

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549**

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended: January 31, 2026

OR

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

Commission File Number: 000-51300

ZUMIEZ INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Washington
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
4001 204th Street SW
Lynnwood, Washington
(Address of principal executive offices)

91-1040022
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

98036
(Zip Code)

(425) 551-1500

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Stock	ZUMZ	Nasdaq Global Select

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the last business day of the second fiscal quarter, August 2, 2025, was \$177,088,388. At February 28, 2026, there were 16,969,650 shares outstanding of common stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information required by Part III of this report is incorporated by reference from the Registrant's definitive proxy statement, relating to the Annual Meeting of Shareholders scheduled to be held June 3, 2026, which definitive proxy statement will be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year to which this report relates.

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PART I.

This Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. These statements relate to our expectations for future events and future financial performance. Generally, the words “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “should,” “plans,” “believes,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and future events and circumstances could differ significantly from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions. Actual events or results may differ materially. Factors which could affect our financial results are described in Item 1A below and in Item 7 of Part II of this Form 10-K. Readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date hereof. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Moreover, neither we nor any other person assume responsibility for the accuracy and completeness of the forward-looking statements. We undertake no duty to update any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this report to conform such statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

We use a fiscal calendar widely used by the retail industry that results in a fiscal year consisting of a 52- or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. Each fiscal year consists of four 13-week quarters, with an extra week added to the fourth quarter every five or six years. Fiscal 2025 was the 52 week period ending January 31, 2026. Fiscal 2024 was the 52 week period ending February 1, 2025. Fiscal 2023 was the 53 week period ending February 3, 2024. Fiscal 2022 was the 52 week period ending January 28, 2023. Fiscal 2021 was the 52 week period ending January 29, 2022. Fiscal 2020 was the 52 week period ending January 30, 2021.

“Zumiez,” the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “its,” “our” and similar references refer to Zumiez Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries.

Item 1. BUSINESS

Zumiez Inc., including its wholly-owned subsidiaries, is a leading specialty retailer of apparel, footwear, accessories and hardgoods for young men and women who want to express their individuality through the fashion, music, art and culture of action sports, streetwear and other unique lifestyles. Zumiez Inc. was formed in August 1978 and is a Washington State corporation.

We operate under the names Zumiez, Blue Tomato and Fast Times. We operate ecommerce websites at zumiez.com, zumiez.ca, blue-tomato.com and fasttimes.com.au. At January 31, 2026, we operated 719 stores; 561 in the United States (“U.S.”), 45 in Canada, 85 in Europe and 28 in Australia.

We acquired Blue Tomato in fiscal 2012. Blue Tomato is one of the leading European specialty retailers of apparel, footwear, accessories and hardgoods. We acquired Fast Times Skateboarding (“Fast Times”) in fiscal 2016. Fast Times is an Australian leading specialty retailer of hardgoods, accessories, apparel and footwear.

We employ a sales strategy that integrates our stores with our ecommerce platform to serve our customers. There is significant interaction between our store sales and our ecommerce sales channels, and we believe that they are utilized in tandem by our customers. Our selling platforms bring the look and feel of an independent specialty shop through a distinctive store environment and high-energy sales personnel. We seek to staff our stores with store associates who are knowledgeable users of our products, which we believe provides our customers with enhanced customer service and supplements our ability to identify and react quickly to emerging trends and fashions. We design our selling platforms to appeal to teenagers and young adults and to serve as a destination for our customers. We believe that our distinctive selling platforms and compelling economics will provide continued opportunities for growth in both new and existing markets.

We believe that our customers desire authentic merchandise and fashion that is rooted in the fashion, music, art and culture of action sports, streetwear and other unique lifestyles to express their individuality. We strive to keep our merchandising mix fresh by continuously introducing new brands, styles and categories of product. Our focus on a diverse collection of brands allows us to quickly adjust to changing fashion trends. We believe that our strategic mix of apparel, footwear, accessories and hardgoods, including skateboards, snowboards, bindings, components and other equipment, allows us to strengthen the potential of the brands we sell and helps to affirm our credibility with our customers. In addition, we supplement our merchandise mix with a select offering of private label apparel and products as a value proposition that we believe complements our overall merchandise selection.

Competitive Strengths

We believe that the following competitive strengths differentiate us from our competitors and are critical to our continuing success.

Attractive Lifestyle Retailing Concept. We target a large population of young men and women, many of whom we believe are attracted to action sports, streetwear and other unique lifestyles and desire to express their personal independence and style through the apparel, footwear and accessories they wear and the equipment they use. We believe we have developed a brand image that our customers view as consistent with their attitudes, fashion tastes and identity and differentiates us in our market.

Differentiated Merchandising Strategy. We have created a highly differentiated global retailing concept by offering an extensive selection of current and relevant lifestyle brands encompassing apparel, footwear, accessories and hardgoods. The breadth of merchandise offered through our sales channels exceeds that offered by many of our competitors and includes some brands and products that are available only from us. Many of our customers desire to update their wardrobes and equipment as fashion trends evolve or the season dictates, providing us the opportunity to shift our merchandise selection seasonally. We believe that our ability to quickly recognize changing brand and style preferences and transition our merchandise offerings allows us to continually provide a compelling offering to our customers.

Deep-rooted Culture. We believe our culture and brand image enable us to successfully attract and retain high quality employees who are passionate and knowledgeable about the products we sell. We place great emphasis on customer service and satisfaction, and we have made this a defining feature of our corporate culture. To preserve our culture, we strive to promote from within and we provide our employees with the knowledge and tools to succeed through our comprehensive training programs and the empowerment to manage their stores to meet localized customer demand.

Distinctive Customer Experience. We strive to provide a convenient shopping environment that is appealing and clearly communicates our distinct brand image. We seek to integrate our store and digital shopping experiences to serve our customers whenever, wherever and however they choose to engage with us. We seek to attract knowledgeable sales associates who identify with our brand and are able to offer superior customer service, advice and product expertise. We believe that our distinctive shopping experience enhances our image as a leading source for apparel and equipment for action sports, streetwear and other unique lifestyles.

Disciplined Operating Philosophy. We have an experienced senior management team. Our management team has built a strong operating foundation based on sound retail principles that underlie our unique culture. Our philosophy emphasizes an integrated combination of results measurement, training and incentive programs, all designed to drive sales productivity to the individual store associate level. Our comprehensive training programs are designed to provide our employees with the knowledge and tools to develop leadership, communication, sales, and operational expertise. We believe that our merchandising team immersion in the lifestyles we represent, supplemented with feedback from our customers, store associates, and omni-channel leadership, allows us to consistently identify and react to emerging fashion trends. We believe that this, combined with our inventory planning and allocation processes and systems, helps us better manage markdown and fashion risk.

High-Impact, Integrated Marketing Approach. We seek to build relationships with our customers through a multi-faceted marketing approach that is designed to integrate our brand images with the lifestyles we represent. Our marketing efforts focus on reaching our customers in their environment and feature extensive grassroots digital and physical marketing events, as well as the Zumiez STASH loyalty program. Our marketing efforts incorporate local sporting and music event promotions, interactive contest sponsorships that actively involve our customers with our brands and products and various social network channels. Events and activities such as these provide opportunities for our customers to develop a strong identity with our culture and brands. Our STASH loyalty program and Zumiez digital app allow us to learn more about our customer and serve their needs better. We believe that our ability to interact with our customer, and our immersion in the lifestyles we represent, allows us to build credibility with our customers and gather valuable feedback on evolving customer preferences.

Growth Strategy

We intend to expand our presence as a leading global specialty retailer of action sports, streetwear, and other unique lifestyles by:

Continuing to Generate Sales Growth through Existing Channels. We seek to maximize our comparable sales through our integrated store and online shopping experiences and offering our customers a broad and relevant selection of brands and products, including a unique customer experience through each interaction with our brand. We believe in driving to the optimum store count in each physical geography that we operate in and optimizing comparable sales within these markets between physical and digital to drive total trade area sales growth.

Enhancing our Brand Awareness through Continued Marketing and Promotion. We believe that a key component of our success is the brand exposure that we receive from our marketing events, promotions, and activities that embody the unique lifestyles of our customers. These are designed to assist us in increasing brand awareness in our existing markets and expanding into new markets by strengthening our connection with our target customer base. We also use our STASH loyalty program and Zumiez digital app to increase brand engagement and enhance brand creditability. We believe that our marketing efforts have also been successful in generating and promoting interest in our product offerings. In addition, we use our ecommerce presence to further increase our brand awareness. We focus on utilizing an integrated marketing approach by promoting events and activities in our existing and new markets. We also benefit from branded vendors' marketing.

Opening or Acquiring New Store Locations. We believe our brand has appeal that provides select store expansion opportunities. During the last three fiscal years, we have opened 32 new stores consisting of 6 stores in fiscal 2025, 7 stores in fiscal 2024 and 19 stores in fiscal 2023. We have successfully opened stores in diverse markets throughout the U.S. and internationally, which we believe demonstrates the portability and growth potential of our concepts. To take advantage of what we believe to be a compelling economic store model, we plan to open approximately 5 new stores in fiscal 2026, with all current stores planned in North America. The number of anticipated store openings may increase or decrease due to market conditions and other factors. Our goal in opening stores is to not have one more store than needed to serve all our customers within a trade area.

Merchandising and Purchasing

Our goal is to be viewed by our customers as the definitive source of merchandise for their unique lifestyles across all channels in which we operate. We believe that the breadth of merchandise that we offer our customers, which includes apparel, footwear, accessories, and hardgoods, exceeds that offered by many other specialty stores at a single location, and makes us a single-stop purchase destination for our target customers.

We seek to identify fashion trends as they develop and to respond in a timely manner with a relevant product assortment. We strive to keep our merchandising mix fresh by continuously introducing new brands or styles in response to the evolving desires of our customers. Our merchandise mix may vary by region, country and season, reflecting the preferences and seasons in each market.

We believe that offering an extensive selection of current and relevant brands in sports, fashion, music and art is integral to our overall success. No single third-party brand that we carry accounted for more than 6.5%, 5.4% and 5.9% of our net sales in fiscal 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. We believe that our strategic mix of apparel, footwear, accessories and hardgoods allows us to strengthen the potential of the brands we sell and affirms our credibility with our customers.

We believe that our ability to maintain an image consistent with the unique lifestyles of our customers is important to our key vendors. Given our scale and market position, we believe that many of our key vendors view us as an important retail partner. This position helps ensure our ability to procure a relevant product assortment and quickly respond to the changing fashion interests of our customers. Additionally, we believe we are presented with a greater variety of products and styles by some of our vendors, as well as certain specially designed items that we exclusively distribute. We supplement our merchandise assortment with a select offering of private label products across many of our product categories. Our private label products complement the branded products we sell, and some of our private label brands allow us to cater to the more value-oriented customer. For fiscal 2025, 2024 and 2023, our private label merchandise represented 30.3%, 27.8%, and 23.0% of our net sales, respectively.

We have developed a disciplined approach to buying and a dynamic inventory planning and allocation process to support our merchandise strategy. We utilize a broad vendor base that allows us to shift our merchandise purchases as required to react quickly to changing consumer demands and market conditions. We manage the purchasing and allocation process by reviewing branded merchandise lines from new and existing vendors, identifying emerging fashion trends and selecting branded merchandise styles in quantities, colors and sizes to meet inventory levels established by management. We coordinate inventory levels in connection with individual stores' sales strength, our promotions and seasonality. We utilize a localized fulfillment strategy to fulfill the vast majority of our ecommerce orders through our stores to enhance customer experience, maximize inventory productivity and reduce shipping time.

Our merchandising staff remains in tune with the fashion, music, art and culture of action sports, streetwear and other unique lifestyles by participating in lifestyles we support, traveling to select markets, attending relevant events and concerts, watching related programming and reading relevant publications, reviewing social network channels and connecting with our store associates who are connected locally with our customers. In order to identify evolving trends and fashion preferences, our staff spends considerable time analyzing sales data, gathering feedback from our stores and customers, shopping in key markets and soliciting input from our vendors. With a global footprint, we are able to identify trends that emerge all over the world.

We source our private label merchandise from primarily foreign manufacturers around the world and have worked to diversify production given the current trade environment. We have cultivated our private label sources with a view towards high quality merchandise, production reliability and consistency of fit. We believe that our knowledge of fabric and production costs combined with a flexible sourcing base enables us to source high-quality private label goods at favorable costs.

Stores

Store Locations. At January 31, 2026, we operated 719 stores in the following locations:

United States and Puerto Rico - 561 Stores

Alabama	4	Indiana	9	Nebraska	2	Rhode Island	2
Alaska	3	Iowa	4	New Hampshire	5	South Carolina	6
Arizona	12	Kansas	3	New Jersey	15	South Dakota	2
Arkansas	2	Kentucky	4	New Mexico	5	Tennessee	9
California	86	Louisiana	3	New York	26	Texas	47
Colorado	21	Maine	3	Nevada	9	Utah	13
Connecticut	7	Maryland	9	North Carolina	14	Vermont	1
Delaware	2	Massachusetts	9	North Dakota	3	Virginia	14
Florida	35	Michigan	12	Ohio	14	Washington	18
Georgia	17	Minnesota	10	Oklahoma	7	West Virginia	1
Hawaii	7	Mississippi	4	Oregon	12	Wisconsin	11
Idaho	5	Missouri	6	Pennsylvania	21	Wyoming	2
Illinois	15	Montana	5	Puerto Rico	5		

Canada - 45 Stores

Alberta	8	New Brunswick	1	Saskatchewan	2
British Columbia	12	Nova Scotia	2		
Manitoba	2	Ontario	18		

Europe - 85 Stores

Austria	19	Sweden	3
Germany	31	Italy	4
Switzerland	11	Belgium	1
Netherlands	5		
Norway	4		
Finland	7		

Australia - 28 Stores

Victoria	10
Queensland	8
South Australia	3
New South Wales	7

The following table shows the number of stores (excluding temporary stores that we operate from time to time for special or seasonal events) opened, acquired and permanently closed in each of our last three fiscal years:

Fiscal Year	Stores Opened	Stores Closed	Total Number of Stores by End of Year
2025	6	17	719
2024	7	33	730
2023	19	21	756

Store Design and Environment. We design our stores to create a distinctive and engaging shopping environment that we believe resonates with our customers. Our stores feature an industrial look, dense merchandise displays, lifestyle focused posters and signage and popular music, all of which are consistent with the look and feel of an independent specialty shop. Our stores are designed to encourage our customers to shop for longer periods of time, to interact with each other and our store associates and to visit our stores more frequently. Our stores are constructed and finished to allow us to efficiently shift merchandise displays throughout the year as the season dictates. At January 31, 2026, our stores averaged approximately 2,848 square feet of retail selling space.

Expansion Opportunities and Site Selection. In selecting a location for a new store, we target high-traffic locations with suitable demographics and favorable lease terms. We generally locate our stores in areas in which other teen and young adult-oriented retailers have performed well. We focus on evaluating the market specific competitive environment for potential new store locations. We seek to diversify our store locations regionally and by caliber of mall or shopping area. For mall locations, we seek locations near busy areas of the mall such as food courts, movie theaters, game stores and other popular teen and young adult retailers.

Store Management, Operations and Training. We believe that our success is dependent in part on our ability to attract, train, retain and motivate qualified employees at all levels of our organization. We have developed a corporate culture that we believe empowers the individual store managers to make store-level business decisions and consistently rewards their success. We are committed to improving the skills and careers of our workforce and providing advancement opportunities for employees.

We believe we provide our managers with the knowledge and tools to succeed through our comprehensive training programs and the flexibility to manage their stores to meet customer demands. While general guidelines for our merchandise assortments, store layouts and in-store visuals are provided by our home offices, we give our managers substantial discretion to tailor their stores to the individual market and empower them to make store-level business decisions. We design group training programs for our managers to improve both operational expertise and supervisory skills.

Our store associates generally have an interest in the fashion, music, art and culture of the lifestyle we support and are knowledgeable about our products. Through our training, evaluation and incentive programs, we seek to enhance the productivity of our store associates. These programs are designed to promote a competitive, yet fun, culture that is consistent with the unique lifestyles we seek to promote.

Marketing and Advertising

We seek to reach our target customer audience through a multi-faceted marketing approach that is designed to integrate our brand image with the lifestyles we represent. Our marketing efforts focus on reaching our customers in their environment, and feature extensive physical and digital grassroots marketing events, which give our customers an opportunity to experience and participate in the lifestyles we offer. Our grassroots marketing events are built around the demographics of our customer base and offer an opportunity for our customers to develop a strong identity with our brands and culture.

We have a customer loyalty program, the Zumiez STASH, which allows members to earn points for purchases or performance of certain activities. The points can be redeemed for a broad range of rewards, including product and experiential rewards. Our marketing efforts also incorporate local sporting and music event promotions, advertising in magazines popular with our target market, interactive contest sponsorships that actively involve our customers with our brands and products, the Zumiez STASH, catalogs and various social network channels. We believe that our immersion in action sports, streetwear and other unique lifestyles allows us to build credibility with our target audience and gather valuable feedback on evolving customer preferences.

Distribution and Fulfillment

Timely and efficient distribution of merchandise to our stores is an important component of our overall business strategy. Domestically, our distribution center is located in Corona, California. At this facility, merchandise is inspected, allocated to stores and distributed to our stores and customers. Each store is typically shipped

merchandise five times a week, providing our stores with a steady flow of new merchandise. We utilize a localized fulfillment strategy in which we use our domestic store network to provide fulfillment services for the vast majority of online customer purchases.

Internationally, we operate distribution centers located in Delta, Canada, Graz, Austria, and Melbourne, Australia to support our operations in Canada, Europe and Australia, respectively. Each of our international entities are progressing toward full localized fulfillment and are in various states of implementation.

Management Information Systems

Our management information systems provide integration of store, online, merchandising, distribution, financial and human resources functions. The systems include applications related to point-of-sale, inventory management, supply chain, planning, sourcing, merchandising and financial reporting. We continue to invest in technology to align these systems with our business requirements and to support our continuing growth.

Competition

The teenage and young adult retail apparel, hardgoods, footwear and accessories industry is highly competitive. We compete with other retailers for vendors, customers, suitable store locations and qualified store associates, management personnel, online marketing content, social media engagement and ecommerce traffic. In the softgoods market, which includes apparel, footwear and accessories, we currently compete with other teenage and young adult focused retailers. In addition, in the softgoods market we compete with independent specialty shops, department stores, vendors that sell their products directly to the retail market, non-mall retailers and ecommerce retailers. In the hardgoods market, which includes skateboards, snowboards, bindings, components and other equipment, we compete directly or indirectly with the following categories of companies: other specialty retailers, such as local snowboard and skate shops, large-format sporting goods stores and chains, vendors who sell their products directly to the retail market and ecommerce retailers.

Competition in our sector is based on, among other things, merchandise offerings, store location, price, and the ability to identify with the customer. We believe that our ability to compete favorably with our competitors is due to our differentiated merchandising strategy, compelling store environment and deep-rooted culture.

Seasonality

Historically, our operations have been seasonal, with the largest portion of net sales and net income occurring in the third and fourth fiscal quarters, reflecting increased demand during the back-to-school and winter holiday selling seasons. During fiscal 2025, approximately 57% of our net sales occurred in the third and fourth quarters combined. As a result of this seasonality, any factors negatively affecting us during the last half of the year, including unfavorable economic conditions, adverse weather or our ability to acquire seasonal merchandise inventory, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations for the entire year. Our quarterly results of operations may also fluctuate based upon such factors as the timing of certain holiday seasons, the popularity of seasonal merchandise offered, the timing and amount of markdowns, competitive influences and the number and timing of new store openings, remodels and closings.

Trademarks

The “Zumiez”, “Blue Tomato” and “Fast Times” trademarks and certain other trademarks, including those associated with our private label brands, have been registered, or are the subject of pending trademark applications, with the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office and with the registries of certain foreign countries. We regard our trademarks as valuable and intend to maintain such marks and any related registrations and vigorously protect our trademarks. We also own numerous domain names, which have been registered with the Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers.

Employees

On January 31, 2026, we employed approximately 2,400 full-time and approximately 6,600 part-time employees globally. However, the number of part-time employees fluctuates depending on our seasonal needs and generally increases during peak selling seasons, particularly the back-to-school and the winter holiday seasons. None of our employees in North America and Australia are represented by labor unions and we believe that our relationship with our employees is positive.

We believe in delivering quality employment experiences at all levels within the Company. In that regard, every year we create thousands of career opportunities in our stores for individuals who are just beginning their professional careers and who are driven to develop new skills in an environment centered around teaching and learning. Many of these opportunities are provided to our part-time sales associates, who on average are approximately 20 years of age, and are often furthering their career through concurrent education and/or additional employment opportunities.

The Zumiez culture is built on a set of shared values that have been in place since the inception of the business. These shared values include empowered managers, teaching and learning, competition, recognition, and fairness and honesty. Our culture strives to integrate quality teaching and learning experiences throughout the organization. We do this through a comprehensive training program, which primarily focuses on sales, management and customer service training in our stores and is more focused on professional development in our home office. Our training programs have been developed internally and are almost exclusively taught internally by Zumiez employees to Zumiez employees. The training programs have been developed to empower our employees to make good business decisions.

We believe Zumiez is a place where people have a voice, will be heard, and have bias-free opportunities. Accordingly, our workplace is built upon the foundation of inclusion and equity where its people are diverse in their backgrounds, communities, and points of view, yet all share the same core cultural values of working hard, giving back and empowering others. In this regard, we strive for our employees within a trade area to be reflective of the communities they serve. Pay equity, meaning pay parity between employees performing similar job duties, without regard for race or gender, is a base line component of this focus on inclusion and equity and something we evaluate as part of our pay practice procedures.

Financial Information about Segments

See Note 18, "Segment Reporting," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements found in Part IV Item 15 of this Form 10-K, for information regarding our segments, product categories and certain geographical information.

Available Information

Our principal website address is www.zumiez.com. We make available, free of charge, our proxy statement, annual report to shareholders, annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports as soon as reasonably practicable after such material is electronically filed with or furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") at <http://ir.zumiez.com>. Information available on our website is not incorporated by reference in, and is not deemed a part of, this Form 10-K. The SEC maintains a website that contains electronic filings by Zumiez and other issuers at www.sec.gov. In addition, the SEC maintains an internet site (<http://www.sec.gov>) that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investing in our securities involves a high degree of risk. The following risk factors, issues and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating our future prospects. In particular, keep these risk factors in mind when you read “forward-looking” statements elsewhere in this report. Forward-looking statements relate to our expectations for future events and time periods. Generally, the words “anticipates,” “expects,” “intends,” “may,” “should,” “plans,” “believes,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue” and similar expressions identify forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements involve risks and uncertainties, and future events and circumstances could differ significantly from those anticipated in the forward-looking statements. Any of the following risks could harm our business, operating results or financial condition and could result in a complete loss of your investment. Additional risks and uncertainties that are not yet identified or that we currently think are immaterial may also harm our business and financial condition in the future.

U.S. and global economic and political uncertainty, coupled with cyclical economic trends in retailing, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our retail market historically has been subject to substantial cyclicity. As the U.S. and global economic and political conditions change, the trends in discretionary consumer spending become unpredictable and discretionary consumer spending could be reduced due to uncertainties about the future. This includes rising geopolitical tensions and U.S. policies related to global trade and tariffs. The deterioration of economic relations between countries, such as changes in or terminations of existing trade agreements, or the imposition of tariffs (including recent U.S. tariffs imposed or threatened to be imposed on Canada, Mexico, and other countries, and any retaliatory actions taken by such countries) or otherwise, could impact our profitability or otherwise have an adverse effect on our business. Economic and consumer confidence can also be affected by a variety of factors, including housing prices, unemployment rates and inflation. When disposable income decreases or discretionary consumer spending is reduced due to a decline in consumer confidence, purchases of apparel and related products may decline. A deterioration in macroeconomic conditions or consumer confidence or uncertainty in the U.S. and global economies and political environment could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial position. In addition, government shutdowns or the risk of government shutdowns as well as the impact or expected impact of elections, both in the U.S. and in other markets where we operate could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial position.

In times when there is a decline in disposable income and consumer confidence, there could be a trend to consumers seeking more inexpensive or value-oriented merchandise. As a retailer that sells a substantial majority of branded merchandise, this could disproportionately impact us more than vertically integrated private label retailers or we may be forced to rely on promotional sales to compete in our market, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial position.

Failure to anticipate, identify and respond to changing fashion trends, customer preferences and other fashion-related factors could have a material adverse effect on us.

Customer tastes and fashion trends in our market are volatile and tend to change rapidly. Our success depends on our ability to effectively anticipate, identify and respond to changing fashion tastes and consumer preferences, and to translate market trends into appropriate, saleable product offerings in a timely manner. If we are unable to successfully anticipate, identify or respond to changing styles or trends and misjudge the market for our products or any new product lines, including adequately anticipating the correct mix and trends of our private label merchandise, our sales may be lower than predicted and we may be faced with a substantial amount of unsold inventory or missed opportunities. In response to such a situation, we may be forced to rely on markdowns or promotional sales to dispose of excess or slow-moving inventory, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We may be unable to compete favorably in the highly competitive retail industry, and if we lose customers to our competitors, our sales could decrease.

The teenage and young adult retail apparel, footwear, accessories and hardgoods industry is highly competitive. We compete with other retailers for vendors, teenage and young adult customers, suitable store locations, qualified store associates, management personnel, online marketing content, social media engagement and ecommerce traffic.

Some of our competitors are larger than we are and have substantially greater financial and marketing resources, including advanced ecommerce market capabilities. Additionally, some of our competitors may offer more options for free and/or expedited shipping for ecommerce sales. Direct competition with these and other retailers may increase significantly in the future, which could require us, among other things, to lower our prices and could result in the loss of our customers. Furthermore, our competitors may incorporate artificial intelligence into their businesses more quickly or more successfully than us, which could impair our ability to compete effectively and adversely affect our results of operations. Current and increased competition could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

A decrease in consumer traffic could cause our sales to be less than expected.

We depend heavily on generating customer traffic to our stores and websites. This includes locating many of our stores in prominent locations within successful shopping malls. Sales at these stores are derived, in part, from the volume of traffic in those malls. Our stores benefit from the ability of a mall's "anchor" tenants, generally large department stores and other area attractions, to generate consumer traffic in the vicinity of our stores and the continuing popularity of malls as shopping destinations. In addition, some malls that were in prominent locations when we opened our stores may cease to be viewed as prominent. If this trend continues or if the popularity of mall shopping continues to decline generally among our customers, our sales may decline, which would impact our results of operations. These risks may include circumstances that are not within our control, such as changes in fair market rent. Furthermore, we depend on generating increased traffic to our ecommerce business and converting that traffic into sales. This requires us to achieve expected results from our marketing and social media campaigns, accuracy of data analytics, reliability of our website, network, and transaction processing and a high-quality online customer experience. Our sales volume and customer traffic in our stores and on our websites generally could be adversely affected by, among other things, economic downturns, competition from other ecommerce retailers, non-mall retailers and other malls, increases in gasoline prices, fluctuations in exchange rates in border or tourism-oriented locations and the closing or decline in popularity of other stores in the malls in which we are located. Also, geopolitical events, including the threat of terrorism, or widespread health emergencies, such as COVID-19 and other communicable diseases, viruses, or pandemics, could cause people to avoid our stores in shopping malls and alter consumer trends. An uncertain economic outlook or continued bankruptcies of mall-based retailers could curtail new shopping mall development, decrease shopping mall and ecommerce traffic, reduce the number of hours that shopping mall operators keep their shopping malls open or force them to cease operations entirely. A reduction in consumer traffic to our stores or websites could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Most of our merchandise is produced by foreign manufacturers; therefore, the availability, quality and costs of our merchandise may be negatively affected by risks associated with international trade and other international conditions, including the implementation of increased tariffs or other restrictions placed on foreign imports.

Most of our merchandise is produced by manufacturers around the world, including China. Some of these facilities are located in regions that may be affected by natural disasters, public health concerns, or emergencies, such as COVID-19 and other communicable diseases or viruses, political instability or other conditions that could cause a disruption in trade. Also, our business could be adversely affected by disruptions in the supply chain, such as strikes, work stoppages, or port closures.

Most of our merchandise is imported and is subject to duties, indirect taxes, quotas and non-tariff trade barriers, any of which may limit the quantity of products that we may import into the U.S. and other countries or may impact the cost of such products. The current U.S. presidential administration has implemented tariffs and has signaled that it may implement additional or increased tariffs, other trade restrictions, or may alter trade agreements between the U.S. and Canada, China, the European Union and Mexico, among others. Such actions include limiting trade and/or imposing tariffs on imports from such countries. Tariffs have the potential to significantly raise the cost of our merchandise. In such a case, there can be no assurance that we will be able to shift manufacturing and supply agreements to non-impacted countries to reduce the effects of tariffs. As a result, we may suffer margin erosion or be required to raise our prices, which may result in the loss of customers, negatively impact our results of operations, or otherwise harm our business.

Our North America growth strategy depends on our ability to grow customer engagement in our current markets, which could strain our resources and cause the performance of our existing business to suffer.

Our North America growth largely depends on our ability to optimize our customer engagement. We intend to continue to open new stores in future years, while remodeling a portion of our existing store base such that we have the optimum number of stores in any given trade area. The growth strategy may present competitive, merchandising, hiring and distribution challenges that are different from those currently encountered. In addition, it will place increased demands on our operational, managerial and administrative resources. These increased demands could cause us to operate our business less effectively, which in turn could cause deterioration in the financial performance of our individual stores and our overall business. In addition, successful execution of our growth strategy may require that we obtain additional financing, and we may not be able to obtain that financing on acceptable terms or at all.

Our plans for international expansion include risks that could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

We have opened stores in the European and Australian markets and will review opportunities to open stores in those markets as our operating results improve. We may continue to expand internationally into other markets, either organically or through additional acquisitions. International markets may have different competitive conditions, consumer tastes and discretionary spending patterns than our existing North America market. The expansion strategy may present competitive, merchandising, hiring and distribution challenges that are different from those currently encountered. In addition, it will place increased demands on our operational, managerial and administrative resources. As a result, operations in international markets may be less successful than our operations in the North America. Additionally, consumers in international markets may not be familiar with us or the brands we sell, and we may need to build brand awareness in the markets. Furthermore, we have limited experience with the legal and regulatory environments and market practices in new international markets and cannot guarantee that we will be able to penetrate or successfully operate in these new international markets. We also expect to incur additional costs in complying with applicable foreign laws and regulations as they pertain to both our products and our operations. Accordingly, for the reasons noted above, our plans for international expansion include risks that could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

Failure to successfully integrate any businesses that we acquire could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial performance.

We may, from time to time, acquire businesses, such as our acquisition of Blue Tomato and Fast Times. We may experience difficulties in integrating any businesses we may acquire, including their stores, websites, facilities, personnel, financial systems, distribution, operations and general operating procedures, and any such acquisitions may also result in the diversion of our capital and our management's attention from other business issues and opportunities. If we experience difficulties in integrating acquisitions or if such acquisitions do not provide the benefits that we expect to receive, we could experience increased costs and other operating inefficiencies, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and overall financial performance.

Our sales and inventory levels fluctuate on a seasonal basis. Accordingly, our quarterly results of operations are volatile and may fluctuate significantly.

Our quarterly results of operations have fluctuated significantly in the past and can be expected to continue to fluctuate significantly in the future. Our sales and profitability are typically disproportionately higher in the third and fourth fiscal quarters of each fiscal year due to increased sales during the back-to-school and winter holiday shopping seasons. Sales during these periods cannot be used as an accurate indicator of annual results. As a result of this seasonality, any factors negatively affecting us during the last half of the year, including unfavorable economic conditions, adverse weather or our ability to acquire seasonal merchandise inventory, could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations for the entire year. In addition, in order to prepare for the back-to-school and winter holiday shopping seasons, we must order and keep in stock significantly more merchandise than we carry during other times of the year. Any unanticipated decrease in demand for our products during these peak shopping seasons could require us to sell excess inventory at a substantial markdown, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our quarterly results of operations are affected by a variety of other factors, including calendar shifts of holiday or seasonal periods, timing of promotional events, general economic conditions, and numerous other items set forth on these risk factors.

Pandemics and other health crises, including COVID-19, could affect our business, financial condition and results of operations in many respects.

The emergence, severity, magnitude and duration of global or regional health crises are uncertain and difficult to predict. A pandemic, such as COVID-19, could affect certain business operations, demand for our products and services, in-stock positions, costs of doing business, availability of labor, access to inventory, supply chain operations, our ability to predict future performance, exposure to litigation, and our financial performance, among other things. Other factors and uncertainties include, but are not limited to:

- the severity and duration of pandemics;
- evolving macroeconomic factors, including general economic uncertainty, unemployment rates, and recessionary pressures;
- changes in labor markets affecting us and our suppliers;
- unknown consequences on our business performance and initiatives stemming from the substantial investment of time and other resources to the pandemic response;
- the pace of post-pandemic recovery;
- the long-term impact of the pandemic on our business, including consumer behaviors; and
- disruption and volatility within the financial and credit markets.

We rely on information systems and technology in our operations and our growth plans and any material failure, inadequacy interruption, or security failure of that technology could adversely affect our ability to effectively operate and grow our business and could adversely affect our financial results.

If our information technology systems, including hardware and software, do not work effectively, this could adversely impact our ability to operate and manage our business, including the promptness and accuracy of our transaction processing, financial accounting and reporting and our ability to properly forecast operating results and cash requirements. Additionally, we rely on third-party service providers for certain information systems functions. If a service provider fails to provide the data quality, communications, capacity or services we require, the failure could interrupt our services and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any failure, inadequacy, or interruption of our technology systems could harm our ability to effectively operate and grow our business and could adversely affect our financial results. In addition, the technologies and artificial intelligence tools that we incorporate into certain aspects of our operations may not generate the intended efficiencies and may impact our business results. Specifically artificial intelligence tools could have the potential to be deficient, inaccurate, or biased and if we fail to adopt and oversee the use of artificial intelligence in a thoughtful and strategic manner, it could harm our financial performance. To better manage, operate and grow our business, we may need to continue to invest in and improve our information technology systems, and in doing so could incur substantial additional expenses that could impact our financial results. In addition, remediation of any problems with our information technology systems could result in significant, unplanned expenses.

If we fail to meet the requirements to adequately maintain the privacy and security of personal data and business information, we may be subjected to adverse publicity, litigation, and significant expenses.

Information systems are susceptible to an increasing threat of continually evolving cybersecurity risks. Similar to many other retail companies, we expect to continue to experience cyberattacks, including phishing, social engineering, and other attempts to breach, or gain unauthorized access to our systems and databases. To date, these attacks have not had a material impact on our operations, but we cannot provide assurance that they will not have an impact in the future. Unauthorized access, theft, use, destruction, or other compromises are becoming increasingly sophisticated and may occur through a variety of methods. The rapid evolution and increased adoption of artificial intelligence technologies by attackers may intensify our cybersecurity risks. If we fail to maintain or adequately maintain security systems, devices, and activity monitoring to prevent unauthorized access to our network, systems and databases containing confidential, proprietary and personally identifiable information, we may be subject to additional risk of adverse publicity, litigation or significant expense. Nevertheless, if unauthorized parties gain access to our networks, systems, or databases, they may be able to steal, publish, delete or modify confidential information. In such circumstances, we could be held liable to our customers or other parties or be subject to regulatory or other actions for breaching privacy rules and we may be exposed to reputation damage and loss of customers' trust and business. This could result in costly investigations and litigation, civil or criminal penalties and adverse publicity that could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and reputation. Actual or anticipated attacks may cause us to incur increasing costs, including costs to deploy additional resources, train employees and engage third parties. Further, the regulatory environment surrounding information security, cybersecurity and privacy is increasingly demanding. If we are unable to comply with the new and changing security standards, we may be subject to fines, restrictions, and financial exposure, which could adversely affect our retail operations.

Significant fluctuations and volatility in the cost of raw materials, global labor, shipping and other costs related to the production of our merchandise may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial conditions.

Increases in the cost of raw materials, global labor costs, freight costs and other shipping costs in the production and transportation of our merchandise can result in higher costs for this merchandise. The costs for these products are affected by weather, consumer demand, government regulation, speculation on the commodities market and other factors that are generally unpredictable and beyond our control. Our gross profit and results of operations could be adversely affected to the extent that the selling prices of our products do not increase proportionately with the increases in the costs of raw materials. Increasing labor costs and oil-related product costs, such as manufacturing and transportation costs, could also adversely impact gross profit. Additionally, significant changes in the relationship between carrier capacity and shipper demand could increase transportation costs, which could also adversely impact gross profit.

Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates could impact our financial condition and results of operations.

We are exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk with respect to our sales, profits, assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. As a result, the fluctuation in the value of the U.S. dollar against other currencies could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Upon translation, operating results may differ materially from expectations. As we continue to expand our international operations, our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations will increase. Tourism spending may be affected by changes in currency exchange rates, and as a result, sales at stores with higher tourism traffic may be adversely impacted by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Further, although the prices charged by vendors for the merchandise we purchase are primarily denominated in U.S. dollars, a decline in the relative value of the U.S. dollar to foreign currencies could lead to increased merchandise costs, which could negatively affect our competitive position and our results of operations.

Our business could be adversely affected by increased labor costs, including costs related to an increase in minimum wage and health care.

Labor is one of the primary components in the cost of operating our business. Increased labor costs, whether due to competition, unionization, increased minimum wage, state unemployment rates, health care, mandated safety protocols, or other employee benefits costs may adversely impact our operating profit. A considerable amount of our store team members are paid at rates related to the federal or state minimum wage and any changes to the minimum wage rate may increase our operating expenses. Furthermore, inconsistent increases in state and or city minimum wage requirements limit our ability to increase prices across all markets and channels. Additionally, we are self-insured with respect to our health care coverage in the U.S. and do not purchase third party insurance for the health insurance benefits provided to employees with the exception of pre-defined stop loss coverage, which helps limit the cost of large claims. There is no assurance that future health care legislation will not adversely impact our results or operations.

Although none of our North America and Australia employees are currently covered by collective bargaining agreements, we cannot guarantee that they will not elect to be represented by labor unions in the future, which could increase our labor costs and could subject us to the risk of work stoppages and strikes. Any such failure to meet our staffing needs, any material increases in employee turnover rates, any increases in labor costs or any work stoppages, interruptions or strikes could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

Our business could suffer if a manufacturer fails to use acceptable labor and environmental practices.

We do not control our vendors or the manufacturers that produce the products we buy from them, nor do we control the labor and environmental practices of our vendors and these manufacturers. The violation of labor, safety, environmental and/or other laws and standards by any of our vendors or these manufacturers, or the divergence of the labor and environmental practices followed by any of our vendors or these manufacturers from those generally accepted as ethical in the U.S., could interrupt, or otherwise disrupt, the shipment of finished products to us or damage our reputation. Any of these, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, financial condition and results of operations. In that regard, most of the products we sell are manufactured internationally, primarily in Asia, Mexico and Central America, which may increase the risk that the labor and environmental practices followed by the manufacturers of these products may differ from those considered acceptable in the U.S.

Additionally, our products are subject to regulation of, and regulatory standards set by various governmental authorities with respect to quality and safety. These regulations and standards may change from time to time. Our inability to comply on a timely basis with regulatory requirements could result in significant fines or penalties, which could adversely affect our reputation and sales. Issues with the quality and safety of merchandise we sell, regardless of our culpability, or customer concerns about such issues, could result in damage to our reputation, lost sales, uninsured product liability claims or losses, merchandise recalls and increased costs.

If we fail to develop and maintain good relationships with vendors, or if a vendor is otherwise unable or unwilling to supply us with adequate quantities of their products at acceptable prices, our business and financial performance could suffer.

Our business is dependent on developing and maintaining good relationships with a large number of vendors to provide our customers with an extensive selection of current and relevant brands. In addition to maintaining our large number of current vendor relationships, each year we are identifying, attracting and launching new vendors to provide a diverse and unique product assortment. We believe that we generally are able to obtain attractive pricing and terms from vendors because we are perceived as a desirable customer, and deterioration in our relationship with our vendors could have a material adverse effect on our business.

However, there can be no assurance that our current vendors or new vendors will provide us with an adequate supply or quality of products or acceptable pricing. Our vendors could discontinue selling to us, raise the prices they charge, sell through direct channels or allow their merchandise to be discounted by other retailers. There can be no assurance that we will be able to acquire desired merchandise in sufficient quantities on terms acceptable to us in the future. In addition, certain vendors sell their products directly to the retail market and therefore compete with us directly and other vendors may decide to do so in the future. There can be no assurance that such vendors will not decide to discontinue supplying their products to us, supply us only less popular or lower quality items, raise the prices they charge us or focus on selling their products directly.

In addition, a number of our vendors are smaller, less capitalized companies and are more likely to be impacted by unfavorable general economic and market conditions than larger and better capitalized companies. These smaller vendors may not have sufficient liquidity during economic downturns to properly fund their businesses and their ability to supply their products to us could be negatively impacted. Any inability to acquire suitable merchandise at acceptable prices, or the loss of one or more key vendors, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our business is susceptible to weather conditions that are out of our control, including the potential risks of unpredictable weather patterns and any weather patterns associated with naturally occurring global climate change, and the resultant unseasonable weather could have a negative impact on our results of operations.

Our business is susceptible to unseasonable weather conditions. For example, extended periods of unseasonably warm temperatures during the winter season or cool weather during the summer season (including any weather patterns associated with global warming and cooling) could render a portion of our inventory incompatible with those unseasonable conditions. These prolonged unseasonable weather conditions could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

If we lose key executives or are unable to attract and retain the talent required for our business, our financial performance could suffer.

Our performance depends largely on the efforts and abilities of our key executives. If we lose the services of one or more of our key executives, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our growth objectives. Furthermore, as our business grows, we will need to attract and retain additional qualified personnel in a timely manner and we may not be able to do so.

Failure to meet our staffing needs could adversely affect our ability to implement our growth strategy and could have a material impact on our results of operations.

Our success depends in part upon our ability to attract, motivate and retain a sufficient number of qualified employees who understand and appreciate our culture and brand and are able to adequately represent this culture. Qualified individuals of the requisite caliber, skills and number needed to fill these positions may be in short supply in some areas and the employee turnover rate in the retail industry is high. Our business depends on the ability to hire and retain qualified technical and support roles for procurement, distribution, ecommerce and back office functions. Competition for qualified employees in these areas could require us to pay higher wages to attract a sufficient number of suitable employees.

If we are unable to hire and retain store managers and store associates capable of consistently providing a high level of customer service, as demonstrated by their enthusiasm for our culture and knowledge of our merchandise, our ability to open new stores may be impaired and the performance of our existing and new stores could be materially adversely affected. We are also dependent upon temporary personnel to adequately staff our operations particularly during busy periods such as the back-to-school and winter holiday seasons. There can be no assurance that we will receive adequate assistance from our temporary personnel, or that there will be sufficient sources of temporary personnel. If we are unable to hire qualified temporary personnel, our results of operations could be adversely impacted.

A decline in cash flows from operations could have a material adverse effect on our business and growth plans.

We depend on cash flow from operations to fund our current operations and our growth strategy, including the payment of our operating leases, wages, store operation costs and other cash needs. If our business does not generate

sufficient cash flow from operating activities, and sufficient funds are not otherwise available to us from borrowings under a credit facility or from other sources, we may not be able to pay our operating lease expenses, grow our business, respond to competitive challenges or fund our other liquidity and capital needs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Our business could suffer with the closure or disruption of our home office or our distribution centers.

In the U.S., we rely on a single distribution center located in Corona, California to receive, store and distribute the vast majority of our merchandise to our domestic stores. Internationally, we operate a combined distribution and ecommerce fulfillment center located in Graz, Austria that supports our Blue Tomato ecommerce and store operations in Europe. We operate a distribution center located in Delta, British Columbia, Canada to distribute our merchandise to our Canadian stores. We operate a distribution and ecommerce fulfillment center located in Melbourne, Australia to distribute our merchandise to our Australian stores. Additionally, we are headquartered in Lynnwood, Washington. As a result, unforeseen events, including war, terrorism, other political instability or conflicts, riots, public health issues (including widespread/pandemic illnesses such as coronavirus and other communicable diseases or viruses), a natural disaster or other catastrophic event that affects one of the regions where we operate these centers or our home office could significantly disrupt our operations and have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The effects of war, acts of terrorism, threat of terrorism, or other types of mall violence, could adversely affect our business.

Most of our stores are located in shopping malls. Any threat of terrorist attacks or actual terrorist events, or other types of mall violence, such as shootings or riots, could lead to lower consumer traffic in shopping malls. In addition, local authorities or mall management could close shopping malls in response to security concerns. Mall closures, as well as lower consumer traffic due to security concerns, could result in decreased sales. Additionally, the threat, escalation or commencement of war or other armed conflict elsewhere, could significantly diminish consumer spending, and result in decreased sales. Decreased sales could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our inability or failure to protect our intellectual property or our infringement of other's intellectual property could have a negative impact on our operating results.

We believe that our trademarks and domain names are valuable assets that are critical to our success. The unauthorized use or other misappropriation of our trademarks or domain names could diminish the value of the Zumiez, Blue Tomato, or Fast Times brands, our store concepts, our private label brands or our goodwill and cause a decline in our net sales. Although we have secured or are in the process of securing protection for our trademarks and domain names in a number of countries outside of the U.S., there are certain countries where we do not currently have or where we do not currently intend to apply for protection for certain trademarks. Also, the efforts we have taken to protect our trademarks may not be sufficient or effective. Therefore, we may not be able to prevent other persons from using our trademarks or domain names outside of the U.S., which also could adversely affect our business. We are also subject to the risk that we may infringe on the intellectual property rights of third parties. Any infringement or other intellectual property claim made against us, whether or not it has merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product delays or require us to pay royalties or license fees. As a result, any such claim could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

Our operations expose us to the risk of litigation, which could lead to significant potential liability and costs that could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations.

We employ a substantial number of full-time and part-time employees, a majority of whom are employed at our store locations. As a result, we are subject to a large number of federal, state and foreign laws and regulations relating to employment. This creates a risk of potential claims that we have violated laws related to discrimination and harassment, health and safety, wage and hour laws, criminal activity, personal injury and other claims. We are also subject to other types of claims in the ordinary course of our business. Some or all of these claims may give rise to litigation, which could be time-consuming for our management team, costly and harmful to our business.

In addition, we are exposed to the risk of class action litigation. The costs of defense and the risk of loss in connection with class action suits are greater than in single-party litigation claims. Due to the costs of defending

against such litigation, the size of judgments that may be awarded against us, and the loss of significant management time devoted to such litigation, we cannot provide assurance that such litigation will not disrupt our business or impact our financial results.

We are involved, from time to time, in litigation incidental to our business including complaints filed by investors. This litigation could result in substantial costs, and could divert management's attention and resources, which could harm our business. Risks associated with legal liability are often difficult to assess or quantify, and their existence and magnitude can remain unknown for significant periods of time.

Failure to comply with federal, state, local or foreign laws and regulations, or changes in these laws and regulations, could have an adverse impact on our results of operations and financial performance.

Our business is subject to a wide array of laws and regulations including those related to employment, trade, consumer protection, transportation, occupancy laws, health care, wage laws, employee health and safety, taxes, privacy, health information privacy, identify theft, customs, truth-in-advertising, securities laws, unsolicited commercial communication and environmental issues. Our policies, procedures and internal controls are designed to comply with foreign and domestic laws and regulations, such as those required by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act. Although we have policies and procedures aimed at ensuring legal and regulatory compliance, our employees or vendors could take actions that violate these laws and regulations. Any violations of such laws or regulations could have an adverse effect on our reputation, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows. Furthermore, changes in the regulations, the imposition of additional regulations, or the enactment of any new legislation, particularly in the North America and International businesses, could adversely affect our results of operations or financial condition.

Fluctuations in our tax obligations and effective tax rate may result in volatility in our operating results.

We are subject to income taxes in many domestic and foreign jurisdictions. In addition, our products are subject to import and excise duties and/or sales, consumption or value-added taxes in many jurisdictions. We record tax expense based on our estimates of future payments, which include reserves for estimates of probable settlements of domestic and foreign tax audits. At any one time, many tax years are subject to audit by various taxing jurisdictions. There can be no assurance as to the outcome of these audits which may have an adverse effect to our business. In addition, our effective tax rate may be materially impacted by changes in tax rates and duties, the mix and level of earnings or losses by taxing jurisdictions, or by changes to existing accounting rules or regulations. Changes to foreign or domestic tax laws could have a material impact on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

We may fail to meet analyst and investor expectations, which could cause the price of our stock to decline.

Our common stock is traded publicly and various securities analysts and investors follow our financial results and issue reports on us. These reports include information about our historical financial results as well as the analysts' and investors' estimates of our future performance. The analysts' and investors' estimates are based upon their own independent opinions and can be different from our estimates or expectations. If our operating results are below the estimates or expectations of public market analysts and investors, our stock price could decline.

The reduction of total outstanding shares through the execution of a share repurchase program of common stock may increase the risk that a group of shareholders could form a group to become a controlling shareholder.

A share repurchase program may be conducted from time to time under authorization made by our Board of Directors. We do not have a controlling shareholder, nor are we aware of any shareholders that have formed a "group" (defined as when two or more persons agree to act together for the purposes of acquiring, holding, voting or otherwise disposing of the equity securities of an issuer). The reduction of total outstanding shares through the execution of a share repurchase program of common stock may increase the risk that a group of shareholders could form a group to become a controlling shareholder.

A controlling shareholder would have significant influence over, and may have the ability to control, matters requiring approval by our shareholders, including the election of directors and approval of mergers, consolidations, sales of assets, recapitalizations and amendments to our articles of incorporation. Furthermore, a controlling shareholder may take actions with which other shareholders do not agree, including actions that delay, defer or

prevent a change of control of the company and that could cause the price that investors are willing to pay for the company's stock to decline.

Increased scrutiny and changing expectations from stakeholders with respect to ESG matters may result in additional costs or risks.

Companies across many industries are facing increasing scrutiny related to their environmental, social and governance (ESG) practices. Our employees, customers, various types of investors, and other stakeholders are also increasingly focused on ESG practices and in recent years have placed increasing importance on the non-financial impacts. If our ESG practices do not meet stakeholder expectations, which continue to evolve, we may incur additional costs and our brand may be harmed.

Globally, a lack of harmonization and the rapid evolution in relation to ESG legal and regulatory reform across the jurisdictions in which we may operate may affect our future implementation of, and compliance with, ESG standards and requirements. Standards for tracking and reporting ESG matters are relatively new, have not been formalized and continue to evolve. Collecting, measuring, and reporting ESG information and metrics can be difficult and time consuming. In addition, our processes and controls may not comply with evolving standards for identifying, measuring and reporting ESG metrics, including ESG-related disclosures that may be required of public companies by the SEC and other regulators, and such standards may change over time, which could result in significant revisions to our current goals, reported progress in achieving such goals, or ability to achieve such goals in the future, and could cause us to undertake costly initiatives to satisfy such new criteria.

We could incur charges due to impairment of goodwill, intangible assets and other long-term assets.

We have recorded goodwill, which is the premium paid over the fair market value of the acquired tangible and intangible assets paid in an acquisition, as part of our prior year acquisitions. Goodwill and intangible assets, which consist of tradenames and trademarks, are tested for impairment annually or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. Any event that impacts our results negatively could lead to impairment of these assets which could have negative impacts on our earnings. Long-term assets, primarily fixed assets and operating lease right-of-use assets, are also subject to testing for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired. A significant amount of judgment is involved in our impairment assessment. If actual results fall short of our estimates and assumptions used in estimating revenue growth, future cash flows and asset fair values, we could incur further impairment charges for goodwill, intangible assets, or long-term assets, which could have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Item 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

Item 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Risk Management and Strategy

Overview

At its core, our cybersecurity program is the collection of people, processes and technologies that are designed to protect our networks, computers and data from attack, damage, or unauthorized access. The cybersecurity program is also part of a broader cybersecurity framework, which involves how we assess and manage cybersecurity threat risks and how this integrates into our overall risk management framework. While the foregoing summary is specific to our North America business operations we believe that the cybersecurity programs of our International business operations are consistent with the approach and framework outlined below and are appropriate for the scope and scale of their operations.

The Security and Compliance Team, within our IT department, takes the lead role in helping to ensure that we maintain comprehensive technologies and programs to ensure our systems are effective and prepared for cybersecurity risks. The Security and Compliance Team is led by the Security and Compliance Program Manager and consists of a Lead Security Engineer and a Security Analyst. The Security and Compliance Team works very

closely with our team across the IT department and with several different third parties who provide expertise in different areas such as threat hunting and penetration testing.

Objectives and Key Principles and Priorities

The objective of the Security and Compliance Team is to build practices within the company to define, implement, enforce, and measure our security, compliance and disaster recovery readiness. In doing so, it utilizes some of the following key guiding principles and priorities:

- **Alignment.** Working within the organization to clearly define the need for secure computing practices, gaining buy-in on this need and the development of a mindset across the organization around secure computing.
- **Measurement and Visibility.** Developing measurement and reporting methods which inform our stakeholders both in the business as well as external audit and other outside entities as to compliance with various security frameworks and regulatory obligations.
- **Protection.** Using a commonly accepted industry framework to build and ensure the enforcement of policies and procedures which secure the data and systems of all our stakeholders.
- **Response.** Ensuring that if a security incident occurs there is a clear and well understood response plan which is followed by all response participants.
- **Resources and Tools.** Identifying the resources needed to run the cybersecurity program commensurate with the size and complexity of our company, including identifying and implementing appropriate tools and systems to help strengthen our security posture.

On a day-to-day basis and from a project perspective, the Security and Compliance Team undertakes the following activities:

- Builds and reviews reports on newly identified security threats.
- Monitors various internal security toolsets including EDR (Endpoint Detection and Response), email security and logging from company firewalls and other security related systems and takes action to prevent or resolve incidents identified by monitoring.
- Ensures that appropriate vendor patches/configurations are applied to the various internal systems that operate to maintain a secure environment.
- Works with various teams with the IT department to ensure that company servers and data are properly backed up and that compliance requirements and security best practices are following during new system implementations.
- Deploys and tunes various security and monitoring platforms.
- Manages the North America Annual PCI (Payment Card Industry) review and consults with Zumiez international entities regarding PCI.
- Provides evidence gathering for, and conducts walk throughs with, internal and external audit teams for internal control over financial reporting related to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX Controls).
- Maintains a system of security policies and procedures within the IT department related to cybersecurity and compliance requirements, primarily related to PCI compliance and SOX Controls.

Framework for Cybersecurity Controls

We have implemented risk-based controls to protect our networks, computers and data. To this end, we utilize the Center for Internet Security (CIS) version 8.0 framework, which is comprised of eighteen critical security controls. The CIS framework is based on the COSO (Committee of Sponsoring Organizations on the Treadway Commission) and NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) frameworks and provides a highly actionable way to

implement those frameworks and maps directly to other compliance requirements relevant to us, including PCI compliance and SOX controls (briefly discussed above).

Use of Third Parties

We work with a third party that provides us with threat hunting services via an Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR) platform. This team proactively searches for newly uncovered threats based on up-to-the-minute intelligence on the cybersecurity threat landscape and their knowledge of the Zumiez environment. Upon discovery of a potential threat, the threat hunting team provides initial remediation guidance.

We also conduct periodic penetration testing of our systems. This testing is performed by a qualified third-party testing company and is in alignment with our CIS controls. Penetration testing is meant to provide us with information on the security of a particular system or application. These findings then can be used by us to inform remediation work on a go-forward basis.

Cybersecurity Insurance.

We maintain what we believe are appropriate levels of cybersecurity insurance that covers settlements, judgments and defense costs arising out of a failure of network security, a privacy breach, media liability, business income loss resulting from a cyber event and for cyber extortion coverage. This cybersecurity insurance coverage also provides for the following breach response services in connection with incidents involving the theft, loss or unauthorized disclosure of third-party information and computer system security breaches:

- Computer expert services (such as a cybersecurity firm to determine the existence and cause of an actual or suspected electronic data breach or a PCI forensic investigator in connection with investigations dealing with credit card data);
- Legal services;
- Notification services to provide notification to impacted individuals;
- Call center services;
- Breach resolution and mitigation services, including credit monitoring and identity theft monitoring; and
- Public Relations and crisis management expenses.

Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan

We have a Cybersecurity Incident Response Plan which is maintained by the Security and Compliance Team. The Incident Response Plan establishes what people and organizations need to be engaged in the event of a significant incident. The Incident Response Plan also provides templates for technical resolution, documentation and communication to internal stakeholders as well as insurers and governmental and other regulatory agencies.

Risk Mitigation

We also manage cybersecurity risk by limiting our threat landscape. For example, as an omni-channel retailer, we accept credit and debit cards via all sales channels and protecting cardholder data is a critical component of our security practices. Accordingly, PCI compliance (discussed briefly above) is very important and we engage an external qualified assessor to audit our compliance and to provide us with a report on compliance that is also shared with various payment providers. To help reduce our exposure to unauthorized access of cardholder data, we have utilized a strategy of minimizing or eliminating the storage of, and unencrypted transmission of, cardholder information across our various systems.

Moreover, our businesses do not involve or represent national infrastructure, the likes of which are common targets of cyberattackers (e.g., energy, oil & gas, transportation, communications, banking and financial systems, etc.). We recognize that cyber threats are a permanent part of the risk landscape and that new threats are constantly evolving. For these and other reasons, cybersecurity is a top risk management priority at Zumiez.

Like many companies, we face a number of cybersecurity risks in the day-to-day operation of our business. Although to date these risks have not materialized into any instances or series of instances that have had a material adverse effect on our business or otherwise caused material harm to the company, we have, on occasion, experienced cybersecurity threats to our data and information systems, including phishing attacks. For more information about the cybersecurity risks we face, see the risk factor entitled "If we fail to meet the requirements to adequately maintain the privacy and security of personal data and business information, we may be subject to adverse publicity, litigation and significant expenses" in Item 1A Risk Factors.

Governance

As discussed above, the Security and Compliance team takes a lead role in helping to ensure that we maintain comprehensive technologies and programs to ensure our systems are effective and prepared for cybersecurity risks. This team is supported by our Zumiez North America Cybersecurity Team, which consists of the Security and Compliance Program Manager, the Director of Infrastructure IT, the Vice President of IT, the Chief Financial Officer and the Chief Legal Officer. Additional support and guidance are provided by the Zumiez North America IT Steering Committee, which consists of the Chief Financial Officer, Chief Legal Officer, the Executive Vice President of North American Consumer Teams, the Vice President of IT, the Director of Infrastructure IT and the Senior Program Manager of Digital Commerce. Together, the Zumiez North America Cybersecurity Team and the Zumiez North America IT Steering Committee provide guidance and oversight to the Security and Compliance Team in alignment with the company's overall risk management and oversight framework.

Members of management, including our Chief Legal Officer, regularly report on the company's cybersecurity matters to our board's Audit Committee. The Audit Committee has been assigned the responsibility for reviewing and discussing with management the company's major operational, legal and regulatory risks, including data security and privacy and the company's policies to identify and manage cybersecurity risks.

In order to inform the Audit Committee of the planning and execution of our cybersecurity program, several different reports are provided from management.

Annual Cybersecurity Plan. This plan is provided for the first quarter Audit Committee meeting and outlines the cybersecurity related strategic initiatives for the fiscal year. It outlines any new investments and projects and their alignment with the cybersecurity framework, as well as the expected timelines for the implementation of these activities.

Quarterly Cybersecurity Memos. At the 2nd, 3rd and 4th quarter Audit Committee meetings, an update memo is provided to the Audit Committee that details the progress against the Annual Cybersecurity Plan, any updates on PCI compliance and SOX compliance activities and any emerging threats. The memo also contains a summary of significant cybersecurity threats over the past quarter both within our ecosystem and outside our ecosystem and any impact (if any) they may have had upon the company.

Internal Audit Reports. Our internal audit function's reviews of our information security programs and controls are included in quarterly reports to the Audit Committee.

The cybersecurity program and related risks are also discussed with the full Board of Directors as part of the review and discussions around the topic of risk management and the risk oversight framework that generally take place at the 3rd quarter Board of Directors meeting.

Any potentially significant information security issues that arise during the year are discussed with management and captured in our disclosure controls and procedures and are discussed with our Audit Committee chair between board meetings as appropriate.

Item 2. PROPERTIES

All of our stores are occupied under operating leases and encompassed approximately 2.2 million total square feet at January 31, 2026. Total square feet refers to gross square footage, including retail selling, storage and back-office space.

We own approximately 356,000 square feet of land in Lynnwood, Washington on which we own a 63,071 square foot home office. Additionally, we lease 17,222 square feet of office space in Schladming, Austria for our European home office.

We own a 179,200 square foot building in Corona, California that serves as our domestic warehouse and distribution center.

We lease 17,168 square feet of a distribution facility in Delta, British Columbia, Canada that supports our store operations in Canada. We lease 104,321 square feet to serve as a distribution and ecommerce fulfillment center and office space in Graz, Austria that supports our Blue Tomato ecommerce and store operations in Europe. We lease a 21,754 square feet building that serves as a distribution and ecommerce fulfillment center and office space in Melbourne, Australia that supports our Fast Times ecommerce and store operations in Australia.

Item 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are involved from time to time in litigation incidental to our business. We believe that the outcome of current litigation is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition.

See Note 11, "Commitments and Contingencies," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements found in Part IV Item 15 of this Form 10-K, for additional information related to legal proceedings.

Item 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT’S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “ZUMZ.” At January 31, 2026, there were 16,970,856 shares of common stock outstanding.

Holders of the Company’s Capital Stock

We had approximately 11 shareholders of record as of February 28, 2026. The number of shareholders of record is based upon the actual number of shareholders registered at such date and does not include holders of shares in “street names” or persons, partnerships, associates, corporations or other entities identified in security position listings maintained by depositories such as the Depository Trust Company.

Dividends

No cash dividends have been declared on our common stock to date nor have any decisions been made to pay a dividend at this time. Payment of dividends is evaluated on a periodic basis.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

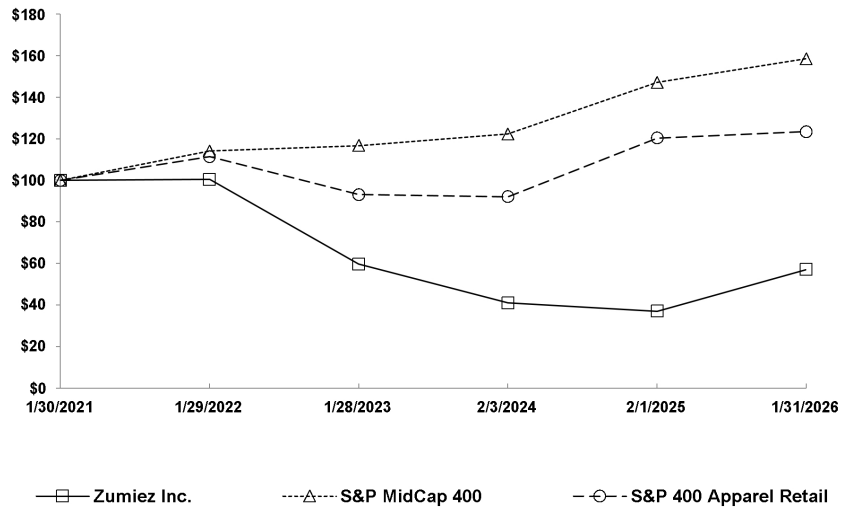
There were no issuer purchases of our common stock during the thirteen weeks ended January 31, 2026.

Performance Measurement Comparison

The following graph shows a comparison for total cumulative returns for Zumiez, the Nasdaq Composite Index, the Nasdaq Retail Trade Index, the S&P Midcap 400, and the S&P 400 apparel retail during the period commencing on January 30, 2021 and ending on January 31, 2026. The comparison assumes \$100 was invested on January 30, 2021 in each of Zumiez, the Nasdaq Composite Index and the Nasdaq Retail Trade Index, and assumes the reinvestment of all dividends, if any. The comparison in the following graph and table is required by the SEC and is not intended to be a forecast or to be indicative of future Company common stock performance.

COMPARISON OF 5 YEAR CUMULATIVE TOTAL RETURN*

Among Zumiez Inc., the S&P MidCap 400 Index
and the S&P 400 Apparel Retail Index



*\$100 invested on 1/30/21 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.
Indexes calculated on month-end basis.

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	1/30/2021	1/29/2022	1/28/2023	2/3/2024	2/1/2025	1/31/2026
Zumiez	100.00	100.39	59.77	41.09	37.05	57.13
S&P MidCap 400	100.00	114.05	116.72	122.29	147.21	158.56
S&P 400 Apparel Retail	100.00	111.43	93.10	92.17	120.40	123.38

Item 6. [Reserved]

Item 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion and analysis compares the change in the consolidated financial statements for years ended and January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 and should be read together with our consolidated financial statements, the accompanying notes, and other information included in this Annual Report. In particular, the risk factors contained in Item 1A may reflect trends, demands, commitments, events, or uncertainties that could materially impact our results of operations and liquidity and capital resources. For comparisons of years ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, see our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in Item 2 of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 1, 2025, filed with the SEC on March 13, 2025 and incorporated herein by reference.

This discussion contains forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those discussed in the section titled "Risk Factors" and in other parts of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. See also the section titled "Note Regarding Forward-Looking Statements" in this report.

For Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) related to the year ended February 3, 2024, refer to this same section in our Annual Report on Form 10-K as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 14, 2024.

Fiscal 2025—A Review of This Past Year

Fiscal year 2025 maintained the positive growth trajectory established in early 2024, with the fourth quarter representing the seventh consecutive quarter of comparable sales increases. Strategic focus on developing trends within private label brands delivered favorable outcomes, as sales from these brands exceeded 30% of total revenue, setting a new fiscal-year record. All categories experienced positive comparable sales in 2025 with the exception of footwear. The Hardgoods category, which had experienced negative growth for several years, returned to positive growth in the second quarter and sustained that momentum through year-end. North America was the primary driver of sales growth, achieving eight consecutive quarters of positive comparable sales with product margin growth in each quarter. In Europe, efforts were redirected toward full-price selling, supported by reduced promotions and improved product assortments. Although these changes presented challenges for overall sales, product margins in Europe improved over 250 basis points year-over-year and strengthened as we moved through the year. Despite negative sales trends during the fourth quarter, we saw strong bottom line growth with product margin improvements and expense discipline.

Consolidated product margin improved 90 basis points year-over-year despite the global supply chain instability driven by tariffs. Product margin growth was possible during the year through shifting the geography of supply, working with our vendors on pricing and where necessary, adjusting retail prices. Gross margin improved by 170 basis points from 2024 with the product margin noted above being the main driver. Beyond product margin, we continue to try to leverage occupancy costs through comparable sales growth and closed 17 underperforming stores. We had outsized growth in our general and administrative expenses in 2025 primarily driven by \$3.6 million in wage and hour litigation settlements in California and increased incentive compensation of \$4.4 million due to North America achievement of target results. These items resulted in a 10 basis point increase in Selling General and Administrative expenses to 34.0% of sales. Overall earnings per share increased to \$0.78 from a loss of \$0.09 per share in 2024. The overall growth in earnings was driven primarily by better operating results but was also aided by our continued return of value to our shareholders through a share repurchase program, purchasing 2.7 million shares at an average price of \$14.18 for \$38.3 million during the year. The purchase of shares was worth \$0.10 to earnings per share.

As a leading global lifestyle retailer, we continue to differentiate ourselves through our distinctive brand offering and diverse product selection, as well as the unique customer experience across all our platforms. We remained committed to serving our customers' desire for newness and discovery through launching well over 150 new brands in 2025. We made investments over several years to integrate the digital and physical channels creating a seamless shopping experience for our customers. We are continuing to deliver our online orders in North America from our stores, which provides substantial improvements in the speed of delivery to our customers, eliminates the need to manage two pools of inventory separately for digital and physical demand, and creates a single cost structure for execution of both physical and digital sales. Internationally we continue to see deeper penetration of localized fulfillment and are in various stages of roll-out in different countries. In-store fulfillment is a key part of strategy that we believe will drive long-term market share by leveraging the strengths of our store sales team, providing better and faster service to customers, improving product margins, maximizing the productivity of inventory, providing additional selling opportunities, and utilizing one cost structure to serve the customer.

The following table shows net sales, operating profit, operating margin and diluted earnings (loss) per share for fiscal 2025 compared to fiscal 2024:

	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	% Change
Net sales (in thousands) (1)	\$ 929,057	\$ 889,202	4.5%
Operating profit (in thousands)	\$ 17,041	\$ 1,950	773.9%
Operating margin	1.8%	0.2%	
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.09)	966.7%

(1) The increase in net sales was primarily driven by an increase in dollars per transaction, partially offset by a decrease in transactions. The increase in dollars per transaction was driven by an increase in average unit retail, and an increase in units per transaction. For the year, our largest growth in comparable sales was in our women's category, followed by men's, hardgoods and accessories. Footwear was the only category with a decrease in comparable sales.

Fiscal 2026—A Look At the Upcoming Year

In fiscal 2026, our focus will continue to be serving the customer by bringing differentiated products in a unique sales experience along with strategic investments focused on enhancing the customer experience while increasing market share and creating operational efficiencies to drive long-term operating margin expansion. After a difficult period through COVID and the related aftermath marked by stimulus, tariffs, inflation and strained discretionary income, the business began recovering in 2024 and returned profitability in 2025. The balance sheet remains strong with \$160.6 million in cash and marketable securities at the end of fiscal 2025 with no debt. We are in a solid financial position providing the security to manage through potential difficulties, while also investing strategically in important long-term initiatives and returning value to our shareholders.

While our growth and return to positive earnings per share in fiscal 2025 have us optimistic, the macro-economic environment in 2026 remains unclear. The impact of multiple years of compounding growth in the cost of consumer goods continues to put pressure on the discretionary income of our customer base as consumer savings balances decrease and consumer debt grows. The impact of global events and regulation change could also continue to make things less clear on the consumer and potentially result in a pullback of spending. However, with sales momentum as we exit fiscal 2025, our focus will be to further capitalize on the positive trends in the business and provide the newness that our customers expect from Zumiez. Trend cycles continue to move quickly, and we will invest in our ability to better understand our customers, communicate with them and serve their needs to drive market share gains.

General

Net sales constitute gross sales, net of actual and estimated returns and deductions for promotions, and shipping revenue. Net sales include our store sales and our ecommerce sales. We record the sale of gift cards as a current liability and recognize revenue when a customer redeems a gift card. Additionally, the portion of gift cards

that will not be redeemed (“gift card breakage”) is recognized based on our historical redemption rate in proportion to the pattern of rights exercised by the customer.

We report “comparable sales” based on net sales beginning on the first anniversary of the first day of operation of a new store or ecommerce business. We operate a sales strategy that integrates our stores with our ecommerce platform. There is significant interaction between our store sales and our ecommerce sales channels and we believe that they are utilized in tandem to serve our customers. Therefore, our comparable sales also include our ecommerce sales. Changes in our comparable sales between two periods are based on net sales of store or ecommerce business which were in operation during both of the two periods being compared and, if a store or ecommerce business is included in the calculation of comparable sales for only a portion of one of the two periods being compared, then that store or ecommerce business is included in the calculation for only the comparable portion of the other period. Any increase or decrease less than 25% in square footage of an existing comparable store, including remodels and relocations within the same mall, or temporary closures less than seven days does not eliminate that store from inclusion in the calculation of comparable sales. Any store or ecommerce business that we acquire will be included in the calculation of comparable sales after the first anniversary of the acquisition date. Current year foreign exchange rates are applied to both current year and prior year comparable sales to achieve a consistent basis for comparison. There may be variations in the way in which some of our competitors and other apparel retailers calculate comparable sales. As a result, data herein regarding our comparable sales may not be comparable to similar data made available by our competitors or other retailers.

Cost of goods sold (“COGS”) consists of branded merchandise costs and our private label merchandise costs including design, sourcing, importing and inbound freight costs. Our cost of goods sold also includes shrinkage, buying, occupancy, ecommerce fulfillment, distribution and warehousing costs (including associated depreciation) and freight costs for store merchandise transfers. This may not be comparable to the way in which our competitors or other retailers compute their cost of goods sold. Cash consideration received from vendors is reported as a reduction of cost of goods sold if the inventory has sold, a reduction of the carrying value of the inventory if the inventory is still on hand, or a reduction of selling, general and administrative expense if the amounts are reimbursements of specific, incremental and identifiable costs of selling the vendors’ products.

With respect to the freight component of our ecommerce sales, amounts billed to our customers are included in net sales and the related freight cost is charged to cost of goods sold.

Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of store personnel wages and benefits, administrative staff and information technology expenses, freight costs for merchandise shipments from the distribution centers to the stores, store supplies, depreciation on fixed assets at our home office and stores, facility expenses, training expenses and advertising and marketing costs. Credit card fees, insurance, public company expenses, legal expenses, amortization of intangibles, and other miscellaneous operating costs are also included in selling, general and administrative expenses. This may not be comparable to the way in which our competitors or other retailers compute their selling, general and administrative expenses.

Key Performance Indicators

Our management evaluates the following items, which we consider key performance indicators, in assessing our performance:

Net sales. Net sales constitute gross sales, net of sales returns and deductions for promotions, and shipping revenue. Net sales includes comparable sales and new store sales for all our store and ecommerce businesses. We consider net sales to be an important indicator of our current performance. Net sales results are important to achieve leveraging of our costs, including store payroll and store occupancy. Net sales also have a direct impact on our operating profit, cash and working capital.

Gross profit. Gross profit measures whether we are optimizing the price and inventory levels of our merchandise. Gross profit is the difference between net sales and cost of goods sold. Any inability to obtain acceptable levels of initial markups or any significant increase in our use of markdowns could have an adverse effect on our gross profit and results of operations.

Operating profit. We view operating profit as a key indicator of our success. Operating profit is the difference between gross profit and selling, general and administrative expenses. The key drivers of operating profit are net sales, gross profit, our ability to control selling, general and administrative expenses and our level of capital expenditures affecting depreciation expense.

Diluted earnings per share. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding during the period. We view diluted earnings per share as a key indicator of our success in increasing shareholder value.

Results of Operations

The following table presents selected items on the consolidated statements of income (loss) as a percent of net sales:

	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	64.2%	65.9%	67.9%
Gross profit	35.8%	34.1%	32.1%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	34.0%	33.9%	39.5%
Operating profit (loss)	1.8%	0.2%	-7.4%
Interest and other income, net	0.8%	0.3%	0.3%
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	2.6%	0.5%	-7.1%
Provision for income taxes	1.2%	0.7%	0.1%
Net income (loss)	1.4%	-0.2%	-7.2%

Fiscal 2025 Results Compared With Fiscal 2024

Net Sales

Net sales were \$929.1 million for fiscal 2025 compared to \$889.2 million for fiscal 2024, an increase of \$39.9 million or 4.5%. The increase in sales was primarily driven by a 4.3% increase in comparable sales, reflecting strength in key brands and fashion trends in the market, and was partially offset by the net closure of 11 stores subsequent to fiscal 2024.

Comparable sales increased 4.3% driven by an increase in dollars per transaction and partially offset by a decrease in transactions. The increase in dollars per transaction was driven by an increase in average unit retail, and an increase in units per transaction. For the year, our largest growth in comparable sales was in our women's category, followed by men's, hardgoods, and accessories. Footwear was the only category with a decrease in comparable sales.

By region, North America sales increased \$37.1 million or 5.1% and other international sales increased \$2.8 million or 1.7% during fiscal 2025 compared to fiscal 2024. Net sales for the year ended January 31, 2026, included a \$9.6 million increase due to the change in foreign exchange rates, which consisted of a \$10.0 million increase in Europe, partially offset by a decrease of \$0.3 million in Canada, and a decrease of \$0.1 million in Australia. Excluding the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, North America sales increased \$37.4 million or 5.2% and other international sales decreased \$7.1 million or 4.2% during fiscal 2025 compared to fiscal 2024.

Gross Profit

Gross profit was \$332.5 million for fiscal 2025 compared to \$303.0 million for fiscal 2024, an increase of \$29.5 million, or 9.7%. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased 170 basis points in fiscal 2025 to 35.8%. The increase was primarily driven by a 90 basis point improvement in product margin (defined as net sales minus cost of goods sold excluding shrinkage, buying, occupancy, distribution and warehousing costs and freight costs for store merchandise transfers), 70 basis points of leverage in store occupancy costs related to both higher sales and closure of underperforming stores.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses were \$315.5 million for fiscal 2025 compared to \$301.1 million for fiscal 2024, an increase of \$14.4 million, or 4.8%. SG&A expenses as a percent of net sales increased 10 basis points in fiscal 2025 to 34.0%. The increase was primarily driven by 50 basis point increase in annual incentive compensation due to improved operating results, 40 basis point increase due to \$3.6 million of wage and hour litigation settlements in California, partially offset by 60 basis points in non-wage store operating costs related to closure of store year over year, and 30 basis points of efficiencies in store wages due to higher sales and closure of low performing stores at the end of fiscal 2024.

Net Income (Loss)

Net income for fiscal 2025 was \$13.4 million, or \$0.78 per diluted share, compared with net loss of \$1.7 million, or \$0.09 per diluted share, for fiscal 2024. Our effective income tax rate for fiscal 2025 was 44.4% compared to 142.0% for fiscal 2024. The change in effective income tax rate for fiscal 2025 compared to fiscal 2024 was primarily driven by improved operating results and the allocation of foreign losses in certain jurisdictions, which are subject to a valuation allowance. The introduction of new valuation allowances in certain jurisdictions contributed \$4.2 million of income tax expense, while continued losses in jurisdictions with established valuation allowances added \$5.0 million, resulting in a \$9.2 million total income tax expense for fiscal 2025 compared to \$5.1 million in fiscal 2024.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash requirements are subject to change as business conditions warrant and opportunities arise. Our primary uses of cash are for operational expenditures, inventory purchases, common stock repurchases and capital investments, including new stores, store remodels, store relocations, store fixtures and ongoing infrastructure improvements. Historically, our main source of liquidity has been cash flows from operations.

The significant components of our working capital are inventories and liquid assets such as cash, cash equivalents, current marketable securities and receivables, reduced by accounts payable and accrued expenses. Our working capital position benefits from the fact that we generally collect cash from sales to customers the same day or within several days of the related sale, while we typically have longer payment terms with our vendors.

At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, cash, cash equivalents, and current marketable securities were \$160.6 million and \$147.6 million, respectively. Working capital, the excess of current assets over current liabilities, was \$168.5 million at the end of fiscal 2025, an increase of 0.9% from \$166.9 million at the end of fiscal 2024. The increase in cash, cash equivalents, and current marketable securities in fiscal 2025 was primarily due to cash provided by operating activities of \$53.5 million, net proceeds from sale of marketable securities amounting to \$4.7 million, partially offset by the \$38.3 million repurchase of common stock, and capital expenditures of \$11.1 million related to the opening of 6 new stores, 3 store remodels, website enhancements, and other improvements.

The following table summarizes our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities (in thousands):

	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Fiscal 2023
Net cash provided by (used in)			
Operating activities	\$ 53,474	\$ 20,701	\$ 14,755
Investing activities	(6,391)	32,602	(8,548)
Financing activities	(37,344)	(24,600)	704
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2,845	(1,458)	(1,080)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	<u>\$ 12,584</u>	<u>\$ 27,245</u>	<u>\$ 5,831</u>

Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$32.8 million in fiscal 2025 to \$53.5 million cash provided by operating activities from \$20.7 million cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2024. Net cash provided by operating activities increased by \$5.9 million in fiscal 2024 to \$20.7 million cash provided by operating activities from \$14.8 million cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2023. Our operating cash flows result primarily from cash received from our customers, offset by cash payments we make for inventory, employee compensation, store occupancy expenses and other operational expenditures. Cash received from our customers generally corresponds to our net sales. Because our customers primarily use credit and debit cards or cash to buy from us, our receivables from customers settle quickly. Changes to our operating cash flows have historically been driven primarily by changes in operating income, which is impacted by changes to non-cash items such as depreciation, impairment, amortization and accretion, deferred taxes, and changes to the components of working capital.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$6.4 million in fiscal 2025 related to \$11.1 million of capital expenditures primarily for new stores openings and existing store remodels or relocations, partially offset by \$4.7 million in net proceeds from sale of marketable securities. Net cash provided by investing activities was \$32.6 million in fiscal 2024 related to \$15.0 million of capital expenditures primarily for new stores openings and existing store remodels or relocations, partially offset by \$47.6 million in net proceeds from sale of marketable securities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$8.5 million in fiscal 2023 related to \$20.4 million of capital expenditures primarily for new store openings and existing store remodels or relocations partially offset by \$11.7 million in net sales of marketable securities.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2025 was \$37.3 million, related to \$38.3 million used in the repurchase of common stock, partially offset by \$0.9 million in net proceeds from the issuance and exercise of stock-based awards. Net cash used in financing activities in fiscal 2024 was \$24.6 million, related \$25.2 million used in the repurchase of common stock partially offset by \$0.6 million in proceeds from the issuance and exercise of stock-based awards. Net cash provided by financing activities in fiscal 2023 was \$0.7 million related to proceeds from the issuance and exercise of stock-based awards.

Capital Expenditures

Our capital requirements include construction and fixture costs related to the opening of new stores and remodel and relocation expenditures for existing stores. Future capital requirements will depend on many factors, including the pace of new store openings, the availability of suitable locations for new stores and the nature of arrangements negotiated with landlords. In that regard, our net investment to open a new store has varied significantly in the past due to a number of factors, including the geographic location and size of the new store, and is likely to vary significantly in the future.

During fiscal 2025, we spent \$11.1 million on capital expenditures which consisted of \$5.2 million of costs related to investment in 6 new stores and 3 remodeled or relocated stores, \$1.5 million associated with improvements to our websites and \$4.4 million in other improvements.

During fiscal 2024, we spent \$15.0 million on capital expenditures which consisted of \$8.2 million of costs related to investment in 7 new stores and 6 remodeled or relocated stores, \$2.8 million associated with improvements to our websites and \$4.0 million in other improvements.

During fiscal 2023, we spent \$20.4 million on capital expenditures which consisted of \$8.1 million of costs related to investment in 19 new stores and 4 remodeled or relocated stores, \$6.3 million associated with improvements to our websites and \$6.0 million in other improvements.

In fiscal 2026, we expect to spend approximately \$14.0 million to \$16.0 million on capital expenditures, a majority of which will relate to leasehold improvements and fixtures for the approximately 5 new stores we plan to open in fiscal 2026 and 8 remodels or relocations of existing stores. There can be no assurance that the number of stores that we actually open in fiscal 2026 will not be different from the number of stores we plan to open, or that actual fiscal 2026 capital expenditures will not differ from this expected amount.

Other Material Cash Requirements

Our material cash requirements include the following contractual and other obligations: (1) purchase obligations (for additional information, see Note 11 to the Consolidated Financial Statements); (2) supply and service arrangements entered in the normal course of business; (3) operating lease payments (for additional information, see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements); and (4) employee wages, benefits, and incentives; (5) commitments for capital expenditures; and (6) tax payables. Moreover, we may be subject to additional material cash requirements that are contingent upon the occurrence of certain events, e.g., legal contingencies, uncertain tax positions, and other matters.

At January 31, 2026, we did not have any “off-balance sheet arrangements,” as defined in relevant SEC regulations that are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

Sources of Liquidity

Our most significant sources of liquidity continue to be funds generated by operating activities and available cash, cash equivalents and current marketable securities. We expect these sources of liquidity and available borrowings under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to meet our foreseeable cash requirements for operations and planned capital expenditures for at least the next twelve months. Beyond this time frame, if cash flows from operations are not sufficient to meet our capital requirements, then we will be required to obtain additional equity or debt financing in the future. However, there can be no assurance that equity or debt financing will be available to us when we need it or, if available, that the terms will be satisfactory to us and not dilutive to our then-current shareholders.

As of January 31, 2026, we maintain a secured credit agreement with PNC Bank, National Association (the “bank”) which is scheduled to mature on December 23, 2027. The credit agreement provides for a revolving credit facility of up to \$25 million (the “credit facility”) and is available for general corporate purpose. This credit facility also provides for the issuances of standby letters of credit in an amount not to exceed \$17.5 million, commercial letters of credit in an amount not to exceed \$10 million and borrowings in foreign currency with a borrowing sublimit not to exceed \$15 million in equivalent U.S. dollars. The amount of borrowing available at any time under the credit facility is reduced by the amount of standby and commercial letters of credit outstanding at that time. This credit facility replaced our previously maintained agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. which we terminated on May 3, 2024.

The credit facility is secured by cash and marketable securities that are in an account held and monitored by the Bank. The value of this collateral must always be greater than or equal to the new credit facility commitment amount of \$25 million. Amounts borrowed under the credit facility bear interest at the rate of SOFR plus 1.00% per annum. The Credit Agreement does not provide for any financial covenants but does include standard and customary covenants consistent with credit facilities of this nature. The credit facility does not carry any ongoing or unused balance fees.

There were no borrowings or open commercial letters of credit outstanding under the secured credit facility at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025. We had \$3.2 million and \$2.7 million in issued, but undrawn, standby letters of credit at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively.

Critical Accounting Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. In connection with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements, we are required to make assumptions and estimates about future events, and apply judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and the related disclosures. We base our assumptions, estimates and judgments on historical experience, current trends and other factors that we believe to be relevant at the time our consolidated financial statements are prepared. On a regular basis, we review the accounting policies, assumptions, estimates and judgments to ensure that our consolidated financial statements are presented fairly and in accordance with U.S. GAAP. However, because future events and their effects cannot be determined with certainty, actual results could differ from our assumptions and estimates, and such differences could be material.

Our significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 2, “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies,” in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements found in Part IV Item 15 of this Form 10-K. We believe that the following accounting estimates involve a significant level of estimation uncertainty and have had or are reasonably likely to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect If Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
<i>Valuation of Merchandise Inventories</i>		
We value our inventory at the lower of average cost or net realizable value through the establishment of write-down and inventory loss reserves.	Our write-down reserve contains uncertainties because the calculation requires management to make assumptions based on the current rate of sales, the age and profitability of inventory and other factors.	We have not made any material changes in the accounting methodology used to calculate our write-down and shrinkage reserves in the past three fiscal years. We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the future estimates we use to calculate our inventory reserves.
Our write-down reserve represents the excess of the carrying value over the amount we expect to realize from the ultimate sales or other disposal of the inventory. Write-downs establish a new cost basis for our inventory. Subsequent changes in facts or circumstances do not result in the restoration of previously recorded write-downs or an increase in that newly established cost basis.	Our shrinkage reserve contains uncertainties because the calculation requires management to make assumptions and to apply judgment regarding a number of factors, including historical percentages that can be affected by changes in merchandise mix and changes in actual shrinkage trends.	However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates, we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material. Our inventory reserves were \$3.7 million at January 31, 2026 compared to \$3.2 million at February 1, 2025, representing an increase of \$0.5 in fiscal 2025.
Our inventory loss reserve represents anticipated physical inventory losses (“shrinkage reserve”) that have occurred since the last physical inventory.		A 10% decrease in the sales price of our inventory at January 31, 2026 would have decreased net income by \$0.6 million in fiscal 2025.
		A 10% increase in actual physical inventory shrinkage rate at January 31, 2026 would have decreased net income by less than \$0.1 million in fiscal 2025.

Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect If Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
<i>Valuation of Long-Lived Assets</i>		
<p>We review the carrying value of our long-lived assets, including fixed assets and operating lease right-of-use assets, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of such asset or asset group may not be recoverable.</p> <p>Recoverability of assets to be held and used is determined by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by comparing the fair value of the asset to the asset carrying value.</p>	<p>Events that may result in an impairment include the decision to close a store or facility or a significant decrease in the operating performance of a long-lived asset group. Our impairment calculations contain uncertainties because they require management to make assumptions and to apply judgment to estimate future cash flows and asset fair values, including forecasting future sales, gross profit, operating expenses, or sub-lease income. In addition to historical results, current trends and initiatives, and long-term macro-economic and industry factors are qualitatively considered. Additionally, management seeks input from store operations related to local economic conditions, including the impact of closures of selected co-tenants who occupy the mall.</p>	<p>We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the estimates or assumptions we use to calculate long-lived asset impairment losses. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates and assumptions, our operating results could be adversely affected. Declines in projected cash flow of the assets could result in impairment. We recognized impairment losses of \$1.8 million related to long-lived assets in fiscal 2025.</p> <p>A 10 basis point decrease in forecasted sales assumptions would have resulted in an additional impairment charge of \$0.3 million in fiscal 2025.</p>
<i>Right-of-use Assets and Lease Liabilities</i>		
<p>We determine if a contract contains a lease at inception. Our operating leases primarily consist of retail store locations, distribution centers and corporate office space. We do not have any material leases, individually or in the aggregate, classified as a finance leasing arrangement.</p> <p>Operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term, net of lease incentives received and initial direct costs paid. Our retail store leases are generally for an initial period of 5-10 years, with some of our international leases structured to include renewal options at our election. We include renewal options that we are reasonably certain to exercise in the measurement of our lease liabilities and right-of-use assets.</p>	<p>Significant judgment is required in determining our incremental borrowing rate and the expected lease term, both of which impact the determination of lease classification and the present value of lease payments. Generally, our lease contracts do not provide a readily determinable implicit rate and, therefore, we use an estimated incremental borrowing rate as of the lease commencement date in determining the present value of lease payments. The estimated incremental borrowing rate reflects considerations such as market rates for our outstanding collateralized debt and interpolations of rates for leases with terms that differ from our outstanding debt.</p> <p>Our lease terms include option periods to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that those options will be exercised, which is generally through an initial period of 5-10 years.</p>	<p>We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the estimates or assumptions we use to calculate right-of-use assets and lease liabilities. Given the significant operating lease assets and liabilities recorded, changes in the estimates made by management or the underlying assumptions could have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.</p> <p>Total undiscounted future payments for lease liabilities were \$229.3 million at January 31, 2026. If the incremental borrowing rate increased 10 basis points from the rate in effect at January 31, 2026, the lease liability balance would decrease by \$0.2 million.</p>

Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect If Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
Revenue Recognition		
Revenue is recognized upon purchase at our retail store locations. For our ecommerce sales, revenue is recognized upon shipment to the customer. Revenue is recorded net of sales returns and deductions for promotions.	Our revenue recognition accounting methodology contains uncertainties because it requires management to make assumptions regarding future sales returns and the amount and timing of gift cards projected to be redeemed by gift card recipients. Our estimate of the amount and timing of sales returns and gift cards to be redeemed is based primarily on historical experience.	We have not made any material changes in the accounting methodology used to measure future sales returns or gift card breakage in the past three fiscal years.
Revenue is not recorded on the sale of gift cards. We record the sale of gift cards as a current liability and recognize revenue when a customer redeems a gift card. Additionally, the portion of gift cards that will not be redeemed (“gift card breakage”) is recognized in proportion of the patterns used by the customer based on our historical redemption patterns.		We do not believe there is a reasonable likelihood that there will be a material change in the future estimates or assumptions we use to recognize revenue. However, if actual results are not consistent with our estimates or assumptions, we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material.
		Our sales return reserve decreased by \$0.2 million in fiscal 2025. A 10% increase in our sales return reserve at January 31, 2026 would have decreased net income by \$0.3 million in fiscal 2025.
		Our gift card breakage reserve has increased by \$2.3 million in fiscal 2025. A 1% increase in the estimated gift card redemption rate would have decreased net income by less than \$0.1 million in fiscal 2025.
Accounting for Income Taxes		
As part of the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements, income taxes are estimated for each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process involves estimating actual current tax exposure together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included on the consolidated balance sheets. Valuation allowances are established when necessary to reduce deferred tax assets to the amount expected to be realized.	Significant judgment is required in evaluating our tax positions and determining our provision for income taxes. During the ordinary course of business, there are many transactions and calculations for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. For example, our effective tax rates could be adversely affected by earnings being lower than anticipated in jurisdictions where we have lower statutory rates and higher than anticipated in jurisdictions where we have higher statutory rates.	Although management believes that the income tax related judgments and estimates are reasonable, actual results could differ and we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material.
We regularly evaluate the likelihood of realizing the benefit for income tax positions we have taken in various federal, state and foreign filings by considering all relevant facts, circumstances and information available to us. If we believe it is more likely than not that our position will be sustained, we recognize a benefit at the largest amount that we believe is cumulatively greater than 50% likely to be realized.	The assessment of whether we will realize the value of our deferred tax assets requires estimates and judgments related to amount and timing of future taxable income. Actual results may differ from those estimates.	At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, we had valuation allowances on our deferred tax assets of \$42.6 million and \$28.8 million, respectively. Significant changes in performance or estimated taxable income may result in a change in our assessment of the valuation allowance.
	Additionally, changes in the relevant tax, accounting and other laws, regulations, principles and interpretations may adversely affect financial results.	Upon income tax audit, any unfavorable tax settlement generally would require use of our cash and may result in an increase in our effective income tax rate in the period of resolution. A favorable tax settlement may be recognized as a reduction in our effective income tax rate in the period of resolution.

Description	Judgments and Uncertainties	Effect If Actual Results Differ From Assumptions
<i>Accounting for Contingencies</i>		
<p>We are subject to various claims and contingencies related to lawsuits, insurance, regulatory and other matters arising out of the normal course of business. We accrue a liability if the likelihood of an adverse outcome is probable and the amount is estimable. If the likelihood of an adverse outcome is only reasonably possible (as opposed to probable), or if an estimate is not determinable, we provide disclosure of a material claim or contingency.</p>	<p>Significant judgment is required in evaluating our claims and contingencies, including determining the probability that a liability has been incurred and whether such liability is reasonably estimable. The estimated accruals for claims and contingencies are made based on the best information available, which can be highly subjective.</p>	<p>Although management believes that the contingency related judgments and estimates are reasonable, our accrual for claims and contingencies could fluctuate as additional information becomes known, thereby creating variability in our results of operations from period to period. Additionally, actual results could differ and we may be exposed to losses or gains that could be material. See Note 11, "Commitments and Contingencies," in the Notes to the consolidated financial statements found in Part IV Item 15 of this Form 10-K.</p>

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2, "Summary of Significant Accounting Policies," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements found in Part IV Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

Item 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risk

Our earnings are affected by changes in market interest rates as a result of our short-term and long-term marketable securities, which are primarily invested in state and local municipal securities and variable-rate demand notes, which have long-term nominal maturity dates but feature variable interest rates that reset at short-term intervals. If our current portfolio average yield rate decreased by 10% in fiscal 2025, our net income would have decreased by \$0.4 million. This amount is determined by considering the impact of the hypothetical yield rates on our cash, cash equivalents, short-term marketable securities and assumes no changes in our investment structure.

During different times of the year, due to the seasonality of our business, we may borrow under our revolving credit facility. To the extent we borrow under this revolving credit facility, we are exposed to the market risk related to changes in interest rates.

At January 31, 2026, we had no borrowings outstanding under the secured revolving credit facility. See Note 9, Revolving Credit Facilities and Debt, for more details on our credit facility.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

Our international subsidiaries operate with functional currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, including the Canadian Dollar, Euro, Australian Dollar, Norwegian Krone, Swedish Krona, and Swiss Franc. Therefore, we must translate revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities from functional currencies into U.S. dollars at exchange rates in effect during, or at the end of, the reporting period. As a result, the fluctuation in the value of the U.S. dollar against other currencies affects the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities. Assuming a 10% decrease in foreign exchange rates in fiscal 2025 our net income would have decreased by \$1.3 million. As we expand our international operations, our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations will continue to increase. To date, we have not used derivatives to manage foreign currency exchange risk.

We import merchandise from foreign countries. As a result, any significant or sudden change in the financial, banking or currency policies and practices of these countries could have a material adverse impact on our financial position, results of operations and cash flows.

Item 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Information with respect to this item is set forth in “Index to the Consolidated Financial Statements,” found in Part IV Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

Item 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (“CEO”) and Chief Financial Officer (“CFO”), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e)). Based on this evaluation, our CEO and CFO concluded that, as of January 31, 2026, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Securities Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f)) during the quarter ended January 31, 2026 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. The management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The Company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

This process includes policies and procedures that: (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions of the Company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements, and can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the objectives of the control system are met. Furthermore, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal control may vary over time.

The Company's management, with the participation of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026. Management's assessment was based on criteria described in the Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on this assessment, management concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of January 31, 2026.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026 has been audited by Baker Tilly US, LLP, the Company's independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report, appearing herein under the heading "Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm."

Item 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Rule 10b5-1 Plan and Non-Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangement Adoptions, Terminations, and Modifications

During the company's fourth quarter ended January 31, 2026, none of its directors or "officers" (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of SEC Regulation S-K, except as described below:

On December 16, 2025, Mr. Chris Work, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, adopted a trading arrangement for the sale of securities of the Company's common stock (a "Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan") that is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of the Securities Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1(c). Mr. Work's Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan, which has a term through January 30, 2027, and provides for the sale of up to 105,181 shares of common stock pursuant to the terms of the plan.

On December 16, 2025, Mr. Chris Visser, the Company's Chief Legal Officer, adopted a trading arrangement for the sale of securities of the Company's common stock (a "Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan") that is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of the Securities Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1(c). Mr. Visser's Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan, which has a term through December 8, 2026, and provides for the sale of up to 41,282 shares of common stock pursuant to the terms of the plan.

On December 22, 2025, Mr. Tom Champion, the Company's Chairman, adopted a trading arrangement for the sale of securities of the Company's common stock (a "Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan") that is intended to satisfy the affirmative defense conditions of the Securities Exchange Act Rule 10b5-1(c). Mr. Champion's Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plan, which has a term through December 22, 2027, and provides for the sale of up to 100,000 shares of common stock pursuant to the terms of the plan.

Item 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information regarding our directors and nominees for directorship is presented under the headings “Election of Directors,” in our definitive proxy statement for use in connection with our 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the “Proxy Statement”) that will be filed within 120 days after our fiscal year ended January 31, 2026 and is incorporated herein by this reference thereto. Information concerning our executive officers is set forth under the heading “Executive Officers” in our Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by reference thereto. Information regarding compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act, our code of conduct and ethics and certain information related to the Company’s Audit Committee, Compensation Committee and Governance Committee is set forth under the heading “Corporate Governance” in our Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by reference thereto.

Item 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information regarding the compensation of our directors and executive officers and certain information related to the Company’s Compensation Committee is set forth under the headings “Executive Compensation,” “Director Compensation,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Report of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors” and “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” in our Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by this reference thereto.

Item 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS, AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

Information with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is set forth under the headings “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” in our Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by this reference thereto.

Item 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Information regarding certain relationships and related transactions and director independence is presented under the heading “Corporate Governance” in our Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by this reference thereto.

Item 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The Company’s independent registered public accounting firm is Baker Tilly US, LLP, Seattle, WA, PCAOB ID: 23.

Information concerning principal accounting fees and services is presented under the heading “Fees Paid to Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for Fiscal 2025 and 2024” in our Proxy Statement, and is incorporated herein by this reference thereto.

PART IV

Item 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)(1) Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules:

All financial statement schedules are omitted because the required information is presented either in the consolidated financial statements or notes thereto, or is not applicable, required or material.

(3) Exhibits included or incorporated herein:

See Exhibit Index.

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of
Zumiez, Inc.

Opinions on the Financial Statements and Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Zumiez, Inc. (the “Company”) as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the related consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), changes in shareholders’ equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2026, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). We also have audited the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Company as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended January 31, 2026, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

Basis for Opinions

The Company’s management is responsible for these consolidated financial statements, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting included in Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud, and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures to respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, taken as a whole, and we are not, by communicating the critical audit matter below, providing a separate opinion on the critical audit matter or on the accounts or disclosures to which it relates.

Store Asset Impairment

The Company's consolidated fixed assets, net balance was \$72.8 million and operating lease right-of-use assets balance was \$185.6 million as of January 31, 2026. For the year ended January 31, 2026, the Company recognized store asset impairment losses of \$1.8 million, as disclosed in Note 12, which consists of impairment charges for fixed assets of \$1.3 million and impairment charges for operating lease right-of-use assets of \$0.5 million. As described in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets or asset groups (defined as a store, corporate facility or distribution center) for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. Events that result in a store asset impairment review include plans to close a store or facility or a significant decrease in the operating performance of a store. When such an indicator occurs, the Company evaluates the store assets for impairment by comparing the undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the store to the carrying amount. If the carrying amount exceeds the estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an analysis is performed to estimate the fair value of the assets. An impairment is recorded if the fair value of the store's assets is less than the carrying amount.

The evaluation of store assets for possible indications of impairment and the determination of the fair value of a store requires management to make significant estimates, complex judgments, and assumptions. These assumptions include estimated future cash flows, sublease income, and the discount rate. Given the Company's evaluation of impairment of store assets requires management to make significant assumptions, performing audit procedures to evaluate whether management appropriately identified events or changes in circumstances indicating that the

carrying amounts of store assets may not be recoverable and estimating store fair value, where applicable, required a high degree of auditor judgment.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

Addressing the matter involved performing procedures and evaluating audit evidence in connection with forming our overall opinion on the consolidated financial statements. These procedures included evaluating the design and testing the operating effectiveness of internal controls related to the Company's identification of indicators of impairment, the assessment of the projected undiscounted cash flows to be generated by stores with indicators of impairment, the determination of the fair value of the stores, and the measurement of any resulting impairment. Our audit procedures included the following, among others:

- Evaluating management's store asset impairment analysis, including inspecting the Company's analysis of historical operating results by store to determine if contrary evidence existed as to the completeness of the population of potentially impaired stores.
- Validating the historical operating results and carrying value of assets by store used within management's assessment are complete and accurate.
- Testing management's process for determining the projected undiscounted cash flows to be generated by the stores. We evaluated the reasonableness of management's assumptions used to forecast future cash flows, including forecasted growth rates by comparing these forecasts to historical operating results of the Company.
- Evaluating management's assumptions used to estimate the fair value of the stores by performing a sensitivity analysis to evaluate the changes in the fair value of the individual stores that would result from changes in the underlying assumptions.

/s/ Baker Tilly US, LLP

Seattle, Washington
March 12, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2006.

ZUMIEZ INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands)

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 127,860	\$ 112,668
Marketable securities	32,764	34,890
Receivables	13,957	12,825
Inventories	146,995	146,648
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14,407	15,354
Total current assets	<u>335,983</u>	<u>322,385</u>
Fixed assets, net	72,813	80,178
Operating lease right-of-use assets	185,604	183,235
Goodwill	15,519	15,258
Intangible assets, net	15,513	13,577
Deferred tax assets, net	6,349	8,684
Other long-term assets	12,390	11,564
Total long-term assets	<u>308,188</u>	<u>312,496</u>
Total assets	<u>\$ 644,171</u>	<u>\$ 634,881</u>
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 49,150	\$ 49,389
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes	28,221	21,962
Operating lease liabilities	54,023	56,009
Other current liabilities	36,136	28,154
Total current liabilities	<u>167,530</u>	<u>155,514</u>
Long-term operating lease liabilities	145,306	143,812
Other long-term liabilities	7,050	6,578
Total long-term liabilities	<u>152,356</u>	<u>150,390</u>
Total liabilities	<u>319,886</u>	<u>305,904</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 11)		
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, no par value, 20,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, no par value, 50,000 shares authorized; 16,971 shares issued and outstanding at January 31, 2026 and 19,159 shares issued and outstanding at February 1, 2025	211,764	203,581
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11,438)	(23,778)
Retained earnings	123,959	149,174
Total shareholders' equity	<u>324,285</u>	<u>328,977</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 644,171</u>	<u>\$ 634,881</u>

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZUMIEZ INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net sales	\$ 929,057	\$ 889,202	\$ 875,486
Cost of goods sold	596,522	586,162	594,596
Gross profit	332,535	303,040	280,890
Selling, general and administrative expenses	315,494	301,090	345,679
Operating profit (loss)	17,041	1,950	(64,789)
Interest income, net	4,673	4,205	3,522
Other income (expense), net	2,349	(2,078)	(611)
Earnings (loss) before income taxes	24,063	4,077	(61,878)
Provision for income taxes	10,686	5,790	732
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,377	\$ (1,713)	\$ (62,610)
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.80	\$ (0.09)	\$ (3.25)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 0.78	\$ (0.09)	\$ (3.25)
Weighted average shares used in computation of earnings (loss) per share			
Basic	16,773	18,918	19,290
Diluted	17,248	18,918	19,290

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZUMIEZ INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(In thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,377	\$ (1,713)	\$ (62,610)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax:			
Foreign currency translation	\$ 11,556	\$ (5,589)	\$ (1,045)
Net change in fair value of marketable securities	784	838	1,811
Other comprehensive income (loss)	12,340	(4,751)	766
Comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 25,717	\$ (6,464)	\$ (61,844)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZUMIEZ INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands)

	Common Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total
	Shares	Amount			
Balance at January 28, 2023	19,489	\$ 188,418	\$ (19,793)	\$ 238,703	\$ 407,328
Net loss	—	—	—	(62,610)	(62,610)
Other comprehensive income, net	—	—	766	—	766
Issuance and exercise of stock-based awards	344	704	—	—	704
Stock-based compensation expense	—	7,022	—	—	7,022
Balance at February 3, 2024	19,833	196,144	(19,027)	176,093	353,210
Net loss	—	—	—	(1,713)	(1,713)
Other comprehensive loss, net	—	—	(4,751)	—	(4,751)
Issuance and exercise of stock-based awards	491	606	—	—	606
Stock-based compensation expense	—	6,831	—	—	6,831
Repurchase of common stock, including taxes	(1,165)	—	—	(25,206)	(25,206)
Balance at February 1, 2025	19,159	203,581	(23,778)	149,174	328,977
Net income	—	—	—	13,377	13,377
Other comprehensive income, net	—	—	12,340	—	12,340
Issuance and exercise of stock-based awards	509	909	—	—	909
Stock-based compensation expense	—	7,274	—	—	7,274
Repurchase of common stock, including taxes	(2,697)	—	—	(38,592)	(38,592)
Balance at January 31, 2026	16,971	\$ 211,764	\$ (11,438)	\$ 123,959	\$ 324,285

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZUMIEZ INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,377	\$ (1,713)	\$ (62,610)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:			
Depreciation, amortization and accretion	21,121	22,160	22,763
Noncash lease expense	63,782	64,415	68,164
Deferred taxes	2,608	(609)	(1,050)
Stock-based compensation expense	7,274	6,831	7,022
Impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets	1,850	1,473	43,904
Foreign currency transaction (gain) loss	(1,118)	2,145	25
Other	208	178	181
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	2,249	1,533	6,859
Inventories	5,092	(21,687)	5,809
Prepaid expenses and other assets	(1,647)	1,558	(1,817)
Trade accounts payable	(2,264)	11,698	(907)
Accrued payroll and payroll taxes	5,479	3,768	2,170
Income taxes payable	2,510	4,705	2,090
Operating lease liabilities	(69,420)	(73,564)	(78,983)
Other liabilities	2,373	(2,190)	1,135
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>53,474</u>	<u>20,701</u>	<u>14,755</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Additions to fixed assets	(11,061)	(15,004)	(20,350)
Purchases of marketable securities and other investments	(23,098)	(2,980)	(38,348)
Sales and maturities of marketable securities and other investments	27,768	50,586	50,150
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	<u>(6,391)</u>	<u>32,602</u>	<u>(8,548)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Proceeds from revolving credit facilities	6,894	3,220	49,440
Payments on revolving credit facilities	(6,894)	(3,220)	(49,440)
Proceeds from the issuance and exercise of stock-based awards, net of tax	909	606	704
Repurchase of common stock	(38,253)	(25,206)	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(37,344)</u>	<u>(24,600)</u>	<u>704</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	2,845	(1,458)	(1,080)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash	12,584	27,245	5,831
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, beginning of period	121,529	94,284	88,453
Cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash, end of period	<u>\$ 134,113</u>	<u>\$ 121,529</u>	<u>\$ 94,284</u>
Supplemental disclosure on cash flow information:			
Accrual for purchases of fixed assets	815	109	800
Accrual for repurchase of common stock	339	—	—

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ZUMIEZ INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Nature of Business and Basis of Presentation

Nature of Business—Zumiez Inc., including its wholly-owned subsidiaries, (“Zumiez”, the “Company,” “we,” “us,” “its” and “our”) is a global leading specialty retailer of apparel, footwear, accessories and hardgoods for young men and women who want to express their individuality through the fashion, music, art and culture of action sports, streetwear and other unique lifestyles. We operate under the names Zumiez, Blue Tomato and Fast Times. We operate ecommerce websites at zumiez.com, zumiez.ca, blue-tomato.com and fasttimes.com.au.

Fiscal Year—We use a fiscal calendar widely used by the retail industry that results in a fiscal year consisting of a 52- or 53-week period ending on the Saturday closest to January 31. Each fiscal year consists of four 13-week quarters, with an extra week added to the fourth quarter every five or six years. The fiscal year ended January 31, 2026 has 52-week period. The fiscal year ended February 1, 2025 has a 52-week period and February 3, 2024 has a 53-week period.

Basis of Presentation—The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”). The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Zumiez Inc. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

Reclassification—Certain component of our deferred income taxes from prior year have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation within Note 15, Income Taxes. This reclassification did not affect the Company’s consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statements of income (loss), or consolidated statements of cash flows.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates—The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements as well as the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates can also affect supplemental information disclosed by us, including information about contingencies, risk and financial condition. Actual results could differ from these estimates and assumptions.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments—We disclose the estimated fair value of our financial instruments. Financial instruments are generally defined as cash, evidence of ownership interest in an entity or a contractual obligation that both conveys to one entity a right to receive cash or other financial instruments from another entity and imposes on the other entity the obligation to deliver cash or other financial instruments to the first entity. Our financial instruments, other than those presented in Note 12, “Fair Value Measurements,” include cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and other liabilities. The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, receivables, payables and other liabilities approximate fair value because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Our policy is to present transfers into and transfers out of hierarchy levels as of the actual date of the event or change in circumstances that caused the transfer.

Cash and Cash Equivalents—We consider all highly liquid investments with original maturity of three months or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Concentration of Risk—We maintain our cash and cash equivalents in accounts with major financial institutions in the form of demand deposits, money market accounts, and corporate debt securities. Deposits in these financial institutions may exceed the amount of federal deposit insurance provided on such deposits.

Restricted Cash— Cash and cash equivalents that are restricted as to withdrawal or use under the terms of certain contractual agreements are recorded as restricted cash in other current and other long-term assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same such amounts shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 127,860	\$ 112,668	\$ 88,875
Restricted cash included in other current assets and other long-term assets	6,253	8,861	5,409
Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash shown in the statement of cash flows	<u>\$ 134,113</u>	<u>\$ 121,529</u>	<u>\$ 94,284</u>

Restricted cash included in other current and other long-term assets represents amounts held as insurance collateral and collateral for bank guarantees on certain store operating leases.

Marketable Securities—Our marketable securities primarily consist of U.S treasury and government agency securities, corporate debt securities, state and local municipal securities and variable-rate demand notes. Variable-rate demand notes are considered highly liquid. Although the variable-rate demand notes have long-term nominal maturity dates, the interest rates generally reset weekly. Despite the long-term nature of the underlying securities of the variable-rate demand notes, we have the ability to quickly liquidate these securities, which have an embedded put option that allows the bondholder to sell the security at par plus accrued interest.

Investments are considered to be impaired when a decline in fair value is determined to be other-than-temporary. If the cost of an investment exceeds its fair value, we evaluate information about the underlying investment that is publicly available such as analyst reports, applicable industry data and other pertinent information and assess our intent and ability to hold the security. For fixed-income securities, we also evaluate whether we have plans to sell the security or it is more likely than not we will be required to sell the security before recovery. The investment would be written down to its fair value at the time the impairment is deemed to have occurred and a new cost basis is established. Future adverse changes in market conditions, poor operating results of underlying investments or other factors could result in losses that may not be reflected in an investment's current carrying value, possibly requiring an impairment charge in the future.

Inventories—Merchandise inventories are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The cost of merchandise inventories is based upon an average cost methodology. Merchandise inventories may include items that have been written down to our best estimate of their net realizable value. Our decisions to write-down our merchandise inventories are based on their current rate of sale, the age of the inventory, the profitability of the inventory and other factors. The inventory related to this reserve is not marked up in subsequent periods. Inventory is at net realizable value which factors in a reserve for inventory whose selling price is below cost and an estimate for inventory shrinkage. Shrinkage refers to a reduction in inventory due to shoplifting, employee theft and other matters. We estimate an inventory shrinkage reserve for anticipated losses and a write down for our merchandise inventories at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 in the amounts of \$3.7 million and \$3.2 million, respectively.

Fixed Assets—Fixed assets primarily consist of leasehold improvements, fixtures, land, buildings, computer equipment, software and store equipment. Fixed assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation utilizing the straight-line method over the assets' estimated useful lives. The useful lives of our major classes of fixed assets are as follows:

Leasehold improvements	Lesser of 10 years or the term of the lease
Fixtures	3 to 7 years
Buildings, land, and building and land improvements	15 to 39 years
Computer equipment, software, store equipment & other	3 to 5 years

The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold or otherwise disposed of is removed from fixed assets and the related gain or loss is recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income (loss).

Asset Retirement Obligations—An asset retirement obligation (“ARO”) represents a legal obligation associated with the retirement of a tangible long-lived asset that is incurred upon the acquisition, construction, development or normal operation of that long-lived asset. Our AROs are associated with leasehold improvements that, at the end of a lease, we are contractually obligated to remove in order to comply with certain lease agreements. The ARO balance at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 was \$5.0 million and \$4.8 million, respectively, and is recorded in other liabilities and other long-term liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets and will be subsequently adjusted for changes in fair value. The associated estimated asset retirement costs are capitalized as part of the carrying amount of the long-lived asset and depreciated over its useful life.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets—We review the carrying value of long-lived assets or asset groups (generally defined as a store, corporate facility or distribution center) for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is determined by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If such assets are considered impaired, the impairment recognized is measured by comparing the fair value of the assets or asset group to the carrying values. The estimation of future cash flows from operating activities requires significant judgments of factors that include forecasting future sales, gross profit and operating expenses. In addition to historical results, current trends and initiatives, long-term macro-economic and industry factors are qualitatively considered. Additionally, management seeks input from store operations related to local economic conditions. Impairment charges for operating lease right-of-use assets are included in cost of goods sold and impairment charges for fixed assets are included in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income (loss).

Goodwill—Goodwill represents the excess of purchase price over the fair value of acquired tangible and identifiable intangible net assets. We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis or more frequently if indicators of impairment are present. We perform our annual impairment measurement test on the first day of the fourth quarter. Events that may trigger an early impairment review include significant changes in the current business climate, future expectations of economic conditions, declines in our operating results of our reporting units, or an expectation that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

We have an option to test goodwill for impairment by first performing a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying amount. If we choose not to perform the qualitative test or we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit is less than the carrying amount, we compare the carrying value of the reporting unit to its estimated fair value, which is based on the perspective of a market-participant. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit’s goodwill exceeds the estimated fair value, we recognize an impairment loss in an amount equal to the excess, not to exceed the carrying amount.

We generally determine the fair value of each of our reporting units based on a combination of the income approach and the market valuation approaches. Key assumptions in the income approach include estimating future cash flows, long-term growth rates and weighted average cost of capital. Our ability to realize the future cash flows used in our fair value calculations is affected by factors such as changes in economic conditions, operating performance and our business strategies. Key assumptions in the market approaches include identifying companies and transactions with comparable business factors, such as earnings growth, profitability, business and financial risk.

At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, there was no goodwill impairment recorded. See Note 7 Goodwill and Intangible Assets for the details of the impairment.

Intangible Assets—Our intangible assets consist of trade names and trademarks with indefinite lives and certain definite-lived intangible assets. We test our indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment on an annual basis, or more frequently if indicators of impairment are present. We test our indefinite-lived assets by estimating the fair value of the asset and comparing that to the carrying value, an impairment loss is recorded for the amount

that carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. The fair value of the trade names and trademarks is determined using the relief from royalty method. This method assumes that the trade name and trademarks have value to the extent that their owner is relieved of the obligation to pay royalties for the benefits received from them. The assumptions used in this method requires management judgment and estimates in forecasting future revenue growth, discount rates, and royalty rates.

Definite-lived intangible assets, which consist of developed technology, customer relationships and non-compete agreements, are amortized using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Additionally, we test the definite-lived intangible assets when facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable. We first assess the recoverability of our definite-lived intangible assets by comparing the undiscounted cash flows of the definite-lived asset less its carrying value. If the undiscounted cash flows are less than the carrying value, we then determine the estimated fair value of our definite-lived asset by taking the estimated future operating cash flows derived from the operation to which the asset relates over its remaining useful life, using a discounted cash flow analysis and comparing it to the carrying value. Any impairment would be measured as the difference between the carrying amount and the estimated fair value. Changes in any of these estimates, projections and assumptions could have a material effect of the fair value of these assets in future measurement periods and result in an impairment which could materially affect our results of operations.

Leases – We determine at inception if a contract is or contains a lease. The lease classification is determined at the commencement date. The majority of our leases are operating leases for our retail store locations. We do not have any material leases, individually or in the aggregate, classified as a finance leasing arrangement. Upon modification of a contract, we reassess if a contract is or contains a lease. For contracts that contain both lease and non-lease components, such as common area maintenance, we allocate the consideration to the components based on the relative standalone price. At the commencement date of a lease, we recognize (1) a right-of-use asset representing our right to use the underlying asset during the lease term and (2) a lease liability for the present value of the lease payments not yet made.

The lease term includes the options to extend the lease, only to the extent it is reasonably certain that we will exercise such extension options and not exercise such early termination options, respectively. The majority of our store operating leases include ongoing co-tenancy requirements or early termination option that reduce lease payments, permit lease termination, or both, in the event that co-tenants cease to operate for specific periods or if stated sales levels are not met in specific periods. As the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable for our leases, we discount our lease payments using our incremental borrowing rate. Our incremental borrowing rate is based on information available at commencement date and represents the rate of interest we would have to pay to borrow on a collateralized basis over a similar term an amount equal to the lease payments in a similar economic environment.

The right-of-use asset is measured at the present value of fixed lease payments not yet made with adjustments for initial direct costs, lease prepayments and lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is reduced over time by the recognition of straight-line expense less the accretion of the lease liability under the effective interest method. The lease liability is measured at the present value of fixed lease payments not yet made. We evaluate the carrying value of right-of-use assets for indicators of impairment and perform an analysis of the recoverability of the related asset group. If the carrying value of the asset group is determined to be in excess of the estimated fair value, we record an impairment loss in our consolidated statements of income (loss). Additionally, we review the carrying value of the right-of-use assets for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values may not be recoverable, require reassessment of the leases, and remeasurement if needed.

Our store operating leases may include fixed minimum lease payments, as contractually stated in the lease agreement or variable lease payments, which are generally based on a percentage of the store's net sales in excess of a specified threshold or are dependent on changes in an index. Operating lease expense relating to fixed lease payments is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and lease expense relating to variable payments is expensed as incurred. Operating lease expense is recorded in the cost of goods sold expenses on the consolidated statements of income (loss).

Claims and Contingencies—We are subject to various claims and contingencies related to lawsuits, insurance, regulatory and other matters arising out of the normal course of business. We accrue a liability if the likelihood of an adverse outcome is probable and the amount is estimable. If the likelihood of an adverse outcome is only reasonably possible (as opposed to probable), or if an estimate is not determinable, we provide disclosure of a material claim or contingency.

Revenue Recognition—Revenue is recognized upon purchase at our retail store locations. For our ecommerce sales, revenue is recognized when control passes to the customer upon shipment. Taxes collected from our customers are recorded on a net basis. We accrue for estimated sales returns by customers based on historical return experience. The allowance for sales returns at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 was \$3.0 million and \$3.2 million, respectively. We record the sale of gift cards as a current liability and recognize revenue when a customer redeems a gift card. The current liability for gift cards was \$4.2 million at January 31, 2026 and \$3.6 million at February 1, 2025. Additionally, the portion of gift cards that will not be redeemed (“gift card breakage”) is recognized in proportion of the patterns used by the customer based on our historical redemption patterns. For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, we recorded net sales related to gift card breakage income of \$1.6 million, \$2.0 million and \$1.8 million, respectively.

Loyalty Program— We have a customer loyalty program, the Zumiez STASH, which allows members to earn points for purchases or performance of certain activities. The points can be redeemed for a broad range of rewards, including product and experiential rewards. Points earned for purchases are recorded as a current liability and a reduction of net sales based on the relative fair value of the points at the time the points are earned and estimated redemption rates. Revenue is recognized upon redemption of points for rewards. Points earned for the performance of activities are recorded as a current liability based on the estimated cost of the points and as marketing expense when redeemed. The deferred revenue related to our customer loyalty program at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 was \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

Cost of Goods Sold—Cost of goods sold consists of branded merchandise costs and our private label merchandise costs including design, sourcing, importing and inbound freight costs. Our cost of goods sold also includes shrinkage, buying, occupancy, ecommerce fulfillment, distribution and warehousing costs (including associated depreciation) and freight costs for store merchandise transfers. Cash consideration received from vendors is reported as a reduction of cost of goods sold if the inventory has sold, a reduction of the carrying value of the inventory if the inventory is still on hand, or a reduction of selling, general and administrative expense if the amounts are reimbursements of specific, incremental and identifiable costs of selling the vendors’ products.

Shipping Revenue and Costs—We include shipping revenue related to ecommerce sales in net sales and the related freight cost is charged to cost of goods sold.

Selling, General and Administrative Expense—Selling, general and administrative expenses consist primarily of store personnel wages and benefits, administrative staff and infrastructure expenses, freight costs for merchandise shipments from the distribution centers to the stores, store supplies, depreciation on fixed assets at the home office and stores, facility expenses, training expenses, advertising and marketing costs. Credit card fees, insurance, public company expenses, legal expenses, amortization of intangibles assets and other miscellaneous operating costs are also included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Advertising—We expense advertising costs as incurred, except for catalog costs, which are expensed once the catalog is mailed. Advertising expenses are net of sponsorships and vendor reimbursements. Advertising expense was \$9.4 million, \$9.2 million and \$11.5 million for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, respectively.

Stock-Based Compensation—We account for stock-based compensation by recording the estimated fair value of stock-based awards granted as compensation expense over the vesting period, net of estimated forfeitures. Stock-based compensation expense is attributed using the straight-line method. We estimate forfeitures of stock-based awards based on historical experience and expected future activity. The fair value of restricted stock awards and units is measured based on the closing price of our common stock on the date of grant. The fair value of stock option grants is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model.

Common Stock Share Repurchases—We may repurchase shares of our common stock under authorizations made from time to time by our Board of Directors. Under applicable Washington State law, shares repurchased are retired and not presented separately as treasury stock on the consolidated financial statements. Instead, the value of repurchased shares is deducted from retained earnings.

Income Taxes—We use the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Using this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recorded based on the differences between the financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities. The deferred tax assets and liabilities are calculated using the enacted tax rates and laws that we expect to be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. We routinely evaluate the likelihood of realizing the benefit of our deferred tax assets and may record a valuation allowance if, based on all available evidence, it is determined that it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax benefit will not be realized.

We regularly evaluate the likelihood of realizing the benefit of income tax positions that we have taken in various federal, state and foreign filings by considering all relevant facts, circumstances and information available. If we believe it is more likely than not that our position will be sustained, we recognize a benefit at the largest amount that we believe is cumulatively greater than 50% likely to be realized. Interest and penalties related to income tax matters are classified as a component of income tax expense. Unrecognized tax benefits of \$1.9 million are recorded in other long-term liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025.

Our tax provision for interim periods is determined using an estimate of our annual effective rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any, that are taken into account in the relevant period. As the fiscal year progresses, we periodically refine our estimate based on actual events and earnings by jurisdiction. This ongoing estimation process can result in changes to our expected effective tax rate for the full fiscal year. When this occurs, we adjust the income tax provision during the quarter in which the change in estimate occurs so that our year-to-date provision equals our expected annual rate.

Earnings per Share—Basic earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is based on the weighted average number of common shares and common share equivalents outstanding during the period. The dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock is applicable only in periods of net income. Common share equivalents included in the computation represent shares issuable upon assumed exercise of outstanding stock options, employee stock purchase plan funds held to acquire stock and non-vested restricted stock. Potentially anti-dilutive securities not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share are options to purchase common stock where the option exercise price is greater than the average market price of our common stock during the period reported.

Foreign Currency Translation—Our international subsidiaries operate with functional currencies other than the U.S. Dollar, including the Canadian Dollar, Australian Dollar, Euro, Norwegian Krone, Swedish Krona, and Swiss Franc. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars, the reporting currency, at the exchange rate prevailing at the balance sheet date. Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into U.S. dollars at the monthly average exchange rate for the period and the translation adjustments are reported as an element of accumulated other comprehensive loss on the consolidated balance sheets.

Segment Reporting—We identify our operating segments according to how our business activities are managed and evaluated. Our operating segments have been aggregated and are reported as one reportable segment based on the similar nature of products sold, production, merchandising and distribution processes involved, target customers and economic characteristics.

Subsequent Event—We performed an evaluation of events that occur after the balance sheet date but before the financial statements are issued, and determined whether adjustments or additional disclosures in the financial statements are necessary. See Note 19, "Subsequent Event", for additional information.

Recent Accounting Standards—

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other-Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software, to modernize the capitalization guidance for internal-use software development costs by removing all references to software project development stages and provide further guidance on when an entity is required to start capitalizing eligible costs. This ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim periods within those annual reporting periods. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting this ASU on its consolidated financial statements and disclosures.

In November 2024, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2024-03, Comprehensive Income (Topic 220): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses, which requires additional disclosure of the nature of expenses included in the income statement in response to longstanding requests from investors for more information about an entity's expenses. The new standard requires disclosures about specific types of expenses included in the expense captions presented on the face of the income statement as well as disclosures about selling expenses. This ASU is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The Company is currently evaluating the effect that the new ASU will have on its disclosures.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures (Topic 740). ASU 2023-09 requires enhanced income tax disclosures, including additional disaggregated information related to the effective tax rate reconciliation, the underlying nature and category of individual reconciling items, and income taxes paid by jurisdictions. We adopted ASU 2023-09 prospectively in fiscal 2025 for disclosures presented in Note 15, Income Taxes, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements found in Part IV Item 15 of this Form 10-K.

3. Revenue

The following table disaggregate net sales by geographic region (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
United States	\$ 707,706	\$ 674,158	\$ 654,153
Europe	148,100	144,988	152,869
Canada	49,318	45,814	43,477
Australia	23,933	24,242	24,987
Net sales	<u>\$ 929,057</u>	<u>\$ 889,202</u>	<u>\$ 875,486</u>

Net sales for the year ended January 31, 2026 included a \$9.6 million increase due to the change in foreign exchange rates. This consisted of \$10.0 million increase in Europe, partially offset by decreases of \$0.3 million in Canada, and \$0.1 million in Australia. Net sales for the year ended February 1, 2025 included a \$3.1 million increase due to the change in foreign exchange rates, which consisted of \$1.7 million in Europe, \$1.1 million in Canada, and \$0.3 million in Australia. Net sales for the year ended February 3, 2024 included a \$2.5 million increase due to the change in foreign exchange rates, which consisted of \$4.7 million in Europe, which was offset by decrease of \$1.2 million in Canada, and decrease of \$1.0 million in Australia.

4. Cash, Cash Equivalents and Marketable Securities

The following tables summarize the estimated fair value of our cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities and the gross unrealized holding gains and losses (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$ 93,610	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 93,610
Money market funds	7,803	—	—	7,803
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	8,867	—	—	8,867
Corporate debt securities	17,580	—	—	17,580
Total cash and cash equivalents	127,860	—	—	127,860
Marketable securities:				
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	12,216	—	(1,665)	10,551
Corporate debt securities	2,000	—	(11)	1,989
Certificates of deposit	20,224	—	—	20,224
Total marketable securities	\$ 34,440	\$ —	\$ (1,676)	\$ 32,764

	February 1, 2025			
	Amortized Cost	Gross Unrealized Holding Gains	Gross Unrealized Holding Losses	Estimated Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents:				
Cash	\$ 43,907	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 43,907
Money market funds	27,791	—	—	27,791
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	13,913	2	—	13,915
Corporate debt securities	27,055	—	—	27,055
Total cash and cash equivalents	112,666	2	—	112,668
Marketable securities:				
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	14,729	—	(2,642)	12,087
Corporate debt securities	6,499	—	(88)	6,411
Certificates of deposit	16,392	—	—	16,392
Total marketable securities	\$ 37,620	\$ —	\$ (2,730)	\$ 34,890

All of our marketable securities have an effective maturity date or weighted average life of five years or less at the time of purchase and may be liquidated, at our discretion, prior to maturity.

The following tables summarize the gross unrealized holding losses and fair value for investments in an unrealized loss position, and the length of time that individual securities have been in a continuous loss position (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026					
	Less Than Twelve Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Marketable securities:						
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	\$ 121	\$ (4)	\$ 10,430	\$ (1,661)	\$ 10,551	\$ (1,665)
Corporate debt securities	—	—	1,989	(11)	1,989	(11)
Total marketable securities	\$ 121	\$ (4)	\$ 12,419	\$ (1,672)	\$ 12,540	\$ (1,676)

	February 1, 2025					
	Less Than Twelve Months		12 Months or Greater		Total	
	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value	Unrealized Losses
Marketable securities:						
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 12,088	\$ (2,642)	\$ 12,088	\$ (2,642)
Corporate debt securities	—	—	5,410	(88)	5,410	(88)
Total marketable securities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,498	\$ (2,730)	\$ 17,498	\$ (2,730)

We did not record a realized loss for other-than-temporary impairments during the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024.

5. Receivables

Receivables consisted of the following (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Credit cards receivable	\$ 5,470	\$ 6,280
Vendor receivable	3,540	3,296
Tax-related receivable	2,429	826
Tenant allowances receivable	252	464
Interest receivable	339	183
Other receivables	1,927	1,776
Receivables	\$ 13,957	\$ 12,825

6. Fixed Assets

Fixed assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Leasehold improvements	\$ 205,400	\$ 200,533
Fixtures	82,525	81,712
Buildings, land, and building and land improvements	29,602	29,602
Computer equipment, software, store equipment and other	72,001	70,748
Fixed assets, at cost	389,528	382,595
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(316,715)	(302,417)
Fixed assets, net	\$ 72,813	\$ 80,178

Depreciation expense on fixed assets is recognized on our consolidated income statement of income (loss) as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 19,606	\$ 20,538	\$ 20,958
Cost of goods sold	1,688	1,802	1,687
Depreciation expense	\$ 21,294	\$ 22,340	\$ 22,645

Impairment of Fixed Assets—We recorded \$1.3 million, \$0.9 million and \$1.6 million of impairment of fixed assets in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statements of income (loss) for the years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, respectively.

7. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The following tables summarize the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill (in thousands):

	Total
Balance at February 3, 2024	\$ 15,374
Impairment	—
Effects of foreign currency translation	(116)
Balance at February 1, 2025	15,258
Impairment	—
Effects of foreign currency translation	261
Balance at January 31, 2026	\$ 15,519

The company performs annual impairment test over goodwill and intangible assets to determine if fair value exceeds carrying value. The fair value of the reporting unit was determined using a combination of an income-based approach (discounted cash flows) and a market-based approach (guideline transaction method and guideline public company method). The discounted cash flow method involved subjective estimates and assumptions such as projected revenue growth, operating profit, and the discount rate. The guideline transaction method involved actual transactions that have occurred in the company's industry or related industries to arrive at an indication of value. The guideline public company method involved calculations based on operating data from comparable publicly traded companies.

There was no impairment of goodwill for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025.

The following table summarizes the gross carrying amount, accumulated amortization and the net carrying amount of intangible assets (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026			February 1, 2025		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, Net
Intangible assets (1)						
Trade names and trademarks	\$ 15,513	\$ —	\$ 15,513	\$ 13,577	\$ —	\$ 13,577

(1) The table above excludes the gross carrying amounts and corresponding accumulated amortization for other intangible assets that were fully amortized as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025.

There was no impairment of intangible assets for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024. All amounts in the tables above are denominated in a foreign currency and subject to foreign exchange fluctuation.

We recorded no amortization expense for intangible assets for the years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024. Amortization expense of intangible assets is recorded in selling, general and administrative expense on the consolidated statements of income (loss).

8. Other Current Liabilities

Other current liabilities consisted of the following (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Income taxes payable	\$ 9,588	\$ 5,852
Accrued indirect taxes	7,832	7,179
Accrued payables	5,574	5,936
Unredeemed gift cards	4,221	3,669
Accrued litigation	3,580	—
Allowance for sales returns	3,003	3,200
Deferred revenue	1,020	1,222
Other	1,318	1,096
Other current liabilities	<u>\$ 36,136</u>	<u>\$ 28,154</u>

9. Revolving Credit Facilities and Debt

As of January 31, 2026, we maintain a secured credit agreement with PNC Bank, National Association (the “bank”) which is scheduled to mature on December 23, 2027. The credit agreement provides for a revolving credit facility of up to \$25 million (the “credit facility”) and is available for general corporate purpose. This credit facility also provides for the issuances of standby letters of credit in an amount not to exceed \$17.5 million, commercial letters of credit in an amount not to exceed \$10 million and borrowings in foreign currency with a borrowing sublimit not to exceed \$15 million in equivalent U.S. dollars. The amount of borrowing available at any time under the credit facility is reduced by the amount of standby and commercial letters of credit outstanding at that time. This credit facility replaced our previously maintained agreement with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. which we terminated on May 3, 2024.

The credit facility is secured by cash and marketable securities that are in an account held and monitored by the Bank. The value of this collateral must always be greater than or equal to the new credit facility commitment amount of \$25 million. Amounts borrowed under the new credit facility bear interest at the rate of SOFR plus 1.00% per annum. The Credit Agreement does not provide for any financial covenants but does include standard and customary covenants consistent with credit facilities of this nature. The new credit facility does not carry any ongoing or unused balance fees.

There were no borrowings or open commercial letters of credit outstanding under the secured credit facility at January 31, 2026 or February 1, 2025. We had no open commercial letters of credit outstanding under our secured revolving credit facilities at January 31, 2026 or February 1, 2025. We had \$3.2 million and \$2.7 million in issued, but undrawn, standby letters of credit at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively.

10. Leases

At January 31, 2026, we had operating leases for our retail stores, certain distribution and fulfillment facilities, vehicles and equipment. Our remaining lease terms vary from one month to ten years, with varying renewal and termination options. At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the weighted-average of the remaining lease term was 4.7 years and 4.8 years, respectively, and the weighted-average operating lease discount rate was 4.9% and 4.6%, respectively.

The following table presents components of lease expense (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Operating lease expense	\$ 73,288	\$ 73,356	\$ 76,434
Variable lease expense	12,386	10,410	6,694
Total lease expense (1)	\$ 85,674	\$ 83,766	\$ 83,128

(1) Total lease expense does not include common area maintenance charges and other non-lease components.

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases is as follows (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:		
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ (69,420)	\$ (73,564)
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease liabilities	53,564	63,575

At January 31, 2026, the maturities of our operating leases liabilities are as follows (in thousands):

Fiscal 2026	\$ 62,255
Fiscal 2027	54,550
Fiscal 2028	34,211
Fiscal 2029	23,339
Fiscal 2030	18,473
Thereafter	31,010
Total minimum lease payments	223,838
Less: interest	(24,509)
Present value of lease obligations	199,329
Less: current portion	(54,023)
Long-term lease obligations (2)	\$ 145,306

(2) Amounts in the table do not include contingent rent, common area maintenance charges and other non-lease components.

At January 31, 2026, we have excluded from the table above \$5.0 million of operating leases that were contractually executed, but have not yet commenced. These operating leases are expected to commence in fiscal 2026.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Purchase Commitments—At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, we had outstanding purchase orders to acquire merchandise from vendors of \$201.9 million and \$173.0 million, respectively. We have an option to cancel these commitments with no notice prior to shipment, except for certain private label, packaging supplies and international purchase orders in which we are obligated to repay contractual amounts upon cancellation.

Litigation—We are involved from time to time in claims, proceedings and litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We have made accruals with respect to these matters, where appropriate, which are reflected in our consolidated financial statements. For some matters, the amount of liability is not probable or the amount cannot be reasonably estimated and therefore accruals have not been made. We may enter into discussions regarding settlement of these matters, and may enter into settlement agreements, if we believe settlement is in the best interest of our shareholders.

On October 14, 2022, former employee Seana Neihart filed a representative action under California’s Private Attorneys General Act, California Labor Code section 2698 et seq (“PAGA”), against us. An answer to the complaint was filed on December 8, 2022. A first amended complaint was filed on February 8, 2023 adding Jessica King as a plaintiff. The lawsuit alleges a series of wage and hour violations under California’s Labor Code. After mediation on April 18, 2025, the parties have entered into a Memorandum of Understanding and reached a settlement in the amount of \$2,890,000 that is subject to preliminary and final court approval. The parties anticipate that a motion seeking preliminary approval of the settlement will be filed in the next 45 to 60 days.

Insurance Reserves—We use a combination of third-party insurance and self-insurance for a number of risk management activities including workers’ compensation, general liability and employee-related health care benefits. We maintain reserves for our self-insured losses, which are estimated based on actuarial based analysis of historical claims experience. The self-insurance reserve, which is recorded under Accrued payroll and payroll taxes in the consolidated balance sheets, was \$2.5 million and \$1.5 million for fiscal years ended January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively.

12. Fair Value Measurements

We apply the following fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used to measure fair value into three levels and bases the categorization within the hierarchy upon the lowest level of input that is available and significant to the fair value measurement:

- Level 1—Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2—Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets or inputs that are observable; and
- Level 3—Inputs that are unobservable.

The following tables summarize assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 7,803	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. treasury and government agency securities		8,867	
Corporate debt securities	—	17,580	—
Marketable securities:			
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	—	10,551	—
Corporate debt securities	—	1,989	—
Certificates of deposit	—	20,224	—
Long-term other assets:			
Money market funds	6,253	—	—
Total	\$ 14,056	\$ 59,211	\$ —

	February 1, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Cash equivalents:			
Money market funds	\$ 27,791	\$ —	\$ —
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	—	13,915	—
Corporate debt securities	—	27,055	—
Marketable securities:			
U.S. treasury and government agency securities	—	12,087	—
Corporate debt securities	—	6,411	—
Certificates of deposit	—	16,392	—
Long-term other assets:			
Money market funds	8,861	—	—
Total	\$ 36,652	\$ 75,860	\$ —

The Level 2 marketable securities primarily include U.S treasury and government agency securities, corporate debt securities, state and local municipal securities, variable-rate demand notes, and certificates of deposit. Fair values are based on quoted market prices for similar assets or liabilities or determined using inputs that use readily observable market data that are actively quoted and can be validated through external sources, including third-party pricing services, brokers and market transactions. We review the pricing techniques and methodologies of the independent pricing service for Level 2 investments and believe that its policies adequately consider market activity, either based on specific transactions for the security valued or based on modeling of securities with similar credit quality, duration, yield and structure that were recently traded. We monitor security-specific valuation trends and we make inquiries with the pricing service about material changes or the absence of expected changes to understand the underlying factors and inputs and to validate the reasonableness of the pricing.

Assets and liabilities recognized or disclosed at fair value on the consolidated financial statements on a nonrecurring basis include items such as fixed assets, operating lease right-of-use-assets, goodwill, other intangible assets and other assets. These assets are measured at fair value if determined to be impaired.

We recorded impairment losses for operating lease right-of-use assets of \$0.5 million in cost of sales. We recorded impairment losses for fixed asset of \$1.3 million in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statement of income (loss) for the year ended January 31, 2026.

We recorded impairment losses for operating lease right-of-use assets of \$0.6 million in costs of sales. We recorded impairment losses for fixed assets of \$0.9 million in selling, general and administrative expenses on the consolidated statement of income (loss) for the year ended February 1, 2025.

13. Stockholders' Equity

Share Repurchase— On March 12, 2025, Zumiez Inc. approved the repurchase of up to an aggregate of \$25 million of its Common Stock which was completed in the first quarter of the fiscal year.

On June 4, 2025, Zumiez Inc. approved the repurchase of up to an aggregate of \$15 million of its Common Stock (the "Repurchase Program"). The repurchases will be made from time to time on the open market at prevailing market prices. The Repurchase Program is expected to continue through June 30, 2026, unless the time period is extended or shortened by the Board of Directors. As of January 31, 2026, there remains \$1.7 million available to repurchase common stock under the share Repurchase Program.

The following table summarizes common stock repurchase activity (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Number of shares repurchased	2,697	1,165	—
Average price per share of repurchased shares (with commission)	\$ 14.18	\$ 21.47	\$ —
Total cost of shares repurchased	\$ 38,253	\$ 25,000	\$ —

Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss—The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss and the related adjustments to other comprehensive income for amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net income (loss) are as follows (in thousands):

	Foreign currency translation adjustments (4)	Net change in fair value of marketable securities	Accumulated other comprehensive loss
Balance at January 28, 2023	\$ (15,101)	\$ (4,692)	\$ (19,793)
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net (3)	(1,045)	1,811	766
Balance at February 3, 2024	\$ (16,146)	\$ (2,881)	\$ (19,027)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net (2)	(5,589)	838	(4,751)
Balance at February 1, 2025	\$ (21,735)	\$ (2,043)	\$ (23,778)
Other comprehensive income, net (1)	11,556	784	12,340
Balance at January 31, 2026	\$ (10,179)	\$ (1,259)	\$ (11,438)

- (1) Other comprehensive income before reclassifications was \$0.8 million, net of taxes, for net unrealized income on marketable securities for the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026. There were no unrealized losses, net of taxes, reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss for the year ended January 31, 2026.
- (2) Other comprehensive income before reclassifications was \$0.8 million, net of taxes, for net unrealized income on marketable securities for the fiscal year ended February 1, 2025. There were no unrealized losses, net of taxes, reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss for the year ended February 1, 2025.
- (3) Other comprehensive income before reclassifications was \$1.8 million, net of taxes, for net unrealized income on marketable securities for the fiscal year ended February 3, 2024. There were no unrealized losses, net of taxes, reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income for the year ended February 3, 2024.
- (4) Foreign currency translation adjustments are not adjusted for income taxes as they relate to permanent investments in our international securities.

14. Equity Awards

General—We maintain several equity incentive plans under which we may grant incentive stock options, nonqualified stock options, stock bonuses, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and stock appreciation rights to employees (including officers), non-employee directors and consultants.

Stock-Based Compensation—Total stock-based compensation expense is recognized on our consolidated statements of income (loss) as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Selling, general and administrative expenses	\$ 5,720	\$ 5,337	\$ 5,277
Cost of goods sold	1,554	1,494	1,745
Total stock-based compensation expense	\$ 7,274	\$ 6,831	\$ 7,022

At January 31, 2026, there was \$9.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested stock options and restricted stock. This cost has a weighted-average recognition period of 1.2 years.

Restricted Equity Awards—The following table summarizes the activity of restricted stock awards and restricted stock units, collectively defined as “restricted equity awards” (in thousands, except grant date weighted-average fair value):

	Restricted Equity Awards	Grant Date Weighted- Average Fair Value	Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 28, 2023	397	\$ 33.34	
Granted	334	20.06	
Vested	(202)	29.37	
Forfeited	(34)	31.18	
Outstanding at February 3, 2024	495	26.14	
Granted	502	13.88	
Vested	(215)	25.69	
Forfeited	(54)	19.88	
Outstanding at February 1, 2025	728	18.19	
Granted	493	14.45	
Vested	(266)	20.89	
Forfeited	(39)	15.73	
Outstanding at January 31, 2026	<u>916</u>	\$ 15.57	\$ 22,544

The following table summarizes additional information related to restricted equity awards activity (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Vest date fair value of restricted stock vested	\$ 3,641	\$ 3,358	\$ 3,795

Stock Options—We had 0.6 million stock options outstanding at January 31, 2026, 0.4 million stock options outstanding at February 1, 2025, 0.3 million stock options outstanding at February 3, 2024 with a grant date weighted average exercise price of \$19.35, \$21.24 and \$26.51, respectively.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan—We offer an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (“ESPP”) for eligible employees to purchase our common stock at a 15% discount of the lesser of fair market value of the stock on the first business day or the last business day of the offering period, subject to maximum contribution thresholds. The number of shares issued under our ESPP was less than 0.1 million for each of the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024.

15. Income Taxes

The components of earnings (loss) before income taxes are (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
United States	\$ 42,901	\$ 21,562	\$ (4,269)
Foreign	(18,838)	(17,485)	(57,609)
Total earnings (loss) before income taxes	\$ 24,063	\$ 4,077	\$ (61,878)

The components of the provision for income taxes are (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Current:			
Federal	\$ 6,764	\$ 4,833	\$ (270)
State and local	1,622	256	242
Foreign	(96)	1,277	1,810
Total current	8,290	6,366	1,782
Deferred:			
Federal	2,230	(50)	(1,485)
State and local	564	(246)	(413)
Foreign	(398)	(280)	848
Total deferred	2,396	(576)	(1,050)
Provision for income taxes	\$ 10,686	\$ 5,790	\$ 732

The reconciliation of the income tax provision at the U.S. federal statutory rate to our effective income tax rate is as follows (in thousands, except percentages):

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	January 31, 2026	
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	\$ 5,053	21.0 %
State and local income taxes, net of federal effect (1)	1,529	6.4
Foreign tax effects		
Austria		
Rate differential between Austria and the United States	(422)	(1.8)
Changes in valuation allowance	4,853	20.2
Other, net	1	0.1
Switzerland		
GAAP to stat adjustment	(4,147)	(17.2)
Changes in valuation allowance	2,382	9.9
Discrete impact of loss carryforwards	(1,304)	(5.4)
Other, net	47	0.2
Australia		
Rate differential between Australia and the United States	(253)	(1.1)
Changes in valuation allowance	1,792	7.4
Other, net	(210)	(0.9)
Other Foreign Jurisdictions		
Other, net	445	1.9
Tax Credits		
WOTC	(265)	(1.1)
FTC	(434)	(1.8)
Stock-based Compensation	252	1.0
Nontaxable or Nondeductible Items		
Other nontaxable or nondeductible items	412	1.7
Changes in unrecognized tax benefits	(448)	(1.9)
Other Adjustments		
Tax account roll forward adjustment	935	3.9
Other	468	1.9
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 10,686</u>	<u>44.4 %</u>

(1) State taxes in California, New York, New York City, Oregon, and Texas, made up a majority (greater than 50%) of the tax effect in this category.

The following table presents required disclosures prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09 and displays the reconciliation between the income tax provision at the U.S. federal statutory tax rate to our effective income tax rate.

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
U.S. federal statutory tax rate	21.0%	21.0%
State and local income taxes, net of federal effect	13.3	0.3
Change in valuation allowance	124.5	(19.8)
Foreign earnings, net	(5.4)	2.9
Stock-based compensation	12.2	(0.8)
Tax credits	(9.5)	1.0
Uncertain Tax Positions	(9.9)	(0.2)
Goodwill impairment	—	(4.3)
Foreign tax audit	—	(1.2)
Permanent Taxable Differences	6.0	(0.3)
Adjustments to Prior Year Taxes	(10.3)	0.3
Effective tax rate	<u>142.0%</u>	<u>(1.2)%</u>

The components of deferred income taxes are (in thousands):

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Deferred tax assets:		
Operating lease liability	\$ 51,686	\$ 50,075
Net operating losses	44,965	30,256
Employee benefits, including stock-based compensation	3,158	2,783
Accrued liabilities	1,491	448
Deferred losses	1,351	1,531
Property and equipment	—	1,107
Inventories	785	386
Other	1,138	1,195
Total deferred tax assets	<u>104,574</u>	<u>87,781</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Operating lease right-of-use-assets	(47,415)	(44,436)
Goodwill and intangible assets	(5,640)	(4,807)
Property and equipment	(1,185)	—
Prepaid expenses	(793)	(473)
Other	(640)	(603)
Total deferred tax liabilities	<u>(55,673)</u>	<u>(50,319)</u>
Net valuation allowances	(42,552)	(28,778)
Net deferred tax assets	<u>\$ 6,349</u>	<u>\$ 8,684</u>

At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, we had foreign net operating loss carryovers that could be utilized to reduce future years' tax liabilities of \$210.8 million and \$130.8 million, respectively. Net operating loss carryovers for the year ended January 31, 2026 included a \$24.6 million increase due to change in foreign exchange rates, which consisted of increases in Europe and Australia amounting to \$22.0 million and \$2.6 million, respectively. Net operating loss carryovers for the year ended February 1, 2025 included a \$5.7 million decrease due to change in foreign exchange rates in Europe. The tax-effected foreign net operating loss carryovers were \$44.7 million and \$30.0 million at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively. The net operating loss carryovers have an indefinite carryforward period and currently will not expire.

At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, we had state net operating loss carryovers that could be utilized to reduce future years' tax liabilities of \$21.5 million and \$21.4 million, respectively, which, if unused will expire in 2044. The tax-effected state net operating loss carryovers were \$0.3 million at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025.

At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, we had tax credit carryovers that could be utilized to reduce future years' tax liabilities of \$0.3 million, which if unused will expire in years 2028 through 2044.

At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, we had capital loss limitation carryovers that could be utilized to reduce future years' tax liabilities of \$0.4 million, which if unused will expire in years 2026 through 2030.

At January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, we had valuation allowances on our deferred tax assets of \$42.6 million and \$28.8 million, respectively, primarily due to the uncertainty of the realization of certain deferred tax assets related to foreign net operating loss carryovers.

The following table summarizes the activity related to our unrecognized tax benefits (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Beginning unrecognized tax benefits	\$ 1,930	\$ 2,586	\$ 2,522
Increase related to prior year tax positions	85	—	17
Decrease in tax positions of prior periods	—	(316)	—
Increase related to current year tax positions	332	229	721
Decrease related to lapsing of statute of limitations	(471)	(569)	(674)
Ending unrecognized tax benefits	<u>\$ 1,876</u>	<u>\$ 1,930</u>	<u>\$ 2,586</u>

At January 31, 2026 we had \$1.9 million of gross unrecognized tax benefits of which \$1.0 million, if recognized, would affect our effective tax rate. We recognized a benefit of \$0.07 million, a benefit of \$0.07 million, an expense of \$0.01 million of interest and penalties in income tax expense, prior to the benefit of the federal tax deduction, for fiscal 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. As of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, we had accrued interest and penalties of \$0.2 million, within our consolidated balance sheets.

Net cash paid (refunds received) for income taxes consisted of the following (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	January 31, 2026	
Federal	\$	4,050
Aggregated state and Local		748
Disaggregated State and local		
California		495
Foreign		(209)
Canada		792
Net cash paid (refunds received) for income taxes	<u>\$</u>	<u>5,876</u>

The income taxes paid for the years ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024 were \$2.5 million and \$2.1 million, respectively.

We file income tax returns in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and various state and foreign jurisdictions. Our U.S. federal income tax returns are no longer subject to examination for years before fiscal 2021, and we are no longer subject to U.S. state and local examinations for years before fiscal 2021. We are no longer subject to examination for all foreign income tax returns before fiscal 2019.

16. Earnings (Loss) Per Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net income (loss)	\$ 13,377	\$ (1,713)	\$ (62,610)
Weighted average common shares for basic earnings (loss) per share	16,773	18,918	19,290
Dilutive effect of stock options and restricted stock	475	—	—
Weighted average common shares for diluted earnings (loss) per share	17,248	18,918	19,290
Basic earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ 0.80</u>	<u>\$ (0.09)</u>	<u>\$ (3.25)</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ 0.78</u>	<u>\$ (0.09)</u>	<u>\$ (3.25)</u>

Total anti-dilutive common stock options not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share were 0.2 million for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, 0.5 million for the fiscal years ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024.

17. Related Party Transactions

The Zumiez Foundation is a charitable based nonprofit organization focused on meeting various needs of the under-privileged. Our Chairman of the Board is also the President of the Zumiez Foundation. We committed charitable contributions to the Zumiez Foundation of less than \$0.1 million for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024, respectively. There were no accruals for charitable contributions payable to the Zumiez Foundation as of January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025, and February 3, 2024.

18. Segment Reporting

We identify our operating segments according to how our business activities are managed and evaluated. As of January 31, 2026, our operating segments included our United States operations, Canadian operations, European operations, and Australian operations. Our operating segments have been aggregated and are reported as one reportable segment based on the similar nature of products sold, production, merchandising and distribution processes involved, target customers and economic characteristics. We continually monitor and review our segment reporting structure in accordance with authoritative guidance to determine whether any changes have occurred that would impact our reportable segments.

We identified our CEO as our CODM as the CEO allocates resources and evaluates the performance of our operating segments based on our key performance indicators as outlined in Part II Item 7 of this Form 10-K.

The CODM uses these measures to monitor trends in year over year performance comparisons, sequential quarter performance comparisons, compare actual results to forecasts and to make investment decisions.

The following table is a summary of significant segment expenses and results of operations:

	Fiscal Years Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net sales	\$ 929,057	\$ 889,202	\$ 875,486
Product COGS (1)	394,213	385,703	385,796
Other COGS (2)	202,309	200,459	208,800
Gross profit	332,535	303,040	280,890
Store SG&A (3)	223,426	222,326	223,863
Corporate SG&A (4)	92,068	78,764	121,816
Operating profit (loss)	\$ 17,041	\$ 1,950	\$ (64,789)

- (1) Product COGS consists of branded merchandise costs and our private label merchandise costs including design, sourcing, importing, and inbound freight costs.
- (2) Other COGS consists of buying, occupancy, ecommerce fulfillment, distribution and warehousing costs (including associated depreciation) freight costs for store merchandise transfers, inventory shrinkage and impairment of operating lease right-of-use-assets.
- (3) Store SG&A consists of store personnel wages and benefits, freight costs for merchandise shipments from the distribution centers to the stores, store supplies, store depreciation, the cost of our website and supporting teams, and other costs allocated to the operations of our stores.
- (4) Corporate SG&A consists of administrative staff wages and benefits, information technology expenses, depreciation on fixed assets at the home office, facility expenses, impairment costs, training expenses, advertising and marketing costs.

The following table is a summary of product categories as a percentage of merchandise sales:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Men's Apparel	47%	48%	47%
Hardgoods	11%	10%	12%
Accessories	16%	16%	17%
Footwear	12%	14%	14%
Women's Apparel	14%	12%	10%
Total	100%	100%	100%

The following tables present summarized geographical information (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net sales (1):			
United States	\$ 707,706	\$ 674,158	\$ 654,153
Foreign	221,351	215,044	221,333
Total net sales	\$ 929,057	\$ 889,202	\$ 875,486

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
	Long-lived assets (2):	
United States	\$ 153,506	\$ 157,296
Foreign	104,911	106,117
Total long-lived assets	\$ 258,417	\$ 263,413

- (1) Net sales are allocated based on the location in which the sale was originated. Store sales are allocated based on the location of the store and ecommerce sales are allocated to the U.S. for sales on zumiez.com and to foreign for sales on zumiez.ca, blue-tomato.com and fasttimes.com.au.
- (2) Long-lived assets include fixed assets, net and operating lease right-of-use assets.

19. Subsequent Event

On March 11, 2026, Zumiez Inc. approved the repurchase of up to an aggregate of \$40 million of its Common Stock (the "Repurchase Program"). The repurchases will be made from time to time on the open market at prevailing market prices. The Repurchase Program is expected to continue through January 29, 2028, unless the time period is extended or shortened by the Board of Directors. The Repurchase Program supersedes the prior authorization approved by the Board of Directors on June 4, 2025 that was set to expire on June 20, 2026.

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 3.1 [Articles of Incorporation. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 \(file No. 333-122865\)\]](#)
- 3.2 [Bylaws, as amended and restated May 21, 2014 and Amendment No.1, dated as of May 21, 2015, to Bylaws of Zumiez Inc. \(as previously Amended and Restated as of May 21, 2014\). \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2014 and Exhibit to the Company's Form 8-K filed on May 22, 2015\]](#)
- 4.1 [Form of Common Stock Certificate of Zumiez Inc. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 \(file No. 333-122865\)\]](#)
- 10.15 [Zumiez Inc. 2005 Equity Incentive Plan, as amended and restated effective May 27, 2009. \[Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 10.15 to the Form 8-K filed by the Company on June 1, 2009\]](#)
- 10.20 [Zumiez Inc. 2014 Equity Incentive Plan. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2014\]](#)
- 10.21 [Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement and Terms and Conditions. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2014\]](#)
- 10.22 [Form of Stock Option Award Agreement and Terms and Conditions. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2014\]](#)
- 10.23 [Zumiez Inc. 2014 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2014\]](#)
- 10.24 [Form of Indemnification Agreement. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 23, 2014\]](#)
- 10.28 [Credit Agreement dated as of December 7, 2018 by and among Zumiez Inc., Zumiez Services Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Form 8-K filed by the Company on December 7, 2018\]](#)
- 10.29 [First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of October 14, 2021 by and among Zumiez Inc., Zumiez Services Inc. And Wells Fargo Bank, National Association. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 18, 2021\]](#)
- 10.30 [Zumiez Inc. 2023 Equity Incentive Plan. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.30 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on June 2, 2023\]](#)
- 10.31 [Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement and Terms and Conditions. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 2, 2023\]](#)
- 10.32 [Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement and Terms and Conditions. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 2, 2023\]](#)
- 10.33 [Form of Stock Option Award Agreement and Terms and Conditions. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on June 2, 2023\]](#)
- 10.34 [Zumiez Inc. 2023 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.34 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Company on June 2, 2023\]](#)
- 10.35 [Second Amendment to Credit Agreement dated effective as of July 27, 2023 by and among Zumiez Inc., Zumiez Services Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.](#)
- 10.36 [Third Amendment to Credit Agreement dated effective as of November 30, 2023 by and among Zumiez Inc., Zumiez Services Inc. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association.](#)

- 10.37 [Credit Agreement dated as of December 20, 2024 by and among Zumiez Inc., Zumiez Services Inc. and PNC Bank, National Association. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.37 to the Form 8-K filed by the Company on December 24, 2024\]](#)
- 10.38 [First Amendment to Credit Agreement dated as of December 17, 2025 by and among Zumiez Inc., Zumiez Services Inc. and PNC Bank, National Association. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.38 to the Form 8-K filed by the Company on December 22, 2025\]](#)
- 19.1 [Insider Trading Policy. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 19.1 to the Form 10-K filed by the Company on March 13, 2025\]](#)
- 21.1 [Subsidiaries of the Company.](#)
- 23.1 [Consent of Baker Tilly US, LLP, Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.](#)
- 31.1 [Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 31.2 [Certification of the Principal Financial Officer \(Principal Accounting Officer\) pursuant to Rule 13a-14\(a\)/15d-14\(a\) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.](#)
- 32.1 [Certifications of the Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer \(Principal Accounting Officer\) pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, 18 U.S.C. Section 1350.](#)
- 97.1 [Policy for Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation. \[Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Form 10-K filed by the Company on March 13, 2025\]](#)
- 101 The following materials from Zumiez Inc.'s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the annual period ended January 31, 2026, formatted in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language):
- (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets at January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025; (ii) Consolidated statements of income (loss) for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024; (iii) Consolidated statements of comprehensive income (loss) for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024; (v) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024; and (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- 104 Cover Page Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL document)

Copies of Exhibits may be obtained upon request directed to the attention of our Chief Legal Officer and Secretary, 4001 204th Street SW, Lynnwood, Washington 98036, and are available at the SEC's website found at www.sec.gov.

SIGNATURES

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

ZUMIEZ INC.

<u>/s/ RICHARD M. BROOKS</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>
Signature	Date
By: Richard M. Brooks Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	

<u>/s/ CHRISTOPHER C. WORK</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>
Signature	Date
By: Christopher C. Work, Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	

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

<u>/s/ THOMAS D. CAMPION</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>	<u>/s/ STEVEN P. LOUDEN</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>
Signature	Date	Signature	Date
Thomas D. Campion, Chairman		Steven P. Louden, Director	
<u>/s/ JAMES P. MURPHY</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>	<u>/s/ TRAVIS D. SMITH</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>
Signature	Date	Signature	Date
James P. Murphy, Director		Travis D. Smith, Director	
<u>/s/ LILIANA GIL VALLETTA</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>	<u>/s/ GUY M. HARKLESS</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>
Signature	Date	Signature	Date
Liliana Gil Valletta, Director		Guy M. Harkless, Director	
<u>/s/ CARMEN R. BAUZA</u>	<u>March 12, 2026</u>		
Signature	Date		
Carmen R. Bauza, Director			

ZUMIEZ INC.
SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT
As of January 31, 2026

<u>Name of Subsidiary</u>	<u>Place of Incorporation or Formation</u>
ZIC, LLC	Washington
ZIC II, LLC	Washington
Zumiez International, LLC	Washington
Zumiez Services Inc.	Washington
Zumiez Distribution LLC	Washington
Zumiez Canada Holdings Inc.	British Columbia
Zumiez Europe Holding GmbH	Switzerland
Blue Tomato Schweiz GmbH	Switzerland
Zumiez Austria Holding GmbH	Austria
Blue Tomato GmbH	Austria
Blue Tomato Deutschland GmbH	Germany
Blue Tomato Nederland B.V.	Netherlands
Zumiez Puerto Rico LLC	Puerto Rico
Zumiez Australia Holding Pty Ltd	Australia
Black Phoenix One Pty Ltd	Australia
Blue Tomato Finland Oy	Finland
Blue Tomato Norway AS	Norway
Blue Tomato Italy S.r.l	Italy
Blue Tomato Sweden AB	Sweden
Blue Tomato Belgium B.V.	Belgium

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We consent to the incorporation by reference in this Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-125110, 333-196347, and 333-272634) of Zumiez Inc. (the “Company”) of our report dated March 12, 2026, relating to the consolidated financial statements of the Company and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of the Company, appearing in the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended January 31, 2026.

/s/ Baker Tilly US, LLP

Seattle, Washington
March 12, 2026

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULE 13a-14(a), AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Richard M. Brooks, certify that:

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

/s/ RICHARD M. BROOKS
Richard M. Brooks
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated March 12, 2026

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
RULE 13a-14(a), AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 302 OF
THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

I, Christopher C. Work, certify that:

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

/s/ CHRISTOPHER C. WORK
Christopher C. Work
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer)

Dated March 12, 2026

**CERTIFICATIONS PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002
(18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350)**

In connection with the Annual Report of Zumiez Inc., a Washington corporation (the “Company”), on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ending January 31, 2026 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “Report”), We, Richard M. Brooks, Principal Executive Officer of the Company, and Christopher C. Work, Principal Financial and Accounting Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to § 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (18 U.S.C. § 1350), that:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and result of operations of the Company.

/s/ RICHARD M. BROOKS

Richard M. Brooks
Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)
March 12, 2026

/s/ CHRISTOPHER C. WORK

Christopher C. Work
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer
and Principal Accounting Officer)
March 12, 2026
