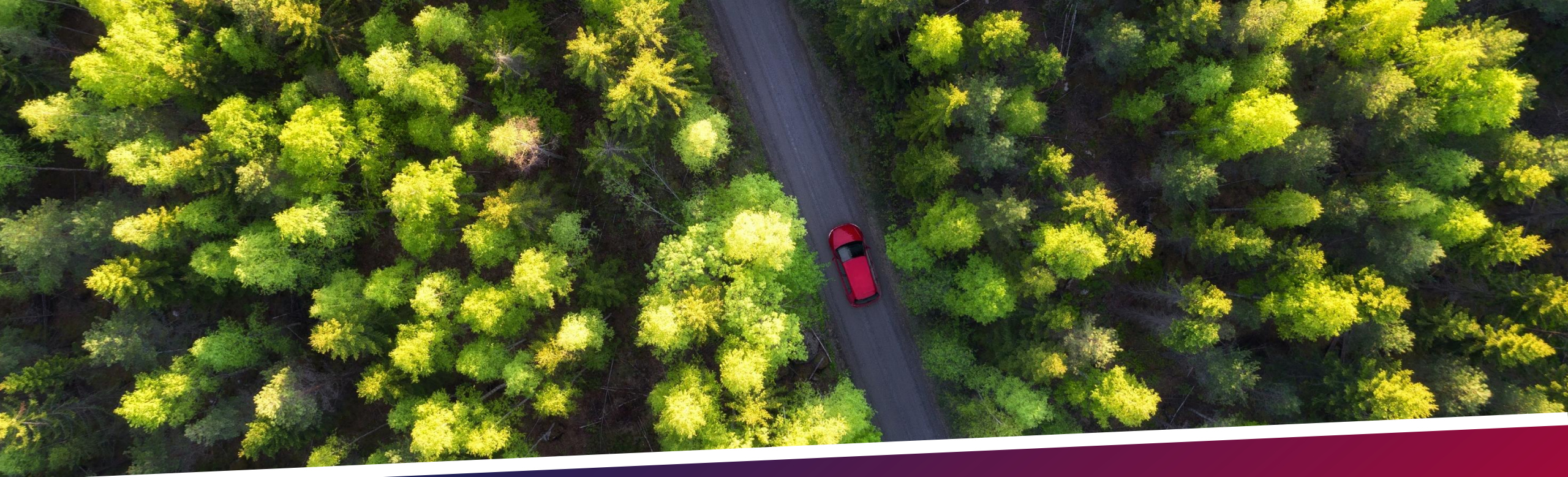




2Q 2026 Supplemental Financials

avis budget group

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this presentation constitute “forward-looking statements” as that term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. The forward-looking statements contained herein are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties, assumptions and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from those expressed or implied by any such forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements include information concerning our future financial performance, business strategy, projected plans and objectives. These statements may be identified by the fact that they do not relate to historical or current facts and may use words such as “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “may,” “would,” “intends,” “projects,” “estimates,” “plans,” “forecasts,” “outlook,” “pro forma,” “guidance,” and similar words, expressions or phrases. Important factors and assumptions could affect our future results and could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in such forward-looking statements. These factors include, but are not limited to, those described under the section titled “Risk Factors” in our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K and in subsequent reports that we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). We operate in a continuously changing business environment and new risk factors emerge from time to time. New risk factors, factors beyond our control, or changes in the impact of identified risk factors may cause actual results to differ materially from those set forth in any forward-looking statements. Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a prediction of actual results. Moreover, we do not assume responsibility if future results are materially different from those forecasted or anticipated. Although we believe that our assumptions are reasonable, any or all of our forward-looking statements may prove to be inaccurate, and we can make no guarantees about our future performance. Should unknown risks or uncertainties materialize, or underlying assumptions prove inaccurate, actual results could differ materially from past results and/or those anticipated, estimated or projected. We undertake no obligation to release any revisions to any forward-looking statements, to report events or to report the occurrence of unanticipated events. For information concerning forward-looking statements and other important factors, refer to our most recent Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and other filings with the SEC.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This presentation includes financial measures such as Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Free Cash Flow, liquidity and international revenues excluding exchange rate effects, as well as other financial measures, that are not considered generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) measures as defined under SEC rules. Important information regarding such non-GAAP measures is contained in the tables within this presentation and in Appendix I to this presentation, including the definitions of these measures and reconciliations to the most comparable GAAP measures. We measure performance principally using the following key metrics: (i) rental days, (ii) revenue per day, (iii) vehicle utilization, and (iv) per-unit fleet costs. Our rental days, revenue per day and vehicle utilization metrics are all calculated based on the actual rental of the vehicle during a 24-hour period. We believe that this methodology provides management with the most relevant metrics in order to effectively manage the performance of our business. Our calculations may not be comparable to the calculations of similarly-titled metrics by other companies. We present currency exchange rate effects on our key metrics to provide a method of assessing how our business performed excluding the effects of foreign currency rate fluctuations. Currency exchange rate effects are calculated by translating the current-period’s results at the prior-period average exchange rates plus any related gains and losses on currency hedges.

Our full year 2026 outlook, on slide 8, includes non-GAAP financial measures and excludes the effect of future changes in currency exchange rates. The Company believes that it is impracticable to provide a reconciliation to the most comparable GAAP measures due to the forward-looking nature of these forecasted Adjusted earnings metrics and the degree of uncertainty associated with forecasting the reconciling items and amounts. The Company further believes that providing estimates of the amounts that would be required to reconcile the forecasted adjusted measures to forecasted GAAP measures would imply a degree of precision that would be confusing or misleading to investors.

2Q Results: Total Company

	2Q '26	2Q '25	% Change	YTD 2026	YTD 2025	% Change
REVENUES AS REPORTED	\$2,998	\$3,039	(1)%	\$5,528	\$5,469	1%
RENTAL DAYS (000s)	43,907	44,945	(2)%	82,985	84,400	(2) %
REVENUE PER DAY EXCLUDING EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS	\$67.84	\$67.62	-%	\$65.76	\$64.80	1%
AVERAGE RENTAL FLEET	664,638	698,633	(5)%	642,153	665,004	(3)%
VEHICLE UTILIZATION	72.6%	70.7%	1.9 pps	71.4%	70.1%	1.3 pps
PER-UNIT FLEET COSTS PER MONTH EXCLUDING EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS	\$290	\$303	(4)%	\$319	\$326	(2)%
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$63	\$5	N/M	\$(171)	\$(499)	66%
ADJUSTED EBITDA	\$286	\$277	3%	\$173	\$184	(6)%

Note: Revenues, Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted EBITDA are in millions.

2Q Results: Americas

	2Q '26	2Q '25	% Change	COMMENTARY
REVENUES AS REPORTED	\$2,288	\$2,332	(2)%	As demand weakened during the quarter, we prioritized fleet discipline, utilization, and higher-contribution demand over volume.
RENTAL DAYS (000s)	32,597	33,292	(2)%	Rental days declined 2%, materially less than the 5% reduction in average fleet, reflecting stronger utilization and disciplined demand selection.
REVENUE PER DAY (RPD) EXCLUDING EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS	\$70.22	\$70.03	-%	RPD was modestly positive in the second quarter and increased 1% in the first half, with reported growth muted by a deliberate shift toward longer-duration, higher-contribution transactions.
AVERAGE RENTAL FLEET	489,192	517,363	(5)%	We accelerated vehicle dispositions to monetize favorable residual values while aligning supply to a different demand environment.
VEHICLE UTILIZATION	73.2%	70.7%	2.5 pps	Utilization improved 2.5 points despite a nearly 3-point recall-related headwind, reflecting stronger operating execution across our network.
PER-UNIT FLEET COSTS PER MONTH EXCLUDING EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS	\$302	\$312	(3)%	Per-unit fleet costs benefited from a seasonally stronger used-car market and elevated disposition activity.
SG&A & OPEX PER RENTAL DAY	\$43.29	\$42.99	1%	Total SG&A and OpEx declined 1% year over year, while the per-rental-day metric increased slightly due to lower rental days.
ADJUSTED EBITDA	\$237	\$220	8%	Adjusted EBITDA increased despite lower revenue, driven by higher utilization, lower per-unit fleet costs, disciplined variable-cost management, and a more profitable demand mix.

Note: Revenues and Adjusted EBITDA are in millions.

2Q Results: International

	2Q '26	2Q '25	% Change	COMMENTARY
REVENUES EXCLUDING EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS	\$689	\$707	(3)%	Excluding the closure of Zipcar UK, revenue was relatively flat in the quarter.
RENTAL DAYS (000s)	11,310	11,653	(3)%	Rental days declined 3% driven primarily by the impact of network restructuring and mix shift actions undertaken in 2025.
REVENUE PER DAY (RPD) EXCLUDING EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS	\$61.00	\$60.74	-%	Excluding Zipcar UK, RPD grew 2.2% driven by strong ancillary sales in the quarter.
AVERAGE RENTAL FLEET	175,446	181,270	(3)%	Average fleet decreased to support our network reduction completed in 2025 and to align with rental demand.
VEHICLE UTILIZATION	70.8%	70.6%	0.2 pps	Fleet discipline supported modest year-over-year utilization improvement despite a more challenging demand environment.
PER-UNIT FLEET COSTS PER MONTH EXCLUDING EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS	\$260	\$278	(6)%	Per-unit fleet costs per month continued to improve as we rotated out of our older, higher-cost fleet acquired in previous years.
SG&A & OPEX PER RENTAL DAY EXCLUDING EXCHANGE RATE EFFECTS	\$39.42	\$37.74	4%	Costs increased primarily due to higher commissions associated with our shift toward leisure demand.
ADJUSTED EBITDA	\$73	\$82	(11)%	Adjusted EBITDA excluding exchange-rate effects was \$8 million lower than Q2 2025, primarily reflecting higher commissions associated with the mix shift toward leisure demand.

Note: Revenues and Adjusted EBITDA are in millions.

Liquidity Profile

	2Q '26	2Q '25
ADJUSTED FREE CASH FLOW	\$161	\$ (475)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	\$558	\$541
AVAILABLE CAPACITY UNDER THE REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY	\$471	\$403
TOTAL LIQUIDITY	\$1,029	\$944
AVAILABLE CAPACITY UNDER THE ABS FACILITIES	\$1,867	\$1,690

CASH FLOW COMMENTARY

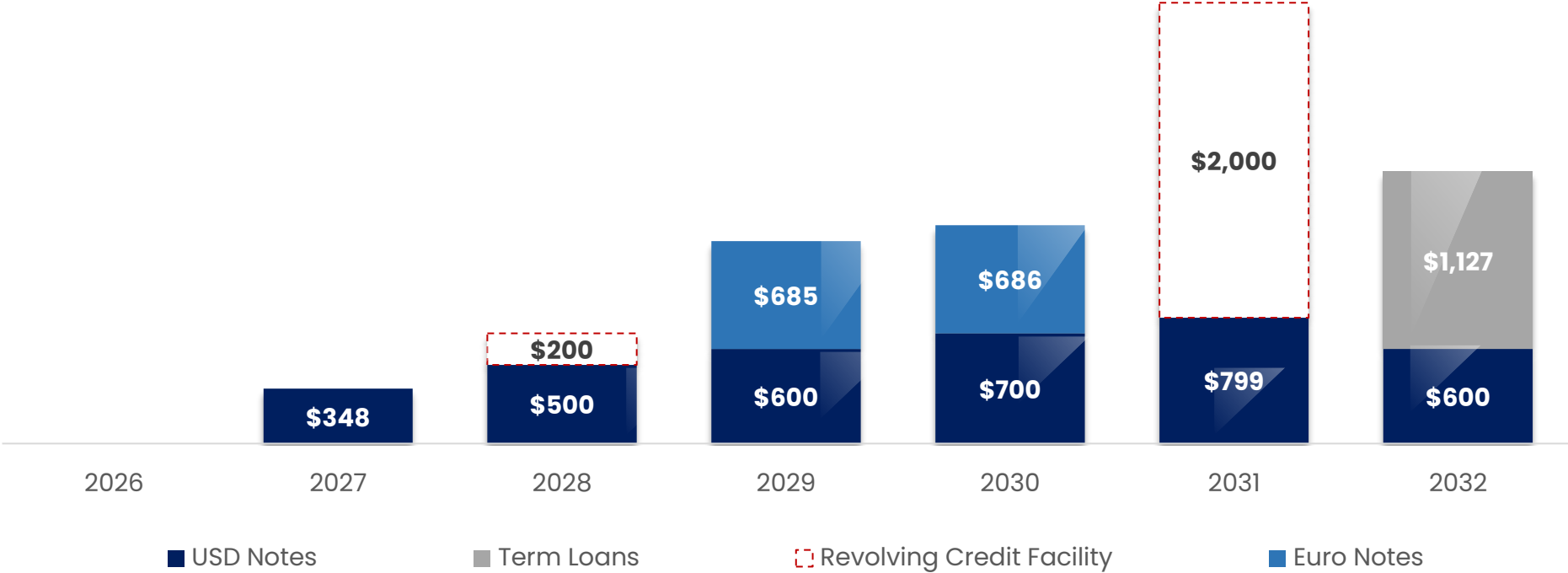
Adjusted free cash flow was \$161 million, representing an improvement of more than \$636 million versus the six months ended June 30, 2025.

CAPITAL ALLOCATION

We expect to continue to focus on debt repayments and capital expenditures that drive operational efficiencies, reduce costs, and support margin expansion, while opportunistically returning capital to our shareholders.

Note: Adjusted Free Cash Flow is shown on a year-to-date basis for the six months ended June 30.

Corporate Debt Maturities as of June 30, 2026



Note: Maturity schedule amounts in millions.

2026 Outlook

	FY 2026	
ADJUSTED EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	\$850M - \$1,000M	
	3Q 2026	FY 2026
PER-UNIT FLEET COSTS PER MONTH	~\$310-\$320	~\$315 -325

Note: (1) We are not able to reconcile this forward-looking non-GAAP financial measure to the most directly comparable GAAP measure without unreasonable efforts because we are unable to predict the ultimate outcome of certain items, such as taxes, interest expense, and foreign currency exchange rates, which could have a significant impact on our future GAAP results.

Appendix



Definitions

This presentation includes certain non-GAAP (generally accepted accounting principles) financial measures as defined under SEC rules. We have provided below reasons why we present these non-GAAP financial measures and a description of what they represent.

Adjusted EBITDA

We define Adjusted EBITDA as income (loss) from continuing operations before non-vehicle related depreciation and amortization; long-lived asset impairment and other related charges; other fleet charges; restructuring and other related charges; early extinguishment of debt costs; non-vehicle related interest; transaction-related costs, net; legal matters, net, which primarily includes amounts recorded in excess of \$5 million, related to unprecedented self-insurance reserves for allocated loss adjustment expense, class action lawsuits and personal injury matters; non-operational charges related to shareholder activist activity, which includes third-party advisory, legal and other professional fees; COVID-19 charges, net; cloud computing costs; other (income) expense, net; severe weather-related damages in excess of \$5 million, net of insurance proceeds; and income taxes.

We believe Adjusted EBITDA is useful as a supplemental measure in evaluating the performance of our operating businesses and in comparing our results from period to period. We also believe that Adjusted EBITDA is useful to investors because it allows them to assess our results of operations and financial condition on the same basis that management uses internally. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure and should not be considered in isolation or as a substitute for net income or other income statement data prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Our presentation of Adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures used by other companies. A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA from net income (loss) recognized under U.S. GAAP is provided on slide 11.

Adjusted Free Cash Flow

Represents net cash provided by operating activities adjusted to reflect the cash inflows and outflows relating to capital expenditures, the investing and financing activities of our vehicle programs, asset sales, if any, and to exclude restructuring and other related charges; early extinguishment of debt costs; transaction-related costs; legal matters; non-operational charges related to shareholder activist activity; COVID-19 charges; other (income) expense; and severe weather-related damages.

We believe that Adjusted Free Cash Flow is useful in measuring the cash generated that is available to be used to repay debt obligations, repurchase stock, pay dividends and invest in future growth through new business development activities or acquisitions. Adjusted Free Cash Flow should not be construed as a substitute in measuring operating results or liquidity, and our presentation of Adjusted Free Cash Flow may not be comparable to similarly-titled measures used by other companies. A reconciliation of Adjusted Free Cash Flow from net cash provided by operating activities recognized under U.S. GAAP is provided on slide 12.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2026	2025	2026	2025
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to Adjusted EBITDA:				
(in millions)				
Net income (loss)	\$ 63	\$ 5	\$ (171)	\$ (499)
Provision for (benefit from) income taxes	10	10	(96)	(163)
Income (loss) before income taxes	73	15	(267)	(662)
Non-vehicle related depreciation and amortization	60	60	118	116
Interest expense related to corporate debt, net:				
Interest expense	108	110	217	207
Early extinguishment of debt	3	3	3	3
Other fleet charges ^(a)	—	—	—	390
Restructuring and other related charges	18	59	53	81
Transaction-related costs, net	9	—	15	—
Other (income) expense, net	1	5	7	11
Legal matters, net ^(b)	3	12	4	13
Cloud computing costs ^(c)	11	13	23	25
Adjusted EBITDA ^(d)	\$ 286	\$ 277	\$ 173	\$ 184

Notes:

- (a) Costs reported within vehicle depreciation and lease charges, net related to the disposal of certain fleet in our Americas reportable segment.
- (b) Consists of \$2 million and \$1 million reported within selling, general, and administrative expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively and \$1 million and \$11 million reported within operating expenses for the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Consists of \$3 million and \$2 million reported within selling, general and administrative expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively and \$1 million and \$11 million reported within operating expenses for the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.
- (c) Reported within operating expenses.
- (d) Includes stock-based compensation expense and vehicle related deferred financing fee amortization in the aggregate totaling \$14 million and \$16 million in the three months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively. Includes stock-based compensation expense and vehicle related deferred financing fee amortization in the aggregate totaling \$24 million and \$30 million in the six months ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Measures

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
Reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to Adjusted Free Cash Flow:		
(in millions)		
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 1,066	\$ 1,456
Net cash used in investing activities of vehicle programs	(1,484)	(3,873)
Net cash provided by financing activities of vehicle programs	652	1,996
Capital expenditures	(109)	(85)
Proceeds received on asset sales	2	2
Change in program and restricted cash	(34)	10
Dividends from equity method investments	8	—
Other receipts (payments), net	60	19
Adjusted Free Cash Flow	\$ 161	\$ (475)