

## CANADA GOOSE HOLDINGS INC.

### MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

For the fourth quarter and year ended March 30, 2025

*The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("MD&A") for Canada Goose Holdings Inc. ("us," "we," "our," "Canada Goose" or the "Company") is dated May 20, 2025 and provides information concerning our results of operations and financial condition for the fourth quarter and fiscal year ended March 30, 2025 ("fiscal 2025"). You should read this MD&A together with our audited consolidated financial statements and the related notes for the year ended March 30, 2025 ("Annual Financial Statements"). Additional information about Canada Goose is available on our website at [www.canadagoose.com](http://www.canadagoose.com), on the SEDAR+ website at [www.sedarplus.ca](http://www.sedarplus.ca), and on the EDGAR section of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov), including this Annual Report on Form 20-F.*

#### CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This MD&A contains forward-looking statements. These statements are neither historical facts nor assurances of future performance. Instead, they are based on our current beliefs, expectations and assumptions regarding the future of our business, future plans and strategies, and other future conditions. Forward-looking statements can be identified by words such as "anticipate," "believe," "continue," "could," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "intend," "may," "plan," "predict," "project," "potential," "should," "will," "would," and other similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words. These forward-looking statements include all matters that are not historical facts. They appear in many places throughout this MD&A and include statements regarding our intentions, beliefs, or current expectations concerning, among other things, our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, business prospects, growth, strategies, expectations regarding industry trends and the size and growth rates of addressable markets, our business plan, and our growth strategies, including plans for expansion to new markets and new products, expectations for seasonal trends, and the industry in which we operate.

Certain assumptions made in preparing the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A include:

- our ability to implement our growth strategies;
- our ability to maintain strong business relationships with our customers, suppliers, wholesalers, and distributors;
- our ability to keep pace with changing consumer preferences;
- our ability to protect our intellectual property;
- our ability to adapt to changes to our business as a whole due to environmental, social and governance ("ESG") considerations;
- the continued absence of material global supply chain disruptions to our business, and our ability to fulfill demand and maintain sufficient inventory levels, which we continue to monitor;
- our ability to adapt to changing macroeconomic and international trade conditions, including interest rates, currencies, or the recently imposed tariffs (and retaliatory measures), possible changes therefrom and other trade restrictions; and

- the absence of material adverse changes in our industry or the global economy.

By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that may or may not occur in the future. We believe that these risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, those described in the “Risk Factors” section of our Annual Report and other risk factors described herein, which include, but are not limited to, the following risks:

- we may not open retail stores or expand e-Commerce access on our planned timelines;
- we may be adversely impacted by trade barriers, including recently enacted and prospective additional tariffs and regulations in the United States, China and the European Union, which could increase the prices of the raw materials for our products, and export requirements, tariffs, taxes and other restrictions and expenses, which could increase the prices of our products and make us less competitive in some countries;
- we may be unable to maintain the strength of our brand or to expand our brand to new products and geographies;
- unanticipated changes in the effective tax rate or adverse outcomes from audit examinations of corporate income or other tax returns;
- our indebtedness may adversely affect our financial condition, and we may not be able to refinance or renegotiate such indebtedness on favourable or satisfactory terms;
- an economic downturn and general economic conditions (for example, more elevated inflation and rising interest rates) may further affect discretionary consumer spending;
- we may not be able to satisfy changing consumer preferences;
- global political events, including the impact of political disruptions and protests, which may cause business interruptions;
- our ability to procure high quality raw materials and certain finished goods globally at consistent pricing;
- our ability to manage inventory and forecast our inventory need, which we continuously monitor, and to manage our production distribution networks;
- we may not be able to protect or preserve our brand image and proprietary rights globally;
- the success of our business strategy;
- our ability to manage our exposure to data security and cyber security events;
- disruptions to manufacturing and distribution activities due to factors such as operational issues, disruptions in transportation logistic functions or labour shortages or disruptions;
- risks and global disruptions associated with geopolitical events, as well as the international trade environment;
- flagging consumer sentiment and ongoing demand for luxury goods in our key markets;
- fluctuations in raw material costs, interest rates and currency exchange rates;

- our ability to comply with and manage risks associated with complex and changing laws, regulations and global standards; and
- we may be unable to maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting.

Although we base the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A on assumptions that we believe are reasonable, we caution you that actual results and developments (including our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources, and the development of the industry in which we operate) may differ materially from those made in or suggested by the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. Additional impacts may arise that we are not aware of currently. The potential of such additional impacts intensifies the business and operating risks which we face, and these should be considered when reading the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A. In addition, even if results and developments are consistent with the forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A, those results and developments may not be indicative of results or developments in subsequent periods. As a result, any or all of our forward-looking statements in this MD&A may prove to be inaccurate. No forward-looking statement is a guarantee of future results. Moreover, we operate in a highly competitive and rapidly changing environment in which new risks often emerge. It is not possible for our management to predict all risks, 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 materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements we may make.

You should read this MD&A and the documents that we reference herein completely and with the understanding that our actual future results may be materially different from what we expect. The forward-looking statements contained herein are made as of the date of this MD&A, and we do not assume any obligation to update any forward-looking statements except as required by applicable laws.

## **BASIS OF PRESENTATION**

The Annual Financial Statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”), and the Financial Statements and this accompanying MD&A are presented in millions of Canadian dollars, except where otherwise indicated. Certain financial measures contained in this MD&A are non-IFRS financial measures and are discussed further under “*Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures*” below.

The Annual Financial Statements and the accompanying notes have been prepared using the accounting policies described in “*Note 2. Material accounting policy information*” to the Annual Financial Statements.

All references to “\$”, “CAD” and “dollars” refer to Canadian dollars, “USD” refers to U.S. dollars, “GBP” refers to British pounds sterling, “EUR” refers to euros, “CHF” refers to Swiss francs, “CNY” refers to Chinese yuan, “RMB” refers to Chinese renminbi, “HKD” refers to Hong Kong dollars and “JPY” refers to Japanese yen unless otherwise indicated. Certain totals, subtotals and percentages throughout this MD&A may not reconcile due to rounding.

All references to “fiscal 2023” are to the Company’s fiscal year ended April 2, 2023; to “fiscal 2024” are to the Company’s fiscal year ended March 31, 2024; and to “fiscal 2025” are to the Company’s fiscal year ended March 30, 2025.

The Company’s fiscal year is a 52 or 53-week reporting cycle with the fiscal year ending on the Sunday closest to March 31. Each fiscal quarter is 13 weeks for a 52-week fiscal year. The additional week in a 53-week fiscal year is added to the third quarter. Fiscal 2023, fiscal 2024 and fiscal 2025 are each a 52-week fiscal year.

## FACTORS AFFECTING OUR PERFORMANCE

We believe that our performance depends on many factors including those discussed below.

- *Brand and Marketing.* We have made significant marketing investments to enhance our brand and attract new customers. We expect to continue to make significant marketing investments to promote our current products to new customers and new products to current and new customers, including through our e-Commerce platforms and retail store presence. Such marketing investments can be expensive and may not result in increased sales and may unfavourably impact operating margin.
- *New Products.* We intend to continue investing in design, innovation and the development and introduction of new products, including talent development, as well as expanding offerings in our existing product categories, across styles, uses, and climates that have varying margin profiles. This includes the launch of our Creative Director's inaugural capsule, reintroducing our Snow Goose label, as well as the introduction of our eyewear collection. As our product mix evolves, our gross margin has been and may continue to be unfavourably impacted by a lower proportion of down-filled outerwear sales, currently our highest margin products.
- *Growth in our Direct to Consumer ("DTC") Channel.* We plan to continue executing our global strategy through retail and e-Commerce expansion, though the scale of such expansion may be delayed due to current global conditions. We continue to monitor these conditions and their potential impact on our ability to achieve positive DTC comparable sales growth<sup>1</sup>.

<sup>1</sup> DTC comparable sales (decline) growth is a supplementary financial measure. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of this measure.

- *Wholesale.* We have streamlined our wholesale partnerships as part of our global DTC strategy, in order to control our distribution by shifting sales from our wholesale channel to our DTC channel. This will impact the portion of revenue this channel represents in total revenue as well as year over year results from this channel.
- *Macroeconomic Conditions.* We are subject to risks and exposures from the evolving macroeconomic environment, including supply chain disruptions, economic uncertainty, customer budgetary constraints, the imposition of tariffs or trade restrictions, including the tariffs recently imposed by the United States, inflation, and resulting fears of potential economic slowdowns or recessions, all of which may negatively impact consumer demand for our products. We continuously monitor the direct and indirect impacts of these circumstances on our business and financial results.
- *Seasonality.* We experience seasonal fluctuations in our revenue and operating results and have historically realized a significant portion of our annual wholesale revenue during our second and third fiscal quarters, and our annual DTC revenue in our third and fourth fiscal quarters. We generated 81.7%, 78.1% and 78.9% of our annual wholesale revenue in the combined second and third fiscal quarters of fiscal 2025, fiscal 2024, and fiscal 2023, respectively. Additionally, we generated 83.3%, 82.6% and 83.9% of our annual DTC revenue in the combined third and fourth fiscal quarters of fiscal 2025, fiscal 2024, and fiscal 2023, respectively. Because of seasonal fluctuations in revenue and fixed costs associated with our business, particularly the headcount growth and premises costs associated with our expanding DTC channel, we typically experience negative and substantially reduced net income and adjusted EBIT<sup>1</sup> in the first and fourth quarters, respectively. As a result of our seasonality, changes that impact gross margin and adjusted EBIT<sup>1</sup>, among others can have a disproportionate impact on the quarterly results when they are recorded in our off-peak revenue periods. Business performance can also be impacted by the timing and intensity of

cold weather, which may affect purchasing behaviour, including causing earlier or later purchases relative to prior periods, especially in our DTC channel.

<sup>1</sup> *Adjusted EBIT is a non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures” for a description of this measure.*

Working capital requirements typically increase as inventory builds. We finance these needs through a combination of cash on hand and borrowings on our revolving credit facility, the Mainland China credit facilities, and the Japan credit facility. Historically, cash flows from operations have been highest in the third and fourth fiscal quarters of the fiscal year due to revenue from the DTC channel and the collection of receivables from wholesale revenue earlier in the year.

- *Global Climate Trends.* A portion of our business is dependent on cold-weather seasons and patterns to generate consumer demand for our products. Consumer demand for our products may be negatively affected to the extent global climate patterns trend warmer, reducing typical patterns of cold-weather events or increasing weather volatility.
- *Foreign Exchange.* We sell a significant portion of our products to customers outside of Canada, which exposes us to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. In fiscal years 2025, 2024 and 2023, we generated 70.5%, 70.5% and 70.1%, respectively, of our revenue in currencies other than Canadian dollars.

Refer to “*Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk - Foreign exchange risk*” below for more details on foreign exchange.

- *Global Social, Economic and Political Events and Other Disruptions.* We are conscious of risks related to social, economic, and political instability, including geopolitical tensions, regulatory matters, market volatility, risks related to the international trade and tax environment (including tariffs, quotas and custom and other restrictions), and social unrest, each of which may be affecting consumer spending, international travel, credit markets, logistics, and foreign exchange in certain countries and travel corridors.

We remain concerned about the conflicts in Ukraine and the Middle East and continue to suspend all wholesale and e-Commerce sales to Russia. We continue to monitor these ongoing conflicts and their impacts on human life.

We have been, and may in the future be, impacted by protests and other disruptions. To the extent that such disruptions persist, we expect that operations and traffic at our retail stores may be impacted.

## SEGMENTS

Our reporting segments align with our sales channels: DTC, Wholesale, and Other. We measure each reportable operating segment’s performance based on revenue and operating income.

Our DTC segment includes sales to customers through our retail stores and our e-Commerce website available across numerous markets, which includes the recommerce platform Canada Goose Generations, currently available in the United States and Canada.

Through our Wholesale segment, we sell to a mix of retailers and international distributors, who are partners that have partial or full exclusive territory rights to sell our products to a particular market through their own DTC channels or local wholesalers. The Wholesale segment includes the introduction of travel retail within the second quarter of fiscal 2024.

The Other segment comprises sales and costs not directly allocated to the DTC or Wholesale segments, such as sales to employees, friends and family sales, certain SG&A expenses, and results from the Paola Confectii knitwear manufacturing business.

Corporate expenses comprise costs that do not occur through the DTC, Wholesale, or Other segments, including the cost of marketing expenditures to build brand awareness across all segments, management overhead costs in support of manufacturing operations, other corporate costs, and foreign exchange gains and losses not specifically associated with segment operations.

As at March 30, 2025, our DTC segment by geography included the following permanent retail stores:

	March 31, 2024	Fiscal 2025				March 30, 2025
		Q1 Activity	Q2 Activity	Q3 Activity	Q4 Activity	
Canada	9	—	1	—	—	10
United States	16	—	—	—	—	16
North America	25	—	1	—	—	26
Greater China <sup>1</sup>	26	—	2	—	—	28
Asia Pacific (excluding Greater China <sup>1</sup> )	8	—	—	2	—	10
Asia Pacific	34	—	2	2	—	38
EMEA <sup>2</sup>	9	—	1	—	—	10
Total permanent stores	68	—	4	2	—	74

	April 2, 2023	Fiscal 2024				March 31, 2024
		Q1 Activity	Q2 Activity	Q3 Activity	Q4 Activity	
Canada	9	—	—	—	—	9
United States	8	2	3	2	1	16
North America	17	2	3	2	1	25
Greater China <sup>1</sup>	23	—	2	—	1	26
Asia Pacific (excluding Greater China <sup>1</sup> )	3	—	3	1	1	8
Asia Pacific	26	—	5	1	2	34
EMEA <sup>2</sup>	8	1	—	—	—	9
Total permanent stores	51	3	8	3	3	68

<sup>1</sup> Greater China comprises Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

<sup>2</sup> EMEA comprises Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

## SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The following table summarizes results of operations for the years ended March 30, 2025, March 31, 2024 and April 2, 2023 and the fourth quarters ended March 30, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and expresses the percentage relationship to revenues of certain financial statement captions. Basis points ("bps") expresses the changes between percentages. See "Results of Operations" for additional details and for the comparison discussions between the years ended March 30, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

For the comparison discussions between the years ended March 31, 2024 and April 2, 2023, please see Item 5. "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" of our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended March 31, 2024, filed with Canadian securities commissions on SEDAR+ and with the SEC on May 16, 2024. See "Basis of Presentation" for details on impacts of reclassifications on comparative information.

CAD \$ millions (except per share data)	Year ended			Fourth quarter ended	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 2, 2023	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Statement of Operations data:</b>					
Revenue	1,348.4	1,333.8	1,217.0	384.6	358.0
Gross profit	943.1	917.4	815.2	274.4	233.0
Gross margin	69.9 %	68.8 %	67.0 %	71.3 %	65.1 %
Operating income	164.1	124.5	147.6	55.1	23.1
Net income	103.6	58.1	68.9	27.7	7.6
Net income attributable to shareholders of the Company	94.8	58.4	72.7	27.1	5.0
<b>Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the Company</b>					
Basic	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.05
Diluted	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.69	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.05

CAD \$ millions	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Financial Position:</b>		<i>Reclassified<sup>1</sup></i>
Cash	334.4	144.9
Total assets	1,616.7	1,481.6
Total non-current liabilities	731.7	725.2
Equity	556.6	423.5

<sup>1</sup> The Company amended the existing accounting policies related to its presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as at April 1, 2024 and identified warranty provisions within non-current liabilities can no longer be classified as such. As a result, \$23.0m for March 31, 2024 was reclassified to current liabilities on the provisions line in the statement of financial position. See "Note 4. Changes in accounting policies" in our Annual Financial Statements for more details on the reclassification.

## COMPONENTS OF OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### Revenue

DTC revenue consists of sales through our e-Commerce operations and retail stores. DTC revenue is recognized upon delivery of the goods to the customer and when consideration is received, net of an estimated provision for sales returns.

Wholesale revenue comprises sales to third party resellers, which includes retailers and distributors of our products. Wholesale revenue from the sale of goods, net of an estimated provision for sales returns, discounts, and allowances, is recognized when control of the goods has been transferred to the reseller, which, depending on the terms of the agreement with the reseller, occurs when the products have been shipped to the reseller, are picked up from our third party warehouse, or arrive at the reseller's facilities.

Other revenue comprises of sales that do not occur through DTC or Wholesale segments, including sales to employees, friends and family sales, and results from the Paola Confectii business.

### **Gross Profit**

Gross profit is our revenue less cost of sales. Cost of sales comprises the cost associated with manufacturing our products, goods purchased from other manufacturers and bringing products to their place of sale. These include:

Manufacturing costs including raw materials, direct labour, and overhead. Cost of sales also includes depreciation on our manufacturing right-of-use assets and plant assets as well as inventory provisions, and allowances related to obsolescence and shrinkage. The primary drivers of our cost of sales are the costs of raw materials (which are sourced in both Canadian dollars and U.S. dollars), manufacturing labour rates, and the allocation of overhead.

Costs of goods purchased include the cost to source the product at our third party manufacturers, the product cost, freight and duty costs of shipping to our warehouses around the world.

Costs related to bringing products to their place of sale include freight, duty, and non-refundable taxes incurred in delivering the goods to distribution centres managed by third parties or to our retail stores.

Gross margin measures our gross profit as a percentage of revenue.

### **SG&A Expenses**

SG&A expenses are incurred in our operating segments and at the corporate level. SG&A expenses consist of selling costs to support our customer relationships and to deliver our products to our e-Commerce customers, retail stores, and wholesale partners. It also includes our marketing and brand investment activities and the corporate infrastructure required to support our ongoing operations, as well as depreciation and amortization other than on manufacturing right-of-use assets and plant assets.

SG&A expenses within our operating segments include:

- Selling costs which generally correlate to revenue timing and would typically experience similar seasonal trends. As a percentage of sales, we expect these selling costs to change as our business evolves. This change has been and is expected to be primarily driven by the expansion of our DTC segment, including the investment required to support e-Commerce sites and retail stores. Retail store costs are mostly fixed and are incurred throughout the year.
- General and administrative expenses which are directly related to our operating segments primarily include personnel costs (including salaries, variable incentive compensation, and benefits), technology support, other professional service costs, and marketing.

- Depreciation and amortization which represent the economic benefit incurred in using the Company's property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and right-of-use assets. We expect depreciation and amortization to increase, primarily driven by the expansion of our DTC segment.

SG&A expenses at the corporate level include:

- General and administrative expenses which generally represent costs incurred in our corporate offices, primarily related to marketing, personnel costs (including salaries, variable incentive compensation, benefits, and share-based compensation), technology support, and other professional service costs. We have invested considerably in this area to support the growing volume and complexity of our business.
- Depreciation and amortization which represent the economic benefit incurred in using corporate property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, and right-of-use assets.

### ***Operating Income and Operating Margin***

Operating income is our gross profit less SG&A expenses. Operating margin measures our operating income as a percentage of revenue.

### ***Net Interest, Finance and Other Costs***

Net interest, finance and other costs represents interest expense on our borrowings including the Revolving Facility, the Term Loan, the Mainland China Facilities, the Japan Facility, each as defined below, and lease liabilities, as well as standby fees and other financing costs, net of interest income. Net interest, finance and other costs also includes the fair value remeasurements of the contingent consideration, put option liability related to the agreement entered between the Company and Sazaby League to form the Japan Joint Venture ("Joint Venture Agreement"), and foreign exchange gains and losses related to the outstanding principal balance on the Term Loan, net of the impact of hedging which previously was presented in SG&A expenses.

### ***Income Taxes***

We are subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which we operate and, consequently, income tax expense is a function of the allocation of taxable income by jurisdiction and the various activities that impact the timing of taxable events.

Changes in tax laws in any of the multiple jurisdictions in which we operate, or adverse outcomes from tax audits that we may be subject to in any of the jurisdictions in which we operate, could result in an unfavorable change in our effective tax rate, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and operating results.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

### *For the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to the year ended March 31, 2024*

The following table summarizes results of operations and expresses the percentage relationship to revenue of certain financial statement captions.

CAD \$ millions (except share and per share data)	Year ended		\$ Change	% Change	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024			
Statement of Income data:					
Revenue	1,348.4	1,333.8	14.6	1.1	%
Cost of sales	405.3	416.4	11.1	2.7	%
Gross profit	943.1	917.4	25.7	2.8	%
Gross margin	69.9 %	68.8 %		110	bps
SG&A expenses	779.0	792.9	13.9	1.8	%
SG&A expenses as % of revenue	57.8 %	59.4 %		160	bps
Operating income	164.1	124.5	39.6	31.8	%
Operating margin	12.2 %	9.3 %		290	bps
Net interest, finance and other costs	36.0	48.8	12.8	26.2	%
Income before income taxes	128.1	75.7	52.4	69.2	%
Income tax expense	24.5	17.6	(6.9)	(39.2)	%
Effective tax rate	19.1 %	23.2 %		410	bps
Net income	103.6	58.1	45.5	78.3	%
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	8.8	(0.3)	9.1	3,033.3	%
Net income attributable to shareholders of the Company	94.8	58.4	36.4	62.3	%
Weighted average number of shares outstanding					
Basic	96,741,308	100,816,758			
Diluted	98,065,000	101,823,073			
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the Company					
Basic	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.58	\$ 0.40	69.0	%
Diluted	\$ 0.97	\$ 0.57	\$ 0.40	70.2	%

## Revenue

CAD \$ millions	Year ended		\$ Change			% Change	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	As reported	Foreign exchange impact	In constant currency <sup>1</sup>	As reported	In constant currency <sup>1</sup>
DTC	998.9	950.7	48.2	(23.6)	24.6	5.1 %	2.6 %
Wholesale	260.8	312.3	(51.5)	(4.6)	(56.1)	(16.5)%	(18.0)%
Other	88.7	70.8	17.9	(0.6)	17.3	25.3 %	24.4 %
Total revenue	1,348.4	1,333.8	14.6	(28.8)	(14.2)	1.1 %	(1.1)%

<sup>1</sup> Constant currency revenue is a non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures” for a description of this measure.

## Revenue by geography

CAD \$ millions	Year ended		\$ Change			% Change	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	As reported	Foreign exchange impact	In constant currency <sup>3</sup>	As reported	In constant currency <sup>3</sup>
Canada	240.6	246.3	(5.7)	(0.1)	(5.8)	(2.3)%	(2.4)%
United States	338.9	324.6	14.3	(10.9)	3.4	4.4 %	1.0 %
North America	579.5	570.9	8.6	(11.0)	(2.4)	1.5 %	(0.4)%
Greater China <sup>1</sup>	426.5	422.2	4.3	(11.6)	(7.3)	1.0 %	(1.7)%
Asia Pacific (excluding Greater China <sup>1</sup> )	111.3	84.7	26.6	—	26.6	31.4 %	31.4 %
Asia Pacific	537.8	506.9	30.9	(11.6)	19.3	6.1 %	3.8 %
EMEA <sup>2</sup>	231.1	256.0	(24.9)	(6.2)	(31.1)	(9.7)%	(12.1)%
Total revenue	1,348.4	1,333.8	14.6	(28.8)	(14.2)	1.1 %	(1.1)%

<sup>1</sup> Greater China comprises Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

<sup>2</sup> EMEA comprises Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

<sup>3</sup> Constant currency revenue is a non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures” for a description of this measure.

Revenue for the year ended March 30, 2025 was \$1,348.4m, an increase of \$14.6m, or 1.1%, from \$1,333.8m for the year ended March 31, 2024. On a constant currency<sup>1</sup> basis, revenue decreased by 1.1% the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to the year ended March 31, 2024, reflecting the strength of the United States dollar, euro and Chinese yuan relative to the Canadian dollar in the current period.

<sup>1</sup> Constant currency revenue is a non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures” for a description of this measure.

Revenue generated from our DTC and Wholesale segments represented 74.1% and 19.3%, respectively, of total revenue for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to 71.3% and 23.4%, respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2024.

Within our product categories, apparel and everyday grew compared to the year ended March 31, 2024 and expanded their share of revenue and units sold within the overall mix across geographies except EMEA, where both categories experienced declines in revenue, while units sold increased for apparel within the region.

## *DTC*

Revenue from our DTC segment for the year ended March 30, 2025 was \$998.9m, compared to \$950.7m for the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase of \$48.2m or 5.1% was attributable largely to:

- Retail expansion with five new permanent stores, two temporary stores converted to permanent during fiscal 2025, and 17 new permanent store openings in the prior year running for the full duration of fiscal 2025.
- E-Commerce expansion with the Company's launch on Douyin in Asia Pacific.
- Traffic increased from the comparative year within both stores and e-Commerce sessions while conversion slightly decreased across both, mainly driven by North America
- Partially offsetting these results was DTC comparable sales decline<sup>1</sup> of 3.6%. DTC comparable sales decline<sup>1</sup> was experienced in Asia Pacific of 9.8% and EMEA of 6.9%. North America experienced positive DTC comparable sales growth of 3.5%.
- Our average sales per square foot<sup>1</sup>, was \$3,655 and \$3,963 for fiscal 2025 and fiscal 2024, respectively.
- Regional highlights included the following:
  - North America experienced significant revenue growth within retail stores, primarily from performance in the United States.
  - EMEA experienced mixed results with an increase in revenue within stores and decrease in revenue within the e-Commerce channel.
  - Asia Pacific experienced mixed results as Greater China experienced a decrease in revenue within both stores and e-Commerce channels, whereas Asia Pacific excluding Greater China yielded strong growth in store revenue.

<sup>1</sup> DTC comparable sales growth and average sales per square foot are supplementary financial measures. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of this measure.

## *Wholesale*

Revenue from our Wholesale segment for the year ended March 30, 2025 was \$260.8m, compared to \$312.3m for the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease of \$51.5m or (16.5)% was due to a lower planned order book, particularly in the United States and EMEA, partially offset by higher orders than planned in Asia Pacific.

## *Other*

Revenue from our Other segment for the year ended March 30, 2025 was \$88.7m, compared to \$70.8m for the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase of \$17.9m or 25.3% was attributable to greater revenue generated from more friends and family events and a full year of revenue contribution from Paola Confectii, partially offset by lower revenue generated from product sales to employees.

## Gross Profit

	Year ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024			
CAD \$ millions	Reported	Gross margin	Reported	Gross margin	\$ Change	Change in bps
Gross profit	943.1	69.9 %	917.4	68.8 %	25.7	110 bps

Gross profit and gross margin for the year ended March 30, 2025 were \$943.1m and 69.9%, respectively, compared to \$917.4m and 68.8%, respectively, for the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in gross profit of \$25.7m was attributable to higher revenue as noted above and margin expansion. Gross margin in the current period has been favourably impacted by pricing (+150 bps) and lower inventory provisioning (+160 bps). Partially offsetting these results was unfavourability in product mix (-140 bps) from increased sales from lower margin everyday and apparel categories and higher duties (-50 bps) on imports to the United Kingdom in EMEA.

## SG&A Expenses

	Year ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024			
		% of segment revenue		% of segment revenue		
CAD \$ millions	Reported		Reported		\$ Change	Change in bps
SG&A expenses	779.0	57.8 %	792.9	59.4 %	13.9	160 bps

SG&A expenses were \$779.0m for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$792.9m for the year ended March 31, 2024. SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased by 160 bps to 57.8% in the year ended March 30, 2025, compared to 59.4% for the year ended March 31, 2024 primarily due to the significant reduction of corporate expenses, offset by the increased costs related to the expanded retail network.

The decrease of \$13.9m or 1.8% was attributable to:

- A decrease of \$46.6m in costs related to corporate expenses, driven by:
  - \$40.1m of costs that were incurred in the comparative period related to the Company's multi-phase operational transformation program (the "Transformation Program") launched during fiscal 2024, comprising consultancy fees and corporate restructuring costs which did not recur;
  - \$3.0m of favourable foreign exchange fluctuations; and
  - \$2.8m of lower personnel costs, net of planned incentive compensation in the current year, primarily attributable to the reduction in corporate personnel that took place in the prior year.
  - Partially offsetting this was \$2.4m from higher marketing expenditures, related to increased investment as well as earlier timing shift in activities for the upcoming fiscal year.

- An increase of \$32.7m in costs related to our operating segments, driven by:
  - \$24.5m increase in costs attributable to the continued retail expansion from new stores and prior year store openings which ran for the full year in fiscal 2025. The increase in costs primarily comprises personnel costs, warehousing costs, as well as depreciation and amortization from retail stores. Additionally, there were increased costs related to rent, occupancy, and maintenance costs incurred in Asia Pacific resulting from a higher number of store openings in fiscal 2025 and from our short-term leases;
  - A full year of operations from Paola Confectii in fiscal 2025 and an increase in costs related to the Earn-Out (as defined below).

### Operating Income and Operating Margin

CAD \$ millions	Year ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024		\$ Change	Change in bps
	Reported	Operating margin	Reported	Operating margin		
DTC	408.2	40.9 %	387.1	40.7 %	21.1	20 bps
Wholesale	87.3	33.5 %	114.0	36.5 %	(26.7)	(300) bps
Other	12.7	14.3 %	14.0	19.8 %	(1.3)	(550) bps
Total segment operating income <sup>1</sup>	508.2		515.1		(6.9)	

  

CAD \$ millions	Year ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024		\$ Change	Change in bps
	Reported	Operating margin	Reported	Operating margin		
Total segment operating income <sup>1</sup>	508.2		515.1		(6.9)	
Corporate expenses	(344.1)		(390.6)		46.5	
Total operating income	164.1	12.2 %	124.5	9.3 %	39.6	290 bps

<sup>1.</sup> Total segment operating income is a non-IFRS measure. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of this measure.

Operating income and operating margin were \$164.1m and 12.2%, for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$124.5m and 9.3%, for the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in operating income of \$39.6m was attributable to higher gross profit and lower SG&A costs as noted above. The increase in operating margin of 290 bps was attributable to gross margin expansion in the DTC segment and lower SG&A costs noted above.

#### DTC

DTC segment operating income and operating margin were \$408.2m and 40.9% for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$387.1m and 40.7% for the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in operating income of \$21.1m was attributable to higher gross profit, partially offset by higher operating costs associated with the expansion of the retail network.

The increase in operating margin of 20 bps was attributable to:

- *Gross margin* - favourably increased by 150 bps to 78.1% in the year ended March 30, 2025, compared to 76.6% for the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in gross margin was mainly driven by pricing and lower inventory provisioning, partially offset by

unfavourable product mix, as described above, and higher duty costs driven by higher duties on imports to the United Kingdom in EMEA.

- *SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue* - unfavourably increased by (130) bps to 37.2% for the year ended March 30, 2025, compared to 35.9% for the year ended March 31, 2024. Despite the increase in revenue, the segment experienced a DTC comparable sales decline<sup>1</sup> which negatively impacted our operating leverage with higher costs from our expanded retail network.

<sup>1</sup>. *DTC comparable sales (decline) growth is a supplementary financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures” for a description of this measure.*

### Wholesale

Wholesale segment operating income and operating margin were \$87.3m and 33.5% for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$114.0m and 36.5% for the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in operating income of \$26.7m was attributable to lower gross profit, driven by a decline in revenue from continued streamlining of the Wholesale segment, partially offset by lower SG&A expenses.

The decrease in operating margin of (300) bps was attributable to:

- *Gross margin* - unfavourably decreased by (200) bps to 51.3% for the year ended March 30, 2025, compared to 53.3% for the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in gross margin was driven by product mix, as described above, higher product costs, and higher duty costs driven by higher duties on imports to the United Kingdom in EMEA. Partially offsetting this unfavourability was higher pricing.
- *SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue* - unfavourably increased by (100) bps to 17.8% for the year ended March 30, 2025, compared to 16.8% for the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase was attributable to the decrease in segment revenue from the lower planned order book that outpaced the rate of decline for SG&A expenses, primarily warehouse and freight costs, as well as consulting fees.

### Other

Other segment operating income was \$12.7m for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$14.0m for the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in operating income of \$1.3m was attributable to lower revenue and gross profit attributable to product sales to employees and higher costs related to Paola Confectii, partially offset by higher revenue and gross profit from friends and family events.

### Net Interest, Finance and Other Costs

	Year ended			
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024		
CAD \$ millions	Reported	Reported	\$ Change	% Change
Net interest, finance and other costs	36.0	48.8	12.8	26.2 %

Net interest, finance and other costs were \$36.0m for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$48.8m for the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease of \$12.8m or 26.2% was driven by the increase in net gain of \$13.1m on the fair value remeasurement of the put option (liability increase of \$12.3m, excluding translation gains of \$6.5m) and contingent consideration (liability decrease of \$17.1m, excluding translation gains of \$1.8m) related to the Japan Joint Venture. The change in fair value of the put option liability was driven by progression through the 10-year

term, whereas the change in fair value of the contingent consideration was driven by the extension in term. During the first quarter ended June 30, 2024, the Company and Sazaby League amended the agreement to extend the period by which the deferred contingent consideration is payable if an agreed cumulative adjusted EBIT target is not reached through the period ended June 30, 2026 to April 2, 2028. Interest expense related to our debt facilities was consistent with the prior year based on outstanding borrowings and the timing of repayments made during the year.

### ***Income Taxes***

CAD \$ millions	Year ended				\$ Change	Change in bps
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024			
	Reported	Effective tax rate	Reported	Effective tax rate		
Income tax expense	24.5	19.1 %	17.6	23.2 %	(6.9)	410 bps

Income tax expense was \$24.5m for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$17.6m for the year ended March 31, 2024. For the year ended March 30, 2025, the effective and statutory tax rates were 19.1% and 25.3%, respectively, compared to 23.2% and 25.5% for the year ended March 31, 2024, respectively. Given our global operations, the effective tax rate is largely impacted by our profit or loss in taxable jurisdictions relative to the applicable tax rates (including Pillar Two taxes) and is also impacted by the fair value remeasurement of the put option liability related to the Japan Joint Venture.

### ***Net Income***

Net income for the year ended March 30, 2025 was \$103.6m compared to \$58.1m for the year ended March 31, 2024, driven by the factors described above.

**For the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024**

The following table summarizes results of operations and expresses the percentage relationship to revenues of certain financial statement captions.

CAD \$ millions (except share and per share data)	Fourth quarter ended		\$ Change	% Change	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024			
Statement of income data:					
Revenue	384.6	358.0	26.6	7.4	%
Cost of sales	110.2	125.0	14.8	11.8	%
Gross profit	274.4	233.0	41.4	17.8	%
Gross margin	71.3 %	65.1 %		620	bps
SG&A expenses	219.3	209.9	(9.4)	(4.5)	%
SG&A expenses as % of revenue	57.0 %	58.6 %		160	bps
Operating income	55.1	23.1	32.0	138.5	%
Operating margin	14.3 %	6.5 %		780	bps
Net interest, finance and other costs	10.0	5.9	(4.1)	(69.5)	%
Income before income taxes	45.1	17.2	27.9	162.2	%
Income tax expense	17.4	9.6	(7.8)	(81.3)	%
Effective tax rate	38.6 %	55.8 %		1,720	bps
Net income	27.7	7.6	20.1	264.5	%
Net income attributable to non-controlling interest	0.6	2.6	(2.0)	(76.9)	%
Net income attributable to shareholders of the Company	27.1	5.0	22.1	442.0	%
Weighted average number of shares outstanding					
Basic	96,820,406	99,355,838			
Diluted	98,153,729	100,395,330			
Earnings per share attributable to shareholders of the Company					
Basic	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.23	460.0	%
Diluted	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.23	460.0	%

## Revenue

CAD \$ millions	Fourth quarter ended		As reported	Foreign exchange impact	\$ Change		% Change	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024			In constant currency <sup>1</sup>	As reported	In constant currency <sup>1</sup>	
DTC	314.1	271.5	42.6	(11.0)	31.6	15.7 %	11.6 %	
Wholesale	31.8	41.4	(9.6)	(0.7)	(10.3)	(23.2)%	(24.9)%	
Other	38.7	45.1	(6.4)	(0.5)	(6.9)	(14.2)%	(15.3)%	
Total revenue	384.6	358.0	26.6	(12.2)	14.4	7.4 %	4.0 %	

<sup>1</sup> Constant currency revenue is a non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures” for a description of these measures.

CAD \$ millions	Fourth quarter ended		As reported	Foreign exchange impact	\$ Change		% Change	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024			In constant currency <sup>3</sup>	As reported	In constant currency <sup>3</sup>	
Canada	69.9	70.0	(0.1)	—	(0.1)	(0.1)%	(0.1)%	
United States	95.5	82.8	12.7	(5.6)	7.1	15.3 %	8.6 %	
North America	165.4	152.8	12.6	(5.6)	7.0	8.2 %	4.6 %	
Greater China <sup>1</sup>	138.6	128.4	10.2	(4.4)	5.8	7.9 %	4.5 %	
Asia Pacific (excluding Greater China <sup>1</sup> )	31.8	19.5	12.3	(0.6)	11.7	63.1 %	60.0 %	
Asia Pacific	170.4	147.9	22.5	(5.0)	17.5	15.2 %	11.8 %	
EMEA <sup>2</sup>	48.8	57.3	(8.5)	(1.6)	(10.1)	(14.8)%	(17.6)%	
Total revenue	384.6	358.0	26.6	(12.2)	14.4	7.4 %	4.0 %	

<sup>1</sup> Greater China comprises Mainland China, Hong Kong, Macau, and Taiwan.

<sup>2</sup> EMEA comprises Europe, the Middle East, Africa, and Latin America.

<sup>3</sup> Constant currency revenue is a non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures” for a description of this measure.

Revenue for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 was \$384.6m, an increase of \$26.6m, or 7.4%, from \$358.0m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. On a constant currency<sup>4</sup> basis, revenue increased by 4.0% for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024, reflecting the strengthening of the U.S. dollar and the Chinese yuan relative to the Canadian dollar in the current quarter.

<sup>4</sup> Constant currency revenue is a non-IFRS financial measure. See “Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures” for a description of this measure.

Revenue generated from our DTC and Wholesale segments represented 81.7% and 8.3%, respectively of total revenue for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to 75.8% and 11.6% respectively, for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024.

Within our product categories, apparel grew compared to the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024 and expanded its share of revenue and units within the overall mix across all geographies except EMEA. Down-filled outerwear had an increase in revenue dollars but declined in units with the exception of North America and APAC excluding Greater China where both revenue and units grew.

## DTC

Revenue from our DTC segment was \$314.1m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$271.5m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase of \$42.6m or 15.7% was driven by the following factors:

- DTC comparable sales growth<sup>1</sup> of 6.8%, which included positive DTC comparable sales growth across all regions (17.3% in North America and 3.5% in EMEA) except Asia Pacific where there was a slight DTC comparable sales decline<sup>1</sup> of 0.3%. North America had the strongest DTC comparable sales growth with positive results in both stores and e-Commerce.
- Higher conversion with flat traffic in stores compared to the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024.
- Three new permanent store openings in the prior year running for the full quarter in fiscal 2025.
- Significant revenue growth within both the store and e-Commerce channels was experienced across all geographies.

<sup>1</sup> DTC comparable sales growth (decline) is a supplementary financial measure. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of this measure.

## Wholesale

Revenue from our Wholesale segment was \$31.8m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$41.4m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The decrease of \$9.6m or (23.2)% was due to a lower planned order book, particularly in EMEA and delayed shipments that occurred in the comparative quarter.

## Other

Revenue from our Other segment was \$38.7m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$45.1m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The decrease of \$6.4m was attributable to lower revenue generated from fewer friends and family events.

## Gross Profit

CAD \$ millions	Fourth quarter ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024		\$ Change	Change in bps
	Reported	Gross margin	Reported	Gross margin		
Gross profit	274.4	71.3 %	233.0	65.1 %	41.4	620 bps

Gross profit and gross margin for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 were \$274.4m and 71.3%, respectively, compared to \$233.0m and 65.1%, respectively, for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in gross profit of \$41.4m was attributable to higher revenue and gross margin expansion. Gross margin in the current quarter was favourably impacted by lower inventory provisioning, and channel mix due to a higher proportion of DTC revenue and lower portion of the revenue from the Other segment.

## SG&A Expenses

	Fourth quarter ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024			
		% of segment revenue		% of segment revenue		
CAD \$ millions	Reported		Reported		\$ Change	Change in bps
SG&A expenses	219.3	57.0 %	209.9	58.6 %	(9.4)	160 bps

SG&A expenses were \$219.3m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$209.9m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue decreased by 160 bps to 57.0% in the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025, compared to 58.6% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024, primarily due to the increased costs related to the expanded retail network.

The increase of \$9.4m or (4.5)% was attributable to:

- An increase of \$14.0m in costs related to our operating segments, driven by:
  - \$11.6m increase in costs attributable to the continued retail expansion from new stores and prior year store openings running for the full quarter in fiscal 2025. The increase in costs primarily comprises personnel costs, freight and logistics costs, as well as depreciation and amortization from retail stores. Additionally, there was higher variable rent in Asia Pacific and the United States due to higher revenue from the comparative quarter, as well as increased costs related to rent, occupancy, and maintenance costs incurred from our short-term leases.
- This was offset by lower corporate expenses of \$4.6m, driven by:
  - \$13.5m of costs that were incurred in the comparative quarter related to the Transformation Program, comprising consultancy fees and corporate restructuring costs which did not recur;
  - Partially offsetting this were increased corporate expenses attributable to:
    - \$5.8m from higher marketing expenditures related to both increased investment as well as earlier timing of activities for the upcoming fiscal year; and
    - \$4.6m of higher personnel costs primarily attributable to incentive compensation which was not recognized in the comparative quarter of fiscal 2024. Excluding incentive compensation, personnel costs were lower due to the reduction in corporate personnel that took place in fiscal 2024.

## Operating Income and Operating Margin

CAD \$ millions	Fourth quarter ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024		\$ Change	Change in bps
	Reported	Operating margin	Reported	Operating margin		
DTC	137.8	43.9 %	104.8	38.6 %	33.0	530 bps
Wholesale	3.6	11.3 %	3.9	9.4 %	(0.3)	190 bps
Other	4.6	11.9 %	9.9	22.0 %	(5.3)	(1,010)bps
Total segment operating income <sup>1</sup>	146.0		118.6		27.4	
CAD \$ millions	Fourth quarter ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024		\$ Change	Change in bps
	Reported	Operating margin	Reported	Operating margin		
Total segment operating income <sup>1</sup>	146.0		118.6		27.4	
Corporate expenses	(90.9)		(95.5)		4.6	
Total operating income	55.1	14.3 %	23.1	6.5 %	32.0	780 bps

<sup>1</sup> Total segment operating income is a non-IFRS measure. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of this measure.

Operating income and operating margin were \$55.1m and 14.3% for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$23.1m and 6.5% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in operating income of \$32.0m was attributable to higher gross profit as noted above, partially offset by higher SG&A costs. The increase in operating margin of 780 bps was primarily attributable to gross margin expansion in the DTC segment.

### DTC

DTC segment operating income and operating margin were \$137.8m and 43.9% for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$104.8m and 38.6% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in operating income of \$33.0m was attributable to improved revenue and gross profit, partially offset by higher operating costs associated with the expansion of the retail network.

The increase in operating margin of 530 bps was attributable to:

- *Gross margin* - favourably increased by 440 bps to 78.3% in the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025, compared to 73.9% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in gross margin was mainly driven by pricing and lower inventory provisioning, partially offset by unfavourable product mix, as described above.
- *SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue* - favourably decreased by 90 bps to 34.4% for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025, compared to 35.3% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The segment experienced an increase in revenue and DTC comparable sales growth<sup>1</sup> which positively impacted our operating leverage despite higher costs from our expanded retail network.

<sup>1</sup> DTC comparable sales (decline) growth is a supplementary financial measure. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of this measure.

## Wholesale

Wholesale segment operating income and operating margin were \$3.6m and 11.3%, respectively, for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$3.9m and 9.4% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in operating income of \$0.3m was attributable to lower gross profit, driven by a decline in revenue from the continued streamlining of the Wholesale segment.

The increase in operating margin of 190 bps was attributable to:

- *Gross margin* - favourably increased by 690 bps to 46.5% in the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025, compared to 39.6% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in gross margin was mainly driven by product mix and lower freight and duty costs.
- *SG&A expenses as a percentage of revenue* - unfavourably increased by (500) bps to 35.2% for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025, compared to 30.2% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in percentage was attributable to the decrease in segment revenue from the lower planned order book that outpaced the rate of decline for SG&A expenses, primarily warehouse and freight costs, as well as personnel costs.

## Other

Other segment operating income was \$4.6m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to other segment operating income of \$9.9m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in operating income of \$5.3m was attributable to lower revenue and gross profit attributable to product sales to employees and higher costs related to Paola Confectii, partially offset by higher revenue and gross profit from friends and family events related to advancing our exit inventory strategy.

## Net Interest, Finance and Other Costs

	Fourth quarter ended			
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024		
CAD \$ millions	Reported	Reported	\$ Change	% Change
Net interest, finance and other costs	10.0	5.9	(4.1)	(69.5)%

Net interest, finance and other costs were \$10.0m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$5.9m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase of \$4.1m or 69.5% was driven by the increase in net loss of \$9.2m on the fair value remeasurement of the put option (liability increase of \$23.6m, excluding translation gains of \$3.7m) and contingent consideration (liability decrease of \$10.0m, excluding translation gains of \$0.7m) related to the Japan Joint Venture. The change in fair value of the put option liability was driven by progression through the 10-year term, whereas the change in fair value of the contingent consideration was driven by the extension in term. The increase was partially offset by favourable foreign exchange fluctuations related to the term loan facility, which is denominated in USD, net of hedging impacts, of \$3.3m, and increase in interest income of \$1.5m. Interest expense related to our debt facilities was consistent with the prior quarter based on outstanding borrowings and the timing of repayments made during the year.

## Income Taxes

	Fourth quarter ended					
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024			
CAD \$ millions	Reported	Effective tax rate	Reported	Effective tax rate	\$ Change	Change in bps
Income tax expense	17.4	38.6 %	9.6	55.8 %	(7.8)	1,720 bps

Income tax expense was \$17.4m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$9.6m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. For the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025, the effective and statutory tax rates were 38.6% and 25.3%, respectively, compared to 55.8% and 25.5% for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. Given our global operations, the quarter to date effective tax rate is largely impacted by our profit or loss in taxable jurisdictions relative to the applicable tax and by the fair value remeasurement of the put option liability related to the Japan Joint Venture.

## Net Income

Net income for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 was \$27.7m compared to \$7.6m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024, driven by the factors described above.

## QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following is a summary of selected consolidated financial information for each of the eight most recently completed quarters:

CAD \$ millions (except per share data)	Revenue					Net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company	Earnings (loss) per share attributable to shareholders of the Company		Operating income (loss)	Adjusted EBIT <sup>1</sup>	Adjusted net income (loss) per diluted share attributable to shareholders of the Company <sup>1</sup>
	DTC	Wholesale	Other	Total	% of fiscal year revenue		Basic	Diluted			
Fiscal 2025											
Fourth Quarter	314.1	31.8	38.7	384.6	28.5 %	27.1	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.28	55.1	59.7	\$ 0.33
Third Quarter	517.8	75.7	14.4	607.9	45.1 %	139.7	\$ 1.44	\$ 1.42	204.3	205.2	\$ 1.51
Second Quarter	103.9	137.3	26.6	267.8	19.9 %	5.4	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06	1.6	2.5	\$ 0.05
First Quarter	63.1	16.0	9.0	88.1	6.5 %	(77.4)	\$ (0.80)	\$ (0.80)	(96.9)	(96.0)	\$ (0.79)
Fiscal 2024											
Fourth Quarter	271.5	41.4	45.1	358.0	26.8 %	5.0	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	23.1	40.1	\$ 0.19
Third Quarter	514.0	81.8	14.1	609.9	45.7 %	130.6	\$ 1.30	\$ 1.29	198.8	207.2	\$ 1.37
Second Quarter	109.4	162.0	9.7	281.1	21.1 %	3.9	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	2.3	15.6	\$ 0.16
First Quarter	55.8	27.1	1.9	84.8	6.4 %	(81.1)	\$ (0.78)	\$ (0.78)	(99.7)	(91.1)	\$ (0.70)

<sup>1</sup> Adjusted EBIT and adjusted net income (loss) attributable to shareholders of the Company are non-IFRS financial measures and adjusted net income (loss) per diluted share attributable to shareholders of the Company is a non-IFRS ratio. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of these measures and a reconciliation to the nearest IFRS Accounting Standards measure.

Revenue is highest in our Wholesale segment in our second and third quarters as we fulfill wholesale customer orders in time for their Fall and Winter retail seasons, and, in our DTC segment, in the third and fourth quarters. Our net income is typically negative in the first quarter and negative or reduced in the fourth quarter as we invest ahead of our peak season. As part of our global DTC strategy, we have been streamlining our wholesale partnerships and shifting sales to our DTC channel. We expect that the portion of revenue in our Wholesale segment will represent a smaller proportion of total revenue as we execute our DTC strategy.

### *Revenue*

Over the last eight quarters, revenue has been impacted by the following:

- introduction of new stores and timing of store openings;
- launch and expansion of international e-Commerce sites;
- streamlining of wholesale partnerships, resulting in a lower order book;
- timing and extent of SG&A, including demand generation activities;
- increased manufacturing flexibility with higher in-house production, which has an impact on the timing of wholesale order shipments and customer demand;
- timing of end-consumer purchasing in the DTC segment and the availability of new products;
- successful execution of global pricing strategy;
- shift in mix of revenue from Wholesale to DTC, which has impacted the seasonality of our financial performance;
- shift in geographic mix of sales to increase sales outside of Canada, where average unit retail pricing is generally higher;
- fluctuation of foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar; and
- revenue generated from the acquisition of Paola Confectii on November 1, 2023.

### *Net Income (Loss)*

Over the last eight quarters, net income (loss) has been affected by the following factors:

- impact of the items affecting revenue, as discussed above;
- change in product mix, specifically the growth of non down-filled outerwear revenue;
- increase and timing of our investment in brand, marketing, and administrative support as well as increased investment in property, plant, and equipment and intangible assets to support growth initiatives;
- increase in fixed SG&A costs associated with our business, particularly the headcount growth and premises costs associated with our expanding DTC channel, resulting in net losses in our seasonally low-revenue first and fourth quarters, respectively;
- impact of foreign exchange;
- fluctuations in average cost of borrowings to address growing net working capital requirements and higher seasonal borrowings in the first and second quarters of each fiscal year to address the seasonal nature of revenue;
- pre-store opening costs incurred, timing of leases signed, and opening of stores;

- impact of fair value remeasurement of the put option and contingent consideration and, any amendments thereto, in connection with the Japan Joint Venture;
- the proportion of taxable income in non-Canadian jurisdictions and changes to rates and tax legislation in those jurisdictions;
- increased freight and duty costs, limitations on shipping and other disruptions in the transportation and shipping infrastructure;
- increased product costs due to cost inflation and interest rate fluctuations;
- the repurchase of our subordinate voting shares pursuant to our normal course issuer bids;
- costs associated with the Japan Joint Venture and the business combination resulting in the acquisition of Paola Confectii on November 1, 2023; and
- costs and expenses related to the continued implementation of our Transformation Program, including consulting fees and workforce reduction costs.

## NON-IFRS FINANCIAL MEASURES AND OTHER SPECIFIED FINANCIAL MEASURES

The Company uses certain financial measures that are “non-IFRS financial measures”, including adjusted EBIT, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income attributable to the shareholders of the Company, constant currency revenue, total segment operating income, and net debt, certain financial measures that are “non-IFRS ratios”, including adjusted EBIT margin, adjusted net income per basic and diluted share attributable to shareholders of the Company and, net debt leverage, as well as DTC comparable sales (decline) growth and average sales per square foot which are “supplementary financial measures”, in each case in this document and other documents. These financial measures are employed by the Company to measure its operating and economic performance and to assist in business decision-making, as well as providing key performance information to senior management. The Company believes that, in addition to conventional measures prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, certain investors and analysts use this information to evaluate the Company’s operating and financial performance and its financial position. These financial measures are not defined under IFRS Accounting Standards, nor do they replace or supersede any standardized measure under IFRS Accounting Standards. Other companies in our industry may calculate these measures differently than we do, limiting their usefulness as comparative measures.

CAD \$ millions (except per share data)	Year ended		Fourth quarter ended	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
Adjusted EBIT	171.4	171.8	59.7	40.1
Adjusted EBIT margin	12.7 %	12.9 %	15.5 %	11.2 %
Adjusted EBITDA	304.8	298.2	95.7	75.3
Adjusted net income attributable to shareholders of the Company	109.4	101.0	32.0	19.3
Adjusted net income per basic share attributable to shareholders of the Company	\$ 1.13	\$ 1.00	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.19
Adjusted net income per diluted share attributable to shareholders of the Company	\$ 1.12	\$ 0.99	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.19
CAD \$ millions		March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Net debt		(408.8)		(584.1)

*Adjusted EBIT, adjusted EBIT margin, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted net income attributable to shareholders of the Company, and adjusted net income per basic and diluted share attributable to shareholders of the Company.*

These measures exclude the impact of certain non-cash items and certain other adjustments related to events that are non-recurring or unusual in nature, that we believe are not otherwise reflective of our ongoing operations and/or that make comparisons of underlying financial performance between periods difficult. We use, and believe that certain investors and analysts use, this information to evaluate our core financial and operating performance for business planning purposes, as well as to analyze how our business operates in, or responds to, swings in economic cycles or to other events that impact the apparel industry.

#### *Constant currency revenue*

Constant currency revenue is calculated by translating the prior year reported amounts into comparable amounts using a single foreign exchange rate for each currency calculated based on the current period exchange rates. We use, and believe that certain investors and analysts use, this information to assess how our business and geographic segments performed excluding the effects of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. See “*Results of Operations - Revenue*” for a reconciliation of reported revenue and revenue on a constant currency basis.

#### *Net debt and net debt leverage*

We define net debt as cash less total borrowings and lease liabilities, and net debt leverage as the ratio of net debt to adjusted EBITDA, measured on a spot basis. We use, and believe that certain investors and analysts use, these non-IFRS financial measures and ratios to determine the Company’s financial leverage and ability to meet its debt obligations. See “*Liquidity and Capital Resources - Indebtedness*” below for a table providing the calculation of net debt and discussion of net debt leverage.

#### *DTC comparable sales (decline) growth*

DTC comparable sales (decline) growth is a supplementary financial measure defined as a rate of growth/decline of sales on a constant currency basis from e-Commerce sites and stores which have been operating for one full year (12 successive fiscal months). The measure excludes store sales from both periods for the specific trading days when the stores were closed, whether those closures occurred in the current period or the comparative period. The DTC comparable sales (decline) growth metric we report may not be equivalent to similarly titled metrics reported by other companies.

#### *Average sales per square foot*

Average sales per square foot is a supplementary financial measure, calculated as total revenue from our stores that have been open for the full 52 weeks of the fiscal year divided by average net selling space. Average net selling space is defined as the sum of a store’s selling square footage at the end of each month divided by 12 fiscal periods. We use this metric to assess the performance of our stores relative to their square footage. The average sales per square foot metric we report may not be equivalent to similarly titled metrics reported by other companies.

#### *Total Segment Operating Income*

Total segment operating income is a non-IFRS financial measure defined as revenue minus cost of goods sold and SG&A expenses directly related to the operating segment. The total segment operating income metric we report may not be equivalent to similarly titled metrics reported by other companies. See “*Operating Income and Operating Margin*” discussion above for reconciliation.

The tables below reconcile net income to adjusted EBIT, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted net income attributable to shareholders of the Company for the periods indicated. Adjusted EBIT margin is equal to adjusted EBIT for the period presented as a percentage of revenue for the same period.

CAD \$ millions	Year ended		Fourth quarter ended	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Net income</b>	103.6	58.1	27.7	7.6
<i>Add (deduct) the impact of:</i>				
Income tax expense	24.5	17.6	17.4	9.6
Net interest, finance and other costs	36.0	48.8	10.0	5.9
<b>Operating income</b>	164.1	124.5	55.1	23.1
Head office transition costs (a)	—	0.8	—	—
Japan Joint Venture costs (c)	—	4.9	—	2.5
Transformation Program costs (e)	—	40.1	—	13.5
Paola Confectii Earn-Out costs (f)	7.3	1.5	4.6	1.0
Total adjustments	7.3	47.3	4.6	17.0
<b>Adjusted EBIT</b>	171.4	171.8	59.7	40.1
<i>Adjusted EBIT margin</i>	12.7 %	12.9 %	15.5 %	11.2 %

CAD \$ millions	Year ended		Fourth quarter ended	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Net income</b>	103.6	58.1	27.7	7.6
<i>Add (deduct) the impact of:</i>				
Income tax expense	24.5	17.6	17.4	9.6
Net interest, finance and other costs	36.0	48.8	10.0	5.9
<b>Operating income</b>	164.1	124.5	55.1	23.1
Head office transition costs (a)	—	0.8	—	—
Japan Joint Venture costs (c)	—	4.9	—	2.5
Transformation Program costs (e)	—	40.1	—	13.5
Paola Confectii Earn-Out costs (f)	7.3	1.5	4.6	1.0
Net depreciation and amortization (j)	133.4	126.4	36.0	35.2
Total adjustments	140.7	173.7	40.6	52.2
<b>Adjusted EBITDA</b>	304.8	298.2	95.7	75.3

CAD \$ millions	Year ended		Fourth quarter ended	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Net income</b>	103.6	58.1	27.7	7.6
<i>Add (deduct) the impact of:</i>				
Head office transition costs (a) (b)	—	1.2	—	—
Japan Joint Venture costs (c)	—	4.9	—	2.5
Japan Joint Venture remeasurement (gain) loss on contingent consideration and put option (d)	(8.7)	4.4	2.8	(6.4)
Transformation Program costs (e)	—	40.1	—	13.5
Paola Confectii Earn-Out costs (f)	7.3	1.5	4.6	1.0
Unrealized foreign exchange loss (gain) on Term Loan (g)	4.6	2.1	(1.1)	2.1
	3.2	54.2	6.3	12.7
Tax effect of adjustments	(1.8)	(10.1)	(0.6)	(3.9)
Deferred tax adjustment (h)	—	3.1	—	3.6
<b>Adjusted net income</b>	105.0	105.3	33.4	20.0
Adjusted net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest (i)	4.4	(4.3)	(1.4)	(0.7)
<b>Adjusted net income attributable to shareholders of the Company</b>	109.4	101.0	32.0	19.3
<b>Weighted average number of shares outstanding</b>				
Basic	96,741,308	100,816,758	96,820,406	99,355,838
Diluted	98,065,000	101,823,073	98,153,729	100,395,330
<b>Adjusted net income per basic share attributable to shareholders of the Company</b>	1.13	1.00	0.33	0.19
<b>Adjusted net income per diluted share attributable to shareholders of the Company</b>	1.12	0.99	0.33	0.19

- (a) Costs incurred for the corporate head office transition, including depreciation on right-of-use assets.
- (b) Corporate head office transition costs incurred in (a) as well as \$nil and \$0.4m of interest expense on lease liabilities for the fourth quarter and year ended March 31, 2024, respectively.
- (c) Costs incurred in connection with the establishment of the Japan Joint Venture. This is driven by the impact of gross margin that would otherwise have been recognized on the sale of inventory recorded at net realizable value less costs to sell, as well as other costs of establishing the Japan Joint Venture.
- (d) Changes to the fair value remeasurement of the contingent consideration and put option liability, inclusive of translation gains and losses, related to the Japan Joint Venture. The Company recorded losses of \$2.8m and gains of \$8.7m on the fair value remeasurement of the contingent consideration and put option during the fourth quarter and year ended March 30, 2025, respectively (fourth quarter and year ended March 31, 2024 - a gain of \$6.4m and a loss of \$4.4m, respectively). These gains and losses are included in net interest, finance and other costs within the statements of income.
- (e) Transformation Program costs include consultancy fees of \$2.4m and \$23.5m, as well as severance costs, net of shared-based award forfeitures of \$11.1m and \$16.6m, associated with the reduction in workforce for the fourth quarter and year ended March 31, 2024, respectively.

- (f) Additional consideration payable to the controlling shareholders of Paola Confectii SRL (“PCML Vendors”) if certain performance conditions are met based on financial results (“Earn-Out”) related to the acquisition of Paola Confectii SRL, recognized as remuneration expense.
- (g) Unrealized gains and losses on the translation of the Term Loan (as defined below) from USD to CAD, net of the effect of derivative transactions entered into to hedge a portion of the exposure to foreign currency exchange risk. These costs are included in net interest, finance and other costs within the statements of income.
- (h) Deferred tax adjustment recorded as the result of Swiss tax reform in Canada Goose International AG.
- (i) Calculated as net (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interest within the statements of income of \$(1.4)m and \$4.4m for the put option liability and contingent consideration revaluation related to the non-controlling interest within the Japan Joint Venture for the fourth quarter and year ended March 30, 2025, respectively. Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest within the statements of income of \$2.6m and \$(0.3)m plus \$(1.9)m and \$4.6m for the gross margin adjustment and the put option liability and contingent consideration revaluation related to the non-controlling interest within the Japan Joint Venture for the fourth quarter and year ended March 31, 2024, respectively.
- (j) Calculated as depreciation and amortization as determined in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards, less the depreciation impact for corporate head office transition costs (a) in the fourth quarter and year ended March 31, 2024. Depreciation and amortization includes depreciation on right-of-use assets under IFRS 16, *Leases*.

## LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

### Cash Flows

The following table summarizes the Company’s consolidated statement of cash flows for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to the year ended March 31, 2024, and for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024.

CAD \$ millions	Year ended			Fourth quarter ended		
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	\$ Change	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	\$ Change
Total cash from (used in):						
Operating activities	292.4	164.6	127.8	137.7	82.8	54.9
Investing activities	(18.4)	(72.4)	54.0	(3.0)	(12.7)	9.7
Financing activities	(93.6)	(232.8)	139.2	(88.0)	(79.5)	(8.5)
Effects of foreign currency exchange rate changes on cash	9.1	(1.0)	10.1	2.5	0.0	2.5
Decrease in cash	189.5	(141.6)	331.1	49.2	(9.4)	58.6
Cash, beginning of period	144.9	286.5	(141.6)	285.2	154.3	130.9
Cash, end of period	334.4	144.9	189.5	334.4	144.9	189.5

### Cash Requirements

Our primary need for liquidity is to fund net working capital, capital expenditures including new stores, debt services, and general corporate requirements of our business. Our primary source of liquidity to meet our cash requirements is cash generated from operating activities over our annual operating cycle. We also utilize the Mainland China Facilities, the Japan Facility, and the

Revolving Facility, to provide short-term liquidity and to have funds available for net working capital. Our ability to fund our operations, invest in planned capital expenditures, meet debt obligations, and repay or refinance indebtedness depends on our future operating performance and cash flows, which are subject, but not limited to, prevailing economic, financial, and business conditions, some of which are beyond our control. Cash generated from operating activities is significantly impacted by the seasonality of our business. Historically, cash flows from operating activities have been highest in the third and fourth fiscal quarters of the fiscal year due to revenue from the DTC channel and the collection of receivables from wholesale revenue recognized earlier in the year.

As at March 30, 2025, total inventory was \$384.0m, compared to \$445.2m at March 31, 2024, reflecting a decrease of \$61.2m. Raw materials inventory decreased by \$12.7m from the comparative year mainly due to lower safety stock purchases. Finished goods inventory decreased by \$39.8m driven by inventory management of slow moving inventory through revenue generated in the Other segment during fiscal 2025. Further impacting the inventory position was optimization of production levels to better align the supply of product with expected demand, consolidation of our manufacturing facilities and bringing more production in-house to improve control over production levels and costs.

We continue to monitor the levels of inventory in each of our sales channels and across geographic regions and intend to continue to align inventory with demand that we forecast in each region.

#### *Cash flows from operating activities*

Cash flows from operating activities were \$292.4m for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$164.6m for the year ended March 31, 2024. The increase in cash from operating activities of \$127.8m was due to higher net income and lower taxes paid of \$61.1m.

Cash flows from operating activities were \$137.7m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$82.8m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in cash from operating activities of \$54.9m was primarily due to higher net income, lower taxes paid of \$15.7m and higher collections of trade receivables.

#### *Cash flows used in investing activities*

Cash flows used in investing activities were \$18.4m for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$72.4m for the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in cash flows used in investing activities of \$54.0m was primarily due to lower spend from the reduced pace of retail expansion from the comparative period in line with the fiscal 2025 priority to strengthen our existing retail network and \$15.9m for the acquisition of Paola Confectii in fiscal 2024 that did not recur in the current period.

Cash flows used in investing activities were \$3.0m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$12.7m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in cash flows used in investing activities of \$9.7m was primarily due to lower spend from the reduced pace of retail expansion from the comparative quarter in line with the fiscal 2025 priority to strengthen our existing retail network and \$3.6m for the acquisition of Paola Confectii in fiscal 2024 that did not recur in the current quarter.

### *Cash flows used in financing activities*

Cash flows used in financing activities were \$93.6m for the year ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$232.8m for the year ended March 31, 2024. The decrease in cash flows used in financing activities of \$139.2m was primarily attributable to no share repurchases, compared to \$141.4m in the comparative period related to the Fiscal 2024 NCIB, as described below, and decreased borrowings of \$9.8m on the Mainland China credit facilities. This was partially offset by increased principal payments on lease liabilities of \$16.3m

Cash flows used in financing activities were \$88.0m for the fourth quarter ended March 30, 2025 compared to \$79.5m for the fourth quarter ended March 31, 2024. The increase in cash flows used in financing activities of \$8.5m was driven by higher repayments of borrowings on the Mainland China Facility and Japan Facility \$20.8m and \$15.2m, respectively. This was partially offset by \$29.7m of payments for the purchase of subordinate voting shares that were cancelled related to the Fiscal 2024 NCIB, that did not recur in the current quarter, as described below.

### **Indebtedness**

The following table presents our net debt<sup>1</sup> as of March 30, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

<b>CAD \$ millions</b>	<b>March 30, 2025</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>\$ Change</b>
Cash	334.4	144.9	189.5
Mainland China Facilities	—	—	—
Japan Facility	—	(5.4)	5.4
Revolving Facility	—	—	—
Term Loan	(412.4)	(393.1)	(19.3)
Lease liabilities	(330.8)	(330.5)	(0.3)
Net debt <sup>1</sup>	(408.8)	(584.1)	175.3

<sup>1</sup> Net debt is a non-IFRS measure. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of this measure.

As at March 30, 2025, net debt was \$408.8m compared to \$584.1m as at March 31, 2024. The decrease of \$175.3m was driven by an increase in cash and a decrease in borrowings from the Japan Facility, partially offset by increased borrowings on the Term Loan. Net debt leverage<sup>1</sup> as at March 30, 2025 was 1.3 times adjusted EBITDA, compared to 2.0 times adjusted EBITDA as at March 31, 2024.

<sup>1</sup> Net debt and net debt leverage are non-IFRS measures. See "Non-IFRS Financial Measures and Other Specified Financial Measures" for a description of these measures.

### **Amendments to borrowings**

Post June 28, 2024, Canadian Dollar Offered Rates were no longer being published. As a result, in the first quarter ended June 30, 2024, the Company entered into amendments to its revolving credit facility to transition from the Canadian Dollar Offered interest benchmarks to the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average ("CORRA"). There were no further amendments to borrowings during the year ended March 30, 2025.

See "Note 22. Financial risk management objectives and policies" for more details on the amendments to the interest rate swaps.

## ***Revolving Facility***

The Company has an agreement with a syndicate of lenders for a senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility ("Revolving Facility") in the amount of \$467.5m, with an increase in commitments to \$517.5m during the peak season (June 1 - November 30). The Revolving Facility matures on May 15, 2028. Amounts owing under the Revolving Facility may be borrowed, repaid and re-borrowed for general corporate purposes. The Company has pledged substantially all of its assets as collateral for the Revolving Facility. The Revolving Facility contains financial and non-financial covenants which could impact the Company's ability to draw funds.

The Revolving Facility has multiple interest rate charge options that are based on the Canadian prime rate, Banker's Acceptance rate, the lenders' Alternate Base Rate, European Base Rate, SOFR rate, or EURIBOR rate plus an applicable margin, with interest payable the earlier of quarterly or at the end of the then current interest period (whichever is earlier).

As at March 30, 2025, the Company had repaid all amounts owing on the Revolving Facility (March 31, 2024 - \$nil). As at March 30, 2025, no interest and administrative fees remain outstanding (March 31, 2024 - \$nil). Deferred financing charges in the amounts of \$0.7m (March 31, 2024 - \$1.0m), were included in other long-term liabilities. As at and during the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

The Company had unused borrowing capacity available under the Revolving Facility of \$134.0m as at March 30, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - \$203.7m).

The revolving credit commitment also includes a letter of credit commitment in the amount of \$25.0m, with a \$5.0m sub-commitment for letters of credit issued in a currency other than Canadian dollars, U.S. dollars, euros or British pounds sterling, and a swingline commitment for \$25.0m. As at March 30, 2025, the Company had letters of credit outstanding under the Revolving Facility of \$4.4m (March 31, 2024 - \$1.5m).

## ***Term Loan***

The Company has a senior secured loan agreement with a syndicate of lenders that is secured on a split collateral basis ("Term Loan") alongside the Revolving Facility. The Term Loan has an aggregate principal amount of USD300.0m, with quarterly repayments of USD0.75m on the principal amount and a maturity date of October 7, 2027. Moreover, the Term Loan has an interest rate of SOFR plus a term SOFR adjustment of 0.11448% with an applicable margin of 3.50% payable monthly in arrears. SOFR plus the term SOFR adjustment may not be less than 0.75%.

Voluntary prepayments of amounts owing under the Term Loan may be made at any time without premium or penalty but once repaid may not be reborrowed. As at March 30, 2025, the Company had USD288.0m (March 31, 2024 - USD290.3m) aggregate principal amount outstanding under the Term Loan. The Company has pledged substantially all of its assets as collateral for the Term Loan. The Term Loan contains financial and non-financial covenants which could impact the Company's ability to draw funds. As at and during the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

As the Term Loan is denominated in U.S. dollars, the Company remeasures the outstanding balance plus accrued interest at each balance sheet date.

## ***Mainland China Facilities***

A subsidiary of the Company in Mainland China has uncommitted loan facilities in the aggregate amount of RMB510.0m (\$100.5m) ("Mainland China Facilities"). The term of each draw on the loans is one, three or six months or such other period as agreed upon and shall not exceed 12

months (including any extension or rollover). The interest rate on each facility is equal to 3.1% or the loan prime rate of 1 year, minus a marginal rate of 0.6%, and payable quarterly. Proceeds drawn on the Mainland China Facilities are being used to support working capital requirements and build up of inventory for peak season sales. As at March 30, 2025, the Company had no amounts owing on the Mainland China Facilities (March 31, 2024 - no amounts owing).

### ***Japan Facility***

A subsidiary of the Company in Japan has a loan facility in the aggregate amount of JPY4,000.0m (\$38.2m) ("Japan Facility") with a floating interest rate of Japanese Bankers Association Tokyo Interbank Offered Rate ("JBA TIBOR") plus an applicable margin of 0.30%. The term of the facility is 12 months and each draw on the facility is payable within the term. Proceeds drawn on the Japan Facility are being used to support build up of inventory for peak season sales. As at March 30, 2025, the Company had no amounts owing on the Japan Facility (March 31, 2024 - \$5.4m (JPY600.0m)).

### ***Short-term Borrowings***

As at March 30, 2025, the Company has short-term borrowings in the amount of \$4.3m (March 31, 2024 - \$9.4m). Short-term borrowings include no amounts (March 31, 2024 - \$5.4m) owing on the Japan Facility and \$4.3m (March 31, 2024 - \$4.0m) for the current portion of the quarterly principal repayments on the Term Loan. Short-term borrowings are all due within the next 12 months.

### ***Lease Liabilities***

The Company had \$330.8m (March 31, 2024 - \$330.5m) of lease liabilities as at March 30, 2025, of which \$83.9m (March 31, 2024 - \$79.9m) are due within one year. Lease liabilities represent the discounted amount of future payments under leases for right-of-use assets.

### ***Normal Course Issuer Bid***

#### ***Normal course issuer bid for Fiscal 2025***

During fiscal 2025, the Company renewed its normal course issuer bid in relation to its subordinate voting shares ("Fiscal 2025 NCIB"). The Company is authorized to make purchases under the Fiscal 2025 NCIB from November 22, 2024 to November 21, 2025, in accordance with the requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange (the "TSX"). The Board of Directors of the Company has authorized the Company to repurchase up to 4,556,841 subordinate voting shares, representing 10.0% of the Public Float (as defined in the rules of the TSX) for the subordinate voting shares as at November 8, 2024. Purchases will be made by means of open market transactions on both the TSX and the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE"), or alternative trading systems, if eligible, and will conform to their regulations. Under the Fiscal 2025 NCIB, the Company is allowed to repurchase daily, through the facilities of the TSX, a maximum of 59,195 subordinate voting shares, representing 25% of the average daily trading volume, as calculated per the TSX rules for the six-month period starting on May 1, 2024 and ending on October 31, 2024. A copy of the Company's notice of intention to commence a NCIB through the facilities of the TSX may be obtained, without charge, by contacting the Company.

In connection with the Fiscal 2025 NCIB, the Company also entered an automatic share purchase plan (the "Fiscal 2025 ASPP") under which a designated broker may purchase subordinate voting shares under the Fiscal 2025 NCIB during the regularly scheduled quarterly trading blackout periods of the Company. The repurchases made under the Fiscal 2025 ASPP will be made in accordance with certain purchasing parameters and will continue until the earlier of the date in which the Company has purchased the maximum value of subordinate voting shares pursuant to the Fiscal 2025 NCIB or upon the date of expiry of the Fiscal 2025 NCIB.

During the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company made no repurchases under the Fiscal 2025 NCIB.

#### *Normal course issuer bid for Fiscal 2024*

The Board of Directors authorized the Company to initiate a normal course issuer bid, in accordance with the requirements of the Toronto Stock Exchange, to purchase and cancel up to 4,980,505 subordinate voting shares over the 12-month period from November 22, 2023 to November 21, 2024 (the "Fiscal 2024 NCIB").

During the validity period of the Fiscal 2024 NCIB, the Company purchased 3,586,124 subordinate voting shares for cancellation for total cash consideration of \$56.9m. The amount to purchase the subordinate voting shares was charged to share capital, with the remaining \$48.8m charged to retained earnings.

#### *Capital Management*

The Company manages its capital and capital structure with the objectives of safeguarding sufficient working capital over the annual operating cycle and providing sufficient financial resources to grow operations to meet long-term consumer demand. The Board of Directors of the Company monitors the Company's capital management on a regular basis. We aim to continually assess the adequacy of the Company's capital structure and capacity and make adjustments within the context of the Company's strategy, economic conditions, and risk characteristics of the business.

#### *Contractual Obligations*

The following table summarizes certain significant contractual obligations and other obligations of the Company, as at March 30, 2025:

<b>CAD \$ millions</b>	<b>2026</b>	<b>2027</b>	<b>2028</b>	<b>2029</b>	<b>2030</b>	<b>Thereafter</b>	<b>Total</b>
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	171.5	—	—	—	—	—	171.5
Term Loan	4.3	4.3	403.8	—	—	—	412.4
Interest commitments relating to borrowings <sup>1</sup>	32.7	32.7	16.4	—	—	—	81.8
Lease obligations	112.2	87.8	58.4	48.0	36.7	73.4	416.5
Pension obligation	—	—	—	—	—	0.9	0.9
<b>Total contractual obligations</b>	<b>320.7</b>	<b>124.8</b>	<b>478.6</b>	<b>48.0</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>74.3</b>	<b>1,083.1</b>

<sup>1</sup> Interest commitments are calculated based on the loan balance and the interest rate payable on the Term Loan of 7.94% as at March 30, 2025.

As at March 30, 2025, we had additional liabilities which included provisions for warranty, sales returns, asset retirement obligations, deferred income tax liabilities, the put option liability and the contingent consideration on the Japan Joint Venture. These liabilities have not been included in the table above as the timing and amount of future payments are uncertain.

#### **OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS**

The Company uses off-balance sheet arrangements including letters of credit and guarantees in connection with certain obligations including leases. In Europe, a subsidiary of the Company maintained an agreement to factor, on a limited recourse basis, certain of its trade accounts receivable up to a limit of EUR20.0m in exchange for advanced funding equal to 100% of the principal value of the invoice. On April 12, 2024, this agreement was terminated. Other than

those items disclosed here and elsewhere in this MD&A and our financial statements, we did not have any material off-balance sheet arrangements or commitments as at March 30, 2025.

### ***Letter of guarantee facility***

On April 14, 2020, Canada Goose Inc. entered into a letter of guarantee facility in the amount of \$10.0m. Within the facility, letters of guarantee are available for terms of up to 12 months from the date of issuance and will be charged a fee equal to 1.0% per annum calculated against the face amount and over the term of the guarantee. Amounts issued on the facility will be used to finance working capital requirements through letters of guarantee, standby letters of credit, performance bonds, counter guarantees, counter standby letters of credit, or similar credits. The Company immediately reimburses the issuing bank for amounts drawn on issued letters of guarantees. At March 30, 2025, the Company had \$8.8m outstanding.

In addition, a subsidiary of the Company in Mainland China entered into letters of guarantee and as at March 30, 2025 the amount outstanding was \$10.2m. Amounts will be used to support retail operations of such subsidiaries through letters of guarantee, standby letters of credit, performance bonds, counter guarantees, counter standby letters of credit, or similar credits.

## **OUTSTANDING SHARE CAPITAL**

Canada Goose is a publicly traded company and the subordinate voting shares are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE: GOOS) and on the Toronto Stock Exchange (TSX: GOOS). As at May 14, 2025, there were 45,830,391 subordinate voting shares issued and outstanding, and 51,004,076 multiple voting shares issued and outstanding.

As at May 14, 2025, there were 4,737,163 options, 607,811 restricted share units, and 671,962 performance share units outstanding under the Company's equity incentive plans, of which 2,439,254 options were vested as of such date. Each option is exercisable for one subordinate voting share. We expect that vested restricted share units and performance share units, including any additional performance share units vested for performance achieved above target, will be paid at settlement through the issuance of one subordinate voting share per unit.

## **QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK**

We are exposed to certain market risks arising from transactions in the normal course of our business. Such risk is principally associated with credit risk, foreign exchange risk and interest rate risk.

### ***Credit risk***

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss.

Credit risk arises from the possibility that certain parties will be unable to discharge their obligations. The Company manages its credit risk through a combination of third party credit insurance and internal house risk. Credit insurance is provided by a third party for customers and is subject to continuous monitoring of the credit worthiness of the Company's customers. Insurance covers a specific amount of revenue, which may be less than the Company's total revenue with a specific customer. The Company has an agreement with a third party who has insured the risk of loss for up to 90% of trade accounts receivable from certain designated customers subject to a total deductible of \$0.1m, to a maximum of \$30.0m per year. As at March 30, 2025, trade accounts receivable totaling approximately \$10.7m (March 31, 2024 - \$14.8m) were insured subject to the policy cap. Complementary to third party insurance, the Company establishes payment terms with customers to mitigate credit risk and continues to closely monitor its trade accounts receivable credit risk exposure.

Within CG Japan, the Company has an agreement with a third party who has insured the risk of trade accounts receivable for certain designated customers for a maximum of JPY540.0m per annum subject to a deductible of 10% and applicable to accounts with receivables over JPY100k. As at March 30, 2025, trade accounts receivable totalling approximately \$0.9m (JPY90.7m) were insured subject to the policy cap (March 31, 2024 - \$0.3m (JPY32.5m)).

Customer deposits are received in advance from certain customers for seasonal orders to further mitigate credit risk, and applied to reduce accounts receivable when goods are shipped. As at March 30, 2025, customer deposits of \$10.0m (March 31, 2024 - \$22.9m) were included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities.

The aging of trade receivables was as follows:

CAD \$ millions	Total	Current	Past due		
			≤ 30 days	31-60 days	≥ 61 days
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Trade accounts receivable	68.6	40.6	9.2	5.2	13.6
Credit card receivables	4.5	4.5	—	—	—
Other receivables	12.2	9.6	0.6	—	2.0
<b>March 30, 2025</b>	<b>85.3</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>15.6</b>
Trade accounts receivable	57.1	33.5	10.0	5.1	8.5
Credit card receivables	3.7	3.7	—	—	—
Other receivables	12.3	11.8	0.3	—	0.2
<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>73.1</b>	<b>49.0</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>8.7</b>

#### Trade accounts receivable factoring program

A subsidiary of the Company in Europe has an agreement to factor, on a limited recourse basis, certain of its trade accounts receivable up to a limit of EUR20.0m in exchange for advanced funding equal to 100% of the principal value of the invoice. On April 12, 2024, this agreement was terminated with an immaterial impact to the Company's trade accounts receivables.

For the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company received total cash proceeds from the sale of trade accounts receivable with carrying values of \$0.1m which were derecognized from the Company's statement of financial position (March 31, 2024 - \$46.3m). No fees were incurred during the year ended March 30, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - \$0.4m) and included in net interest, finance and other costs in the statements of income. As at March 30, 2025, the outstanding amount of trade accounts receivable derecognized from the Company's statement of financial position, but which the Company continued to service, was \$nil (March 31, 2024 - \$0.6m).

#### **Foreign exchange risk**

##### Foreign exchange risk in operating cash flows

Our Annual Financial Statements are expressed in Canadian dollars, but a substantial portion of the Company's revenues, purchases, and expenses are denominated in foreign currencies, primarily U.S. dollars, euros, British pounds sterling, Swiss francs, Chinese yuan, Hong Kong dollars, and Japanese yen. Furthermore, as our business in Greater China grows, transactions in Chinese yuan, Hong Kong dollar and Taiwanese dollar are expected to increase. Net monetary assets denominated in currencies other than Canadian dollars that are held in entities with Canadian dollar functional currency are translated into Canadian dollars at the foreign currency exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Revenues and expenses of all

foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars at the foreign currency exchange rates that approximate the rates in effect at the dates when such items are recognized. As a result, we are exposed to foreign currency translation gains and losses from our foreign operations into Canadian dollars. Appreciating foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar, to the extent they are not hedged, will positively impact operating income and net income by increasing our revenue, while depreciating foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar will have the opposite impact.

We are also exposed to fluctuations in the prices of U.S. dollar and euro denominated purchases as a result of changes in U.S. dollar or euro exchange rates. Most of our raw materials are sourced outside of Canada, primarily in U.S. dollars, and SG&A expenses are typically denominated in the currency of the country in which they are incurred. As a result, we are exposed to foreign currency exchange fluctuations on multiple currencies. A depreciating Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar or euro will negatively impact operating income and net income by increasing our costs of raw materials, while an appreciating Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar or euro will have the opposite impact.

As part of our risk management program, we have entered into foreign exchange derivative contracts to manage certain of our exposures to exchange rate fluctuations for future foreign currency transactions, which is intended to reduce the variability of our operating costs and future cash flows denominated in local currencies. Certain forward foreign exchange contracts were designated at inception and accounted for as cash flow hedges.

The Company recognized the following unrealized losses and gains in the fair value of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income:

CAD \$ millions	Year ended				Fourth quarter ended			
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024		March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Tax		Tax		Tax		Tax	
	Net loss	recovery	Net gain	recovery	Net loss	expense	Net Loss	Recovery
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Forward foreign exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges	(5.2)	0.4	1.3	0.1	(1.1)	(0.2)	(0.2)	—

The Company reclassified the following gains and losses from other comprehensive income on derivatives designated as cash flow hedges to locations in the consolidated financial statements described below:

CAD \$ millions	Year ended		Fourth quarter ended	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
(Gain) loss from other comprehensive income	\$	\$	\$	\$
Forward foreign exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges				
Revenue	(3.4)	1.8	(1.6)	0.5
SG&A expenses	(0.7)	(0.4)	(0.2)	0.2
Inventory	(0.8)	0.5	(0.1)	0.1

For the fourth quarter and year ended March 30, 2025, unrealized gains of \$7.4m and \$5.7m, respectively (fourth quarter and year ended March 31, 2024 - unrealized gains of \$2.2m and \$1.7m, respectively) on forward exchange contracts that were not treated as hedges were recognized in SG&A expenses in the statements of income.

Foreign currency forward exchange contracts outstanding as at March 30, 2025 related to operating cash flows were:

(in millions)	Aggregate Amounts		Currency
Forward contract to purchase Canadian dollars	USD	53.8	U.S. dollars
	€	33.2	euros
	¥	2,523.0	Japanese yen
Forward contract to sell Canadian dollars	USD	16.8	U.S. dollars
	€	33.1	euros
Forward contract to purchase euros	CNY	590.7	Chinese yuan
	£	9.8	British pounds sterling
	HKD	6.4	Hong Kong dollars
Forward contract to sell euros	£	2.1	British pounds sterling
	CNY	67.3	Chinese yuan
	HKD	9.7	Hong Kong dollars

#### Foreign exchange risk on borrowings

Amounts available for borrowing under part of our Revolving Facility are denominated in U.S. dollars. As at March 30, 2025, there were no principal amounts owing under the Revolving Facility.

Amounts borrowed under the Term Loan are denominated in U.S. dollars. Based on our outstanding balances of \$412.4m (USD288.0m) under the Term Loan as at March 30, 2025, a \$0.01 depreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar would have resulted in a decrease in our pre-tax income of \$2.9m solely as a result of that exchange rate fluctuation's effect on the debt.

The Company enters into derivative transactions to hedge a portion of its exposure to interest rate risk and foreign currency exchange risk related to principal and interest payments on the Term Loan denominated in U.S. dollars. The Company also entered into a five-year forward exchange contract by selling \$368.5m and receiving USD270.0m as measured on the trade date, to fix the foreign exchange risk on a portion of the Term Loan.

The Company recognized the following unrealized losses and gains in the fair value of derivatives designed as hedging instruments in other comprehensive income:

CAD \$ millions	Year ended				Fourth quarter ended			
	March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024		March 30, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Net loss	Tax recovery	Net loss	Tax recovery	Net loss	Tax recovery	Net gain	Tax expense
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Swaps designated as cash flow hedges	(8.1)	2.8	(1.8)	0.3	(2.0)	0.6	1.2	(0.3)

The Company reclassified the following gains and losses from other comprehensive income on derivatives designated as hedging instruments to net interest, finance and other costs:

CAD \$ millions	Year ended		Fourth quarter ended	
	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 30, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>(Gain) loss from other comprehensive income</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$
Swaps designated as cash flow hedges	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.7)	(0.4)

For the fourth quarter and year ended March 30, 2025, an unrealized loss of \$1.7m and an unrealized gain of \$17.8m, respectively (fourth quarter and year ended March 31, 2024 - unrealized gain of \$6.4m and unrealized loss of \$1.3m, respectively) in the fair value of the forward exchange contract related to a portion of the Term Loan were recognized in net interest, finance and other costs in the statements of income.

### ***Interest rate risk***

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk related to the effect of interest rate changes on the borrowings outstanding under the Term Loan of 7.94%.

Interest rate risk on the Term Loan is partially mitigated by interest rate swap hedges. The Company entered into five-year interest rate swaps agreements terminating December 31, 2025 to pay fixing interest rate and receiving floating interest rates on notional debt of USD270.0m. The floating interest benchmark reference rate contained within the swap agreements is SOFR with the average fixed rates of 1.76%. These swap agreements fix the interest rate on the USD300.0m Term Loan. The interest rate swaps continue to be designated and accounted for as cash flow hedges.

Based on the closing balance of outstanding borrowings, a 1.00% increase in the closing interest rate during the year ended March 30, 2025 would have increased interest expense on the Term Loan before hedging by \$4.1m (March 31, 2024 - \$3.9m). As at March 30, 2025, the Company has repaid all amounts outstanding on its other borrowing facilities. In the comparative period, as at March 31, 2024, along with the Term Loan, the Company also had outstanding borrowings on the Japan Facility, for which a 1.00% increase in the closing interest rate would have increased interest expense by \$0.1m.

### **LITIGATION AND OTHER CONTINGENCIES**

In the ordinary course of business, the Company may become subject to legal and regulatory proceedings and actions relating to its business, including matters involving its products, contractual and employment relationships. The Company records contingent liabilities when a loss related to a claim is assessed to be probable and reasonably estimable.

A mediation took place in fiscal 2024 in connection with a previously served notice of arbitration from a former supplier of the Company, seeking damages for breach of contract and for the unlawful means tort in connection with termination of a supply agreement. The claim also asserts that disclosure by the Company of information relating to the sourcing and traceability of its products constituted unlawful acts harmful to the former supplier. Such mediation did not result in a settlement of any issues and claims, and the parties proceeded with arbitration hearings to adjudicate the claims and are currently awaiting the arbitrator's final decision. The Company believes it has strong defences to the claim and consequently has not recorded a provision in the financial statements. However, if the arbitration is resolved in favour of the former supplier, the obligation could have a significant impact on the Company's financial statements and results of operations.

## RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company enters into transactions from time to time with its principal shareholders, as well as organizations affiliated with members of the Board of Directors and key management personnel by incurring expenses for business services. During the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company had transactions with related parties of \$2.4m (March 31, 2024 - \$1.1m, April 2, 2023 - \$1.3m) from companies related to certain shareholders. Balances owing to related parties as at March 30, 2025 were \$0.4m (March 31, 2024 - \$0.2m).

A lease liability due to the previous controlling shareholder of the acquired Baffin Inc. business (the "Baffin Vendor") for leased premises was \$1.7m as at March 30, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - \$2.5m). During the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company paid principal and interest on the lease liability and other operating costs to entities affiliated with the Baffin Vendor totaling \$1.7m (March 31, 2024 - \$1.6m, April 2, 2023 - \$1.4m). No amounts were owing to Baffin entities as at March 30, 2025, March 31, 2024.

The Japan Joint Venture, has lease liabilities due to the non-controlling shareholder, Sazaby League for leased premises. Lease liabilities were \$1.4m as at March 30, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - \$1.9m). During the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company incurred principal and interest on lease liabilities, royalty fees, and other operating costs to Sazaby League totalling \$4.6m (March 31, 2024 - \$5.2m, April 2, 2023 - \$5.9m). Balances owing to Sazaby League as at March 30, 2025 were \$0.4m (March 31, 2024 - \$0.3m).

During the year ended March 30, 2025, the Japan Joint Venture sold inventory of \$1.2m to companies wholly owned by Sazaby League (March 31, 2024 - \$1.5m, April 2, 2023 - \$1.7m). As at March 30, 2025, the Japan Joint Venture recognized a trade receivable of \$0.1m from these companies (March 31, 2024 - \$0.1m).

In connection with the Paola Confectii business combination that occurred on November 1, 2023, subject to the controlling shareholders of Paola Confectii SRL ("PCML Vendors") remaining employees through November 1, 2025, a further amount is payable to the PCML Vendors if certain performance conditions are met based on financial results ("Earn-Out"). For the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company recognized \$7.3m of remuneration costs (March 31, 2024 - \$1.5m) related to the Earn-Out based on the estimated value of \$13.7m for the payout. These costs have been included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities on the statement of financial position, and reflects the amount owing to the PCML Vendors as at March 30, 2025.

A lease liability due to one of the PCML Vendors for leased premises was \$1.2m as at March 30, 2025 (March 31, 2024 - \$1.2m). During the year ended March 30, 2025, the Company paid principal and interest on the lease liability, to one of the PCML Vendors totalling \$0.2m (March 31, 2024 - less than \$0.1m). No amounts were owing to one of the PCML Vendors as at March 30, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

### ***Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties***

Transactions with related parties are conducted on terms pursuant to an approved agreement, or are approved by the Board of Directors of the Company.

### *Key management compensation*

Key management consists of the Board of Directors, the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer and the executives who report directly to the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

<b>CAD \$ millions</b>	<b>March 30, 2025</b>	<b>March 31, 2024</b>	<b>April 2, 2023</b>
Short term employee benefits	13.6	10.8	10.1
Long term employee benefits	0.3	0.2	0.1
Termination benefits	0.5	1.0	—
Share-based compensation	11.6	7.3	11.2
<b>Compensation expense</b>	<b>26.0</b>	<b>19.3</b>	<b>21.4</b>

### **CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES**

Our Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS® Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (“IFRS Accounting Standards”). The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. While our material accounting policies are more fully described in the notes to our Annual Financial Statements, we believe that the following accounting policies and estimates are critical to our business operations and understanding our financial results.

The following are the accounting policies subject to judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty that we believe could have the most material impact on the amounts recognized in the Annual Financial Statements.

*Revenue recognition.* Revenue comprises DTC, Wholesale, and Other segment revenues. Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for the sale of goods in the ordinary course of the Company’s activities. Revenue is presented net of sales tax, estimated returns, sales allowances, and discounts. The Company recognizes revenue when the Company has agreed terms with its customers, the contractual rights and payment terms have been identified, the contract has commercial substance, it is probable that consideration will be collected by the Company, and when control of the goods is transferred to the customer have been met.

It is the Company’s policy to sell merchandise through the DTC segment with a limited right to return, typically within 30 days. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for such returns.

*Inventories.* Inventories are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value which requires us to use estimates related to fluctuations in obsolescence, shrinkage, future retail prices, seasonality and costs necessary to sell the inventory.

We periodically review our inventories and make provisions as necessary to appropriately value obsolete or damaged raw materials and finished goods. In addition, as part of inventory valuations, we accrue for inventory shrinkage for lost or stolen items based on historical trends from actual physical inventory counts.

*Leases.* We exercise judgment when contracts are entered into that may give rise to a right-of-use asset that would be accounted for as a lease. Judgment is required in determining the appropriate lease term on a lease by lease basis. We consider all facts and circumstances that

create an economic incentive to exercise a renewal option or to not exercise a termination option at inception and over the term of the lease, including investments in major leaseholds, operating performance, and changed circumstances. The periods covered by renewal or termination options are only included in the lease term if we are reasonably certain to exercise that option. Changes in the economic environment or changes in the retail industry may impact the assessment of the lease term.

We determine the present value of future lease payments by estimating the incremental borrowing rate specific to each leased asset or portfolio of leased assets. We determine the incremental borrowing rate of each leased asset or portfolio of leased assets by incorporating our creditworthiness, the security, term, and value of the underlying leased asset, and the economic environment in which the leased asset operates. The incremental borrowing rates are subject to change mainly due to macroeconomic changes in the environment.

*Impairment of non-financial assets (goodwill, intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and right-of-use assets).* We are required to use judgment in determining the grouping of assets to identify their cash generating units (“CGU”) for the purposes of testing non-financial assets for impairment. Judgment is further required to determine appropriate groupings of CGUs for the level at which goodwill and intangible assets are tested for impairment. For the purpose of goodwill and intangible assets impairment testing, CGUs are grouped at the lowest level at which goodwill and intangible assets are monitored for internal management purposes. Judgment is also applied in allocating the carrying amount of assets to CGUs. In addition, judgment is used to determine whether a triggering event has occurred requiring an impairment test to be completed.

In determining the recoverable amount of a CGU or a group of CGUs, various estimates are employed. We determine value-in-use by using estimates including projected future revenues, earnings, working capital, and capital investment consistent with strategic plans presented to the Board of Directors of the Company. Discount rates are consistent with external industry information reflecting the risk associated with the specific cash flows.

*Income and other taxes.* Current and deferred income taxes are recognized in the statements of income, except when it relates to a business combination, or items recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income. Application of judgment is required regarding the classification of transactions and in assessing probable outcomes of claimed deductions including expectations about future operating results, the timing and reversal of temporary differences and possible audits of income tax and other tax filings by the tax authorities in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

*Warranty.* The critical assumptions and estimates used in determining the warranty provision at the statement of financial position date are: the number of jackets expected to require repair or replacement; the proportion to be repaired versus replaced; the period in which the warranty claim is expected to occur; the cost of repair; the cost to replace a jacket; and the risk-free rate used to discount the provision to present value. We review our inputs to this estimate on an annual basis to ensure the provision reflects the most current information regarding our products.

## **CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES**

### ***Standards issued and adopted***

In January 2020, the IASB issued an amendment to IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements* to clarify its requirements for the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position. The limited scope amendment affected only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of its recognition. The amendment clarified that

the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and specified that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability. It also introduced a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, and other assets or services. On October 31, 2022, the IASB issued Non-Current Liabilities with Covenants (Amendments to IAS 1). These amendments specify that covenants to be complied with after the reporting date do not affect the classification of debt as current or non-current at the reporting date. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024.

The adoption of the agenda decision was recognized as a change in accounting policy in accordance with IAS 8, *Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors* ("IAS 8"). The Company amended the existing accounting policies related to its presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position as at April 1, 2024. The Company assessed the impact of the amendment and identified \$23.0m of liabilities as at the date of adoption, recognized as non-current liabilities on the provision line related to warranty that can no longer be disclosed as such in accordance with the agenda decision. As a result, this balance was reclassified to current liabilities on the provisions line of the statement of financial position.

In accordance with IAS 8, retrospective application is required for accounting policy changes and comparative financial information was restated in the statement of financial position. As a result, \$23.0m were reclassified from non-current provisions to current provisions for March 31, 2024, respectively.

#### ***Standards issued and not yet adopted***

Certain new standards, amendments, and interpretations to existing IFRS Accounting Standards have been published but are not yet effective and have not been adopted early by the Company. Management anticipates that pronouncements will be adopted in the Company's accounting policy for the first period beginning after the effective date of the pronouncement.

In May 2024, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 9, *Financial Instruments* and IFRS 7, *Financial Instruments: Disclosure* to clarify the timing of recognition and derecognition of financial assets and liabilities, the settlement of financial liabilities using an electronic payment system, and the assessment of contractual cash flow characteristics, classification and disclosure of financial assets with environmental, social, and governance linked or other contingent features. The IASB also amended the disclosure requirements for investments in equity instruments designated as fair value through other comprehensive income and added disclosure requirements for financial instruments with contingent features. These amendments are effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2026. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of these amendments on the consolidated financial statements.

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* to improve reporting of financial performance. IFRS 18 replaces IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. Many requirements from IAS 1 remain unchanged into IFRS 18. The standard sets out requirements on presentation and disclosures in financial statements. It introduces a defined structure for the statement of income composed of required categories and subtotals. The standard also introduces specific disclosure requirements for management-defined performance measures and a reconciliation between these measures and the most similar subtotal specified in IFRS, which must be disclosed in a single note. IFRS 18 is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027. Earlier application is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of IFRS 18 on the consolidated financial statements.

## **INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING**

### **Disclosure Controls and Procedures**

Management, including the CEO and CFO, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and Rule 15d-15(e) of the Exchange Act). Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as at March 30, 2025 to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by the Company in reports it files is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the appropriate time periods and is accumulated and communicated to management, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

### **Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the CEO and the CFO and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards. The Company's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that accurately and fairly reflect, in reasonable detail, the transactions and dispositions of assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS and that the receipts and expenditures of the Company are made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the assets of the Company that could have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements.

Management of the Company, under the supervision and with the participation of the CEO and CFO, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of March 30, 2025, using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) ("COSO 2013"). Based on evaluation performed, management concluded that, as of March 30, 2025, the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Deloitte LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 30, 2025.

### **Limitations of Controls and Procedures**

Due to its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect all misstatements. Management's projections of any evaluation of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as to future periods are subject to the risks that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

### **Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting**

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the year ended March 30, 2025 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.