earned and cash is collected. Other revenue consists primarily of the sale of property held for lease (and lease agreements) to third parties and other immaterial sources of income from third party relationships, and is recognized as performance obligations are satisfied.

The increase in total revenue of \$6.9 million, or 10.6%, during the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 was primarily a result of gross origination growth and healthy customer payment collections. We saw gross origination growth during the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 primarily as a result of our mobile app featuring Katapult Pay and growth from our direct merchants. Write-offs as a percentage of total revenue was 9.0% and 8.4% during the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 and remains within our 8% to 10% target range. The provision for write-offs represents estimated losses based on historical results. Actual write-offs may differ from this estimate.

We experience moderate seasonal fluctuations in our revenue as a result of consumer spending patterns. Historically, our revenue is strongest during the first quarter primarily due to higher gross originations during the fourth quarter holiday season. Our first quarter revenue is also impacted by the federal and state income tax refunds that our customers receive in the first quarter which, in the past, has led to our customers more frequently exercising the early purchase option on their lease agreements. Adverse events that occur could have a disproportionate effect on our financial results throughout the year.

**Cost of Revenue**

Cost of revenue consists primarily of depreciation expense related to property held for lease, accelerated depreciation for impairment of property held for lease, accelerated depreciation of early lease-purchase options (buyouts), payment processing fees, and other costs associated with offering lease-purchase transactions to customers.

The increase in cost of revenue of \$9.0 million, or 18.6%, during the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 was a result of higher gross origination growth and capitalized property held for leases. The increase in the property held for lease portfolio and the historical lease portfolio collection patterns impact the associated depreciation expense, which includes accelerated depreciation for early lease-purchase options (buyouts), and accelerated depreciation for impairment charges related to property held for lease. For the three months ended March 31, 2025, gross originations grew sequentially throughout the quarter resulting in increased cost of revenue.

### ***Gross Profit***

Gross profit as a percentage of total revenue decreased to 19.9% for the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to 25.3% for the same period in 2024 primarily due to the increase in cost of revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2025 compared to the same period in 2024. See explanation above for main drivers in increase in cost of revenue.

### ***Operating Expenses***

Operating expenses primarily consist of servicing costs, underwriting fees, professional and consulting fees, technology and data analytics expense, compensation costs, general and administrative expense and litigation settlement expenses. Servicing costs include permanent and temporary call center support. Underwriting fees primarily consist of data costs related to inputs for customer underwriting models. Professional and consulting fees include corporate legal and accounting costs. Technology and data analytics expense includes technology costs and salaries and benefits for computer programming and data analytics employees that support our underlying technology and proprietary risk model algorithms. Compensation costs consist primarily of payroll and related costs and stock-based compensation. General and administrative expenses include insurance, occupancy costs, travel and entertainment, and other general overhead costs, including depreciation and amortization related to office equipment and software. Litigation settlement expenses consists of agreed upon settlement amounts that are probable and estimable and associated legal fees.

The increase in total operating expenses of \$2.2 million, or 17.3%, during the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 was primarily due to an increase of \$1.0 million recorded in general and administrative expenses related to legal and advisor expenses as we work to refinance our debt facility and \$0.8 million in compensation related costs as a result of investments in our initiatives and infrastructure to support our growth during the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024.

### ***Interest Expense and Other Fees.***

The increase in interest expense and other fees during the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the same period in 2024 was primarily due to an increase in the average outstanding principal under the RLOC period over period.

### **Non-GAAP Financial Measures**

In addition to gross profit and net loss, which are measures presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP, we believe that adjusted gross profit, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income (loss) and fixed cash operating expenses provide relevant and useful information, which is widely used by analysts, investors, and competitors in our industry in assessing performance. Adjusted gross profit, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income (loss) and fixed cash operating expenses are supplemental measures of our performance that are neither required by nor presented in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Adjusted gross profit, Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income (loss) should not be considered as substitutes for U.S. GAAP metrics such as gross profit, operating loss, net loss, or any other performance measures derived in accordance with U.S. GAAP and may not be comparable to similar measures used by other companies.

Adjusted gross profit, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income (loss) are useful to an investor in evaluating our performance because these measures:

- Are widely used to measure a company's operating performance;
- Are financial measurements that are used by rating agencies, lenders and other parties to evaluate our credit worthiness; and
- Are considered by our management for various purposes, including as measures of performance and as a basis for strategic planning and forecasting.

### ***Adjusted Gross Profit***

Adjusted gross profit represents gross profit less variable operating expenses related to lease originations, which are servicing costs and underwriting fees. We believe that adjusted gross profit provides a meaningful understanding of one aspect of our performance specifically attributable to total revenue and the variable costs associated with total revenue. The reconciliations of gross profit to adjusted gross profit for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Total revenue	\$ 71,946	\$ 65,061
Cost of revenue	57,597	48,573
Gross profit	14,349	16,488
Less:		
Servicing costs	1,085	1,132
Underwriting fees	772	509
Adjusted gross profit	\$ 12,492	\$ 14,847

### ***Adjusted EBITDA***

Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure that is defined as net loss before interest expense and other fees, interest income, change in fair value of warrants, provision for income taxes, depreciation and amortization on property and equipment and capitalized software, provision for impairment of leased assets, stock-based compensation expense, litigation settlement and other related expenses and debt refinancing costs. We believe that adjusted EBITDA provides a meaningful understanding of our operating performance.

The reconciliations of net loss to adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Net loss	\$ (5,688)	\$ (570)
Add back:		
Interest expense and other fees	5,144	4,527
Interest income	(57)	(324)
Change in fair value of warrants	36	162
Provision for income taxes	29	5
Depreciation and amortization on property and equipment and capitalized software	330	266
Provision for impairment of leased assets	150	173
Stock-based compensation expense	1,066	1,391
Litigation settlement and other related expenses	259	—
Debt refinancing costs	971	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 2,240	\$ 5,630

### ***Adjusted Net Income (Loss)***

Adjusted net income (loss) is a non-GAAP financial measure that is defined as net loss before change in fair value of warrants, stock-based compensation expense, litigation settlement and other related expenses and debt refinancing costs. The reconciliations of net loss to adjusted net income (loss) for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Net loss	\$ (5,688)	\$ (570)
Add back:		
Change in fair value of warrants	36	162
Stock-based compensation expense	1,066	1,391
Litigation settlement and other related expenses	259	—
Debt refinancing costs	971	—
Adjusted net income (loss)	<u>\$ (3,356)</u>	<u>\$ 983</u>

### ***Fixed Cash Operating Expenses***

Fixed cash operating expenses is a non-GAAP measure that is defined as operating expenses less depreciation and amortization on property and equipment and capitalized software, stock-based compensation expense, litigation settlement and other related expenses, debt refinancing costs and variable lease costs such as servicing costs and underwriting fees. We believe fixed cash operating expenses illustrate the ongoing expenses that we control. The reconciliations of operating expenses to fixed cash operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Operating expenses	\$ 14,885	\$ 12,688
Less:		
Depreciation and amortization on property and equipment and capitalized software	330	266
Stock-based compensation expense	1,066	1,391
Servicing costs	1,085	1,132
Underwriting fees	772	509
Litigation settlement and other related expenses	259	—
Debt refinancing costs	<u>\$ 971</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
Fixed cash operating expenses	<u>\$ 10,402</u>	<u>\$ 9,390</u>

### **LIQUIDITY, CAPITAL RESOURCES & GOING CONCERN (dollars in thousands)**

The Company's financing is generally comprised of cash from leases and borrowings from the RLOC, which is fully collateralized by our assets. As of May 12, 2025, we had a combined principal balance outstanding of approximately \$113.3 million related to the RLOC and term loan, both of which mature within twelve months of the date that these financial statements are issued. Both loans were previously refinanced on March 6, 2023 to extend the maturity date from December 4, 2023 to June 4, 2025.

As of May 12, 2025, the Company had total cash on hand of \$12.8 million, including \$7.1 million of unrestricted cash. The Company anticipates that it will not have sufficient cash available to repay the loans at maturity and is currently seeking to refinance the loans prior to maturity in June 2025, which raises substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

Management plans to address this uncertainty by refinancing the loans. No adjustments have been made to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities, as the Company intends to refinance the loans prior to the maturity on June 4, 2025. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will be able to secure such financing prior to that date or at all.

Restricted cash consists primarily of customer lease payments received in a collection account pending release by the Company's lender. Restrictions are released on a weekly basis pursuant to completion of waterfall and borrowing base requirements.

Our revenue and operating results depend significantly on gross originations, which is defined as the retail price of the merchandise associated with lease-purchase agreements entered into during the period. Gross originations are a leading indicator of potential revenue streams. Revenue is recognized over a period of time subsequent to the gross origination date (on average over 8 months).

The following table presents cash used in operating, investing, and financing activities during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

	<b>Three Months Ended March 31,</b>	
	<b>2025</b>	<b>2024</b>
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	\$ 16,552	\$ 28,811
Net cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	3,438	1,980
Investing activities	(401)	(126)
Financing activities	(5,278)	6,906
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 14,311	\$ 37,571

The increase in cash provided by operating activities of \$1.5 million for the 2025 period compared to the 2024 period is primarily driven by an increase in accrued liabilities and accounts payable, offset by higher outflows for property held for sale as a result of higher gross originations in the 2025 period compared to 2024 period.

The increase in cash used in investing activities of \$0.3 million for the 2025 period compared to the 2024 period is primarily due to a increase in capitalized software additions.

The change in cash used in financing activities of \$12.2 million in the 2025 period compared to cash provided by financing activities in the 2024 period is primarily due to the decrease in net proceeds from the RLOC of \$4.9 million, offset by an increase in principal repayments of \$7.3 million. In the three months ended March 31, 2024, we received \$9.6 million due to a timing error in our third-party loan processor validation process for the three months ended December 31, 2023, causing proceeds to be higher in the three months ended March 31, 2024 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2025. In the three months ended March 31, 2025, we corrected our borrowing base calculation, which required us to pay our lender approximately \$5.8 million, which is the primary driver of the increase in principal repayments in the three months ended March 31, 2025 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2024.

## **Financing Arrangements**

### ***Credit Agreement***

For information on our obligations under the Credit Agreement, see Note 5 to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part 1, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

### ***Pledge and Guaranty***

Pursuant to the Pledge Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2019, between Katapult Group, Inc. (f/k/a Cognical, Inc.) and Midtown Madison Management, LLC, Katapult Group, Inc. pledged and granted a first priority security interest in all equity interests of the Borrower and any investment property and general intangibles evidenced by or related to such membership interests. Pursuant to the Corporate Guaranty and Security Agreement, dated as of December 4, 2020, by and among Katapult Group, Inc., Legacy Katapult and Midtown Madison Management, LLC, Katapult and Katapult Group, Inc. have granted a first priority security interest in all of their respective assets and Katapult and Katapult Group, Inc. guarantee payment of all obligations of the Borrower under the Credit Agreement.

## Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of our condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the periods presented. We evaluate our significant estimates on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying value of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates under different assumptions or conditions, impacting our reported results of operations and financial condition.

There have been no significant changes to our critical accounting policies and estimates included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 28, 2025.

## Recently Issued and Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part 1, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for a discussion of accounting pronouncements recently adopted and recently issued accounting pronouncements not yet adopted and their potential impact to our condensed consolidated financial statements.

## Smaller Reporting Company

As of March 31, 2025, we are a “smaller reporting company” as defined in the Exchange Act. We may take advantage of certain of the scaled disclosures available to smaller reporting companies and will be able to take advantage of these scaled disclosures for so long as our voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$250 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter, or our annual revenue is less than \$100 million during the most recently completed fiscal year and our voting and non-voting common stock held by non-affiliates is less than \$700 million measured on the last business day of our second fiscal quarter.

## ITEM 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk (dollars in thousands)

We are exposed to a variety of market and other risks, including the effects of changes in interest rates, and inflation, as well as risks to the availability of funding sources and other risks. Our investments are exposed to market risk due to a fluctuation in interest rates, which may affect our interest income and the fair market value of our investments.

### *Interest Rate Risk*

The market risk inherent in our financial instruments and our financial position represents the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates. We manage our interest rate risk based on an ongoing assessment of trends in interest rates and economic developments, giving consideration to possible effects on both total return and reported earnings. As a result of such assessment, we may enter into swap contracts or other interest rate protection agreements from time to time to mitigate this risk.

In connection with the 15th Amendment, the spread on the RLOC was increased from 7.5% to 8.5% per annum. As of March 31, 2025, the interest rate on our RLOC was 12.9%.

Our Term Loan is a variable rate loan that accrues interest at a variable rate of interest based on SOFR, subject to a 3% floor, plus 8% per annum. The spread was unchanged in connection with the 15th Amendment. As of March 31, 2025, the interest rate on our Term Loan was 18.4%, which includes 6.00% PIK interest. PIK interest was 4.5% through November 2024, and increased to 6.0% in December 2024 due to liquidity falling below \$25 million. Further discussion is included in Note 5, Debt & Liquidity.

The effect of a hypothetical 10% increase or decrease in interest rates would not have had a material impact on the fair market value of our investments as of March 31, 2025 and December 31, 2024. A 100 basis point change in interest rates would cause our RLOC and Term Loan annual interest expense to change by approximately \$0.8 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

## ***Inflation Risk***

Although we believe that inflation has indirectly impacted our business by negatively impacting consumer spending and the sales of our key merchants, we do not believe that inflation has directly had, or currently directly has, a material effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

## **ITEM 4. Controls and Procedures**

### **Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in Company reports filed or submitted under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

As required by Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15 under the Exchange Act, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2025. Based upon their evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were effective as of March 31, 2025.

### **Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the three months ended March 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## **Part II - OTHER INFORMATION**

### **ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

From time to time we may become involved with various legal proceedings. Refer to the information contained under the heading "Commitments and Contingencies" in Note 9 to our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

### **ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS**

Our business is subject to a number of risks of which you should be aware before making a decision to invest in our securities. The summarized risks described below are not the only risks that we face. The following summarized risks as well as risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem to be immaterial may materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, earnings per share, cash flow or the trading price of our common stock. These summarized risks include, among others, the following:

#### **Risks Related to Our Business, Strategy and Growth**

- A meaningful percentage of our gross originations are concentrated with a single merchant, and any deterioration in the business of, or in our relationship with this merchant or any other key merchant relationship or partner could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.
- If we are unable to attract additional direct merchants and retain and grow our relationships with our existing direct merchants, our results of operations, financial condition, and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.
- Unexpected changes to consumer behavior could cause our proprietary algorithms and decisioning tools used in approving customers to no longer be indicative of our customer's ability to perform.
- Our success depends on the effective implementation and continued execution of our strategies.
- If we fail to maintain customer satisfaction and trust in our brand our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.
- If we are unable to attract new customers and retain and grow our relationships with our existing customers, or if attracting or retaining customers is not cost-efficient, our results of operations, financial condition, and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

- Our estimates of market opportunity and forecasts of market growth may prove to be inaccurate, and even if the market in which we compete achieves its forecasted growth, our business could fail to grow at similar rates, if at all.
- The success and growth of our business depends upon our ability to continuously innovate and develop new products and technologies.

#### **Risks Related to Our Indebtedness**

- We have substantial indebtedness, which may reduce our capability to withstand adverse developments or business conditions.
- We may not be able to refinance our indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all. Our inability to refinance our indebtedness would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.
- The Credit Agreement governing the total aggregate indebtedness under the Term Loan and Credit Facility includes restrictive covenants and financial maintenance covenants, which could restrict our operations or ability to pursue growth strategies or initiatives, including potential mergers and acquisitions opportunities. Failure to comply with these covenants could result in an acceleration of repayment of the indebtedness under the Credit Agreement, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- A Change of Control as defined by our Credit Agreement could accelerate our obligation to pay our outstanding indebtedness, and we may not have sufficient liquid assets at that time to repay these amounts.

#### **Financial Risks Related to Our Business**

- We have a history of operating losses and may not be profitable in the future.
- We rely on card issuers and payment processors. If we fail to comply with the applicable requirements of Visa, Mastercard or other payment processors, those payment processors could seek to fine us, suspend us or terminate our registrations which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

#### **Risks Related to Our Technology and Our Platform**

- Real or perceived software errors, failures, bugs, defects, or outages could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.
- Our results depend on continued integration and support of our platforms, including our direct and/or waterfall integration technologies by our merchant partners.
- We rely on KPay enabled merchants to allow access to their stores through our mobile app and our desktop and mobile websites.
- We are subject to stringent and changing laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations related to data privacy and security, which could increase the cost of doing business, compliance risks and potential liability and otherwise negatively affect our operating results and business regulations.
- Any significant disruption in, or errors in, service on our platform or relating to vendors, including events beyond our control, could prevent us from processing transactions on our platform or posting payments and have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.
- Data security breaches or other security incidents with respect to our information technology systems, networks or data, or those of third parties upon which we rely, could result in adverse consequences, including but not limited to regulatory investigations, litigation, fines and penalties, disruption of our business operations, reputational harm, loss of revenue or profits, and loss of customers.
- Failure to adequately obtain, maintain, protect, defend and enforce our intellectual property and proprietary rights could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.

#### **Legal and Compliance Risks**

- We are subject to sales, income and other taxes, which can be difficult and complex to calculate due to the nature of our businesses. A failure to correctly calculate and pay such taxes, or an unfavorable outcome on uncertain tax positions we may record from time to time, may result in substantial tax liabilities and a material adverse effect on several aspects of our performance.
- If we fail to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, our ability to accurately and timely report our financial results could be adversely affected.
- We have previously identified control deficiencies that in the aggregate constituted material weaknesses.
- We face risks related to the restatement of our previously issued consolidated financial statements and financial information as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as well as for the interim financial periods for 2022 and 2023, which may adversely impact our business.
- Delayed filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K has made us currently ineligible to use certain registration statements to register the offer and sale of securities, which could adversely affect our ability to raise future capital or complete acquisitions.

- We have previously fallen out of compliance with Nasdaq’s requirements for continued listing, and any future failure to comply with Nasdaq’s listing requirements could result in our common stock being delisted from the Nasdaq Global Market, which could have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders.
- Changes to tax laws or exposure to additional tax liabilities may have a negative impact on our operating results.
- We are subject to legal proceedings from time to time which seek material damages or otherwise may have a material adverse effect on our business.

#### **Operational Risks Related to Our Business**

- Uncertain market and economic conditions have had, and may in the future have, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and share price.
- Failure to effectively manage our costs could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.
- Misconduct and errors by our employees, vendors, and service providers could harm our business and reputation.

#### **Other Risks**

- Our business depends on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled employees.

*A description of the risks and uncertainties associated with our business is set forth below. You should carefully consider the risks and uncertainties described below, together with all of the other information in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, including Item 2, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are unaware of, or that we currently believe are not material, may also become important factors that adversely affect our business. If any of the risks actually occur, our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected. In that event, the trading price of our securities could decline.*

#### Risks Related to Our Business, Strategy and Growth

***A meaningful percentage of our gross originations are concentrated with a single merchant, and any deterioration in the business of, or in our relationship with, this merchant or any other key merchant relationship or partner could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.***

We depend on continued relationships with Wayfair and other key merchants. Our top merchant, Wayfair, represented approximately 27% and 41% of our gross originations (which we define as the retail price of the merchandise associated with lease-purchase agreements entered into and do not represent revenue earned) for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. Gross originations from Wayfair exclude transactions through Katapult Pay and only include transactions directly through the Wayfair waterfall platform. Our top ten direct merchants, which are merchants with whom we have a direct contractual arrangement, in the aggregate represented approximately 51% and 62% of our gross originations for the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The loss of any of our significant merchant partners, and in particular the loss of Wayfair, would materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects. In addition, a material modification in the merchant agreement with Wayfair or another significant merchant or changes in the prominence of our solution on a significant merchant’s website or prioritization of our solution in a significant merchant’s waterfall could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

There can be no guarantee that these direct merchant relationships will continue or, if they do continue, that these relationships will continue to be successful. There is a risk that we may lose merchants for a variety of reasons, including a failure to meet key contractual or commercial requirements, or if merchants shift to in-house solutions (including providing a service competitive to us) or competitor providers.

If our relationship with Wayfair or another key merchant deteriorates, they choose to no longer partner with us, or choose to partner with a competitor, or their business is negatively impacted by one or more factors, our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects will be materially and adversely affected.

The concentration of a significant portion of our business and transaction volume with a single merchant or a limited number of merchants exposes us disproportionately to events, circumstances, or risks affecting such single merchant, such as Wayfair, or our other key merchants. For example, supply chain issues have in the past and may in the future negatively impact the sales of many of our merchants which in turn has contributed to a decline in our gross origination volume during the applicable periods. If our key merchant partners, in particular Wayfair, are unable to acquire new customers or retain existing customers or are otherwise negatively impacted by the macroeconomic and geopolitical conditions, our results of operations, financial condition and prospects will be negatively impacted.

We also depend on continued relationships with key partners that assist in obtaining and maintaining our relationships with merchants. There is a risk that e-commerce platforms with which we partner (such as Shopify, BigCommerce, WooCommerce, and Magento) may limit or prevent Katapult from being offered as a payment option at checkout. We also face the risk that our key partners could become competitors of our business.

***If we are unable to attract additional direct merchants and retain and grow our relationships with our existing direct merchants, our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.***

Our strategy to grow our gross originations partially depends on our ability to maintain and grow our relationships with current direct merchants and to attract select new direct merchants that will stimulate consumer demand on our platform. The attractiveness of our platform to merchants depends on, among other things, our brand and reputation, our ability to sustain our value proposition to merchants for consumer acquisition, the attractiveness of our platform to merchants, the services, products and consumer decision standards offered by our competitors, and our ability to perform under, and maintain, our merchant agreements.

***The success of our business is dependent on customers making payments on their leases when due and other factors affecting consumer spending and default behavior that are not under our control.***

We generate substantially all of our revenue through payments on leases we provide to customers to obtain the merchandise of our merchants and we bear the risk of non-payment or late payments by our customers. As such, the success of our business is dependent on customers making payments on their leases when due. We primarily provide leases to non-prime customers who do not have sufficient cash or credit to obtain durable goods. The ability of these customers to make payments to us when due may be impacted by a variety of factors, such as loss of employment, deteriorating economic conditions and other factors including but not limited to disposable consumer income, inflation, consumer confidence in future economic conditions and political conditions, and consumer perceptions of personal well-being and security. Unfavorable changes in factors listed above could reduce demand for our products and services resulting in lower revenue and negatively impacting our business and our financial results. In addition to reducing demand for our products, these factors may unfavorably impact our customers' ability or willingness to make lease payments in a timely manner or at all, resulting in increased customer payment delinquencies and lease merchandise write-offs and decreased gross margins, which could also materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

***Unexpected changes to consumer behavior could cause our proprietary algorithms and decisioning tools used in approving customers to no longer be indicative of our customer's ability to perform.***

We believe our proprietary lease decisioning processes to be a key to the success of our business. The decisioning processes assume behavior and attributes observed for prior customers, among other factors, are indicative of performance by our future customers. Unexpected changes in consumer behavior caused by changing economic conditions and other factors may mean that our decisioning tools may not function as intended. As a result, we may approve customers that are not able to perform, which would lead to increased customer delinquencies, increased lease merchandise write-offs and decreased gross margins. When there are unexpected changes to consumer behavior, our decisioning process typically requires more frequent adjustments and the application of management analysis of the interpretation and adjustment of the results produced by our decisioning tools. If there is a challenging macro environment, we may need to make more frequent adjustments to our decisioning process in the near term. If our decisioning tools are unable to accurately predict and respond to changes to consumer behaviors as a result of general economic or other factors, our ability to manage risk and avoid charge-offs may be negatively affected, which may result in insufficient reserves and materially and adversely impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

***Our success depends on the effective implementation and continued execution of our strategies.***

We are focused on our mission to provide innovative lease financing solutions to non-prime customers and to enable everyday essential transactions at the merchant point of sale.

Growth of our business, including through the launch of new product offerings, requires us to invest in or expand our customer data and technology capabilities, engage and retain experienced management, and otherwise incur additional costs. For example, since we launched the app in late 2022, transactions that were completed using KPay have grown to represent 35% of our total gross originations for the three months ended March 31, 2025. Approximately 59% of our 2025 gross originations started with an interaction in our mobile app.

However, these product enhancements may not continue to generate the additional consumer and merchant engagement with our offerings that we expect. If these or other strategic initiatives are not successful longer-term, our competitiveness as well as our business and financial results may be materially and adversely affected. Our inability to address these concerns or otherwise to achieve targeted results associated with our initiatives could adversely affect our results of operations, or negatively impact our ability to successfully execute future strategies, which may result in an adverse impact on our business and financial results.

***If we fail to maintain customer satisfaction and trust in our brand, our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.***

We provide a lease-to-own financing option for qualified customers seeking to obtain durable goods from omnichannel and e-commerce merchants. If customers do not trust our brand or do not have a positive experience, they will not use our services. Consequently, our ability to retain customers and attract repeat business is highly dependent on our reputation among our existing customers and merchants. Any failure to maintain a consistently high level of customer service, or a market perception that we do not maintain high-quality customer service, would adversely affect our reputation and the number of positive customer referrals that we receive and the number of new and repeat customers. As a result, our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

***If we are unable to attract new customers and retain and grow our relationships with our existing customers, or if attracting or retaining customers is not cost-efficient, our results of operations, financial condition, and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.***

Our continued success depends on our ability to generate repeat use and increased gross originations from existing customers and to attract new consumers to our platform. Our ability to retain and grow our relationships with our customers depends on the willingness of customers to use our products and services, including our mobile app and Katapult Pay. The attractiveness of our Katapult App to consumers depends upon, among other things, the number and variety of our merchants and the mix of products and services available through our platform, our brand and reputation, customer experience and satisfaction, trust and perception of the value we provide, technological innovation, and the services, products and customer decisioning standards offered by our competitors. If we fail to attract new customers to our platform, products and services, or if we do not continually expand usage, repeat customers and gross originations, our results of operations, financial condition, and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

***We operate in a highly competitive industry, and our inability to compete successfully would materially and adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.***

We operate in a highly competitive industry. We face competition from a variety of businesses and new market entrants, including competitors with lease-to-own products for e-commerce goods and other types of digital payment platforms. We face competition from virtual lease-to-own companies, e-commerce retailers (including those that offer layaway programs, title or installment lending or buy now, pay later programs), online sellers of used merchandise, and various types of consumer finance companies that may enable our customers to shop at online retailers, as well as with online rental stores that do not offer their customers a purchase option. These competitors may have significantly greater financial and operating resources, greater name recognition and more developed products and services, which may allow them to grow faster. Greater name recognition, or better public perception of a competitor's reputation, may help the competitor take market share. Some competitors may be willing to offer competing products on an unprofitable basis (or may have looser decisioning standards or be willing to relax their decisioning standards) in an effort to gain market share, which could compel us to match their pricing strategy or lose business. Moreover, prime lenders may loosen their underwriting standards and provide credit to non-prime consumers, which would impact our gross origination as well as the credit quality of our customers and our business and results of operations. In addition, some of our competitors may be willing to lease certain types of products that we will not agree to lease, enter into customer leases that have services, as opposed to goods, as a significant portion of the lease value, or engage in other practices related to pricing, compliance, and other areas that we will not, in an effort to gain market share. Our business relies heavily on relationships with our merchants. Competitors undertaking these tactics could cause our merchants to cease to offer Katapult products in favor of our competitors, or to offer our product and the products of our competitors simultaneously, which could slow growth in our business and limit or reduce profitability. Merchants could also develop their own in-house product that competes with our product. Furthermore, virtual lease-to-own competitors may deploy different business models, such as direct-to-consumer strategies, that forego reliance on merchant relationships that may prove to be more successful.

***Our estimates of market opportunity and forecasts of market growth may prove to be inaccurate, and even if the market in which we compete achieves its forecasted growth, our business could fail to grow at similar rates, if at all.***

Our market opportunity estimates, including the size of the virtual lease-to-own market, and expectations about market growth are subject to significant uncertainty and are based on assumptions and estimates that may not prove to be accurate, including our expectation with respect to the retail environment for home furnishings and other categories offered by our top merchant partners. Even if the markets in which we compete meet our size estimates and growth expectations, our business could fail to grow for a variety of reasons, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

***We rely on the accuracy of third-party data, and inaccuracies in such data could adversely impact our approval process.***

We use data from third parties as part of our proprietary risk model to assess whether a customer qualifies for one of our lease-purchase options. We are reliant on these third parties to ensure that the data they provide is accurate. Inaccurate data could cause us to not approve transactions that otherwise would have been approved, or instead, approve transactions that would have otherwise been denied and may lead to a higher incidence of bad debts and could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition.

***The success and growth of our business depends upon our ability to continuously innovate and develop new products and technologies.***

Our solution is a technology-driven platform that relies on innovation to remain competitive. The process of developing new technologies and products is complex, and we build our own technology, using the latest in artificial intelligence and machine learning ("AI/ML"), cloud-based technologies, and other tools to differentiate our products and technologies. See “—We utilize AI/ML, which could expose us to liability or adversely affect our business” in “Risks Related to Our Technology and Our Platform” for more information. In addition, our dedication to incorporating technological advancements into our platform requires significant financial and personnel resources. In addition, our investment of resources to develop new products and technologies and make changes or updates to our platform may be insufficient. Our development efforts for these initiatives could divert capital and other resources from other growth initiatives important to our business. In addition, the product and technological enhancements that we introduce may not function as we intend, or may not generate the benefits that we expect. We operate in an industry experiencing rapid technological change and frequent product introductions. We may not be able to make technological improvements as quickly as demanded by our customers and merchants, which could harm our ability to attract customers and merchants. In addition, we may not be able to effectively implement new technology-driven products and services as quickly as competitors or be successful in marketing these products and services to customers and merchants. If we are unable to successfully and timely innovate and continue to deliver a superior merchant and customer experience, the demand for our products and technologies may decrease and our growth, business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

Our failure to accurately predict the demand or growth of our new products and technologies also could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects. New products and technologies are inherently risky, due to, among other things, risks associated with: the product or technology not working, or not working as expected; customer and merchant acceptance; technological outages or failures; and the failure to meet customer and merchant expectations. As a result of these risks, we could experience increased claims, reputational damage, or other adverse effects, which could be material. The profile of potential customers using our new products and technologies also may not be as attractive as the profile of the customers that we currently serve, which may lead to higher levels of delinquencies or defaults than we have historically experienced. Additionally, we can provide no assurance that we will be able to develop, commercially market, and achieve acceptance of our new products and technologies. Failure to accurately predict demand or growth with respect to our new products and technologies could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

*To the extent that we seek to grow through future acquisitions, or other strategic investments or alliances, we may not be able to do so effectively.*

We may in the future seek to grow our business by exploring potential acquisitions or other strategic investments or alliances. We may not be successful in identifying businesses or opportunities that meet our acquisition or expansion criteria. In addition, even if a potential acquisition target or other strategic investment is identified, we may not be successful in completing such acquisition or integrating such new business or other investment. We may face significant competition for acquisition and other strategic investment opportunities from other well-capitalized companies, many of which have greater financial resources and greater access to debt and equity capital to secure and complete acquisitions or other strategic investments, than we do. As a result of such competition, we may be unable to acquire certain assets or businesses, or take advantage of other strategic investment opportunities that we deem attractive; the purchase price for a given strategic opportunity may be significantly elevated; or certain other terms or circumstances may be substantially more onerous.

There is no assurance that we will be able to manage our growth effectively, and any failure to do so could adversely affect our ability to generate revenue and control our expenses. Furthermore, we may be responsible for any legacy liabilities of businesses we acquire or be subject to additional liability in connection with other strategic investments. The existence or amount of these liabilities may not be known at the time of acquisition, or other strategic investment, and may have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

#### Risks Related to Our Indebtedness

*We have substantial indebtedness, which may reduce our capability to withstand adverse developments or business conditions.*

We have incurred substantial indebtedness. As of March 31, 2025, the total aggregate indebtedness under the senior secured Term Loan and RLOC of Katapult SPV-1 was approximately \$110.0 million of principal outstanding with Midtown Madison Management LLC, as agent for various funds of Atalaya. As of September 30, 2024, Atalaya was acquired by Blue Owl Capital Inc (“Blue Owl”). On March 6, 2023, in connection with the 15th Amendment, we refinanced our indebtedness with the Lender and repaid \$25.0 million of principal on our outstanding term loan. On November 21, 2024, in connection with the 17th Amendment, the total facility amount increased from \$75 million to \$100 million. We, together with our wholly-owned subsidiary, Katapult Group, Inc., have guaranteed the obligations of the Borrower under the Credit Agreement. Our payments on our outstanding indebtedness are significant in relation to our revenue and cash flow, which exposes us to significant risk in the event of downturns in our business (whether through competitive pressures or otherwise), our industry or the economy generally, since our cash flows would decrease but our required payments under our indebtedness would not. Economic downturns may impact our ability to comply with the covenants and restrictions in our Credit Agreement and to make payments on our indebtedness as they become due.

Our overall leverage and the terms of our Credit Agreement could also:

- make it more difficult for us to satisfy obligations;
- limit our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions;
- limit our ability to service our indebtedness;
- limit our ability to adapt to changing market conditions;
- restrict us from making strategic acquisitions or cause us to make non-strategic divestitures;
- require us to dedicate a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to paying the principal and interest on our indebtedness, thereby limiting our ability to reach profitability and the availability of our cash flow to fund future capital expenditures, working capital and other corporate purposes;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and in our industry generally; and
- place us at a competitive disadvantage compared with competitors that have a less significant debt burden.

In addition, the Credit Agreement, secured by a pledge over all of the assets of the Borrower is guaranteed by us and our wholly owned subsidiary, Katapult Group, Inc., which in turn is secured by a pledge over all of our assets and the assets of Katapult Group, Inc.

***We may not be able to refinance our indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all. Our inability to refinance our indebtedness would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.***

Our indebtedness matures on June 4, 2025. We are currently negotiating the refinancing of our indebtedness which may include extending the maturity date of the RLOC and Term Loan. Our ability to refinance indebtedness will depend in part on our operating and financial performance, which, in turn, is subject to prevailing economic conditions and to financial, business, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond our control. In addition, prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time of refinancing could increase our interest expense. A refinancing of our indebtedness could also require us to comply with more onerous covenants and further restrict our business operations. Our inability to refinance our indebtedness or to do so upon attractive terms could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations, and prospects.

***The Credit Agreement governing the Term Loan and Credit Facility includes restrictive covenants and financial maintenance covenants, which could restrict our operations or ability to pursue growth strategies or initiatives, including potential mergers and acquisitions opportunities. Failure to comply with these covenants could result in an acceleration of repayment of the indebtedness under the Credit Agreement, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.***

The Credit Agreement contains customary representations and warranties and customary affirmative and negative covenants that restrict some of our activities. The negative covenants limit our ability to: incur additional indebtedness; pay dividends, redeem stock or make other distributions; amend our material agreements; make investments; create liens; transfer or sell the collateral for the Credit Agreement; make negative pledges; consolidate, merge, sell or otherwise dispose of all or substantially all of our assets; and enter into certain transactions with affiliates. Non-scheduled repayments of certain amounts under the Credit Agreement are subject to prepayment penalties, which would limit our ability to pay or refinance the Credit Agreement. Our ability to meet these covenants could be affected by events beyond our control, and we may be unable to satisfy them which would prevent us from pursuing certain growth strategies or initiatives due to this limitation. These or other limitations could decrease our operating flexibility and our ability to achieve our operating objectives. The Credit Agreement contains certain financial covenants. In particular, as of the end of each month, (1) we must maintain certain minimum Adjusted EBITDA levels and certain minimum Tangible Net Worth representing our total assets less certain capital expenses, prepaid expenses, intangible assets and total liabilities and (2) our Total Advance Rate may not exceed certain thresholds. We must also maintain minimum liquidity of at least \$10.0 million in unrestricted cash and cash equivalents as of any date of determination. These financial covenants are restrictive and failure to comply with these covenants would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

We have been in the past and may in the future be unable to comply with our financial covenants, and we may from time to time fail to comply with (or breach) other covenants or requirements of the Credit Agreement. For example, we previously had certain Existing Defaults which the lender waived through the Waiver provided by the 19th Amendment. As part of ongoing negotiations to refinance our indebtedness, we may determine we have other breaches, which have not yet been waived through the Waiver. In such event, if we are unable to negotiate with our Lender for a waiver or dispensation under the agreement, we would not be able to borrow under the Credit Agreement and our Lender would have the right to terminate the loan commitments under the Credit Agreement and accelerate repayment of all obligations under the Credit Agreement that would become due and payable immediately, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial position. If we do not have sufficient liquid assets to repay amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement, the Lender has the right to foreclose their liens against all of our assets and take possession and sell any such assets to reduce any such obligations.

***A Change of Control as defined by our Credit Agreement could accelerate our obligation to pay our outstanding indebtedness, and we may not have sufficient liquid assets at that time to repay these amounts.***

Under our Credit Agreement, all of the outstanding loans are required to be prepaid in full (together with accrued and unpaid interest and prepayment premium) and the revolving line of credit ("RLOC") will terminate if a Change of Control (as defined in the Credit Agreement) occurs that is not approved by the Lender. A Change of Control includes the occurrence of the following: (i) any "person" or "group" (as such terms are used in Sections 13(d) and 14(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, but excluding any employee benefit plan of such person or its subsidiaries, and any person or entity acting in its capacity as trustee, agent or other fiduciary or administrator of any such plan) becomes the "beneficial owner" (as defined in Rules 13d-3 and 13d-5 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, except that a person or group shall be deemed to have "beneficial ownership" of all securities that such person or group has the right to acquire (such right, an "option right"), whether such right is exercisable immediately or only after the passage of time), directly or indirectly, of 35% or more of the equity securities of Katapult Holdings, Inc. entitled to vote for members of the board of directors (on a fully-diluted basis (and taking into account all such securities that such person or group has the right to acquire pursuant to any option right), and (ii) certain changes in the composition of our board of directors occurs during a twenty-four month period which were not recommended or approved by at least a majority of directors who were directors at the beginning of such twenty-four month period.

In connection with the 15th amendment of our Credit Agreement, we repaid \$25.0 million of principal on our outstanding Term Loan. As of March 31, 2025, we had \$77.8 million of principal outstanding under the RLOC. In addition, we had borrowings under our Term Loan of \$32.3 million (including capitalized PIK interest) as of March 31, 2025.

If any specified Change of Control occurs and the Lender accelerates these obligations, we may not have sufficient liquid assets to repay amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement.

#### Financial Risks Related to Our Business

***We have a history of operating losses and may not be profitable in the future.***

We incurred a net loss of \$5.7 million and \$0.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively. As of March 31, 2025, our accumulated deficit was approximately \$154.1 million. While our operating expenses decreased for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to the year ended December 31, 2023, we may need to further increase our operating expenses in the future in order to continue growing our business, attracting customers, merchants and funding sources, and further enhancing and developing our products and platforms. As we expand our offerings to additional markets, our offerings in these markets may be less profitable than the markets in which we currently operate. These efforts may prove more expensive than we currently anticipate, and we may not succeed in increasing our revenue sufficiently to offset these higher expenses. We may incur net losses in the future and may not be profitable on a quarterly or annual basis.

***Our ability to timely raise capital in the future may be limited, or may be unavailable on acceptable terms, if at all.***

The failure to raise capital when needed could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. Debt or equity issued to raise additional capital may reduce the value of our common stock. We cannot be certain when or if the operations of our business will generate sufficient cash to fund our ongoing operations or the growth of our business. We intend to make investments to support and grow our business and may require additional funds to respond to business challenges, including the need to develop or enhance our technology, expand our sales and marketing efforts or develop new products. Additional financing may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. If adequate funds are not available on acceptable terms, we may be unable to invest in future growth opportunities, which could harm our business, operating results and financial condition. If we incur additional debt, the debt holders could have rights senior to holders of our common stock and/or existing debt to make claims on our assets. The terms of any additional debt could have covenants which restrict our operations, including our ability to pay dividends on our common stock, take specific actions, such as incurring additional debt, or make capital expenditures. If we issue additional equity securities, stockholders will experience dilution, and the new equity securities could have rights senior to those of our common stock including liquidation or other preferences. Because the decision to issue securities in the future offering will depend on numerous considerations, including factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of any future issuances of debt or equity securities. As a result, stockholders will bear the risk of future issuances of debt or equity securities reducing the value of their common stock and diluting their interest.

***Our revenue and operating results may fluctuate, which could result in a decline in our profitability and make it more difficult for us to grow our business.***

Our revenue and operating results have varied, and may in the future vary, from quarter to quarter and by season. Periods of decline have resulted, and could in the future result, in an overall decline in profitability and make it more difficult for us to make payments on our indebtedness and grow our business. We expect our quarterly results to fluctuate in the future due to a number of factors, including general economic conditions in the markets where we operate, and customer spending patterns, including the impact of holiday and seasonal sales and tax refunds.

***Any significant disruption or errors relating to our loan providers and loan processor, could delay the processing of transactions on our platform or cause temporary fluctuations in cash use and have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.***

Pursuant to our Credit Agreement, we are required to use a designated loan processor to validate customer purchases for funding our RLOC and, thus, in the operation of our platform. The performance and accuracy of said loan processor is essential to our operations and is critical to ensuring that loans are appropriately and timely funded. We rely on the designated loan processor to ensure their systems, internal procedures, verification processes and facilities are protected against service interruptions, power or telecommunications failures, criminal acts, and similar events. We may be harmed if there is a delay, disruption, or error in loan validation. Further, if our arrangements with the designated loan processor is terminated, or if there is a lapse in service due to errors, we could experience interruptions in the provision of our leases. We may also experience increased costs and difficulties in funding leases or finding replacement loan providers or processors on commercially reasonable terms, on a timely basis, or at all.

In addition, in the event of error or interruption, we may be required to use cash to cover for any losses or uncovered leases that might occur, albeit temporarily. This could reduce our available cash or cause reputational harm, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

In December 2023, the processor for our loan provider experienced a timing error in their validation processes. We alerted them to the error, temporarily covering the approved leases with our cash and the issue was resolved in January 2024. Both our loan provider and processor have since instituted changes to correct against similar interruptions in service, but there can be no assurance that a similar error will not occur in the future.

***We rely on card issuers and payment processors. If we fail to comply with the applicable requirements of Visa, Mastercard or other payment processors, those payment processors could seek to fine us, suspend us or terminate our registrations, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.***

We rely on card issuers and payment processors, and must pay a fee for this service. From time to time, payment processors such as Visa or Mastercard may increase the interchange fees that they charge for each transaction using one of their cards. The payment processors routinely update and modify their requirements. Changes in the requirements, including changes to risk management and collateral requirements, may impact our ongoing cost of doing business and we may not, in every circumstance, be able to pass through such costs to our merchants or associated participants. Furthermore, if we do not comply with the payment processors' requirements (e.g., their rules, bylaws, and charter documentation), the payment processors could seek to fine us, suspend us or terminate our registrations that allow us to process transactions on their networks. The termination of our registration due to failure to comply with the applicable requirements of our payment processors, or any changes in the payment processors' rules that would impair our registration, could require us to stop utilizing payment services from our payment processors, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

***Our ability to use our net operating loss carry forwards and certain other tax attributes may be limited.***

Under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, if a corporation undergoes an "ownership change", generally defined as a greater than 50.0% change (by value) in its equity ownership over a three-year period, the corporation's ability to use its pre-change net operating loss carryforwards and other pre-change tax attributes, such as research tax credits, to offset its post-change income may be limited or potentially significantly deferred compared to such ability in the absence of an "ownership change". The completion of the merger of FinServ and Legacy Katapult and related transactions may have triggered an "ownership change" limitation. We have not completed a formal study to determine if any "ownership changes" within the meaning of IRC Section 382 have occurred. If "ownership changes" within the meaning of Section 382 of the Code have occurred, and if we earn net taxable income, our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards and other tax

credits generated since inception to offset U.S. federal taxable income may be subject to limitations, which could potentially result in increased future tax liability to us and could require us to pay U.S. federal income taxes earlier than would be required if such limitations were not in effect. Similar rules and limitations may apply for state income tax purposes.

### Risks Related to Our Technology and Our Platform

***We utilize AI/ML, which could expose us to liability or adversely affect our business.***

We use AI/ML in many aspects of our business. In particular, we use AI/ML to create models which provide data to assist in key aspects of our business, including fraud analysis, credit risk analysis, and product personalization. There are significant risks involved in utilizing AI/ML and no assurance can be provided that our use of such AI/ML will enhance our products or services or produce the intended results. The AI/ML models that we use are trained using various data sets. If the AI/ML models are incorrectly designed, the data we use to train them is incomplete, inadequate, or biased in some way, or we do not have sufficient rights to use the data on which our AI/ML models rely, the performance of our products, services, and business, as well as our reputation, could suffer or we could incur liability through the violation of laws and regulations, third-party intellectual property, privacy, or other rights, or contracts to which we are a party. AI/ML can present ethical issues and may subject us to new or heightened legal, regulatory, ethical, or other challenges; and inappropriate or controversial data practices by developers and end-users, or other factors adversely affecting public opinion of AI/ML, could impair the acceptance of AI/ML solutions, including those incorporated in our products and services. If the AI/ML tools that we use are deficient, inaccurate or controversial, we could incur operational inefficiencies, competitive harm, legal liability, brand or reputational harm, or other adverse impacts on our business and financial results.

In addition, regulation of AI/ML is rapidly evolving worldwide as legislators and regulators are increasingly focused on these powerful emerging technologies. The technologies underlying AI/ML and its uses are subject to a variety of laws and regulations, including intellectual property, data privacy and security, consumer protection, competition, and equal opportunity laws, and are expected to be subject to increased regulation and new laws or new applications of existing laws and regulations. AI/ML is the subject of ongoing review by various U.S. governmental and regulatory agencies, and various U.S. states and other foreign jurisdictions are applying, or are considering applying, their platform moderation, cybersecurity, and data protection laws and regulations to AI/ML or are considering general legal frameworks for AI/ML. We may not be able to anticipate how to respond to these rapidly evolving frameworks, and we may need to expend resources to adjust our operations or offerings in certain jurisdictions if the legal frameworks are inconsistent across jurisdictions. Furthermore, because AI/ML technology itself is highly complex and rapidly developing, it is not possible to predict all of the legal, operational or technological risks that may arise relating to the use of AI/ML.

***Real or perceived software errors, failures, bugs, defects, or outages could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.***

Our platform and our internal systems rely on software that is highly technical and complex. In addition, our platform and our internal systems depend on the ability of such software to store, retrieve, manage and otherwise process immense amounts of data, including personal data. As a result, undetected errors, failures, bugs, or defects may be present in such software or occur in the future in such software, including open source software and other software we license in from third parties, especially when updates or new products or services are released.

Any real or perceived errors, failures, bugs, defects, or outages in such software could result in outages or degraded quality of service on our platform or errors in our financial reporting or charges to our customers that could adversely impact our business (including through causing us not to meet contractually required service levels), as well as negative publicity, loss of or delay in market acceptance of our products and services, and harm to our brand or weakening of our competitive position. In such an event, we may be required, or may choose, to expend significant additional resources in order to correct the error, failure, bug or defect. Any real or perceived errors, failures, bugs, defects, or outages in the software we rely on could also subject us to liability claims, result in data security breaches or other security incidents, impair our ability to attract new customers, retain existing customers, or expand their use of our products and services, which would adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

***Our results depend on continued integration and support of our platforms, including our integration with direct merchants.***

We depend on our merchant partners, which generally accept most major credit cards and other forms of payment, to present our platform as a payment option and to integrate our platform into their website or in their store, such as by featuring our platform on their websites or in their stores and at checkout. The failure by our merchants to effectively present, integrate, and

support our platform, or to effectively explain lease-to-own transactions to potential customers, would have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

In addition, as a result of user interface or design choices, a direct merchant could modify how our platform is presented as a payment option, including adjustment of the priority of positioning. The presentation and positioning of our platform by a direct merchant is up to the discretion of the merchant. A direct/waterfall may choose to position a competitor ahead of us, reduce the prominence or positioning of our platform, or remove our platform as a payment option. We may not have visibility that a change has been made until after the fact. Any change in our presentation or positioning with a direct merchant could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

***We rely on KPay enabled merchants to allow access to their stores through our mobile app and our desktop and mobile websites.***

We depend on KPay enabled merchants to continue to allow our customers to utilize our platform, including our websites and mobile app, to access and buy goods at their stores. As a result, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to offer our customers access to any particular KPay enabled merchant. The loss of our ability to offer our customers access to KPay enabled merchants would have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

***We are subject to stringent and changing laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations related to data privacy and security, which could increase the cost of doing business, compliance risks and potential liability and otherwise negatively affect our operating results and business regulations.***

In the ordinary course of business, we collect, receive, store, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, transmit, share and otherwise process a wide variety of data and information, including personal data and sensitive personal data, proprietary and confidential business data, trade secrets, and intellectual property. For example, we process the personal data, including sensitive personal data, of customers, including Social Security numbers. We are subject to numerous data privacy and security obligations, such as various laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations that govern the processing of personal data by us or by third parties on our behalf.

In the United States, federal, state, and local governments have enacted numerous data privacy and security laws, regulations and rules including data breach notification laws, personal data privacy laws, and consumer protection laws. For example, the Telephone Consumer Protection Act (“TCPA”) imposes specific requirements relating to marketing to individuals using technology such as telephones, mobile devices, and text messages. TCPA violations can result in significant financial penalties, including penalties or criminal fines imposed by the Federal Communications Commission or fines of up to \$1,500 per violation imposed through private litigation or by state authorities. Class action suits are the most common method for private enforcement. We are also subject to the rules and regulations promulgated under the authority of the FTC, which regulates unfair or deceptive acts or practices, including with respect to data privacy and security. Moreover, the United States Congress has recently considered, and is currently considering, various proposals for more comprehensive data privacy and security legislation, to which we may be subject if passed.

Data privacy and security are also areas of increasing state legislative focus and we are, or may in the future become, subject to various state laws and regulations regarding data privacy and security. For example, the CCPA broadly defines personal information, gives California residents expanded privacy rights and protections, and provides for civil penalties for violations and a private right of action for certain data breaches. The CCPA is indicative of a trend towards greater state-level regulation of data privacy and security in the U.S. A number of other states have enacted, or are considering enacting, comprehensive data privacy laws that share similarities with the CCPA. In addition, laws in all 50 U.S. states generally require businesses to provide notice under certain circumstances to customers whose personal data has been disclosed as a result of a data breach. For additional information on data privacy and security laws, regulations and rules we are, or may in the future become, subject to, see the section titled “Business—Government Regulation.”

In addition, privacy advocates and industry groups have proposed, and may propose, data privacy and security standards with which we are legally or contractually bound to comply. For example, we may also be subject to the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (“PCI DSS”), which requires companies that process payment card data to adopt certain measures to ensure the security of cardholder information, including using and maintaining firewalls, adopting proper password protections for certain devices and software, and restricting data access. Noncompliance with PCI-DSS can result in significant penalties or liability, litigation, loss of access to major payment card systems, damage to our reputation, and revenue losses. We may also

rely on vendors to process payment card data, and those vendors may be subject to PCI DSS, and our business may be negatively affected if our vendors are fined or suffer other consequences as a result of PCI DSS noncompliance.

We also make public statements about our use and disclosure of personal data through our privacy policies, information on our website and press statements. Although we endeavor to comply with our public statements and documentation, we may at times fail to do so or be alleged to have failed to do so. The publication of our privacy policies and other statements that provide promises and assurances about data privacy and security can subject us to potential government or legal action if they are found to be deceptive, unfair or misrepresentative of our actual practices. Any concerns about our data privacy and security practices, even if unfounded, could damage our reputation and adversely affect our business.

Increasingly, some aspects of our business may be reliant on our ability to have our products and services be accepted by or compatible with a third-party platform, and any inability to do so could negatively impact our business. As a result, we may be required to change the way we market our products. Any of these developments could impair our ability to reach new or existing customers or otherwise negatively affect our operations. In addition, the CCPA grants California residents the right to opt-out of a business's sharing of their personal information for targeted advertising purposes.

Our obligations related to data privacy and security are quickly changing in an increasingly stringent fashion, creating some uncertainty as to the effective future legal framework. Additionally, these obligations may be subject to differing applications and interpretations, which may be inconsistent or conflict among jurisdictions. Preparing for and complying with these obligations requires significant resources and may necessitate changes to our information technologies, systems, and practices and to those of any third parties that process personal data on our behalf. In addition, these obligations may require us to change our business model. Our business model materially depends on our ability to process personal data, so we are particularly exposed to the risks associated with the rapidly changing legal landscape. For example, we may be at heightened risk of regulatory scrutiny, and any changes in the regulatory framework could require us to fundamentally change our business model.

Although we endeavor to comply with all applicable data privacy and security laws, regulations, rules, standards, and contractual obligations, we may at times fail (or be perceived to have failed) to do so. Moreover, despite our efforts, our personnel or third parties upon whom we rely may fail to comply with such obligations, which could negatively impact our business operations and compliance posture. For example, any failure by a third-party service provider to comply with applicable laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations could result in adverse effects, including inability to or interruption in our ability to operate our business and proceedings against us by governmental entities or others. If we fail, or are perceived to have failed, to address or comply with data privacy and security obligations, we could face significant consequences. These consequences may include, but are not limited to, government enforcement actions (e.g., investigations, fines, penalties, audits, inspections, and similar); litigation (including class claims; damages); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; bans on processing personal data; and orders to destroy or not use personal data.

Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, or financial condition, including but not limited to: loss of customers; interruptions or stoppages in our business operations; interruptions or stoppages of data collection needed to train our algorithms; inability to process personal data or to operate in certain jurisdictions; limited ability to develop or commercialize our products; expenditure of time and resources to defend any claim or inquiry; adverse publicity; or revision or restructuring of our operations.

***Any significant disruption in, or errors in, service on our platform or relating to vendors, including events beyond our control, could prevent us from processing transactions on our platform or posting payments and have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.***

We use vendors, such as our cloud computing web services provider, virtual card processing companies, and third-party software providers, in the operation of our platform. The satisfactory performance, reliability, and availability of our technology and our underlying network and infrastructure are critical to our operations and reputation and the ability of our platform to attract new and retain existing merchants and customers. For example, Katapult Pay utilizes a third-party payment processor, the interruption of which could cause a decrease in the performance, reliability and availability of Katapult Pay.

In addition, via Katapult Pay, certain leases are originated by our issuing bank partner and then disbursed to merchants via single-use virtual cards facilitated through our partnership with an issuer processor. This issuer processor issues single-use virtual cards through Sutton Bank, its issuing bank partner, which allow leases facilitated through our platform to be processed over the card network. Such leases facilitated through our platform can be used at merchants where we are not integrated at

checkout, allowing consumers to complete purchases with virtual cards just as they would with a standard credit or debit card. In the event that our issuer processor or the issuing bank partner become unable or unwilling to facilitate the disbursements to merchants and we are unable to reach an agreement with another third-party partner, such loans would no longer be able to be facilitated through our Katapult Pay platform.

We also rely on these vendors to protect their systems, networks and facilities against damage or service interruptions from natural disasters, power or telecommunications failures, air quality issues, environmental conditions, computer viruses, cyber-attacks or other attempts to harm these systems, data security breaches or other security incidents, criminal acts, and similar events. If our arrangement with a vendor is terminated or if there is a lapse of service or damage to its systems, networks or facilities, we could experience interruptions in our ability to operate our platform. We also may experience increased costs and difficulties in replacing that vendor and replacement services may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, on a timely basis, or at all. Any interruptions or delays in our platform availability, whether as a result of a failure to perform on the part of a vendor, any damage to one of our vendor's systems, networks or facilities, the termination of any of our third-party vendor agreements, software bugs or failures, our or our vendor's error, natural disasters, terrorism, other man-made problems, or data security breaches or other security incidents, whether accidental or willful, or other factors, could harm our relationships with our merchants and customers and also harm our reputation.

In addition, we source certain information from third parties. For example, our risk scoring model is based on algorithms that evaluate a number of factors and currently depend on sourcing certain information from third parties. In the event that any third-party from which we source information experiences a service disruption, whether as a result of maintenance, software bugs or failures, natural disasters, terrorism, other man-made problems, or data security breaches or other security incidents whether accidental or willful, or other factors, the ability to score and decision lease-to-own applications through our platform may be adversely impacted. Additionally, there may be errors contained in the information provided by third parties. This may result in the inability to approve otherwise qualified applicants through our platform, which may adversely impact our business by negatively impacting our reputation and reducing our transaction volume.

To the extent we use or are dependent on any particular third-party data, technology, or software, we may also be harmed if such data, technology, or software becomes non-compliant with existing laws, regulations, rules or standards, becomes subject to third-party claims of intellectual property infringement, misappropriation, or other violation, or malfunctions or functions in a way we did not anticipate. Any loss of the right to use any of this data, technology, or software could result in delays in the provisioning of our products and services until equivalent or replacement data, technology, or software is either developed by us, or, if available, is identified, obtained, and integrated, and there is no guarantee that we would be successful in developing, identifying, obtaining, or integrating equivalent or similar data, technology, or software, which could result in the loss or limiting of our products, services, or features available in our products or services.

In addition, in the event of damage or interruption, our insurance policies may not adequately compensate us for any losses that we may incur. Our disaster recovery plan has not been tested under actual disaster conditions, and we may not have sufficient capacity to recover all data and services in the event of an outage. These factors could prevent us from processing transactions or posting payments on our platform, damage our brand and reputation, divert the attention of our employees, reduce our revenue, subject us to liability, and cause customers or merchants to abandon our platform, any of which could have a material and adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

***If major mobile application distribution channels change their standard terms and conditions in a manner that is detrimental to us, or suspend or terminate their existing relationship with us, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.***

We currently cooperate with Apple's app store and major PRC-based Android app store to distribute the Katapult app to users. As such, the promotion, distribution and operation of our application are subject to such distribution platforms' standard terms and policies for application developers, which are subject to the interpretation of, and frequent changes by, these distribution channels. If these third-party distribution platforms change their terms and conditions in a manner that is detrimental to us, or refuse to distribute our application, or if any other major distribution channel with which we would like to seek collaboration refuses to collaborate with us in the future on commercially favorable terms, our business, financial condition and results of operations may be materially and adversely affected.

***Data security breaches or other security incidents with respect to our information technology systems, networks or data, or those of third parties upon which we rely, could result in adverse consequences, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions, litigation, fines and penalties, disruptions of our business operations, reputational harm, loss of revenue or profits, and loss of customers.***

Cyber-attacks, malicious internet-based activity, and online and offline fraud are prevalent and continue to increase. These threats are becoming increasingly difficult to detect. These threats come from a variety of sources, including traditional computer “hackers,” threat actors, personnel (such as through theft or misuse), sophisticated nation states, and nation-state-supported actors. Some actors now engage and are expected to continue to engage in cyber-attacks, including without limitation nation-state actors for geopolitical reasons and in conjunction with military conflicts and defense activities. During times of war and other major conflicts, we and the third parties upon which we rely may be vulnerable to a heightened risk of these attacks, including cyber-attacks, that could materially disrupt our systems, networks and operations, supply chain, and ability to produce, sell and distribute our goods and services. The automated nature of our business and our reliance on digital technologies may make us an attractive target for, and potentially vulnerable to cyber-attacks. We and the third parties upon which we rely may be subject to a variety of evolving threats, including but not limited to: computer malware (including as a result of advanced persistent threat intrusions), malicious code (such as viruses and worms), social engineering (including phishing attacks), ransomware attacks, denial-of-service attacks (such as credential stuffing), personnel misconduct or error, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, loss of data or other information technology assets, adware, telecommunication failures, earthquakes, fires, floods, and other similar threats.

Ransomware attacks, including by organized criminal threat actors, nation-states, and nation-state-supported actors, are becoming increasingly prevalent and severe and can lead to significant interruptions in our operations, loss of data and income, reputational harm, and diversion of funds. Extortion payments may alleviate the negative impact of a ransomware attack, but we may be unwilling or unable to make such payments due to, for example, applicable laws or regulations prohibiting such payments. Similarly, supply-chain attacks have increased in frequency and severity, and we cannot guarantee that third parties and infrastructure in our supply chain or our third-party partners’ supply chains have not been compromised or that they do not contain exploitable defects or bugs that could result in a breach of or disruption to our information technology systems and networks (including our products or services) or the third-party information technology systems and networks that support us and our services. We are incorporated into the supply chain of a large number of companies worldwide and, as a result, if our products are compromised, a significant number of companies could be simultaneously affected. The potential liability and associated consequences we could suffer as a result of such a large-scale event could be catastrophic and result in irreparable harm.

Cybersecurity risks may be heightened as a result of ongoing military conflicts such as military conflict between Russia and Ukraine and the related sanctions imposed by the United States and other countries or the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East. Furthermore, future or past business transactions (such as acquisitions or integrations) could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, as our systems and networks could be negatively affected by vulnerabilities present in acquired or integrated entities’ systems, networks and technologies.

Any of the above identified or similar threats could cause a data security breach or other security incident. A data security breach or other security incident could result in unauthorized, unlawful, or accidental acquisition, modification, destruction, loss, alteration, encryption, disclosure, transfer, use or other processing of, or access to our, our customers’, our vendors’ or our merchants’ confidential, proprietary, personal or other information. A data security breach or other security incident could disrupt our ability (and that of third parties upon whom we rely) to provide our platform, products, or services. We may expend significant resources in connection with investigating, mitigating or remediating, or modifying our business activities to protect against, actual or perceived data security breaches or other security incidents. Certain data privacy and security obligations may require us to implement and maintain specific security measures, as well as maintain industry-standard or reasonable security measures to protect our information technology systems and networks which contain confidential, proprietary, personal and other information.

While we have implemented security measures designed to protect against data security breaches and other security incidents, there can be no assurance that these measures will be effective. We may be unable in the future to detect vulnerabilities in our information technology systems and networks (including our products or services) because such threats and techniques change frequently, are often sophisticated in nature, may not be detected until after a security incident has occurred, and may see their frequency increased and effectiveness enhanced, by the use of AI/ML. Despite our efforts to identify and remediate vulnerabilities, if any, in our information technology systems and networks(including our products or services), our efforts may not be successful. Further, we may experience delays in developing and deploying remedial measures designed to address any such identified vulnerabilities.

We rely upon third-party service providers and technologies to operate critical business systems to process confidential, proprietary, personal and other information in a variety of contexts, including, without limitation, third-party providers of cloud-based infrastructure, virtual card processing, encryption and authentication technology, employee email, and other functions. We may share or receive confidential, proprietary, personal or other information with or from third parties. Our ability to monitor these third parties' information security practices is limited, and these third parties may not have adequate information security measures in place. Due to applicable laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations, we may be held responsible for data security breaches or other security incidents attributed to our third-party service providers as they relate to the information we share with them.

Any actual or perceived failure to comply with legal and regulatory requirements applicable to us, including those relating to data privacy and security, or any failure to protect the information that we collect from our customers and merchants, including personal information, from cyber-attacks, data security breaches or other security incidents, or any such actual or perceived failure by our originating bank partners, may result in, among other things, revocation of required licenses or registrations, loss of approved status, private litigation, regulatory or governmental investigations, administrative enforcement actions, sanctions, civil and criminal liability, and constraints on our ability to continue to operate.

Applicable data privacy and security laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations may require us to notify relevant stakeholders of data security breaches and other security incidents. Such disclosures are costly, and the disclosure or the failure to comply with such requirements could lead to adverse consequences. If we (or a third party upon whom we rely) experience, or are perceived to have experienced, a data security breach or other security incident, or fail to make adequate or timely disclosures to the public, regulators or law enforcement agencies following any such event, we may experience adverse consequences. These consequences may include: interruptions to our operations (including availability of data), violation of applicable data privacy and security laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations; litigation (including class claims), damages, an obligation to notify regulators and affected individuals, the triggering of indemnification and other contractual obligations, government enforcement actions (for example, investigations, fines, penalties, audits, and inspections); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; restrictions on processing personal and other sensitive data; negative publicity; reputational damage; loss of customers and ecosystem partners; monetary fund diversions; financial loss; and other similar harms. Additionally, our originating bank partners also operate in a highly regulated environment, and many laws and regulations that apply directly to our originating bank partners are indirectly applicable to us through our arrangements with our originating bank partners. Our contracts may not contain limitations of liability, and even where they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our data privacy and security obligations. We cannot be sure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or sufficient to protect us from or to mitigate liabilities arising out of our data privacy and security practices, that such coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims.

***While we take precautions to prevent customer identity fraud, it is possible that identity fraud may still occur or has occurred, which may adversely affect the performance of the lease-to-own transactions facilitated through our platform.***

There is risk of fraudulent activity associated with our platform, customers, and third parties handling customer information. Our resources, technologies, and fraud prevention tools may be insufficient to accurately detect and prevent fraud. We bear the risk of loss for lease-to-own transactions facilitated through our platform. The level of fraud related charge-offs on the lease-to-own transactions facilitated through our platform could be adversely affected if fraudulent activity were to significantly increase.

We bear the risk of customer fraud in a transaction involving us, a customer, and a merchant, and we generally have no recourse to the merchant to collect the amount owed by the customer. Significant amounts of fraudulent cancellations or chargebacks and the potential cost of remediation could adversely affect our business or financial condition. High profile fraudulent activity or significant increases in fraudulent activity could also lead to regulatory intervention, negative publicity, and the erosion of trust from our customers and merchants, and could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, prospects, and cash flows.

***Failure to adequately obtain, maintain, protect, defend and enforce our intellectual property and proprietary rights could harm our business, operating results and financial condition.***

Our business depends on intellectual property and proprietary technology and information, the protection of which is crucial to the success of our business. We rely on a combination of patent, copyright, trademark, and trade secret laws in the United States, as well as license agreements, confidentiality procedures, non-disclosure agreements, and other contractual protections, to establish and protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, including our proprietary technology, software, know-how, and brand.

Although we take steps to protect our intellectual property and proprietary rights, we cannot be certain that the steps we have taken will be sufficient or effective to prevent the unauthorized access, use, copying, reverse engineering, infringement, misappropriation or other violation of our intellectual property and proprietary technology and information, including by third parties who may use our intellectual property or proprietary technology or information to develop services that compete with ours. We may not be able to register or enforce all of our trademarks and any of our trademarks or other intellectual property rights may be challenged by others.

Further, we license certain technology, software, data and other intellectual property from third parties that are important to our business. Our business may suffer if any current or future licenses or other grants of rights to us terminate, if the licensors (or other applicable counterparties) fail to abide by the terms of the license or other applicable agreement, if the licensors fail to enforce the licensed intellectual property against infringing third parties or if the licensed intellectual property rights are found to be invalid or unenforceable.

***We have in the past, and may in the future, be accused of infringing intellectual property rights of third parties which may materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations.***

Third parties may claim that the technology used in the operation of our business infringes upon their intellectual property rights. For example, on September 30, 2024, FlexShopper filed a complaint against us in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas Marshall Division. The complaint alleges infringement of certain patents referenced in the complaint, and seeks, among other relief, injunctive relief and monetary damages (including attorneys' fees) and we cannot be certain of the ultimate outcome of these legal proceedings. If FlexShopper prevails in this ongoing litigation, we could be enjoined or be ordered to pay significant damages, either of which would have a material and adverse impact on our business. Even if we ultimately prevail in the FlexShopper litigation or other such litigation, this type of litigation is time-consuming and costly to defend, resulting in the diversion of significant operational resources and potential changes to our business model. Our involvement in intellectual property disputes and any failure to adequately protect our intellectual property rights may cause our business, operating results and financial condition to suffer. In addition, during the course of this kind of litigation, there could be public announcements of the results of hearings, motions or other interim proceedings or developments. If securities analysts or investors perceive these results to be negative, it could have a substantial adverse effect on the price of our common stock.

The possibility of intellectual property claims against us increases as we continue to grow. Such claims, with or without merit, may result in our expenditure of significant financial and management resources, injunctions against us or payment of damages. We may need to obtain licenses from third parties who allege that we have infringed their rights, but such licenses may not be available on terms acceptable to us or at all. Even if a license is available, we could be required to pay significant royalties, which would increase our operating expenses. As a result, we may be required to develop alternative non-infringing technology, which could require significant effort and expense. These risks have been amplified by the increase in third parties whose sole or primary business is to assert such claims.

The outcome of any claims, investigations and proceedings is inherently uncertain, and in any event, defending against these claims could be both costly and time-consuming and could significantly divert the efforts and resources of our management and other personnel. An adverse determination in any such litigation or proceedings could cause us to pay damages, as well as legal and other costs, limit our ability to conduct business or require us to change the manner in which we operate.

## Legal and Compliance Risks

***Our business is subject to the requirements of various federal, state and local laws and regulations, which can require significant compliance costs and expose us to government investigations, significant additional costs, fines or other monetary penalties or settlements, and compliance-related burdens.***

Our business is subject to extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations and an increased risk of regulatory actions as a result of the highly regulated nature of our industry and the focus of state and federal enforcement agencies on the lease-to-own industry in particular. Any adverse change in applicable laws or regulations, the passage of unfavorable new laws or regulations, or the manner in which any applicable laws and regulations are interpreted or enforced could dictate changes to our business practices that may be materially adverse to the Company. Further, our transactions are subject to various federal and state laws and regulations which may result in significant compliance costs as well as expose us to litigation. In particular, our rental-purchase transactions and the customer-facing operations related thereto, such as collections and marketing, are subject to various other federal, state and/or local consumer protection laws. These laws, as well as the rental-purchase statutes under which we operate, provide various remedies in connection with violations, including restitution and other monetary penalties and sanctions which in certain circumstances can be significant.

We cannot determine with any degree of certainty whether any new laws or regulations will be enacted, or whether government agencies will initiate new or different interpretations of existing laws. The impact of new laws and regulations, or modifications by regulators concerning the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws, on our business is not known; however, any such changes could materially and adversely impact our business.

The laws and regulations applicable to our operations are subject to agency, administrative and/or judicial interpretation. Some of these laws and regulations have been enacted only recently and/or may not yet have been interpreted or may be interpreted infrequently. As a result of non-existent or sparse interpretations, ambiguities in these laws and regulations may create uncertainty with respect to the requirements of any applicable laws and regulations. Any ambiguity under a law or regulation to which we are subject may lead to regulatory investigations, governmental enforcement actions and private causes of action, such as class action lawsuits, with respect to our compliance with such laws or regulations.

Federal and state agencies have increased their focus on consumer financial products and services. State law enforcement agencies and regulators appear to have increased their scrutiny of entities operating within the personal property rental-purchase, or “lease-to-own”, industry. For example, in July 2023, the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau filed a case in federal district court in Utah against Snap Finance alleging, in summary, that certain rent-to-own transactions were credit transactions falling under federal law. Further, the California Department of Financial Protection and Innovation (“DFPI”) has issued subpoenas and is conducting investigations into practices of entities operating within the personal property rental-purchase industry. Similarly, state attorneys general also appear to have increased their scrutiny of the industry. As of the date of this filing, the Company has not received investigatory demands from California DFPI or state attorneys general. However, there can be no assurance that the Company will not be included in future actions of the same or similar nature and, if it is, that it would not lead to an enforcement action, consent order, or substantial costs, including legal fees, fines, penalties, and remediation expenses.

For information on data privacy and security laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations we are, or may in the future become, subject to, and the associated risks to our business, see the section titled “Risk Factors—Risks Related to Our Technology and Our Platform—We are subject to stringent and changing laws, regulations, rules, standards and contractual obligations related to data privacy and security, which could increase the cost of doing business, compliance risks and potential liability and otherwise negatively affect our operating results and business.”

***We are subject to sales, income and other taxes, which can be difficult and complex to calculate due to the nature of our businesses. A failure to correctly calculate and pay such taxes, or an unfavorable outcome on uncertain tax positions we may record from time to time, may result in substantial tax liabilities and a material adverse effect on several aspects of our performance.***

The application of indirect taxes, such as sales tax, continues to be a complex and evolving issue, particularly with respect to the lease-to-own industry generally and our virtual lease-to-own business more specifically. Many of the fundamental statutes and regulations that impose these taxes were established before the growth of the lease-to-own industry and e-commerce and, therefore, in many cases it is not clear how existing statutes apply to our business. In addition, governments are increasingly looking for ways to increase revenues, which has resulted in discussions about tax reform and other legislative action to

increase tax revenues, including through indirect taxes. This also may result in other adverse changes in or interpretations of existing sales, income and other tax regulations. Further, we may fail to allocate sales tax correctly which could result in over-reporting or under-reporting revenue and sales tax expense.

***Our auditors have issued a going concern opinion, and we will not be able to achieve our objectives and will have to cease operations if we cannot refinance our indebtedness and adequately fund our operations.***

We believe that we will not have sufficient cash available to pay off our existing indebtedness upon maturity. As a result, our auditors issued a going concern opinion in connection with the audit of our financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024, which means that there is substantial doubt that we can continue as an ongoing business for the next 12 months. The inclusion of an explanatory paragraph in the audit opinion regarding substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern and our lack of cash resources may materially adversely affect our share price and our ability to raise new capital or to enter into critical contractual relationships with third parties.

While we intend to refinance our indebtedness, there can be no assurance that we will be able to secure such financing or adequately fund our operations, and we may be forced to liquidate our assets or discontinue our operations. The values we receive for our assets in liquidation or dissolution could be significantly lower than the values reflected in our financial statements. Our financial statements do not include any adjustments to the amounts and classifications of assets and liabilities that might be necessary should we be unable to continue as a going concern. If we cannot continue as a going concern, our stockholders would likely lose most, if not all, of their investment in us.

***If we fail to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting, our ability to accurately and timely report our financial results could be adversely affected.***

We are required to comply with a variety of reporting, accounting and other rules and regulations. As a public reporting company subject to the rules and regulations established from time to time by the SEC and Nasdaq, we are required to, among other things, establish and periodically evaluate procedures with respect to our disclosure controls and procedures. In addition, as a public company, we are required to document and test our internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 so that our management can certify, on an annual basis, that our internal control over financial reporting is effective. As such, we maintain a system of internal control over financial reporting, but there are limitations inherent in internal control systems. A control system can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. In addition, the design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints and the benefit of controls must be appropriate relative to their costs. Furthermore, compliance with existing requirements is expensive and we may need to implement additional finance and accounting and other systems, procedures and controls to satisfy our reporting requirements. If our internal control over financial reporting is determined to be ineffective, such failure could cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, negatively affect the market price of our common stock, subject us to regulatory investigations and penalties, and adversely impact our business and financial condition.

***We previously identified control deficiencies that in the aggregate constituted material weaknesses, for which we implemented certain remediation measures. This remediation is now complete. However, we may identify additional material weaknesses in the future that may cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations or result in material misstatements of our financial statements. If we fail to remediate any material weaknesses or if we otherwise fail to establish and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting and disclosure controls and procedures, our ability to accurately and timely report our financial results could be adversely affected.***

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of our financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

Our control deficiencies related to (1) an insufficient number of personnel with an appropriate level of generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") knowledge and experience to create the proper control environment for effective internal control over financial reporting and to ensure that oversight processes and procedures in applying nuanced guidance to complex accounting transactions for financial reporting are adequate, and (2) a lack of controls in place to review journal entries and account reconciliations, reconcile journal entries to underlying support and evaluate if journal entries are in compliance with GAAP before the entries are manually posted, were initially identified in 2020 and in the aggregate constituted material weaknesses. In connection with the audit of our financial statements for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2022 and 2021, our independent registered public accounting firm noted these control deficiencies in the design and implementation of our internal control over financial reporting.

Additional control issues were discovered during the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, which resulted in material misstatements of our revenue and sales tax payable in certain prior periods. As a result, we determined that our previously issued financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022 and the relevant quarterly periods and filings discussed below in the risk factor “—*We face risks related to the restatement of our previously issued consolidated financial statements and financial information as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as well as for the interim financial periods for 2022 and 2023, which may adversely impact our business*” should no longer be relied upon and have been restated.

We subsequently designed and implemented controls to remediate the material weaknesses, including controls to ensure journal entries and reconciliations are reviewed by the appropriate person with the necessary knowledge of U.S. GAAP to ensure reconciliations have been properly performed, reconciliations and journal entries have appropriate supporting documentation, and journal entries are properly recorded. Although management has determined that we have remediated such material weaknesses as of December 31, 2024, there can be no assurance that the measures that we have taken or will take will be entirely sufficient to prevent additional material weaknesses from occurring in the future or that we will not experience deficiencies in our internal controls and procedures.

If we are not able to comply with the requirements of Section 404 in a timely manner or if we or our independent registered public accounting firm identify deficiencies in our internal control over financial reporting that are deemed to be material weaknesses, we could fail to meet our reporting obligations or they could result in material misstatements of our financial statements, and we could also be subject to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities, which would require additional financial and management resources. Any failure to maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures or internal control over financial reporting could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results, and cause a decline in the price of our common stock.

***We face risks related to the restatement of our previously issued consolidated financial statements and financial information as of and for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2022, as well as for the interim financial periods for 2022 and 2023, which may adversely impact our business.***

As described in our Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the SEC on April 2, 2024, during the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2023, we determined that due to the adjustment required to rental revenue and sales tax payable included in accrued liabilities, our previously issued financial statements described below were materially misstated.

As a result of the above, we determined that our previously issued financial statements included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2022, our unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods within that year, as well as the unaudited condensed consolidated financial statements included in the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarterly periods within the year ended December 31, 2023 should no longer be relied upon and have been restated.

As a result of the restatement, we are subject to a number of additional risks and uncertainties which may affect investor confidence in the accuracy of our financial disclosures and may raise reputational issues for our business. We may discover additional errors and our financial statements remain subject to the risk of future restatement. We are also at risk of potential litigation or other disputes which may include, among others, claims invoking the federal and state securities laws, or other claims arising from the restatement. As of the date of this Annual Report, we are not aware of any such disputes arising out of the restatement.

We cannot ensure that all of the risks described above will be eliminated or that general reputational harm will not be caused due to the restatement. If one or more of the foregoing risks or challenges persist, our business, operations and financial condition are likely to be materially and adversely affected.

***Delayed filing of our Annual Report on Form 10-K has made us currently ineligible to use certain registration statements to register the offer and sale of securities, which could adversely affect our ability to raise future capital or complete acquisitions.***

Because we were unable to file our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2023 with the SEC on a timely basis, we will not be eligible to register the offer and sale of our securities using a registration statement on Form S-3 until we have timely filed all periodic reports required under the Exchange Act for one year. Should we wish to register the offer and sale of our securities to the public prior to the time we are eligible to use Form S-3, we would be required to file a registration statement on Form S-1 and have it reviewed and declared effective by the SEC. Doing so would likely take significantly longer than filing a

registration statement on Form S-3 and increase our transaction costs, making it more difficult to execute any such transaction successfully and potentially harming our financial condition. We will regain eligibility to register securities using a registration statement on Form S-3 beginning on June 1, 2025.

Furthermore, under SEC regulations, our failure to timely file our periodic reports with the SEC resulted in the suspension of the availability of our Form S-8 for issuances of shares underlying equity awards subject to these plans. With the filing of our Form 10-K on April 24, 2024, we regained compliance and our ability to use Form S-8. Although we are currently in compliance, we could fail to comply with these requirements again in the future, in which case we would lose our ability to use Form S-8 and our employees would not be permitted to exercise any outstanding options for unrestricted shares of our common stock and we would be unable to grant other equity awards under our Form S-8 until such time that we are deemed to have filed all reports and other materials required to be filed under the Exchange Act following any such future failure to timely file.

***We have previously fallen out of compliance with Nasdaq’s requirements for continued listing, and any future failure to comply with Nasdaq’s listing requirements could result in our common stock being delisted from the Nasdaq Global Market, which could have a material adverse effect on us and our stockholders.***

We have previously received deficiency letters from Nasdaq indicating that we were not in compliance with Nasdaq continued listing standards. Although we have resolved these deficiencies and are currently in compliance with Nasdaq’s continued listing requirements, we could fail to comply with these requirements again in the future. In that case, we would receive additional deficiency letters from Nasdaq and our common stock could be delisted from trading on the Nasdaq Global Market, which could severely limit the liquidity of our common stock and materially adversely affect the price of our common stock. In the event our common stock is delisted from Nasdaq, such a delisting would likely have a negative effect on the price of our securities, including our common stock, and would impair your ability to sell or purchase our securities when you wish to do so. In addition, in the event of a delisting, we can provide no assurance that any action taken by us to restore compliance with listing requirements would allow any of our securities to become listed again, stabilize the market price or improve the liquidity of our securities or prevent future non-compliance with Nasdaq’s listing requirements.

If Nasdaq delists our securities from trading on its exchange and we are not able to list our securities on another national securities exchange, we expect our securities could be quoted on an over-the-counter market. If this were to occur, we could face significant material adverse consequences, including:

- a limited availability of market quotations for our securities;
- reduced liquidity for our securities;
- a determination that our common stock is a “penny stock” which will require brokers trading in our common stock to adhere to more stringent rules and possibly result in a reduced level of trading activity in the secondary trading market for our securities;
- a limited amount of news and analyst coverage; and
- a decreased ability to issue additional securities or obtain additional financing in the future.

The National Securities Markets Improvement Act of 1996, which is a federal statute, prevents or preempts the states from regulating the sale of certain securities, which are referred to as “covered securities.” Since our common stock and public warrants are listed on the Nasdaq, they are covered securities. Although the states are preempted from regulating the sale of its securities, the federal statute does allow the states to investigate companies if there is a suspicion of fraud, and, if there is a finding of fraudulent activity, then the states can regulate or bar the sale of covered securities in a particular case. If we are no longer listed on the Nasdaq, our securities would not be covered securities and it would be subject to regulation in each state in which it offers its securities, including in connection with the initial business combination.

***Changes to tax laws or exposure to additional tax liabilities may have a negative impact on our operating results.***

Continued developments in U.S. tax reform and changes to tax laws and rates in other jurisdictions where we do business could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flows. It is also possible that provisions of U.S. tax reform could be subsequently amended in a way that is adverse to us.

In addition, we may undergo tax audits in various jurisdictions in which we operate. Although we believe that our income tax provisions and accruals are reasonable and in accordance with U.S. GAAP, and that we prepare our tax filings in accordance with all applicable tax laws, the final determination with respect to any tax audits and any related litigation, could be materially different from our historical income tax provisions and accruals. The results of a tax audit or litigation could materially affect our operating results and cash flows in the periods for which that determination is made. In addition, future period net income may be adversely impacted by litigation costs, settlements, penalties and interest assessments.

***We are subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time that may seek material damages or otherwise may have a material adverse effect on our business.***

We are subject to legal proceedings and claims from time to time that may seek material damages or otherwise may have a material adverse effect on our business. See "Commitments and Contingencies" in Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for more information. The costs we incur in defending ourselves or associated with settling any of these proceedings, as well as a material final judgment or decree against us, could materially adversely affect our financial condition by requiring the payment of the settlement amount, a judgment or the posting of a bond and/or such matters could otherwise materially and adversely impact our business, including resulting in additional dilution if we are obligated to issue shares to settle all or a portion of such legal proceedings.

In addition, others in our industry have defended class action lawsuits alleging various regulatory violations and have paid material amounts to settle such claims. If we are named in any such class action lawsuits or other legal proceedings, significant settlement amounts or final judgments could materially and adversely affect our liquidity and capital resources.

To attempt to limit costly and lengthy customer, employee and other litigation, including class actions, we require our customers and employees to sign arbitration agreements, including class action waivers. In addition to opt-out provisions contained in such agreements, recent judicial and regulatory actions have attempted to restrict or eliminate the enforceability of such agreements and waivers. If we are not permitted to use arbitration agreements and/or class action waivers, or if the enforceability of such agreements and waivers is restricted or eliminated, we could incur increased costs to resolve legal actions brought by customers, employees and others, as we would be forced to participate in more expensive and lengthy dispute resolution processes.

#### Operational Risks Related to Our Business

***Uncertain market and economic conditions have had, and may in the future have, a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and share price.***

The global economy, including credit and financial markets, has experienced extreme volatility and disruptions, including heightened geopolitical tensions, imposition tariffs, severely diminished liquidity and credit availability, declines in consumer confidence, declines in economic growth, increases in unemployment rates, increases in inflation rates, higher interest rates and uncertainty about economic stability. For example, the ongoing military conflicts between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East, as well as the U.S. government's announcement of a new tariff structure imposing, among others, tariffs of up to 145% on imports from China, have had, and are expected to continue to have, global economic consequences. Any such volatility and disruptions may have a material adverse effect on us or the third parties on whom we rely. If the equity and credit markets deteriorate, including as a result of political unrest, trade disruptions, potential tariff and trade wars, or war, it may make any necessary debt or equity financing more difficult to obtain in a timely manner or on favorable terms, more costly or more dilutive. Increased inflation rates can adversely affect us by increasing our costs, including labor and employee benefit costs. In addition, higher inflation could also adversely affect discretionary spending for non-prime customers, which could reduce demand for our products and services. Any significant increases in inflation and related increase in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

***Failure to effectively manage our costs could have a material adverse effect on our profitability.***

Certain elements of our cost structure are largely fixed in nature. Consumer spending remains uncertain, which makes it more challenging for us to maintain or increase our operating margins. The competitive environment in our industry and increasing price transparency means that the focus on achieving efficient operations is greater than ever. As a result, we must continuously focus on managing our cost structure. Failure to manage our overall cost of operations, labor and benefit rates, advertising and marketing expenses, operating leases, data costs, payment processing costs, cost of capital, or indirect spending could materially adversely affect our profitability.

***Negative publicity about us or our industry could adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.***

Negative publicity about us or our industry, including the transparency, fairness, user experience, quality, and reliability of our platform or lease-to-own platforms in general, effectiveness of our risk model, our ability to effectively manage and resolve complaints, our data privacy and security practices, litigation, regulatory activity, misconduct by our employees, funding

sources, service providers, or others in our industry, the experience of customers and investors with our platform or services or lease-to-own platforms in general, even if inaccurate, could adversely affect our reputation and the confidence in, and the use of, our platform, which could harm our reputation and cause disruptions to our platform. For instance, in October 2020, a data breach broker purported to offer customer records from a number of companies, including us, for sale on a hacker forum. Although we determined with third party firms and our internal team that the compromised data did not include confidential proprietary or personal data, we cannot guarantee that this publicity or any similar publicity in the future will not have a negative effect on our business or reputation. Any such reputational harm could further affect the behavior of customers, including their willingness to utilize lease-to-own programs through our platform or to make payments on their leases. As a result, our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects would be materially and adversely affected.

***Misconduct and errors by our employees, vendors, and service providers could harm our business and reputation.***

We are exposed to many types of operational risk, including the risk of misconduct and errors by our employees, vendors, and other service providers. Our business depends on our employees, vendors, and service providers to process a large number of increasingly complex transactions, including transactions that involve significant dollar amounts and lease-to-own transactions that involve the use and disclosure of personally identifiable information and business information. We could be adversely affected if transactions were redirected, misappropriated, or otherwise improperly executed, personal and business information was disclosed to unintended recipients, or an operational breakdown or failure in the processing of other transactions occurred, whether as a result of human error, a purposeful sabotage or a fraudulent manipulation of our operations or systems. In addition, the manner in which we store and use certain personal data and interact with customers and merchants through our platform is governed by various federal and state laws. If any of our employees, vendors, or service providers take, convert, or misuse funds, documents, or data, or fail to follow protocol when interacting with customers and merchants, we could be liable for damages and subject to regulatory actions and penalties. We could also be perceived to have facilitated or participated in the illegal misappropriation of funds, documents, or data, or the failure to follow protocol, and therefore be subject to civil or criminal liability. For example, our operations are subject to certain laws generally prohibiting companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to government officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business, such as the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and similar anti-bribery laws in other jurisdictions. Violations by our employees, contractors or agents of policies and procedures we have implemented to ensure compliance with these laws could subject us to civil or criminal investigations in the U.S. and in other jurisdictions, could lead to substantial civil and criminal, monetary and non-monetary penalties, and related shareholder lawsuits, could cause us to incur significant legal fees, and could damage our reputation. It is not always possible to identify and deter misconduct or errors by employees, vendors, or service providers, and the precautions we take to detect and prevent this activity may not be effective in controlling unknown or unmanaged risks or losses. Any of these occurrences could result in our diminished ability to operate our business, potential liability to customers and merchants, inability to attract future customers and merchants, reputational damage, regulatory intervention, and financial harm, which could negatively impact our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

***The loss of the services of any of our leadership team could materially and adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.***

The experience of our leadership team are valuable assets to us. Our leadership team has significant experience in the financial technology industry and would be difficult to replace. Competition for senior executives in our industry is intense, and we may not be able to attract and retain qualified personnel to replace or succeed any of our leaders. Failure to retain or recruit leadership team members could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects.

***Our business depends on our ability to attract and retain highly skilled employees.***

Our future success depends on our ability to identify, hire, develop, motivate, and retain highly qualified personnel for all areas of our organization, in particular, a highly experienced sales force, data scientists, and engineers. Competition for these types of highly skilled employees, is extremely intense. Trained and experienced personnel are in high demand and may be in short supply. Many of the companies with which we compete for experienced employees have greater resources than we do and may be able to offer more attractive terms of employment. In addition, we invest significant time and expense in training our employees, which increases their value to competitors that may seek to recruit them. We may not be able to attract, develop, and maintain the skilled workforce necessary to operate our business, and labor expenses may increase as a result of a shortage in the supply of qualified personnel. If we are unable to maintain and build our highly experienced sales force, or are unable to continue to attract experienced engineering and technology personnel, as well as other qualified employees, our business, results of operations, financial condition, and prospects could be materially and adversely affected.

## **Additional Risks Relating to Ownership of Company Securities**

***The price of our securities may change significantly in the future and stockholders could lose all or part of their investment as a result.***

The trading price of our common stock and public warrants is likely to be volatile and the trading price of our securities have experienced extreme volatility and a significant decline. The securities markets have experienced significant volatility as macroeconomic conditions, such as high inflation and the ongoing geopolitical conflicts including those between Russia and Ukraine and in the Middle East. Market volatility, as well as general economic, market, or political conditions, could reduce the market price of shares of our common stock regardless of our operating performance. Our operating results have been below and could continue to be below the expectations of public market analysts and investors due to a number of potential factors, including:

- results of operations that vary from the expectations of securities analysts and investors;
- results of operations that vary from those of our competitors;
- factors affecting consumer spending that are not under our control;
- changes in expectations as to our future financial performance, including financial estimates and investment recommendations by securities analysts and investors;
- declines in the market prices of stocks generally;
- strategic actions by us or our competitors;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, joint ventures, other strategic relationships or capital commitments;
- any significant change in our management;
- changes in general economic or market conditions or trends in our industry or markets;
- changes in business or regulatory conditions, including new laws or regulations or new interpretations of existing laws or regulations applicable to our business;
- future sales of our common stock or other securities;
- investor perceptions or the investment opportunity associated with our common stock relative to other investment alternatives;
- the public's response to press releases or other public announcements by us or third parties, including our filings with the SEC;
- litigation involving us, our industry, or both, or investigations by regulators into our operations or those of our competitors;
- guidance, if any, that we provide to the public, any changes in this guidance or our failure to meet this guidance;
- the development and sustainability of an active trading market for our stock;
- actions by institutional or activist stockholders;
- changes in accounting standards, policies, guidelines, interpretations or principles; and
- other events or factors, including those resulting from natural disasters, geopolitical conflict (including the conflict involving Russia and Ukraine and the conflicts in the Middle East), pandemics (including COVID-19), acts of terrorism or responses to these events.

These broad market and industry fluctuations may adversely affect the market price of our common stock, regardless of our actual operating performance. In addition, price volatility may be greater if the public float and trading volume of our common stock or public warrants is low.

***We will continue to incur significant costs as a result of operating as a public company, and our management will continue to devote substantial time to managing new compliance initiatives.***

As a public company, we will continue to incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses that we did not incur as a private company, and these expenses may increase now that we are no longer an emerging growth company, as defined in Section 2(a) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, the listing requirements of Nasdaq and other applicable securities rules and regulations impose various requirements on public companies. Our management and other personnel will need to continue to devote a substantial amount of time to these compliance initiatives. The increased costs will impact our financial position. These rules and regulations may make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits, higher retention levels, or incur substantially higher costs to maintain the same or

similar coverage. We cannot predict or estimate the amount or timing of additional costs we may incur to respond to these requirements.

***Because there are no current plans to pay cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future, you may not receive any return on investment unless you sell your common stock for a price greater than that which you paid for it.***

We intend to retain future earnings, if any, for future operations, expansion and debt repayment and there are no current plans to pay any cash dividends for the foreseeable future. The declaration, amount and payment of any future dividends on shares of our common stock will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors. Our board of directors may take into account general and economic conditions, our financial condition and results of operations, our available cash and current and anticipated cash needs, capital requirements, contractual, legal, tax, and regulatory restrictions, implications on the payment of dividends by us to our stockholders or by its subsidiaries to it and such other factors as our board of directors may deem relevant. In addition, our ability to pay dividends is limited by covenants of our existing and outstanding indebtedness and may be limited by covenants of any future indebtedness that we incur. As a result, you may not receive any return on an investment in our common stock unless you sell our common stock for a price greater than that which you paid for it.

***If securities analysts do not publish research or reports about our business or if they downgrade our stock or our sector, our stock price and trading volume could decline.***

The trading market for our common stock will rely in part on the research and reports that industry or financial analysts publish about us or our business. We will not control these analysts. In addition, some financial analysts may have limited expertise with our model and operations. Furthermore, if one or more of the analysts who cover us downgrade our stock or industry, or the stock of any of our competitors, or publish inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, the price of our stock could decline. If one or more of these analysts ceases coverage of us or fails to publish reports on it regularly, we could lose visibility in the market, which in turn could cause its stock price or trading volume to decline.

***Future sales, or potential future sales, by us or our stockholders in the public market could cause the market price for our common stock to decline.***

The sale of shares of our common stock in the public market, or the perception that such sales could occur, could harm the prevailing market price of shares of our common stock. These sales, or the possibility that these sales may occur, also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity securities in the future at a time and at a price that it deems appropriate.

Common stock reserved for future issuance under our equity incentive plans will become eligible for sale in the public market once those shares are issued, subject to provisions relating to various vesting agreements, lock-up agreements and, in some cases, limitations on volume and manner of sale applicable to affiliates under Rule 144, as applicable. As of March 31, 2025, the aggregate number of shares of our common stock reserved for future issuance under our 2021 equity incentive plan was 639,467, which consists of (1) initial reserve under our 2021 equity incentive plan of 357,286, (2) on June 6, 2023, our 2021 equity incentive plan was amended to increase the authorized shares of common stock reserved for issuance by 160,000, (3) on January 1, 2024, 122,181 shares of common stock were authorized for issuance in accordance with the amended plan. As of March 31, 2025, there were 144,175 shares of common stock available for future issuance under our 2021 equity incentive plan.

In the future, we may also issue securities in connection with investments or acquisitions. The amount of shares of common stock issued in connection with an investment or acquisition could constitute a material portion of our then-outstanding shares of common stock. Any issuance of additional securities in connection with investments or acquisitions may result in additional dilution to our stockholders.

***Warrants are exercisable for our common stock, which would increase the number of shares eligible for future resale in the public market and result in dilution to our existing stockholders.***

As of March 31, 2025, we had outstanding warrants to purchase an aggregate of 673,300 shares of our common stock. The warrant agreement, dated as of October 31, 2019, between the Company and FinServ Acquisition Corp. entitles each warrant holder thereof to purchase 1/25th of a share of our common stock at a price of \$287.50 per whole share, subject to adjustment. Warrants may be exercised only for a whole number of shares of common stock. In addition, on March 6, 2023, in connection with the 15th amendment of our Credit Agreement, we issued a warrant to purchase up to 80,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share, which vested on September 6, 2023. On December 5, 2023, we issued a warrant to purchase an additional 80,000 shares of our common stock at an exercise price of \$0.25 per share which vested on March 6, 2024. To the extent such warrants are exercised, additional shares of our common stock will be issued, which will result in dilution to the then existing holders of our common stock and increase the number of shares eligible for resale in the public market. Sales of substantial numbers of such shares in the public market could adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

***We will likely incur increased costs and devote additional management time to public company reporting and compliance obligations as a result of exiting “emerging growth company” status.***

We no longer qualify as an emerging growth company under the Jumpstart Our Business Startups Act (our eligibility to qualify as an emerging growth company ended on December 31, 2024). While we were an emerging growth company, we were able to take advantage of exemptions from various reporting requirements that are applicable to other public companies that are not emerging growth companies, including reduced disclosure obligations regarding executive compensation in our periodic reports and proxy statements and exemptions from the requirements of holding nonbinding advisory votes on executive compensation and stockholder approval of any golden parachute payments not previously approved.

Now that we have exited emerging growth company status and we are no longer eligible to take advantage of the corresponding exemptions, we expect our management and other personnel to devote more time and the Company to incur additional costs to comply with the more stringent reporting requirements applicable to companies that are not emerging growth companies. We expect that compliance with these requirements will increase our legal and financial compliance costs and will make some activities more time consuming and costly. We cannot predict or estimate the amount of additional costs we may incur as a result of our exit from emerging growth company status, or the timing of the incurrence of such costs. Further, in the event that in the future we were to no longer be eligible to qualify as a “smaller reporting company,” and/or if we become subject to the requirements applicable to accelerated filers or large accelerated filers, including complying with the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, our compliance burdens and expenses will further increase. In addition, and as a general matter, we expect the foregoing public company rules and regulations to make it more difficult and more expensive for us to obtain director and officer liability insurance. Our management and other personnel will need to devote a substantial amount of time to ensure that we comply with all of these requirements and to keep pace with new regulations, otherwise we may fall out of compliance and risk becoming subject to litigation or being delisted, among other potential consequences.

***Anti-takeover provisions in our organizational documents could delay or prevent a change of control.***

Certain provisions of our Amended and Restated Charter and Amended and Restated Bylaws have an anti-takeover effect and may delay, defer or prevent a merger, acquisition, tender offer, takeover attempt or other change of control transaction that a stockholder might consider in its best interest, including those attempts that might result in a premium over the market price for the shares held by our stockholders.

These provisions provide for, among other things:

- the ability of our board of directors to issue one or more series of preferred stock;
- advance notice for nominations of directors by stockholders and for stockholders to include matters to be considered at our annual meetings;
- certain limitations on convening special stockholder meetings;
- limiting the ability of stockholders to act by written consent; and
- our board of directors have the express authority to make, alter or repeal our Amended and Restated Bylaws.

These anti-takeover provisions could make it more difficult for a third party to acquire us, even if the third party’s offer may be considered beneficial by many of our stockholders. As a result, our stockholders may be limited in their ability to obtain a

premium for their shares. These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and to cause us to take other corporate actions you desire.

*Our Amended and Restated Charter designates the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware as the sole and exclusive forum for certain types of actions and proceedings that may be initiated by our stockholders, which could limit our stockholders' ability to obtain a favorable judicial forum for disputes with us or our directors, officers, employees or stockholders.*

Our Amended and Restated Charter provides that, subject to limited exceptions, any (1) derivative action or proceeding brought on behalf of us, (2) action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any director, officer, stockholder or employee to us or our stockholders, (3) action asserting a claim arising pursuant to any provision of the DGCL or our Amended and Restated Charter or our Amended and Restated Bylaws, or (4) action asserting a claim governed by the internal affairs doctrine shall, to the fullest extent permitted by law, be exclusively brought in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware or, if such court does not have subject matter jurisdiction thereof, another state or federal court located within the State of Delaware. Any person or entity purchasing or otherwise acquiring any interest in shares of our capital stock shall be deemed to have notice of and to have consented to the provisions of our Amended and Restated Charter described above. This choice of forum provision may limit a stockholder's ability to bring a claim in a judicial forum that it finds favorable for disputes with us or its directors, officers or other employees, which may discourage such lawsuits against us and our directors, officers and employees. Alternatively, if a court were to find these provisions of our Amended and Restated Charter inapplicable to, or unenforceable in respect of, one or more of the specified types of actions or proceedings, we may incur additional costs associated with resolving such matters in other jurisdictions, which could adversely affect our business and financial condition.

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

None.

## **ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES**

None.

## **ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES**

None.

## **ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION**

### **Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans**

During the quarter ended March 31, 2025, none of our directors or executive officers informed us of the adoption, modification or termination of a "Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan," as those terms are defined in Regulation S-K, Item 408.

**ITEM 6. EXHIBITS**

<b>Exhibit #</b>	<b>Description</b>
<a href="#"><u>3.1</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company, dated June 9, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on June 15, 2021).</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>3.2</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Certificate of Amendment to the Katapult Holdings, Inc. Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Katapult Holdings, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on July 27, 2023).</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>10.1</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Eighteenth Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of February 20, 2025, by and among Katapult SPV-1 LLC, Katapult Group, Inc., Katapult Holdings, Inc., and Midtown Madison Management LLC, as administrative, payment and collateral agent and lender, and the lenders party thereto (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Katapult Holdings, Inc. Current Report on Form 8-K, filed with the SEC on February 26, 2025).</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>10.2*</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Limited Waiver and Amendment to Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2025, by and among Katapult SPV-1 LLC, Katapult Group, Inc., Katapult Holdings, Inc., and Midtown Madison Management LLC, as administrative, payment and collateral agent and lender, and the lenders party thereto.</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>31.1*</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>31.2*</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>32.1**</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</u></a>
<a href="#"><u>32.2**</u></a>	<a href="#"><u>Certification of Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes Oxley Act of 2002</u></a>
101.INS	Inline XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.DEF	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document
101.LAB	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL Document)

\* Filed herewith.

\*\* Furnished herewith and not deemed to be "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"), and shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Exchange Act (whether made before or after the date of the Form 10-Q), irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

Date: May 15, 2025

/s/ Nancy Walsh

Nancy Walsh

Chief Financial Officer

(Principal Financial Officer)

## LIMITED WAIVER AND AMENDMENT AGREEMENT

THIS LIMITED WAIVER AND AMENDMENT AGREEMENT (this “Agreement”) is entered into this 14<sup>th</sup> day of May, 2025, by and among KATAPULT SPV-1 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (“Borrower”), KATAPULT GROUP, INC, a Delaware corporation (“Holdings”), KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC., a Delaware corporation (“Parent Entity” and Borrower, Holdings and Parent Entity together, collectively, the Credit Parties”), each of the lenders party to the Loan Agreement (defined below) (individually, each a “Lender” and collectively, the “Lenders”) and MIDTOWN MADISON MANAGEMENT LLC, a Delaware limited liability company, as administrative, payment and collateral agent for itself, as a Lender, and for the other Lenders (in such capacities, “Agent”).

### RECITALS

A. Borrower, Holdings, Parent Entity, Lenders and Agent entered into that certain Loan and Security Agreement, dated as of May 14, 2019 (as amended, amended and restated, supplemented, revised, or otherwise modified from time to time, the “Loan Agreement”);

B. One or more Defaults or Events of Default under (and as defined in) the Loan Agreement exist and are continuing under the Loan Agreement, as described further in Section 2 below and as a consequence, Agent and Lenders are entitled to, the rights and remedies as a result thereof under the Loan Agreement and other Loan Documents;

C. Borrower has requested that Agent and Lenders (i) temporarily waive such Defaults and/or Events of Default for the duration of the Limited Waiver Period (as defined below) and (ii) amend the Loan Agreement; and

D. Agent and Lenders are willing to do so upon and subject to the terms and conditions of this Agreement and the compliance of the Credit Parties and their Affiliates with the conditions set forth herein and the other provisions of this Agreement.

NOW, THEREFORE, in consideration of the foregoing recitals and other good and valuable consideration, the receipt and adequacy of which is hereby acknowledged, and intending to be legally bound, the parties hereto agree as follows:

### AGREEMENT

1. **Definitions.** Capitalized terms used but not defined in this Agreement shall have the meanings given to them in the Loan Agreement, as amended by this Agreement. As used in this Agreement, the following terms shall have the following meanings (such meanings to be equally applicable to both the singular and plural forms of the terms defined):

“Existing Default” and “Existing Defaults” have the meanings specified in Section 2 hereof.

“Limited Waiver Default” means the occurrence of any of the following at any time during the Limited Waiver Period: (i) any Event of Default (other than each Existing Default), unless such Event of Default has been otherwise expressly waived in writing by the applicable Requisite Lenders (or all of the Lenders, to the extent required by the Loan Agreement), (ii) the failure of any Credit Party to comply with any term, condition, or covenant set forth in this Agreement during the Limited Waiver Period in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, (iii) the failure of any representation or warranty made by any Credit Party under or in connection with entry into this Agreement to be true, correct and

complete, in each case, in all material respects, (iv) the commencement or continuation of any enforcement action against any Credit Party or its property by any creditor of a Credit Party having a lien on any material assets of any Credit Party, (v) any Credit Party shall contest any term, provision, or acknowledgement contained in this Agreement, or (vi) the commencement of any litigation or other proceeding by a Credit Party or any of their respective Affiliates against any Agent, any Lender or any of their respective Affiliates.

“Limited Waiver Effective Date” shall have the meaning specified in Section 5 hereof.

“Limited Waiver Period” means the period commencing on the Limited Waiver Effective Date and ending on the earlier to occur of (i) a Limited Waiver Default and (ii) the Limited Waiver Termination Date.

“Limited Waiver Termination Date” means 12:01 a.m., New York City time, on June 4, 2025, time being of the essence.

“Released Parties” shall have the meaning specified in Section 8 hereof.

“Releasors” shall have the meaning specified in Section 8 hereof.

**2. Existing Events of Default.** The Credit Parties have failed (or expect to fail) to comply with certain requirements of the Loan Agreement and the other Loan Documents resulting in the occurrence of certain Defaults and/or Events of Default under the Loan Agreement (and the other Loan Documents) as set forth below in this Section 2, in each case, arising from events or circumstances existing on or prior to the date hereof (or, in the case of Section 2.3, after the date hereof with respect to the measurement period ending April 30, 2025) (each an “Existing Default” and collectively, the “Existing Defaults”):

2.1

**2.1** Liquidity having been less than \$10,000,000 as of any relevant date of determination on or prior to the date hereof;

**2.2** any “going concern” concern qualification or opinion included in the auditor’s report accompanying the Parent Entity’s audited annual financial statements for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2024;

**2.3** the Total Advance Rate having exceeded 120% as of the end of any fiscal month as reflected in the applicable Monthly Servicing Report and the Borrower not having deposited funds in the Total Advance Rate Reserve Account to reduce the Total Advance Rate to the maximum permitted rate;

**2.4** the Tangible Net Worth having been less than (\$50,000,000) as of end of any fiscal month; and

**2.5** any representation, statement or warranty made, or deemed to have been made, including in any Borrowing Base Certificate, not being true and correct (or omitting facts necessary to make such statements not misleading), in each case, as such representation, statement or warranty relates to an Existing Default, and any Borrowing Base Certificates being delivered signed and/or uncertificated in light of such Existing Defaults.

### **3. Limited Waiver.**

**3.1** The Agent and the Lenders party hereto (constituting Requisite Lenders) hereby temporarily waive the Existing Defaults (the “Limited Waiver”). The Limited Waiver shall be effective from the Limited Waiver Effective Date through the end of the Limited Waiver Period.

**3.2** Limited and Temporary Nature of Waiver. Agent and Lenders have waived, on a limited and temporary basis only, and not beyond the Limited Waiver Termination Date, the Existing Defaults. Agent and Lenders have not waived, and are not by this Agreement waiving, any other Default or Event of Default that may occur from events or circumstances arising after the effectiveness of this Agreement), and Agent and Lenders have not agreed to standstill with respect to any of their respective rights or remedies concerning any Default or Event of Default (other than any Existing Default and then only during the Limited Waiver Period). Without limiting the foregoing, as of the date hereof, Agent does not have actual knowledge of the continuation of any Event of Default other than the Existing Defaults. Upon the end of the Limited Waiver Period, the Limited Waiver shall be of no further force or effect, and each of the Agent and each Lender party hereto reserves all of its respective rights and remedies set forth in, and subject to the terms of, the Loan Agreement, the other Loan Documents and applicable Law.

**3.3** No Assurances regarding Extension of Limited Waiver Period. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, none of the Credit Parties will assert, claim or contend, that any prior action or course of conduct by Agent or any or all of the Lenders constitutes an agreement, obligation or cause of declining to continue such action or course of conduct in the future. Each of the Credit Parties hereby acknowledges and agrees that Agent and Lenders have made no commitment as to how or whether any Existing Default will be resolved, nor have they given any assurances or commitments with respect to any additional or future standstill, waiver or accommodation of any kind upon the termination or expiration of the Limited Waiver Period, and each of the Credit Parties agrees that neither Agent nor Lenders have any obligation to extend the Limited Waiver Period. Any agreement by the Lenders to extend the Limited Waiver Period or further waive the Existing Defaults and amend the Loan Agreement must be set forth in writing and signed by a duly authorized signatory of Agent and the Requisite Lenders.

**3.4** Advances by Agent. During the Limited Waiver Period, notwithstanding the Existing Defaults (which, for the avoidance of doubt, have been limitedly and temporarily waived as set forth herein), Agent shall make, and direct the Lenders to fund, Revolving Advances to the Borrower under the Loan Agreement, so long as each and every condition precedent, except for (x) the absence of Existing Defaults (which, for the avoidance of doubt, have been limitedly and temporarily waived as set forth herein), (y) the delivery of an executed Request for Revolving Advance in the form required in the Loan Agreement (it being understood that the form of Request for Revolving Advance most recently delivered prior to the date hereof may be delivered in lieu of such form required by the Loan Agreement) and (z) the delivery of an executed Borrowing Base Certificate in the form required in the Loan Agreement (it being understood that a revised form of Borrowing Base Certificate, which describes potential delinquencies and the uncertainty related to the reporting thereto and/or details related to the existence thereof, and is otherwise reasonably satisfactory to the Agent and the Lenders (it being understood that modifications consistent with the revised Request for Revolving Advance described in the preceding clause (y) are reasonably satisfactory to the Administrative Agent and the Lenders), may be delivered in lieu of such form required by the Loan Agreement), for each such Revolving Advance has been satisfied in accordance with the Loan Agreement.

#### **4. No Waiver, Ratification, Further Assurances and Consent.**

**4.1** Except as specifically set forth in Section 3 hereof, nothing contained in this Agreement, or any other communication among Agent, Lenders, Borrower or any other Credit Party on or prior to the date hereof in connection with this Agreement shall be construed as a standstill or waiver by Agent or Lenders of any covenant or provision of the Loan Agreement, the other Loan Documents, this Agreement or any other contract or instrument among any Credit Party, Agent and/or Lenders, or of any similar future transaction and the failure of Agent and/or Lenders at any time or times hereafter to require strict performance by any Credit Party of any provision thereof shall not waive, affect or diminish any right of Agent and/or Lenders to thereafter demand strict compliance therewith. Except as expressly set forth herein, nothing contained in this Agreement shall directly or indirectly in any way whatsoever either: (i) impair, prejudice or otherwise adversely affect Agent's or any Lender's right at any time to exercise any right, privilege or remedy in connection with the Loan Agreement, as amended hereby, or any other Loan Documents, (ii) except as expressly provided herein, amend or alter any provision of the Loan Agreement or any other Loan Documents or any other contract or instrument, or (iii) constitute any course of dealings or other basis for altering any obligation of any Credit Party under the Loan Agreement

or any other Loan Documents or any right, privilege or remedy of Agent or any Lender under the Loan Agreement, any other Loan Documents or any other contract or instrument.

**4.2** Each of the Credit Parties ratifies and confirms that all of its respective obligations under the Loan Documents are in full force and effect and are performable in accordance with their respective terms without setoff, defense, counter-claim or claims in recoupment. This Agreement shall be construed in connection with and as part of the Loan Agreement and all terms, conditions, representations, warranties, covenants and agreements set forth in the Loan Agreement, as amended by this Agreement, and each other Loan Document are hereby ratified and confirmed and shall remain in full force and effect. Each Credit Party hereby acknowledges, ratifies, and confirms that, notwithstanding the agreement of Agent and the Lender to waive, on a limited and temporary basis and not beyond the Limited Waiver Termination Date, the Existing Defaults, (i) other than as contemplated by Section 3.4, no Credit Party may take any action that would otherwise be prohibited under the applicable Loan Documents on account of the existence of the Existing Defaults, and (ii) no Agent nor any Lender shall take any action that would otherwise be prohibited under the applicable Loan Documents in the absence of a Default or an Event of Default.

**4.3** The Credit Parties and Agent agree that at any time and from time to time, upon the written request of the other, it will execute and deliver such further documents and do such further acts and things as the other may reasonably request in order to effect the purposes of this Agreement and the Loan Documents.

**5. Conditions Precedent to Effectiveness of Agreement.** The effectiveness of this Agreement is conditioned upon the satisfaction of the following conditions precedent (the date on which the conditions have been satisfied or waived in writing by Agent being the "Limited Waiver Effective Date").

**5.1** Agent shall have received this Agreement, duly executed by each Credit Party, the Lenders and Agent;

**5.2** Agent shall have received such additional documents, instruments and information as Agent may have requested in writing at least two Business Days prior to the date hereof;

**5.3** The representations and warranties contained or incorporated herein shall be true and correct in all material respects (except to the extent already qualified by materiality, in which case it shall be true and correct in all respects); and

**5.4** Borrower shall have paid to Agent, on behalf of itself and the Lenders, all fees, costs and expenses due and owing to Agent and the Lenders as of the date hereof (including the reasonable costs of any counsel to the Agent), in each case to the extent invoiced at least two Business Days prior to the date hereof. All fees, costs, expenses and other amounts payable hereunder shall be non-refundable and fully earned upon Agent's receipt of such fees, costs, expenses or amounts. Notwithstanding which fees, costs and expenses due and owing to Agent and Lenders are actually invoiced and paid on the date hereof, Borrower remains liable for all such fees, costs and expenses to the extent set forth in the Loan Agreement.

Agent and each Lender party hereto, by delivering its signature page to this Agreement, shall be deemed to have accepted or been satisfied with (or waived) each condition set forth in this Section 5. The parties hereto hereby agree that notwithstanding any other provision hereof, the Limited Waiver Effective Date is May 14, 2025.

**6. Representations and Warranties.** To induce Agent and Lenders to enter into this Agreement, each Credit Party hereby represents and warrants to Agent and Lender as follows:

**6.1** The execution, delivery and performance of this Agreement by each Credit Party has been duly authorized by all requisite action of such parties;

6.2

**6.3** Immediately after giving effect to this Agreement (a) except with respect to the Existing Defaults, the representations and warranties contained in the Loan Agreement, as amended hereby, are true, accurate and complete in all material respects as of the date hereof (except to the extent such representations and warranties relate to an earlier date, in which case they are true and correct in all material respects as of such date), (b) except with respect to the Existing Defaults, no Regulatory Trigger Event, Default Trigger Event, First Payment Default Trigger Event, Default or Event of Default has occurred and is continuing, (c) each Credit Party is in good standing under the laws of its jurisdiction of organization, and (d) since June 10, 2021, no amendment, modification or other change has been made to (i) the articles of organization (or other applicable charter document), or (ii) the limited liability company agreement (or any other equivalent governing agreement or document) of any Credit Party except those approved by Agent;

**6.4** Each Credit Party has all requisite power and authority to execute and deliver this Agreement and to perform its obligations under this Agreement, the Loan Agreement, as amended hereby and the other Loan Documents;

**6.5** The execution and delivery by the Credit Parties of this Agreement and the performance by the Credit Parties of their respective obligations under the Loan Agreement, as amended by this Agreement, and the other Loan Documents do not require any order, consent, approval, license, authorization or validation of, or filing, recording or registration with, or exemption by any governmental or public body or authority, or subdivision thereof, binding on any Credit Party, except as already have been obtained or made;

**6.6** This Agreement has been duly executed and delivered by each Credit Party and is the binding obligation of each Credit Party, enforceable against each Credit Party in accordance with its terms, subject to the effect of any applicable bankruptcy, moratorium, insolvency, reorganization or other similar law affecting the enforceability of creditors' rights generally and to the effect of general principles of equity (whether in a proceeding at law or in equity);

6.7

**6.8** Each Credit Party has reviewed this Agreement and acknowledges and agrees that it (a) understands fully the terms of this Agreement and the consequences of the issuance hereof, (b) has been afforded an opportunity to have this Agreement reviewed by, and to discuss this Agreement with, such attorneys and other Persons as it may wish, and (c) has entered into this Agreement of its own free will and accord and without threat or duress. This Agreement and all information furnished to Agent and Lenders is made and furnished in good faith, for value and valuable consideration. This Agreement has not been made or induced by any fraud, duress or undue influence exercised by any Agent, any Lender or any other Person; and

**6.9** Neither Agent nor Lender presently has any obligation to make additional Revolving Advances or Loans or to extend any other financial accommodations to Credit Parties (or any of them), except as expressly provided in Section 3.4 of this Agreement.

6.10

## **7. Miscellaneous.**

**7.1 Integration.** This Agreement and the Loan Agreement represent the entire agreement between the parties about this subject matter and supersede prior negotiations or agreements. All prior agreements, understandings, representations, warranties and negotiations between the parties about the subject matter of this Agreement and the Loan Agreement merge into this Agreement and the Loan Agreement.

**7.2 Severability.** If any term or provision of this Agreement is adjudicated to be illegal, invalid or unenforceable under Applicable Law, such term or provision shall be inapplicable to the extent of such illegality, invalidity or unenforceability without affecting the legality, validity or enforceability of the remainder of this Agreement which shall be given effect so far as possible.

**7.3 Successors and Assigns.** Subject to Section 12.2 of the Loan Agreement, this Agreement shall be binding upon and inure to the benefit of the Credit Parties, Agent and Lender and their respective successors and permitted assigns, except that the Credit Parties shall not have the right to assign any rights hereunder or any interest herein without Agent's and the Lender's prior written consent.

**7.4 WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL. GOVERNING LAW.** THIS AGREEMENT AND THE RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF THE PARTIES UNDER THIS AGREEMENT SHALL BE GOVERNED BY AND CONSTRUED AND INTERPRETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CHOICE OF LAW PROVISIONS SET FORTH IN THE LOAN AGREEMENT AND SHALL BE SUBJECT TO ANY WAIVER OF JURY TRIAL AND NOTICE PROVISIONS SET FORTH IN THE LOAN AGREEMENT.

**7.5 No Oral Agreements.** Neither this Agreement nor any provision hereof may be changed, waived, discharged, modified or terminated orally, but only by an instrument in writing signed by the parties required to be a party thereto pursuant to the Loan Agreement.

**7.6 Counterparts.** This Agreement may be executed in any number of counterparts and all of such counterparts taken together shall be deemed to constitute one and the same instrument. Signature pages delivered by facsimile or other electronic means shall have the same effect as manually executed signature pages. The words "execution," "executed," "signed," "signature," and words of like import in this Agreement shall be deemed to include electronic signatures, each of which shall be of the same legal effect, validity or enforceability as a manually executed signature.

**8. Release.** BORROWER, HOLDINGS AND PARENT ENTITY, AND EACH OF THEIR RESPECTIVE PREDECESSORS, SUCCESSORS, HEIRS, AND ASSIGNS (INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, "RELEASORS") HEREBY VOLUNTARILY AND KNOWINGLY RELEASES AND FOREVER DISCHARGES AGENT AND EACH LENDER AND THEIR RESPECTIVE PARENTS, DIVISIONS, SUBSIDIARIES, AFFILIATES, SUCCESSORS, AND ASSIGNS, AND EACH OF ITS CURRENT AND FORMER DIRECTORS, OFFICERS, SHAREHOLDERS, MEMBERS, MANAGERS, PARTNERS, ATTORNEYS, AGENTS, AND EMPLOYEES, AND EACH OF THEIR RESPECTIVE PREDECESSORS, SUCCESSORS, HEIRS, AND ASSIGNS (INDIVIDUALLY AND COLLECTIVELY, THE "RELEASED PARTIES") FROM ALL POSSIBLE CLAIMS, COUNTERCLAIMS, DEMANDS, ACTIONS, CAUSES OF ACTION, DAMAGES, COSTS, EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES WHATSOEVER, WHETHER KNOWN OR UNKNOWN, ANTICIPATED OR UNANTICIPATED, SUSPECTED OR UNSUSPECTED, FIXED, CONTINGENT OR CONDITIONAL, OR AT LAW OR IN EQUITY, IN ANY CASE ORIGINATING ON OR BEFORE THE DATE HEREOF THAT ANY OF THE RELEASORS MAY NOW OR HEREAFTER HAVE AGAINST THE RELEASED PARTIES (OR ANY OF THEM), IF ANY, IRRESPECTIVE OF WHETHER ANY SUCH CLAIMS ARISE OUT OF CONTRACT, TORT, VIOLATION OF LAW OR REGULATIONS, OR OTHERWISE, ARISING DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM THE LOAN AGREEMENT, THE LOAN DOCUMENTS, THE EXERCISE OF ANY RIGHTS AND REMEDIES UNDER THE LOAN DOCUMENTS AND/OR NEGOTIATION FOR AND EXECUTION OF THIS AGREEMENT OR THE LOAN DOCUMENTS, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, ANY CONTRACTING FOR, CHARGING, TAKING, RESERVING, COLLECTING OR RECEIVING INTEREST IN EXCESS OF THE HIGHEST LAWFUL RATE APPLICABLE, IN EACH CASE EXCLUDING FRAUD, GROSS NEGLIGENCE, OR WILLFUL MISCONDUCT (THE "RELEASED CLAIMS"). RELEASED CLAIMS SHALL NOT INCLUDE CLAIMS TO ENFORCE THIS AGREEMENT OR FOR BREACH OF THIS AGREEMENT, IN EACH CASE MADE AFTER THE DATE HEREOF. EACH OF THE RELEASORS WAIVES THE BENEFITS OF ANY LAW, WHICH MAY PROVIDE IN SUBSTANCE: "A GENERAL RELEASE DOES NOT EXTEND TO CLAIMS WHICH THE CREDITOR DOES NOT KNOW OR SUSPECT TO EXIST IN ITS FAVOR AT THE TIME OF EXECUTING THE RELEASE, WHICH IF KNOWN BY IT MUST HAVE MATERIALLY AFFECTED ITS SETTLEMENT WITH THE DEBTOR." EACH OF THE RELEASORS UNDERSTANDS THAT THE FACTS WHICH IT BELIEVES TO BE TRUE AT THE TIME OF MAKING THE RELEASE PROVIDED FOR HEREIN MAY LATER TURN OUT TO BE DIFFERENT THAN IT NOW BELIEVES, AND THAT INFORMATION WHICH IS NOT NOW KNOWN OR SUSPECTED MAY LATER BE DISCOVERED. EACH OF THE RELEASORS ACCEPTS THIS POSSIBILITY, AND EACH OF THEM ASSUMES THE RISK OF THE FACTS

TURNING OUT TO BE DIFFERENT AND NEW INFORMATION BEING DISCOVERED; AND EACH OF THEM FURTHER AGREES THAT THE RELEASE PROVIDED FOR HEREIN SHALL IN ALL RESPECTS CONTINUE TO BE EFFECTIVE AND NOT SUBJECT TO TERMINATION OR RESCISSION BECAUSE OF ANY DIFFERENCE IN SUCH FACTS OR ANY NEW INFORMATION. RELEASORS AGREE THAT (I) THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY LITIGATION OR LEGAL PROCEEDINGS BY ANY RELEASOR AGAINST ANY RELEASED PARTY WITH RESPECT TO ANY CLAIMS, COUNTERCLAIMS, DEMANDS, ACTIONS, CAUSES OF ACTION, DAMAGES, COSTS, EXPENSES AND LIABILITIES RELEASED HEREBY, PURPORTED TO BE RELEASED HEREBY OR ARISING ON OR BEFORE THE DATE HEREOF, AND/OR (II) THE COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CLAIM, INITIATION OR COMMENCEMENT OF ANY CLAIM OR PROCEEDING BY ANY RELEASOR WHICH ALLEGES THAT THE RELEASE HEREIN IS INVALID OR UNENFORCEABLE IN ANY RESPECT, SHALL, IN EACH CASE, CONSTITUTE AN IMMEDIATE EVENT OF DEFAULT.

9.

*[Signature pages follow.]*

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, this Agreement is being executed as of the date first written above.

**BORROWER:**

**KATAPULT SPV-1 LLC**

By: /s/ Orlando Zayas

Name: Orlando Zayas

Title: Chief Executive Officer

**HOLDINGS:**

**KATAPULT GROUP, INC.**

By: /s/ Orlando Zayas

Name: Orlando Zayas

Title: Chief Executive Officer

**PARENT ENTITY:**

**KATAPULT HOLDINGS, INC.**

By: /s/ Orlando Zayas

Name: Orlando Zayas

Title: Chief Executive Officer

[Signature Page to Limited Waiver and Amendment Agreement]

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**AGENT:**

**MIDTOWN MADISON MANAGEMENT LLC**

By: /s/ David Aidi

Name: David Aidi

Title: Authorized Signatory

[Signature Page to Limited Waiver and Amendment Agreement]

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**CLASS A LENDERS:**

**BLUE OWL SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND VII LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi  
Name: David Aidi  
Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL ASSET INCOME FUND IV LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi  
Name: David Aidi  
Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL ASSET INCOME FUND (CAYMAN) IV LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi  
Name: David Aidi  
Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND (CAYMAN) VII LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi  
Name: David Aidi  
Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL ASSET INCOME FUND V LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi  
Name: David Aidi  
Title: Authorized Signatory

**CLASS B LENDERS:**

**BLUE OWL SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND VII LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi

Name: David Aidi

Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL ASSET INCOME FUND IV LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi

Name: David Aidi

Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL ASSET INCOME FUND V LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi

Name: David Aidi

Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES FUND (CAYMAN) VII LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi

Name: David Aidi

Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL ASSET INCOME FUND (CAYMAN) IV LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi

Name: David Aidi

Title: Authorized Signatory

**BLUE OWL ASSET INCOME FUND (CAYMAN) V LP**

By: /s/ David Aidi

Name: David Aidi

Title: Authorized Signatory

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

I, Orlando Zayas, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Katapult Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 15, 2025

/s/ Orlando Zayas

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Orlando Zayas

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

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

I, Nancy Walsh, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Katapult Holdings, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
  - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
  - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
  - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
  - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
  - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
  - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: May 15, 2025

/s/ Nancy Walsh

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Nancy Walsh  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)

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

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned certifies that this periodic report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in this periodic report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the issuer.

Date: May 15, 2025

/s/ Orlando Zayas

Orlando Zayas

Chief Executive Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)

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

Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned certifies that this periodic report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in this periodic report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the issuer.

Date: May 15, 2025

/s/ Nancy Walsh

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Nancy Walsh  
Chief Financial Officer  
(Principal Financial Officer)