



Fiscal Year 2024 Report

52-Week period ended February 1, 2025



ROOTS CORPORATION

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

(Fiscal Year Ended February 1, 2025)

The following Management's Discussion and Analysis ("**MD&A**") dated April 8, 2025 is intended to assist readers in understanding the business environment, strategies and performance and risk factors of Roots Corporation (together with its consolidated subsidiaries, referred to herein as "**Roots**", the "**Company**", "**us**", "**we**" or "**our**"). This MD&A provides the reader with a view and analysis, from the perspective of management, of the Company's financial results for the fourth quarter and the fiscal year ended February 1, 2025. This MD&A should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year ended February 1, 2025, including the related notes thereto (the "**Annual Financial Statements**").

BASIS OF PRESENTATION

Our Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("**IFRS**") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("**IASB**"), using the accounting policies described therein. All amounts are presented in thousands of Canadian dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

All references in this MD&A to "**Q4 2024**" are to our fiscal quarter for the 13-week period ended February 1, 2025, and all references to "**Q4 2023**" are to our fiscal quarter for the 14-week period ended February 3, 2024. All references in this MD&A to "**F2024**" are to the 52-week fiscal year ended February 1, 2025, "**F2023**" are to the 53-week fiscal year ended February 3, 2024, and "**F2022**" are to the 52-week fiscal year ended January 28, 2023.

The Annual Financial Statements and this MD&A were reviewed by our Audit Committee and approved by our Board of Directors (the "**Board**") on April 8, 2025.

Certain totals, subtotals, and percentages throughout this MD&A may not reconcile due to rounding.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING NON-IFRS MEASURES AND INDUSTRY METRICS

This MD&A makes reference to certain non-IFRS measures including certain metrics specific to the industry in which we operate. These measures are not recognized measures under IFRS, do not have a standardized meaning prescribed by IFRS and, therefore, may not be comparable to similar measures presented by other companies. Rather, these measures are provided as additional information to complement those IFRS measures by providing a further understanding of our results of operations from management's perspective. Accordingly, these measures are not intended to represent, and should not be considered as alternatives to, net income or other performance measures derived in accordance with IFRS as measures of operating performance or operating cash flows or as a measure of liquidity. In addition to our results determined in accordance with IFRS, we use non-IFRS measures including "EBITDA", "Adjusted EBITDA", "Adjusted Net Income", and "Net Debt"; and non-IFRS ratios including "Adjusted Net Income per share", and "Leverage Ratio". This MD&A also refers to "gross margin", "Direct to Consumer ("DTC") gross margin", and "Comparable Sales", which are commonly used metrics in our industry but that may be calculated differently compared to other companies. We believe these non-IFRS measures and industry metrics provide useful information to both management and investors in measuring our financial performance and condition and highlight trends in our core business that may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on IFRS measures.

Management also uses non-IFRS measures to exclude the impact of certain expenses and income that management does not believe reflect the Company's underlying operating performance and that make comparisons of underlying financial performance between periods difficult. Management also uses non-IFRS measures to measure our core financial and operating performance for business planning purposes and as a component in the determination of incentive compensation for salaried employees. We may exclude additional items, from time to time, if we believe doing so would result in a more effective analysis of our underlying operating performance.

"EBITDA" is a non-IFRS measure and is defined as net income (loss) before interest expense, income taxes expense (recovery) and depreciation and amortization. The IFRS measurement most directly comparable to EBITDA is net income (loss).

"Adjusted EBITDA" is a non-IFRS measure and is defined as EBITDA, adjusted for the impact of certain items, including share-based compensation expense, asset impairment expense, purchase price accounting adjustments, executive recruitment and severance costs, legal costs outside the normal course of operations, provisions on inventory no longer aligned with our strategic product direction, and other non-cash items and/or items that are non-recurring, infrequent, or unusual in nature and would make comparisons of underlying financial performance between periods difficult. Adjusted EBITDA also excludes the impact of IFRS 16 – *Leases* ("**IFRS 16**") and includes rent expense, a significant expense for our corporate retail stores. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is useful, to both management and investors, in assessing the underlying performance of our ongoing operations and our ability to generate cash flows to fund our cash requirement. The IFRS measurement most directly comparable to Adjusted EBITDA is net income (loss).

"Adjusted Net Income" is a non-IFRS measure and is defined as net income (loss), adjusted for the impact of certain items, including share-based compensation expense, asset impairment expense, purchase price accounting adjustments, executive recruitment and severance costs, legal costs outside the normal course of operations, provisions on inventory no longer aligned with our strategic product direction, and other non-cash items and/or items that are non-recurring, infrequent, or unusual in nature and would make comparisons of underlying financial performance between periods difficult, net of related tax effects. Adjusted Net Income also excludes the impact

of IFRS 16 and includes rent expense, a significant expense for our corporate retail stores. We believe that Adjusted Net Income is useful, to both management and investors, in assessing the underlying performance of our ongoing operations. The IFRS measurement most directly comparable to Adjusted Net Income is net income (loss).

“Adjusted Net Income per share” is a non-IFRS ratio and is defined as Adjusted Net Income, divided by the weighted average Shares (as defined herein) outstanding during the periods presented. We believe that Adjusted Net Income per share is useful, to both management and investors, in assessing the underlying performance of our ongoing operations, on a per share basis.

“Comparable Sales” is a retail industry metric used to compare the total combined sales growth or decline in percentage terms of sales derived from mature stores and eCommerce, in a certain period, compared to the prior year sales from the same stores and eCommerce, over the same time period of the prior fiscal year. We believe Comparable Sales helps explain changes to our sales in established stores and eCommerce, which may not otherwise be apparent when relying solely on year-over-year sales comparisons. Comparable Sales is considered a supplementary financial measure under applicable securities law and may be calculated differently compared to other companies. Comparable Sales is calculated based on sales (net of a provision for returns) from stores that have been open for at least 52 weeks in our DTC segment, including eCommerce sales (net of a provision for returns) in our DTC segment, and excludes sales fluctuations during store renovations and circumstances that make comparisons of year-over-year results less meaningful. In malls where we have opened secondary pop-up locations, the sales from both the permanent and pop-up stores will be excluded from the calculation of Comparable Sales until both stores have been open for at least 52 weeks. Comparable Sales also excludes the impact of foreign currency fluctuations by applying the prior year’s U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rates to both current year and prior year comparable sales to achieve a consistent basis for comparison.

As a result of the 53rd week in F2023, the calculation of Comparable Sales during Q4 2024 and F2024 exclude the impacts of the extra week in Q4 2023 and the F2023, respectively.

See “Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures” for a reconciliation of certain of the foregoing non-IFRS measures to their most directly comparable measures calculated in accordance with IFRS.

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

This MD&A contains “forward-looking information” within the meaning of applicable securities laws in Canada. Forward-looking information may relate to anticipated events or results and may include information regarding our business, financial position, results of operations, business strategy, growth plans and strategies, budgets, operations, financial results, taxes, plans and objectives. Particularly, information regarding our expectations of future results, performance, achievements, prospects or opportunities or the markets in which we operate is forward-looking information.

In some cases, forward-looking information can be identified by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “plans”, “targets”, “expects” or “does not expect”, “is expected”, “an opportunity exists”, “budget”, “scheduled”, “estimates”, “outlook”, “forecasts”, “projection”, “prospects”, “strategy”, “intends”, “anticipates”, “does not anticipate”, “believes”, or variations of such words and phrases or state that certain actions, events or results “may”, “could”, “would”, “should”, “might”, “will”, “will be taken”, “occur” or “be achieved”. In addition, any statements that refer to expectations, intentions, projections or other characterizations of future events or circumstances contain forward-looking information. Statements containing forward-looking

information are not facts but instead represent management's expectations, estimates and projections regarding future events or circumstances.

Many factors could cause our actual results, level of activity, performance or achievements or future events or developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking information, including, without limitation, the factors discussed in the "Risks and Uncertainties" section of this MD&A and in the "Risk Factors" section of our annual information form ("**AIF**"). A copy of the AIF can be accessed under our profile on the System for Electronic Document Analysis and Retrieval ("**SEDAR+**") at www.sedarplus.ca and on our website at www.roots.com. These factors are not intended to represent a complete list of the factors that could affect us; however, these factors should be considered carefully.

The purpose of the forward-looking information is to provide the reader with a description of management's current expectations regarding the Company's financial performance and may not be appropriate for other purposes; readers should not place undue reliance on forward-looking information contained herein. To the extent any forward-looking information in this MD&A constitutes future-oriented financial information, within the meaning of applicable securities laws, such information is being provided to demonstrate the potential of the Company and readers are cautioned that this information may not be appropriate for any other purpose. Future-oriented financial information, as with forward-looking information generally, are based on current assumptions and subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors. Furthermore, unless otherwise stated, the forward-looking information contained in this MD&A is made as of the date of this MD&A, and we have no intention and undertake no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required under applicable securities laws in Canada. The forward-looking statements contained in this MD&A are expressly qualified by this cautionary statement.

OVERVIEW

Established in 1973, Roots is a global lifestyle brand. Starting from a small cabin in northern Canada, Roots has become a global brand, which as of February 1, 2025, operated 98 corporate retail stores and 8 temporary pop-up locations in Canada, two corporate retail stores in the United States, and an eCommerce platform, roots.com. We have more than 100 partner-operated stores in Asia, and we also operate a dedicated Roots-branded storefront on Tmall.com in China. We design, market, and sell a broad selection of products in different departments, including women's, men's, children's, and gender-free apparel, leather goods, footwear, and accessories. Our products are built with uncompromising comfort, quality, and style that allows you to feel At Home With Nature™. We offer products designed to meet life's everyday adventures and provide you with the versatility to live your life to the fullest. We also wholesale through business-to-business channels and license the brand to a select group of licensees selling products to major retailers.

On October 14, 2015, Searchlight Capital Partners, L.P. ("**Searchlight**") incorporated Roots Corporation under the laws of Canada and its subsidiary, Roots USA Corporation, under the laws of the State of Delaware. Pursuant to a purchase and sale agreement dated October 21, 2015, Roots and its subsidiaries acquired substantially all of the assets of Roots Canada Ltd., former wholly-owned subsidiary Roots U.S.A., Inc., Roots America L.P., entities controlled by our founders Michael Budman and Don Green (the "**Founders**"), and all of the issued and outstanding shares of Roots International ULC, effective December 1, 2015 (the "**Acquisition**"). Roots Corporation is a Canadian corporation doing business as "Roots" and "Roots Canada".

The Company's common shares (the "Shares") are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("**TSX**") under the trading symbol "ROOT".

Real Estate

The following table summarizes the change in our corporate retail store count for the periods indicated.

	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	F2024	F2023
Number of stores, beginning of period	106	108	106	109
New stores	–	–	1	2
Permanently closed stores	(6)	(2)	(7)	(5)
Number of stores, end of period	100	106	100	106
Stores renovated or relocated	2	2	5	7
Short-term pop-up locations, in addition to above store count, end of period	8	11	8	11

We also have more than 100 partner-operated stores in Asia.

FACTORS AFFECTING OUR PERFORMANCE

We believe that our performance and future success depend on a number of factors that present significant opportunities for us. These factors are also subject to a number of inherent risks and challenges, some of which we discuss below. See the “Risks and Uncertainties” section of this MD&A and the “Risk Factors” section of our AIF.

Brand Awareness

The Roots brand is well-known in Canada and Taiwan, with locations also in the United States and a growing digital presence in China. Any loss of brand appeal from factors such as changing consumer trends and increased competition may adversely affect our business and financial results. To address this, we focus on building our brand and strengthening our brand voice through innovative, impactful brand initiatives as well as delivering customer insight-driven product designs. In addition, we work to best position our brand and business globally by leveraging the operational investments that we have made and strengthening our omni-channel footprint.

Our Omni-Channel Business

Our corporate retail stores and eCommerce platform are integrated, providing our customers with a seamless omni-channel shopping experience whether they are shopping online from a desktop or mobile device, or in one of our retail stores. This includes the ability to:

- order in-store for home delivery;
- shop anytime, anywhere at roots.com;
- fulfill roots.com orders through in-store inventory;
- ship goods to your desired store; and
- return goods seamlessly via any channel.

The success of our business is heavily dependent on our ability to continue to drive profitable sales in our DTC segment and to grow our omni-channel footprint. This includes enhancing our eCommerce capabilities and optimizing our corporate retail store footprint. Our ability to successfully execute our omni-channel strategy is an important driver of our longer-term growth.

We depend on third-party logistics partners to fulfill sales transactions with our customers in a dependable and timely manner. Changes in geographic coverage, service levels, capacity levels, and labour disruptions at our logistics partners may adversely affect our business and financial results. We continue to work with our third-party logistics partners to ensure that options are available in order to mitigate the risk of a disruption to delivery services.

Retail store distribution and eCommerce fulfillment are both completed at one single Roots-operated distribution centre. Being able to fulfill centrally enables us to more effectively scale and execute our omni-channel strategy. Conversely, any failure of our distribution facility to meet the demands of the Company, or to keep pace with our growth, could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Our International Operating Partner

Much of the success of our international business is dependent on the performance of our international operating partner's retail operations. Our ability to continue to recognize wholesale sales of Roots-branded products to our partner depends on our partner continuing to grow its business. Our partner's ability to successfully execute on its multi-channel strategy and our ability to support our partner in this growth will impact the performance of our business. Our partner's sales are also impacted by shifts in economic conditions in the regions in which it operates that are beyond our and our partner's control, including: employment rates; consumer confidence levels; consumer debt; interest rates; and trade restrictions, all of which could limit the disposable income and discretionary spending levels of consumers.

Product Development and Merchandising

Our sales are driven primarily from major Canadian markets during the fall and winter months. However, we are not defined by one product, sales channel, season, geography, or demographic. With five decades of product leadership, our product range is diversified and comprised of apparel, leather goods, accessories, and footwear. Serving as the foundation of our distinct identity, many of our enduring icons have been in our product assortment for decades and remain favourites among customers today.

We continue to execute our broader merchandising strategy of bringing better products and assortments to our diverse and global consumer base. Through our formalized and analytical approach to product line development and our distribution channel upgrades, we are able to deliver coordinated collections across all lines of products, bringing the right products through the right channels to our broadening base of customers.

Our business is affected by our ability to continue to develop products that resonate with consumers and we are working to accelerate our product development as we continue to introduce products to mitigate the seasonal nature of our business (as further described below) and expand our addressable geographic market.

Foreign Exchange

We generate the majority of our revenues in Canadian dollars, while a significant portion of our cost of goods sold is denominated in U.S. dollars, which exposes us to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. We enter into hedging arrangements to mitigate a portion of the risk associated with fluctuations in the U.S. dollar relative to the Canadian dollar. See "Financial Instruments" for a further discussion of our hedging arrangements.

Seasonality

We experience seasonal fluctuations in our retail business, as we generate a meaningful portion of our sales and earnings in our third and fourth fiscal quarters. Our working capital requirements generally increase in the periods preceding these peak periods, and it is not uncommon for our EBITDA to be negative in the first two fiscal quarters.

The average portion of our annual sales generated during each quarter of a fiscal year over the last three completed fiscal years is outlined in the following table:

First fiscal quarter	15%
Second fiscal quarter	17%
Third fiscal quarter	24%
Fourth fiscal quarter	44%
Total fiscal year	<u>100%</u>

Weather

Our corporate retail stores could be adversely impacted by extreme weather conditions in regions in which they operate. For example, severe or abnormal snowfall, rainfall, ice storms, or other adverse weather conditions could decrease customer traffic in our stores and could adversely impact our results. Our omni-channel presence helps to mitigate the impact of extreme weather conditions as customers are able to order products through our eCommerce platform. Severe weather may also negatively impact our supply chain and result in delays in receiving inventory and fulfilling orders. Furthermore, we are subject to risks relating to unseasonable weather patterns, such as warmer temperatures in the fall and winter seasons and cooler temperatures in the spring and summer seasons, which could cause our inventory to be incompatible with prevailing weather conditions and could diminish demand for seasonal merchandise.

Consumer Trends

Our success largely depends on our ability to anticipate and respond to shifts in consumer trends, demands and preferences in a timely manner. Our products are subject to changing consumer preferences that cannot be predicted with certainty. If we are unable to adequately respond to changing consumer trends, our sales could be adversely impacted, or we could experience higher inventory markdowns which could decrease our profitability. This is mitigated by our focus on continuous product development to create products that resonate with our consumers, our diverse product range across multiple categories, and the fact that our enduring icons have remained favourites of our customers for decades and continue to be customer favourites today.

Global Geopolitical and Economic Environment

Our business is also impacted by changes in the global geopolitical and economic landscapes that are beyond our control. Changes in geopolitical conditions could cause disruption in our ability to operate in, and/or source from, the affected markets in a profitable manner. Worsening of economic conditions within the markets in which we operate, including increases in inflation rates, unemployment rates, interest rates, and consumer debt could limit the disposable income available to our customers. Volatility and uncertainty in both the geopolitical and economic landscapes could also reduce consumer confidence and reduce discretionary spending levels of consumers. We continue to closely monitor geopolitical and global economic developments and will adjust our operations, where possible, to minimize the impact to our business.

SEGMENTS

We report our results in two segments: (1) DTC and (2) Partners and Other. We measure each reportable operating segment's performance based on sales and segment gross profit. Our DTC segment comprises sales through our corporate retail stores and eCommerce. Our Partners and Other segment consists primarily of the wholesale of Roots-branded products to our international operating partner. Our Partners and Other segment also includes the Company's sales from its Roots-branded storefront on business-to-consumer marketplace website Tmall.com in China, royalties earned through the licensing of our brand to select manufacturing partners, the wholesale of Roots-branded products to select retail partners, and the sale of custom Roots-branded products to select business clients.

Our DTC and Partners and Other segments contributed 84.9% and 15.1% of our sales, respectively, in F2024 (F2023 – 84.7% and 15.3% of our sales, respectively).

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

We refer the reader to the sections entitled “Components of our Results of Operations”, “Factors Affecting our Performance” and “Cautionary Note Regarding Non-IFRS Measures and Industry Metrics” in this MD&A for the definition of the items discussed below and, when applicable, to the section entitled “Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures” for reconciliations of non-IFRS measures with the most directly comparable IFRS measure.

The following table summarizes our results of operations for the periods indicated:

CAD \$000s (except per share data)	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	F2024	F2023
Consolidated statement of net income (loss) data:				
Sales	110,808	108,234	262,921	262,668
Gross profit	67,953	63,416	157,129	152,456
Gross margin	61.3%	58.6%	59.8%	58.0%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	45,165	41,199	143,499	140,331
Impairment of intangible assets	50,000	—	50,000	—
Net income (loss)	(21,702)	14,621	(33,443)	1,840
Basic earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.54)	\$0.36	(\$0.83)	\$0.05
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	(\$0.54)	\$0.36	(\$0.83)	\$0.04
Non-IFRS Measures and Other Performance Measures:				
Corporate retail stores, end of period	100	106	100	106
Comparable Sales ⁽¹⁾ growth (decline)	7.5%	(1.8%)	3.3%	(3.7%)
EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	(19,409)	29,677	(6,708)	41,831
Adjusted EBITDA ⁽¹⁾	25,280	23,164	21,305	19,855
Adjusted Net Income ⁽¹⁾	15,987	14,581	6,027	4,270
Adjusted Net Income per share ⁽¹⁾	\$0.40	\$0.36	\$0.15	\$0.11
Net Debt ⁽¹⁾	n/a	n/a	7,349	16,977

Note:

- (1) Comparable Sales, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income, Adjusted Net Income per share, and Net Debt are non-IFRS measures. See “Cautionary Note Regarding Non-IFRS Measures and Industry Metrics” for a description of these measures. See “Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures” and “Indebtedness” for reconciliation of these measures.

RECONCILIATION OF NON-IFRS MEASURES

The tables below provide a reconciliation of net income (loss) to EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income, and Adjusted Net Income per share for the periods presented:

CAD \$000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	F2024	F2023
Net income (loss)	(21,702)	14,621	(33,443)	1,840
<i>Adjust for the impact of:</i>				
Interest expense (a)	2,147	2,346	8,840	9,470
Income taxes expense (recovery) (a)	(7,657)	5,250	(11,767)	815
Depreciation and amortization (a)	7,803	7,460	29,662	29,706
EBITDA	(19,409)	29,677	(6,708)	41,831
<i>Adjust for the impact of:</i>				
SG&A: Rent expense excluded from net income due to IFRS 16 (a)	(5,735)	(7,901)	(23,173)	(25,253)
SG&A: IFRS 16: Impairment of ROU assets (a)	–	61	–	61
SG&A: Purchase accounting adjustments (b)	(17)	(14)	(55)	(47)
SG&A: Stock option expense (c)	19	122	156	454
SG&A: Changes in key personnel (d)	218	1,133	879	2,586
SG&A: Non-recurring legal fees (e)	124	41	126	128
SG&A: Other non-recurring items (f)	80	45	80	95
Impairment of intangible assets (h)	50,000	–	50,000	–
Adjusted EBITDA⁽ⁱ⁾	25,280	23,164	21,305	19,855

CAD \$000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	F2024	F2023
Net income (loss)	(21,702)	14,621	(33,443)	1,840
<i>Reverse the impact of IFRS 16:</i>				
Rent expense excluded from net income (a)	(5,735)	(7,901)	(23,173)	(25,253)
Depreciation on ROU assets (a)	4,682	4,448	18,206	17,915
Impairment of ROU assets (a)	–	61	–	61
Interest on lease liabilities (a)	1,330	1,346	5,124	4,854
Deferred tax impact (a)	(74)	543	(42)	642
Total IFRS 16 impacts reversed	203	(1,503)	115	(1,781)
<i>Adjust for the impact of:</i>				
SG&A: Purchase accounting adjustments (b)	(17)	(14)	(55)	(47)
SG&A: Stock option expense (c)	19	122	156	454
SG&A: Changes in key personnel (d)	218	1,133	879	2,586
SG&A: Non-recurring legal fees (e)	124	41	126	128
SG&A: Other non-recurring items (f)	80	45	80	95
SG&A: Amortization of intangible assets acquired by Searchlight (g)	576	620	2,302	2,346
Impairment of intangible assets (h)	50,000	–	50,000	–
Total adjustments	51,000	1,947	53,488	5,562
Tax effect of adjustments	(13,514)	(484)	(14,133)	(1,351)
Adjusted Net Income⁽ⁱ⁾	15,987	14,581	6,027	4,270
Adjusted Net Income per share^(k)	\$0.40	\$0.36	\$0.15	\$0.11

Notes:

- (a) The impact of IFRS 16 in Q4 2024 and Q4 2023 was: (i) a decrease to selling, general, and admin (“SG&A”) expenses of \$1,053 and \$3,392, respectively, which comprised the impact of depreciation, lease modifications and impairment of the right-of-use (“ROU”) assets, net of the exclusion of rent payments from SG&A expenses, (ii) an increase in interest expense of \$1,330 and \$1,346, respectively, arising from interest expense recorded on the lease liabilities in the period, and (iii) a deferred tax impact of \$(74) and \$543, respectively, based on tax attributes on the ROU assets and lease liabilities balances recorded. The impact

of IFRS 16 in F2024 and F2023 was: (i) a decrease to SG&A expenses of \$4,967 and \$7,277, respectively, which comprised the impact of depreciation, lease modifications and impairment of the ROU assets, net of the exclusion of rent payments from SG&A expenses, (ii) an increase in interest expense of \$5,124 and \$4,854, respectively, arising from interest expense recorded on the lease liabilities in the period, and (iii) a deferred tax impact of \$(42) and \$642, respectively, based on tax attributes on the ROU assets and lease liabilities balances recorded.

- (b) As a result of the Acquisition, the Company recognized an intangible asset for lease arrangements in the amount of \$6,310, which when excluding the impacts of IFRS 16, is amortized over the life of the leases and included in SG&A expenses. If the Acquisition had not occurred, such intangibles would not have been recognized and, consequently, the associated expenses would not have been incurred.
- (c) Represents non-cash share-based compensation expense in respect of our Legacy Equity Incentive Plan, Legacy Employee Option Plan, and Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan.
- (d) Represents expenses incurred in respect of the Company's efforts to recruit for vacancies in key management positions and severance costs associated with employee separations relating to such positions.
- (e) Represents non-recurring legal costs that are outside the scope of normal operations.
- (f) Represents one-time costs that do not reflect the underlying profitability of the business, including consulting fees related to inventory valuations used to explore alternative financing options with lower interest costs and non-recurring settlement fees relating to the termination of certain operating contracts.
- (g) As a result of the Acquisition, intangibles relating to customer relationships of \$7,766 with a useful life of 10 years and licensing arrangements of \$25,910 with useful lives ranging from 4 to 13 years were recognized in accordance with IFRS 3, *Business Combinations*. The amortization expense resulting from the recognition of these intangible assets are non-cash in nature and are a direct result of the Acquisition. If the Acquisition had not occurred, such intangibles would not have been recognized and, consequently, the associated expenses would not have been incurred.
- (h) Represents a non-cash impairment charge taken against intangible assets, where the carrying amount of the assets exceeded their estimated recoverable amount. The Company does not believe the charge to be reflective of the underlying results of the business as compared to historical periods and further does not expect the impairment charge to have any impact on its future operations, nor affect its liquidity, cash flows, or compliance with any financial and operating covenants.
- (i) Adjusted EBITDA excludes the impact of IFRS 16. If the impact of IFRS 16, net of impairments on the ROU assets, was included for Q4 2024 and F2024, Adjusted EBITDA would have been \$31,032 and \$44,533, respectively. If the impact of IFRS 16, net of impairments on the ROU assets, was included for Q4 2023 and F2023, Adjusted EBITDA would have been \$31,018 and \$45,094, respectively.
- (j) Adjusted Net Income excludes the impact of IFRS 16. If the impact of IFRS 16, net of impairments on the ROU assets, was included for Q4 2024 and F2024, Adjusted Net Income would have been \$15,796 and \$5,952, respectively. If the impact of IFRS 16, net of impairments on the ROU assets, was included for Q4 2023 and F2023, Adjusted Net Income would have been \$16,094 and \$6,086, respectively.
- (k) Adjusted Net Income per share has been calculated based on the weighted average number of Shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of Shares during Q4 2024 and F2024 was 40,254,609 and 40,251,312, respectively. The weighted average number of Shares during Q4 2023 and F2023 as 40,250,213 and 40,657,335, respectively.

Selected Financial Results for Q4 2024 Compared to Q4 2023

- Total sales increased by \$2,574, or 2.4%, to \$110,808 in Q4 2024, from \$108,234 in Q4 2023.
 - DTC sales increased by \$3,472, or 3.6%, to \$101,227 in Q4 2024, from \$97,755 in Q4 2023. Comparable Sales⁽¹⁾ growth was 7.5%.
 - Partners and Other sales decreased by \$898, or 8.6%, to \$9,581 in Q4 2024, from \$10,479 in Q4 2023.
- Gross profit increased by \$4,537, or 7.2%, to \$67,953 in Q4 2024, from \$63,416 in Q4 2023.
 - DTC gross profit increased by \$4,638, or 7.9%, to \$63,155 in Q4 2024, from \$58,517 in Q4 2023, and as a percentage of sales ("**DTC gross margin**") increased to 62.4% in Q4 2024, from 59.9% in Q4 2023.
- SG&A expenses increased by \$3,966 or 9.6%, to \$45,165 in Q4 2024, from \$41,199 in Q4 2023.
- Impairment of intangible assets of \$50,000 was recognized in Q4 2024. None recorded in Q4 2023.
- Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ increased by \$2,116, or 9.1%, to \$25,280 in Q4 2024, from \$23,164 in Q4 2023.
- Net income (loss) decreased to (\$21,702), from \$14,621 in Q4 2023.
- Adjusted Net Income⁽¹⁾ increased by \$1,406, or 9.6%, to \$15,987 in Q4 2024, from \$14,581 in Q4 2023.
- Basic earnings (loss) per share decreased to (\$0.54) in Q4 2024, from \$0.36 in Q4 2023.
- Adjusted Net Income per share⁽¹⁾ increased to \$0.40 in Q4 2024, from \$0.36 in Q4 2023.

Selected Financial Results for F2024 Compared to F2023

- Total sales increased by \$253, or 0.1%, to \$262,921 in F2024, from \$262,668 in F2023.
 - DTC sales increased by \$791, or 0.4%, to \$223,258 in F2024, from \$222,467 in F2023. Comparable Sales⁽¹⁾ growth was 3.3%.
 - Partners and Other sales decreased by \$538, or 1.3%, to \$39,663 in F2024, from \$40,201 in F2023.
- Gross profit increased by \$4,673, or 3.1%, to \$157,129 in F2024, from \$152,456 in F2023.
 - DTC gross profit increased by \$3,773, or 2.8%, to \$139,808 in F2024, from \$136,035 in F2023, and DTC gross margin increased to 62.6% in F2024, from 61.1% in F2023.
- SG&A expenses increased by \$3,168, or 2.3%, to \$143,499 in F2024, from \$140,331 in F2023.

- Impairment of intangible assets of \$50,000 was recognized in F2024. None recorded in F2023.
- Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ increased by \$1,450, or 7.3%, to \$21,305 in F2024, from \$19,855 in F2023.
- Net income (loss) decreased, to (\$33,443) in F2024, from \$1,840 in F2023.
- Adjusted Net Income⁽¹⁾ increased by \$1,757, or 41.1%, to \$6,027 in F2024, from \$4,270 in F2023. Adjusted Net Income was 2.3% of sales in F2024, increasing from 1.6% of sales in F2023.
- Basic earnings (loss) per share decreased to (\$0.83) in F2024, from \$0.05 in F2023.
- Adjusted Net Income per share⁽¹⁾ increased to \$0.15 in F2024 from \$0.11 in F2023.

Note:

- (1) Comparable Sales, EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income, and Adjusted Net Income per share are non-IFRS measures. See "Cautionary Note Regarding Non-IFRS Measures and Industry Metrics" for a description of these measures. See "Reconciliation of Non-IFRS Measures" and "Indebtedness" for reconciliation of these measures.

COMPONENTS OF OUR RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In assessing our results of operations, we consider a variety of financial and operating measures that affect our operating results.

Sales

Sales in our DTC segment includes sales through our corporate retail stores in North America and through our eCommerce operations. Sales to customers through our corporate retail stores are recognized at the time of purchase, net of a provision for returns. eCommerce sales are recognized at the time of delivery, net of a provision for returns. The provision for returns is estimated based on the historical return rate for retail stores and eCommerce sales, respectively.

Sales in our Partners and Other segment consist primarily of the wholesale of Roots-branded products to our international operating partner. The Partners and Other segment also includes the Company's sales from its Roots-branded storefront on business-to-consumer marketplace website Tmall.com in China, royalties earned through the licensing of our brand to select manufacturing partners, the wholesale of Roots-branded products to select retail partners, and the sale of custom Roots-branded products to select business clients. Wholesale sales are recognized when the performance obligations of goods delivery have been passed to the customer which, depending on the specific contractual terms of each customer, is either at the time of shipment by Roots or receipt by the customer. Contractually, our international partner and wholesale partners are unable to return goods purchased from us. Royalty sales are earned and recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the various contractual agreements, at the later of (i) sales of licensed goods as reported by our international partner and other third-party licensees, and (ii) when all performance obligations pertaining to the royalty have been satisfied.

Gross Profit

Gross profit is sales less cost of goods sold. Cost of goods sold includes the cost of purchasing products from manufacturers, including direct purchase costs, freight costs, and duty and non-refundable taxes. For select leather products manufactured by us in-house, cost of goods sold includes the cost of manufacturing our products, including raw materials, direct labour and overhead, plus freight costs. Cost of goods sold also includes variable distribution centre costs incurred to prepare our inventory for sale.

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

Products purchased from our manufacturers are predominantly sourced in U.S. dollars which exposes our cost of goods sold to foreign currency fluctuations. The Company utilizes a hedging program to manage its foreign currency risk related to U.S. dollar inventory purchases. See "Financial Instruments".

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses consist of selling costs to market and deliver our products, depreciation of store and eCommerce assets, non-cash fixed asset and ROU asset impairments, and costs incurred to support the relationships with our retail partners, wholesale distributors, and licensees. SG&A expenses also include our marketing and brand investment activities, and the corporate infrastructure required to support our ongoing business.

General and administrative expenses represent costs incurred in our corporate offices, primarily related to personnel costs, including salaries, variable-incentive compensation, benefits, share-based compensation, and marketing costs. It also includes rent and depreciation and amortization expenses for all office support assets and intangible assets.

SG&A expenses as a percentage of sales is usually higher in the lower-volume first and second quarters of a fiscal year, and lower in the higher-volume third and fourth quarters of a fiscal year because a substantial portion of these costs are relatively fixed.

Foreign exchange gains and losses, excluding changes in the fair value of foreign currency forward contracts ("**forward contracts**"), are recorded in SG&A expenses and comprise translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than the functional currency of the entity. See "Financial Instruments".

Revaluation gains and losses on cash-settled deferred share units ("**DSUs**") are recorded in SG&A expenses and are determined based on changes in the fair value of the DSUs.

Interest Expense

Interest expense relates to interest accrued on our lease liabilities and our Credit Facilities (as defined in "Indebtedness"). Interest accrued relating to our Credit Facilities is exposed to fluctuations in variable interest rates. The Company utilized a hedging program to manage its interest rate risk related to the underlying borrowing reference rate. See "Financial Instruments".

Income Taxes

We are subject to income taxes in the jurisdictions in which we operate and, consequently, income taxes expense or recovery is a function of the allocation of taxable income by jurisdiction and the various activities that impact the timing of taxable events. Over the long-term, we expect our annual effective income tax rate to be, on average, approximately 27% to 28%, subject to changes to income tax rates and legislation in the jurisdictions in which we operate.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Analysis of Results for Q4 2024 as compared to Q4 2023 and F2024 as compared to F2023

The following section provides an overview of our financial performance during Q4 2024 compared to Q4 2023 and during F2024 compared to F2023.

Sales

The following table presents our sales by segment for each of the periods indicated:

CAD \$000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	% Change	F2024	F2023	% Change
DTC.....	101,227	97,755	3.6%	223,258	222,467	0.4%
Partners and Other	9,581	10,479	(8.6%)	39,663	40,201	(1.3%)
Total Sales.....	110,808	108,234	2.4%	262,921	262,668	0.1%

Total sales were \$110,808 in Q4 2024 as compared to \$108,234 in Q4 2023, representing an increase of \$2,574, or 2.4%. Excluding the \$2,219 impact of the additional fiscal week in Q4 2023, total sales increased by \$4,793 or 4.5% year-over-year.

DTC sales increased \$3,472, or 3.6%, in Q4 2024 as compared to Q4 2023. Excluding the \$2,219 impact of the additional fiscal week in Q4 2023, DTC sales increased \$5,691, or 6.0%. The year-over-year increase was driven by 7.5% DTC comparable sales growth in Q4 2024, up across both channels, and was driven by strong performances in core fleece and active collections.

Sales in the Partners and Other segment decreased by \$898, or 8.6%, in Q4 2024 as compared to Q4 2023. The decrease in sales includes the favourable impact of \$336 in foreign exchange on U.S. dollar sales in Q4 2024, relative to Q4 2023. Excluding foreign exchange impacts, Q4 2024 sales would have decreased \$1,234, or 11.8%, as compared to Q4 2023. While the underlying sales generated by our international operating partner grew year-over-year, there was a temporary decline in wholesale sales as a result of our partner optimizing their inventory levels. This decline was partially offset by strong double-digit growth in our licensing business and China Tmall eCommerce sales.

Total sales were \$262,921 in F2024 as compared to \$262,668 in F2023, representing an increase of \$253, or 0.1%. Excluding the \$2,219 impact of the additional fiscal week in F2023, total sales increased \$2,472 or 0.9% year-over-year.

DTC sales increased by \$791, or 0.4%, in F2024 as compared to F2023. Excluding the \$2,219 impact of the 53rd week in F2023, DTC sales increased \$3,010, or 1.4%. DTC sales growth was driven by strong momentum in the second half of the year, reflecting the increased focus towards building compelling brand messaging, investments to improve the omnichannel customer experience, curation of products, and addressing the shortages in core collections that had negatively impacted sales in the first half of the year.

Sales in the Partners and Other segment decreased by \$538, or 1.3%, during F2024 as compared to F2023. The decrease in sales includes the favourable impact of \$699 in foreign exchange on U.S. dollar sales in F2024, relative to F2023. Excluding foreign exchange impacts, F2024 would have decreased \$1,237, or 3.1%, as compared to F2023. The year-over-year decrease was primarily driven by lower sales to our international operating partner, as described above. This

decline was partially offset by higher royalties from the licensing of the Roots brand to select manufacturing partners, increased wholesale orders of Roots-branded products to select retail partners, and higher eCommerce sales in China on Tmall.com.

Gross Profit

The following tables present our gross profit and gross margin by segment for each of the periods indicated:

CAD \$000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	% Change	F2024	F2023	% Change
DTC.....	63,155	58,517	7.9%	139,808	136,035	2.8%
Partners and Other	4,798	4,899	(2.1%)	17,321	16,421	5.5%
Total Gross Profit.....	67,953	63,416	7.2%	157,129	152,456	3.1%

	Q4 2024	Q4 2023		F2024	F2023
Gross Margin					
DTC.....	62.4%	59.9%		62.6%	61.1%
Partners and Other	50.1%	46.8%		43.7%	40.8%
Total Gross Margin	61.3%	58.6%		59.8%	58.0%

Gross profit was \$67,953 in Q4 2024, as compared to \$63,416 in Q4 2023, representing an increase of \$4,537, or 7.2%.

DTC gross profit increased \$4,638, or 7.9%, in Q4 2024 as compared to Q4 2023. The increase in gross profit was driven by increased sales volumes and higher DTC gross margin on those sales. DTC gross margin was 62.4% in Q4 2024, as compared to 59.9% in Q4 2023, or an increase of 250 bps. The 250 bps DTC gross margin increase was driven by 280 bps of product margin expansion, comprised of improved product costing and lower discounting, partially offset by the unfavourable foreign exchange impact on U.S. dollar inventory purchases.

Gross profit in the Partners and Other segment decreased by \$101, or 2.1%, in Q4 2024 as compared to Q4 2023. The decrease was primarily driven by lower sales to our international operating partner, partially offset by higher royalties earned through the licensing of our brand to select manufacturing partners.

Gross profit was \$157,129 in F2024, as compared to \$152,456 in F2023, representing an increase of \$4,673, or 3.1%.

DTC gross profit increased by \$3,773, or 2.8%, in F2024 as compared to F2023. The increase was driven by increased sales volumes, and higher DTC gross margin on those. DTC gross margin was 62.6% in F2024, as compared to 61.1% in F2023, or an increase of 150 bps. DTC gross margin increased by 220 bps of product margin expansion, comprised of improved product costing and lower discounting. This was partially offset by the unfavourable foreign exchange impact on U.S. dollar inventory purchases.

Gross profit in the Partners and Other segment increased by \$900, or 5.5%, in F2024 as compared to F2023. The increase was primarily driven by higher royalties earned through the licensing of our brand to select manufacturing partners and increased higher-margin wholesale orders of Roots-branded products to select retail partners.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses were \$45,165 in Q4 2024 as compared to \$41,199 in Q4 2023, representing an increase of \$3,966, or 9.6%. The increase was primarily driven by \$2,228 of lower gains arising from non-cash accounting lease modifications under IFRS 16 and \$742 of unfavourable revaluation impacts from cash settled instruments under our share-based compensation plan. Excluding these two items, SG&A costs increased 2.3%, reflecting investments in marketing and higher sales driven variable selling costs.

SG&A expenses were \$143,499 during F2024 as compared to \$140,331 in F2023, representing an increase of \$3,168, or 2.3%. This increase was driven by lower gains arising from non-cash lease modifications under IFRS 16, higher personnel costs as a result of legislative minimum wage increases, and higher sales driven variable selling costs.

Impairment of Intangible Assets

During Q4 2024 and F2024, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$50,000 on intangible assets as part of its annual impairment assessment of indefinite life intangible assets and goodwill. The \$50,000 impairment charge was allocated against indefinite life trade names within the Direct-to-Consumer cash generating unit (“CGU”) as a result of the carrying value of these assets exceeding the estimated recoverable amount. The recoverable amount was estimated based on fair value less costs to sell (“FVLCS”) based on conservative perspectives of the global economy due to current market dynamics. The Company does not expect the impairment charge to have any impact on its future operations, nor affect its liquidity, cash flows, or compliance with any financial and operating covenants.

Interest Expense

Interest expense was \$2,147 in Q4 2024 as compared to \$2,346 in Q4 2023, representing a decrease of \$199, or 8.5%. Interest expense was \$8,840 in F2024 as compared to \$9,470 in F2023, representing a decrease of \$630, or 6.7%.

The decrease in interest expense in Q4 2024 and F2024 was primarily driven by a decrease in the weighted average effective interest rate in comparison to Q4 2023 and F2023, and lower debt outstanding under the Credit Facilities (as defined below). See “Indebtedness”.

Income Taxes Expense (Recovery)

Income taxes recovery was (\$7,657) in Q4 2024 as compared to income taxes expense of \$5,250 in Q4 2023. The effective income tax recovery rate for Q4 2024 was 26.1%, compared to the effective income tax rate of 26.4% in Q4 2023.

Income taxes recovery was (\$11,767) in F2024 as compared to income taxes expense of \$815 in F2023. The effective income tax recovery rate for F2024 was 26.0%, compared to the effective income tax rate of 30.7% in F2023.

The difference in the effective tax rate during Q4 2024 and F2024 as compared to Q4 2023 and F2023 is attributed to non-deductible expenses, which reduces the expected tax recovery on the current year accounting loss.

Net Income (Loss)

Net income (loss) was (\$21,702) in Q4 2024 as compared to \$14,621 in Q4 2023. Excluding the impact of the non-cash impairment of intangible assets, net income would have been \$15,048, an increase of \$427, or 2.9%, as compared to Q4 2023.

Net income (loss) was (\$33,443) in F2024 as compared to \$1,840 in F2023. Excluding the impact of the non-cash impairment of intangible assets, net income would have been \$3,307, an increase of \$1,467, or 79.7%, as compared to F2023.

QUARTERLY FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The following table summarizes the results of our operations for the eight most recently completed fiscal quarters. This unaudited quarterly information has been prepared in accordance with IFRS. Due to seasonality, the results of operations for any quarter are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the fiscal year.

CAD \$000s (except per share data) (Unaudited)	Q4 2024	Q3 2024	Q2 2024	Q1 2024	Q4 2023	Q3 2023	Q2 2023	Q1 2023
Sales	110,808	66,905	47,747	37,461	108,234	63,534	49,404	41,496
Net income (loss)	(21,702)	2,390	(5,236)	(8,895)	14,621	519	(5,334)	(7,966)
Net earnings (loss) per share:								
Basic earnings (loss) per share . . .	\$ (0.54)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.22)	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.19)
Diluted earnings (loss) per share . .	\$ (0.54)	\$ 0.06	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.22)	\$ 0.36	\$ 0.01	\$ (0.13)	\$ (0.19)
Other Performance Measures								
Comparable sales growth (decline)	7.5%	5.8%	(0.2%)	(8.2%)	(1.8%)	(7.4%)	(4.2%)	(3.8%)
Corporate retail stores, end of period	100	106	106	106	106	108	107	108
Short-term pop-up locations, end of period	8	9	10	8	11	13	13	12

See “Result of Operations” for discussion on Q4 2024 results.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Inventory

Inventory was \$40,994 at the end of F2024, compared to \$36,157 at the end of F2023, representing an increase of \$4,837, or 13.4%.

The year-over-year increase in inventory is driven by an increase in certain core collections on-hand, addressing the inventory shortages in these areas at the end of F2023, and higher in-transit inventory to support the seasonal assortment in the upcoming year.

Cash Flows

We principally use our funds for operating expenses, capital expenditures and debt service requirements. We believe that cash generated from operations, together with amounts available under our Credit Facilities, will be sufficient to meet our future operating expenses, capital expenditures, and debt service requirements. In addition, these resources will enable us to comply with our financial covenants (see “Indebtedness”). We believe that our capital structure provides us with sufficient financial flexibility to pursue our future growth strategies. However, our ability to fund future operating expenses, capital expenditures and debt service requirements, and to comply with financial covenants, will depend on, among other things, our future operating performance, which will be affected by general economic conditions and other factors, including those beyond our control. See “Risks and Uncertainties”, “Factors Affecting our Performance”, and “Contractual Obligations and Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements” for additional information.

The following table presents our cash flows for each of the periods presented:

CAD\$000s	Q4 2024	Q4 2023	F2024	F2023
Cash generated from operating activities	43,681	44,188	32,333	38,695
Cash used in financing activities	(13,607)	(19,234)	(19,642)	(37,449)
Cash used in investing activities	(1,381)	(1,507)	(6,703)	(5,134)
Change in cash	28,693	23,447	5,988	(3,888)

Analysis of Cash Flows for Q4 2024 and F2024 compared to Q4 2023 and F2023

Cash generated from Operating Activities

During Q4 2024, cash generated from operating activities totalled \$43,681, as compared to \$44,188 in Q4 2023. The decrease in cash generated from operating activities was primarily attributable to changes in our working capital position as a result of reduced inventory levels at the end of F2023. This was largely offset by higher sales, as well as a tax refund received in Q4 2024 as compared to net tax paid in Q4 2023.

During F2024, cash generated from operating activities totalled \$32,333, as compared to \$38,695 in F2023. The decrease in cash generated from operating activities in F2024 as compared to F2023 was primarily attributable to changes in our working capital position as a result of reduced inventory levels at the end of F2023. This was partially offset by a higher tax refund received in F2024, as compared to F2023.

Cash used in Financing Activities

During Q4 2024, cash used in financing activities amounted to \$13,607, as compared to \$19,234 in Q4 2023. The decrease in cash used in financing activities was attributable to lower payments against the Term Credit Facility and lower cash payments on lease liabilities, partially offset by repayments against the Revolving Credit Facility. See “Indebtedness”.

During F2024, cash used in financing activities amounted to \$19,642 as compared to \$37,449 in F2023. The decrease in cash used in financing activities was attributable to lower payments against the Term Credit Facility and lower cash payments on lease liabilities, as well as no share repurchases under the normal course issuer bid (“NCIB”) in F2024, as compared to repurchases of \$4,358 in F2023.

Cash used in Investing Activities

During Q4 2024, cash used in investing activities amounted to \$1,381, as compared to \$1,507 in Q4 2023. The decrease in cash used in investing activities was a result of the timing of cash payments for capital projects.

During F2024, cash used in investing activities amounted to \$6,703, as compared to \$5,134 in F2023. The increase in cash used in investing activities was primarily due to higher capital expenditures for projects to support omni-channel growth capabilities and improved store experiences, partially offset by the investment in other assets in the first quarter of F2023.

INDEBTEDNESS

The Company has a secured credit agreement (“**Credit Agreement**”) with a syndicate of lenders consisting of a term loan (the “**Term Credit Facility**”) and a revolving credit loan (the “**Revolving Credit Facility**”) and, together with the Term Credit Facility, the “**Credit Facilities**”).

On April 4, 2023, the Company amended and restated the Credit Agreement to extend the maturity date of September 6, 2024 to September 6, 2026. In addition, the amendment introduced fallback provisions for the Canadian benchmark given the expected transition from the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (“**CDOR**”) to the Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average (“**CORRA**”). The terms of the Credit Agreement have also transitioned from London Interbank Offered Rate (“**LIBOR**”) and now utilize Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“**SOFR**”). There were no changes to the \$60,000 Revolving Credit Facility limit, which is inclusive of the \$10,000 swing loan portion.

On June 7, 2024, the Company amended its Credit Agreement to adjust certain definitions, covenant limits, and transitioned from CDOR to CORRA. The Company incurred \$100 of costs associated with the amendment, which were recorded as debt financing costs within long-term debt and will be recognized as interest expense over the remaining term of the loan.

As at the end of F2024, the Company had a total amount outstanding under its Credit Facilities of \$42,180 (F2023 – \$46,204) and had total liquidity of \$94,021 (F2023 – \$88,033), including net cash and borrowing capacity available under the Company’s Revolving Credit Facility.

The Company has financial and non-financial covenants under the Credit Facilities. The key financial covenants include covenants for total net debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio (“**Leverage Ratio**”), and fixed charge coverage ratio. Adjusted EBITDA used in the calculation of our key financial covenants may differ from the Adjusted EBITDA non-IFRS measure as defined in this MD&A. As at the end of F2024, the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

Reconciliation of Leverage Ratio

CAD \$000s	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Long-term debt ⁽¹⁾	\$ 41,370	\$ 45,010
Less: cash	(34,021)	(28,033)
Net debt	\$ 7,349	\$ 16,977
Trailing 12-month Adjusted EBITDA	21,305	19,855
Leverage ratio	0.3x	0.9x

Notes:

- (1) Total long-term debt of \$41,370 as of February 1, 2025 was net of \$810 unamortized long-term debt financing costs. As of February 3, 2024, total long-term debt of \$45,010 was net of \$1,194 unamortized long-term debt financing costs.

The Credit Facilities bear interest according to the type of borrowing advanced, which may be based on a reference rate of the U.S. base rate or the Canadian prime rate, plus a margin that ranges from 175 to 300 bps or the SOFR or CORRA rate, plus a margin that ranges from 275 to 400 bps. The applicable margins are derived from our Leverage Ratio, as follows: (i) where the U.S. base rate or a Canadian prime rate is used, the margins range from 175 bps at less than 2.0x Leverage Ratio, to 300 bps at greater than or equal to 3.5x Leverage Ratio; and (ii) where the SOFR or CORRA rate is used, the margins range from 275 bps at less than 2.0x Leverage Ratio, to 400 bps at greater than or equal to 3.5x Leverage Ratio. During F2024, the weighted

average effective interest rate of the Credit Facilities was 7.3%, decreasing from 7.7% during F2023 due to decreases in the underlying market interest rates.

The following table sets out the mandatory repayment of the Credit Facilities:

CAD \$000s	Term Credit Facility
Within 1 year	5,937
Between 1 - 2 years.....	36,243
Total	42,180

CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS AND OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

The following table summarizes our significant contractual obligations and other obligations as well as our off-balance sheet arrangements as at February 1, 2025:

CAD\$000s	FY 2025	FY 2026	FY 2027	FY 2028	FY 2029	Thereafter	Total
Term Credit Facility ⁽¹⁾	5,937	36,243	—	—	—	—	42,180
Interest commitments relating to long-term debt ⁽²⁾	2,276	1,533	—	—	—	—	3,809
Payments on lease liabilities . .	22,936	19,952	15,576	11,837	6,344	18,417	95,062
Inventory purchase commitments ⁽³⁾	27,354	—	—	—	—	—	27,354
Total commitments and obligations	58,503	57,728	15,576	11,837	6,344	18,417	168,405

Notes:

- (1) The repayment of the Term Credit Facility may occur prior to the mandatory repayment time if certain events occur and/or at the discretion of the Company.
- (2) Based on the interest rate in effect as at February 1, 2025, and assuming no prepayments are made to the Term Credit Facility.
- (3) Inventory purchase commitments reflect the cost (excluding duties and shipping) of outstanding inventory purchases ordered from our vendors and expected to be received within the period, excluding in-transit purchases that have already been recorded in inventory. Inventory purchases are part of the normal course of our business and will be primarily funded through sales in our DTC segment.

Due to the seasonal fluctuations of our retail business (see “Factors Affecting our Performance – Seasonality”), our net debt position may be higher during the first three fiscal quarters when working capital requirements peak and will generally decrease in the fourth fiscal quarter. Historically, contractual obligations and commitments during the first three fiscal quarters were funded primarily through cash, draws on our Revolving Credit Facility (see “Indebtedness”), and, to a lesser extent, sales generated from our operations and our management of working capital. In the fourth fiscal quarter, we have historically generated positive cash flow from operations to fund our remaining contractual obligations and commitments, and would make repayments against draws on our Revolving Credit Facility made during the first three fiscal quarters.

We will continue to fund our upcoming commitments and obligations using our cash flow from operations and Revolving Credit Facility. We believe that we will continue to generate sufficient cash flow from operations over the course of a fiscal year to fund our contractual obligations, commitments, and the cost of our growth and development activities incurred during such fiscal year.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

We have designated derivative financial instruments as cash flow hedges to manage our exposure to 1) foreign exchange on a portion of our U.S. dollar denominated purchases and 2) variable interest rates on our Credit Facilities. At the inception of a hedging relationship, the Company designates and formally documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, the risk management objective, and the strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction. At inception and each fiscal quarter-end thereafter, the Company formally assesses the effectiveness of the cash flow hedges.

To the extent the hedging relationship is assessed as effective, the change in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments, net of taxes, is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in accumulated other comprehensive income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the derivative financial instruments is recognized immediately in profit or loss.

The fair value of forward contracts and interest rate swap contracts ("**swap contracts**") are determined using a valuation technique that employs the use of market observable inputs and is based on the differences between the contract rates and the market rates as at the period-end date, taking into consideration discounting to reflect the time value of money.

As of the end of F2024, the Company has recorded derivative assets of \$2,549 (F2023 – \$203), representing forward contracts to hedge its exposure to a portion of purchases denominated in U.S. dollars. As at the end of F2024, the Company had outstanding forward contracts to buy US\$37,020 (F2023 – US\$30,745) of U.S. dollars at an average rate of 1.37 (F2023 – 1.34). As at the end of F2024, the U.S. dollar to Canadian dollar exchange rate was 1.45 (F2023 – 1.35). The forward contracts have maturity dates between February 3, 2025 and January 5, 2026.

As of the end of F2024, there were no active swap contracts outstanding and therefore no derivative assets recorded. As of the end of F2023, the Company recorded derivative assets of \$169, representing swap contracts to affix its CORRA rate at 4.4% per annum until September 6, 2024, on \$40,000 of its Credit Facilities.

All other financial assets and financial liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for cash which is measured at fair value through profit and loss.

SHARE INFORMATION

As of April 8, 2025, there were 40,450,213 Shares issued and outstanding (April 9, 2024 – 40,250,213). There were no preferred shares issued and outstanding as of April 8, 2025 and April 9, 2024.

During F2024:

- 200,000 stock options were exercised;
- 222,959 stock options were forfeited; and
- 165,598 DSUs were granted under the Company's deferred share unit plan (the **DSU Plan**).

For Q4 2024 and F2024, the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$19 and \$156, respectively (Q4 2023 and F2023 – \$122 and \$454, respectively).

As at February 1, 2025, 1,741,869 stock options, 100,000 Warrants, and 15,985 restricted share units (“**RSUs**”) were granted and outstanding, and 1,528,539 options, 33,334 Warrants, and 15,985 RSUs were vested. Each stock option, Warrant, and RSU is, or will become, exercisable for one Share.

During F2024, 1,077,123 DSUs were outstanding under the Company’s deferred share unit plan. No Shares will be issued upon the settlement of DSUs.

For Q4 2024 and F2024, the Company recorded \$432 and \$104, respectively, as an increase (reduction) to SG&A as a result of changes in the fair value of the DSUs (Q4 2023 and F2023 – \$(310) and \$(448), respectively).

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company’s related parties include key management personnel and key shareholders of the Company, including other entities under common control. Investment funds managed by Searchlight beneficially own approximately 50.7% of the total issued and outstanding Shares and the Founders beneficially own a minority interest of the total issued and outstanding Shares. The transaction described below is in the normal course of business and has been accounted for at its exchange value.

The Company leases the building for its leather factory, from a company that is under common control of the Founders. For Q4 2024 and F2024, the rent expense that relates to the lease of this property was \$186 and \$731 (Q4 2023 and F2023 – \$145 and \$358, respectively).

RISKS AND UNCERTAINTIES

For a detailed description of risk factors relating to the Company, please refer to the “Risk Factors” section of our AIF, which is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca.

In addition, we are exposed to a variety of financial risks in the normal course of our business, including foreign currency exchange, interest rate, credit and liquidity risk, as summarized below. Our overall risk management program and business practices seek to minimize any potential adverse effects on our consolidated financial performance.

Financial risk management is carried out under practices approved by our Board. This includes identifying, evaluating and hedging financial risks based on the requirements of our organization. Our Board provides guidance for overall risk management, covering many areas of risk including foreign currency exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, and liquidity risk.

Foreign Currency Exchange Risk

Our consolidated financial statements are expressed in Canadian dollars. However, a portion of our operations are transacted in U.S. dollars and we are exposed to foreign exchange risk on financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. Sales and expenses of all foreign operations are translated into Canadian dollars at the foreign currency exchange rates that approximate the rates in effect at the dates which such items are recognized. Changes in the value of foreign currencies relative to the Canadian dollar in respect of sales and costs would

result in a foreign currency gain or loss impact in net income. A five-percentage point change in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, assuming that all other variables are constant, would have changed pre-tax net income by \$608 as at the end of F2024 as a result of the revaluation of financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. For Q4 2024 and F2024, the Company recorded \$157 and \$297, respectively (Q4 2023 and F2023 – \$40 and \$341, respectively) as a reduction to SG&A expenses as a result of the revaluation on these financial assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

We are also exposed to fluctuations in the prices of U.S. dollar denominated purchases resulting from changes in U.S. dollar exchange rates. A weakening Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar would have a negative impact on year-over-year changes in reported net income by increasing the cost of finished goods and raw materials while a strengthening Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar would have the opposite impact. As described above, we entered into certain qualifying foreign currency forward contracts that are designated as cash flow hedges. A five-percentage point change in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, assuming that all other variables remain constant, would have changed other comprehensive income for F2024 by \$2,628 (F2023 – \$2,018), as a result of the revaluation on the Company's forward contracts.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to changes in interest rates on our cash and long-term debt. Debt issued at variable rates exposes us to cash flow interest rate risk. Debt issued at fixed rates exposes us to fair value interest rate risk. As of February 1, 2025, we have only variable interest rate debt. Starting in the fourth quarter of F2022, we entered into swap contracts to affix its CORRA rate at 4.4% per annum until September 6, 2024, on \$40,000 of our Credit Facilities. There were no interest rate swap contracts outstanding as at the end of F2024 (F2023 - \$40,000).

Based on the outstanding borrowings as discussed under "Indebtedness", a one-percentage point change in the average interest rate on our borrowings would have changed interest expense by \$116 in Q4 2024 and \$196 in F2024. The impact of future interest rate expense resulting from changes in interest rates will depend largely on the gross amount of our borrowings at such time.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk are primarily accounts receivable. The Company's accounts receivable consist primarily of receivables from our business partners in the Partners and Other segment, which are generally settled in the following fiscal quarter.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will be unable to fulfill its obligations on a timely basis or at a reasonable cost. We manage liquidity risk by continuously monitoring actual and projected cash flows, taking into account the seasonality of our sales, income and working capital needs. The Revolving Credit Facility is also used to maintain liquidity, allowing the Company to access funds for operations. Continued compliance with the covenants under the Credit Facilities is dependent on the Company achieving certain financial results. Market conditions are difficult to predict and there is no guarantee that the Company will achieve certain results. In the event of non-compliance, the Company's lenders have the right to demand repayment of the amounts

outstanding under the current lending agreements or pursue other remedies including provision of waivers for financial covenants. The Company will continue to carefully monitor its compliance with its covenants and seek waivers if such need arises.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted by it under securities legislation is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the securities legislation and include controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in its annual filings, interim filings or other reports filed or submitted under securities legislation is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its certifying officers, namely the CEO and CFO, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding public disclosure.

An evaluation of the design of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under National Instrument 52-109 – *Certification of Disclosure in Issuers' Annual and Interim Filings* ("**NI 52-109**"), was carried out under the supervision of the CEO and CFO and with the participation of the Company's management. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO have concluded that the design of these controls were effective as of February 1, 2025.

Although the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were operating effectively as of February 1, 2025, there can be no assurance that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures will detect or uncover all failures of persons within the Company to disclose material information otherwise required to be set forth in the Company's regulatory filings.

Internal controls over financial reporting are designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements in accordance with IFRS. Management is responsible for establishing adequate internal controls over financial reporting for the Company.

As required by NI 52-109, the CEO and the CFO have caused the effectiveness of the internal controls over financial reporting to be evaluated using the framework and criteria established in "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" published by The Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, 2013". Based on that evaluation, the CEO and the CFO have concluded that the operation of the Company's internal controls over financial reporting, as defined by NI 52-109, were effective as at February 1, 2025.

In designing such controls, it should be recognized that due to inherent limitations, any controls, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Additionally, management is required to use judgement in evaluating controls and procedures. Therefore, even when determined to be designed effectively, disclosure controls and internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to disclosure, reporting and financial statement preparation.

CHANGES IN DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND INTERNAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes in our disclosure controls and internal controls over financial reporting in F2024 that materially affected, or are likely to materially affect, the reliability of our financial reporting and preparation of our financial statements.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES AND JUDGEMENTS

The Annual Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, sales and expenses. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. While our significant accounting policies are more fully described in our Annual Financial Statements, we believe that the following accounting policies and estimates are critical to our business operations and understanding our financial results.

The following are the key judgements and sources of estimation uncertainty that we believe could have the most significant impact on the amounts recognized in our consolidated financial statements.

Inventory valuation

Merchandise inventories are valued at the lower of average cost, using the retail method, and net realizable value, which requires the Company to utilize estimates related to fluctuations in shrinkage, future retail prices, future sell-through of units, seasonality, and costs necessary to sell the inventory. The Company records a write-down to reflect management's best estimate of the net realizable value of inventory based on the above factors.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company is required to use judgement in determining the grouping of assets to identify their CGU for the purpose of testing store related fixed assets, including ROU assets. Judgement is further required to determine appropriate groupings of CGUs for the level at which non-store related assets are tested for impairment including intangible assets and goodwill. The Company has determined that each store location is a separate CGU for the purpose of fixed assets and ROU assets impairment testing. For purposes of non-store related non-financial assets, CGUs are grouped at the lowest level that these assets are monitored for internal management purposes or the lowest level where cash inflows are generated. In addition, judgement is used to determine whether a triggering event has occurred requiring an impairment test to be completed.

In determining the recoverable amount, defined as the higher of FVLCS and the value-in-use ("VIU") of a CGU or a group of CGUs, various estimates are used. FVLCS for fixed assets and ROU assets is determined using estimates such as market rental rates of comparable properties and discount rates. VIU for fixed assets and ROU assets is determined using estimates such as projected future sales and earnings, and a discount rate consistent with external industry information, reflecting the risk associated with the specific cash flows. The Company determines FVLCS for goodwill and indefinite life intangible assets using estimates such as projected future sales, gross profit margin and earnings, a terminal growth rate and a discount rate.

Share-based compensation

The Company measures the value of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date on which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based compensation requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The Company is also required to determine the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model, including estimates and assumptions with respect to expected life, risk-free interest rate, volatility, distribution yield, and forfeiture rate.

Gift card breakage

The Company recognizes revenue from unredeemed gift cards ("**breakage**") if the likelihood of gift card redemption by the customer is considered to be remote. The Company estimates its average gift card breakage rate based on historical redemption rates. The resulting revenue from breakage is recognized as redemptions are actualized.

Income taxes

The calculation of current and deferred income taxes requires management to make certain judgements regarding the tax rules in jurisdictions where the Company performs activities. Application of judgements is required regarding classification of transactions and in assessing probable outcomes of claimed deductions including expectations of future operating results, the timing and reversal of temporary differences, and possible audits of income tax and other tax filings by the tax authorities.

Leases

The Company has applied judgement to determine the lease term for lease contracts that include renewal or termination options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and ROU assets recognized.

The Company is required to estimate the incremental borrowing rates used to discount lease liabilities if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determined. In determining the incremental borrowing rates, management considers the Company's creditworthiness, the security, the term, the value of the underlying leased asset and the economic operational environment of the leased asset. The incremental borrowing rates are subject to change primarily due to macroeconomic factors.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS AND INTERPRETATIONS NOT YET ADOPTED

In April 2024, the IASB issued IFRS 18, *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements* (“**IFRS 18**”), which replaces IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements, to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities. The standard impacts the presentation of the primary financial statements and notes, including the required classification of income and expenses into three categories: operating, investing and financing, with defined subtotals, including “operating profit”. IFRS 18 will also require management-defined performance measures to be disclosed in a separate note to the consolidated financial statements. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of the new standard on the consolidated financial statements.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information relating to the Company, including the AIF, is available on SEDAR+ at www.sedarplus.ca. The Company’s Shares are listed for trading on the TSX under the symbol “ROOT”.



ROOTS CORPORATION

Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and
the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024
(In Canadian dollars)

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Roots Corporation

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Roots Corporation (the Entity), which comprise:

- the consolidated statement of financial position as at February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024
- the consolidated statement of net income (loss) for the 52-week and 53-week periods then ended
- the consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) for the 52-week and 53-week periods then ended
- the consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the 52-week and 53-week periods then ended
- the consolidated statement of cash flows for the 52-week and 53-week periods then ended
- and notes to the consolidated financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policy information

(Hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Entity as at February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and its consolidated cash flows for the 52-week and 53-week periods then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the ***"Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements"*** section of our auditor's report.

We are independent of the Entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements for the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our auditor's report.

Evaluation of Impairment of Indefinite Life Intangible Assets for the Direct- to- Consumer Segment

Description of the matter

We draw attention to Notes 1(f)(ii), 2(f) and 7 to the financial statements. Indefinite life intangible assets are tested for impairment at least annually at the year-end reporting date, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. For the purpose of impairment testing, indefinite life intangible assets are allocated to the grouping of cash generating units ("CGUs"), which represent the lowest level within the Entity at which these assets are monitored for internal management purposes. Management has determined this grouping to be consistent with the two reportable operating segments: Direct-to-Consumer and Partners and Other. The recoverable amount is based on the greater of the CGU group's fair value less cost to sell ("FVLCS") and its value-in-use ("VIU"). The Entity's significant estimates used in determining the FVLCS include projected future sales, gross profit margin and earnings, terminal growth rate and discount rate.

Why the matter is a key audit matter

We identified the evaluation of impairment of indefinite life intangible assets for the Direct-to-Consumer segment as a key audit matter. This matter represented an area of significant risk of material misstatement given the magnitude of the balance and the high degree of estimation uncertainty in determining the recoverable amount. Significant auditor judgement and the involvement of professionals with specialized skills and knowledge was required to evaluate the evidence supporting the Entity's significant estimates due to the sensitivity of the recoverable amount to minor changes in significant estimates.

How the matter was addressed in the audit

The primary procedures we performed to address the key audit matter included the following:

We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the control over the Entity's review of the recoverable amount of the Direct-to-Consumer segment. This control included the review of estimates used to determine the recoverable amount.

We compared the Entity's projected future sales, gross profit margin and earnings used in the prior year estimate to actual results to assess the Entity's ability to predict projected future sales, gross profit margin and earnings used in the current year impairment testing.



We evaluated the appropriateness of the projected future sales, gross profit margin and earnings to the actual historical sales, gross profit margin and earnings generated by the Direct-to-Consumer segment. We took into account changes in conditions and events affecting the segment to assess the adjustments or lack of adjustments made in arriving at the projected future sales, gross profit margin and earnings estimates.

We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in:

- Evaluating the appropriateness of the terminal growth rate by comparing it against long-term estimates of inflation in Canada
- Evaluating the appropriateness of the discount rate by comparing it against a discount rate range that was independently developed using publicly available market data for comparable entities

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information comprises:

- the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions.
- the information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "2024 Annual Report".

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not and will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit and remain alert for indications that the other information appears to be materially misstated.

We obtained the information included in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations filed with the relevant Canadian Securities Commissions as at the date of this auditor's report.

If, based on the work we have performed on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact in the auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The information, other than the financial statements and the auditor's report thereon, included in a document likely to be entitled "2024 Annual Report" is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report. If, based on the work we will perform on this other information, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact to those charged with governance.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting



Standards Board, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Entity's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such



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disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Entity to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.
- Provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.
- Plan and perform the group audit to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business units within the group as a basis for forming an opinion on the group financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and review of the audit work performed for the purposes of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- Determine, from the matters communicated with those charged with governance, those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our auditor's report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads 'KPMG LLP' with a horizontal line underneath.

Chartered Professional Accountants, Licensed Public Accountants

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this auditor's report is Bryant William Ramdoo.
Vaughan, Canada

April 8, 2025

ROOTS CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Financial Position
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

As at February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024

	Note	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Assets			
Current assets			
Cash	\$	34,021	\$ 28,033
Accounts receivable	4,14	11,843	6,074
Inventories	5	40,994	36,157
Prepaid expenses		3,367	5,323
Derivative assets	8,14	2,549	203
Total current assets		92,774	75,790
Non-current assets:			
Fixed assets	6	32,038	34,556
Right-of-use assets	9	64,425	67,444
Intangible assets	7	131,594	183,866
Goodwill	7	7,906	7,906
Other assets	20	300	300
Total non-current assets		236,263	294,072
Total assets	\$	329,037	\$ 369,862
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14 \$	29,461	\$ 24,880
Deferred revenue		5,223	5,301
Income taxes payable	15	3,915	1,764
Current portion of lease liabilities	9,14	22,004	21,146
Current portion of long-term debt	10,14	5,937	4,024
Total current liabilities		66,540	57,115
Non-current liabilities:			
Deferred tax liabilities	15	11,028	22,218
Long-term portion of lease liabilities	9,14	56,508	58,726
Long-term debt	10,14	35,433	40,986
Total non-current liabilities		102,969	121,930
Total liabilities		169,509	179,045
Shareholders' equity:			
Share capital	11	187,934	187,544
Contributed surplus	13	4,748	4,708
Retained earnings (deficit)		(35,027)	(1,584)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	8	1,873	149
Total shareholders' equity		159,528	190,817
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$	329,037	\$ 369,862

Contingencies 17

On behalf of the Board of Directors:

"Erol Uzumeri" Director

"Richard P. Mavrincac" Director

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Net Income (Loss)

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except per share amounts)

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024

	Note	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Sales		\$ 262,921	\$ 262,668
Cost of goods sold	5	105,792	110,212
Gross profit		157,129	152,456
Selling, general and administrative expenses	13,14	143,499	140,331
Impairment of intangible assets	7	50,000	–
Income (loss) before interest expense and income taxes expense (recovery)		(36,370)	12,125
Interest expense	16	8,840	9,470
Income (loss) before income taxes		(45,210)	2,655
Income taxes expense (recovery)	15	(11,767)	815
Net income (loss)		\$ (33,443)	\$ 1,840
Basic earnings (loss) per share	12	\$ (0.83)	\$ 0.05
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	12	\$ (0.83)	\$ 0.04

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024

	Note	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net income (loss)		\$ (33,443)	\$ 1,840
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be subsequently reclassified to net income:			
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	8,14	3,417	935
Gain of hedging excluded from cash flow hedges	8,14	53	80
Tax impact of cash flow hedges	8,14	(920)	(268)
Total other comprehensive income		2,550	747
Total comprehensive income (loss)		\$ (30,893)	\$ 2,587

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024

February 1, 2025	Note	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, February 3, 2024		\$ 187,544	\$ 4,708	\$ (1,584)	\$ 149	\$ 190,817
Net income (loss)		–	–	(33,443)	–	(33,443)
Net gain from change in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of income taxes		–	–	–	2,550	2,550
Transfer of net realized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges, net of income taxes		–	–	–	(826)	(826)
Share-based compensation	13	–	156	–	–	156
Issuance of Shares	11,13	390	(116)	–	–	274
Balance, February 1, 2025		\$ 187,934	\$ 4,748	\$ (35,027)	\$ 1,873	\$ 159,528

February 3, 2024	Note	Share capital	Contributed surplus	Retained earnings (deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income	Total
Balance, January 28, 2023		\$ 189,338	\$ 4,380	\$ (5,778)	\$ 102	\$ 188,042
Net income		–	–	1,840	–	1,840
Net gain from change in fair value of cash flow hedges, net of income taxes		–	–	–	747	747
Transfer of net realized gain (loss) on cash flow hedges, net of income taxes		–	–	–	(700)	(700)
Share-based compensation	13	–	454	–	–	454
Issuance of Shares	11,13	437	(126)	–	–	311
Purchase of Shares	11	(2,231)	–	2,354	–	123
Balance, February 3, 2024		\$ 187,544	\$ 4,708	\$ (1,584)	\$ 149	\$ 190,817

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
(In thousands of Canadian dollars)

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024

	Note	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities:			
Net income (loss)		\$ (33,443)	\$ 1,840
Items not involving cash:			
Depreciation and amortization	6,7,9	29,662	29,706
Impairment of intangible assets	7	50,000	–
Impairment of right-of-use assets	6,9	–	61
Share-based compensation expense	13	156	454
Gain on lease modifications	9	(571)	(2,326)
Interest expense	16	8,840	9,470
Income taxes expense (recovery)	15	(11,767)	815
Interest paid		(3,232)	(4,133)
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	9	(5,124)	(4,854)
Income taxes refund		2,105	922
Change in non-cash working capital:			
Accounts receivable	4	(5,769)	(390)
Inventories	5	(4,837)	18,833
Prepaid expenses		1,956	(1,902)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities		4,435	(9,053)
Deferred revenue		(78)	(748)
		32,333	38,695
Financing activities			
Payment of long-term debt financing costs	10	(100)	(768)
Repayment of Term Credit Facility	10	(4,024)	(11,431)
Proceeds from issuance of Shares	11,13	274	311
Purchase of Shares	11	–	(4,358)
Payment of principal on lease liabilities, net of lease incentives received	9	(15,792)	(21,203)
		(19,642)	(37,449)
Investing activities			
Additions to right-of-use assets	9	(98)	(185)
Additions to fixed assets	6	(6,567)	(4,608)
Additions to intangible assets	7	(38)	(41)
Investment in other assets	20	–	(300)
		(6,703)	(5,134)
Cash generated (used) in the period		5,988	(3,888)
Cash, beginning of period		28,033	31,921
Cash, end of period		\$ 34,021	\$ 28,033

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

1. Nature of operations and basis of presentation

Nature of operations

Established in 1973, Roots is a global lifestyle brand. Starting from a small cabin in northern Canada, Roots has become a global brand, which as of February 1, 2025, operated 98 corporate retail stores and 8 temporary pop-up locations in Canada, two corporate retail stores in the United States, and an eCommerce platform, roots.com. We have more than 100 partner-operated stores in Asia, and we also operate a dedicated Roots-branded storefront on Tmall.com in China. We design, market, and sell a broad selection of products in different departments, including women's, men's, children's, and gender-free apparel, leather goods, footwear, and accessories. Our products are built with uncompromising comfort, quality, and style that allows you to feel At Home With Nature™. We offer products designed to meet life's everyday adventures and provide you with the versatility to live your life to the fullest. We also wholesale through business-to-business channels and license the brand to a select group of licensees selling products to major retailers.

Roots Corporation is a Canadian corporation doing business as "Roots" and "Roots Canada", incorporated under the *Canada Business Corporations Act* on October 14, 2015. Its head office and registered office is located at 1400 Castlefield Avenue, Toronto, Ontario M6B 4C4. Roots Corporation and its subsidiaries are collectively referred to in these consolidated financial statements as the "Company" or "Roots Corporation".

The Company's common shares ("Shares") are listed on the Toronto Stock Exchange ("TSX") under the trading symbol "ROOT".

Basis of preparation

(a) Fiscal period

The fiscal year of the Company consists of a 52 or 53 week period ending the closest Saturday to January 31 of the following year. The current and comparative fiscal periods for the consolidated financial statements contain 52 and 53 weeks, respectively.

(b) Statement of compliance

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") and using the accounting policies described herein.

The consolidated financial statements were authorized for issuance by the Company's Board of Directors ("Board") on April 8, 2025.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(c) Basis of measurement

The consolidated financial statements were prepared on a historical cost basis, except for derivative financial instruments consisting of forward hedging contracts, other assets consisting of non-derivative equity securities, and cash-settled deferred share units ("DSU"), which are measured at fair value.

The material accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements for the periods presented.

(d) Functional currency

The consolidated financial statements are presented in Canadian dollars, the Company's functional currency, unless otherwise stated. All financial information presented in Canadian dollars has been rounded to the nearest thousand, unless otherwise stated.

(e) Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Roots Corporation and its wholly-owned subsidiaries, Roots International ULC and Roots Leasing Corporation. An entity is controlled when the Company has the ability to direct the relevant activities of the entity, has exposure or rights to variable returns from its involvement with the entity, and is able to use its power over the entity to affect its returns from the entity.

Transactions and balances between the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have been eliminated on consolidation.

(f) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

(i) Inventory valuation

Merchandise inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, which requires the Company to utilize estimates related to fluctuations in shrinkage, future retail prices, future sell-through of units, seasonality, and costs necessary to sell the inventory.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

The Company records a write-down to reflect management's best estimate of the net realizable value of inventory based on the above factors.

(ii) *Impairment of non-financial assets*

The Company is required to use judgement in determining the grouping of assets to identify their cash generating units ("CGUs") for the purpose of testing store related fixed assets, including right-of-use ("ROU") assets. Judgement is further required to determine appropriate groupings of CGUs for the level at which non-store related assets are tested for impairment, including intangible assets and goodwill. The Company has determined that each store location is a separate CGU for the purpose of fixed assets and ROU assets impairment testing. For purposes of non-store related non-financial assets, CGUs are grouped at the lowest level that these assets are monitored for internal management purposes, or at the lowest level where cash inflows are generated. In addition, judgement is used to determine whether a triggering event has occurred requiring an impairment test to be completed.

In determining the recoverable amount, defined as the higher of the fair value less cost to sell ("FVLCS") and the value-in-use ("VIU") of a CGU or a group of CGUs, various estimates are used. FVLCS for fixed assets and ROU assets is determined using estimates such as market rental rates of comparable properties and discount rates. VIU for fixed assets and ROU assets is determined using estimates such as projected future sales and earnings, and a discount rate consistent with external industry information, reflecting the risk associated with the specific cash flows. The Company determines FVLCS for goodwill and intangible assets using estimates such as projected future sales, gross profit margin and earnings, a terminal growth rate, and a discount rate.

(iii) *Share-based compensation*

The Company measures the value of equity-settled transactions with employees by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments at the date on which they are granted. Estimating fair value for share-based compensation requires determining the most appropriate valuation model for a grant of equity instruments, which is dependent on the terms and conditions of the grant. The Company is also required to determine the most appropriate inputs to the valuation model, including estimates and assumptions with respect to expected life, risk-free interest rate, volatility, distribution yield, and forfeiture rate.

(iv) *Gift card breakage*

The Company recognizes revenue from unredeemed gift cards ("breakage") if the likelihood of gift card redemption by the customer is considered to be remote. The Company estimates its average breakage rate based on historical redemption rates since the inception of its gift card program. The resulting revenue from breakage is recognized as redemptions are actualized.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(v) *Leases*

The Company has applied judgement to determine the lease term for lease contracts that include renewal or termination options. The assessment of whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise such options impacts the lease term, which significantly affects the amount of lease liabilities and ROU assets recognized.

The Company is required to estimate the incremental borrowing rates used to discount lease liabilities if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determined. In determining the incremental borrowing rates, management considers the Company's creditworthiness, the security, the term, the value of the underlying leased asset, and the economic operational environment of the leased asset. The incremental borrowing rates are subject to change primarily due to macroeconomic factors.

(vi) *Income taxes*

The calculation of current and deferred income taxes requires management to make certain judgements regarding the tax rules in jurisdictions where the Company performs activities. Application of judgements is required regarding classification of transactions and in assessing probable outcomes of claimed deductions, including expectations of future operating results, the timing and reversal of temporary differences, and possible audits of income tax and other tax filings by tax authorities.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

2. Material accounting policies

The accounting policies described below have been applied consistently to the periods presented in the consolidated financial statements:

(a) Foreign currency

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at the exchange rates prevailing at the respective transaction dates. Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Canadian dollars at average exchange rates prevailing during the period. The resulting gains or losses on translation are included in the determination of net income (loss) for the period.

(b) Revenue recognition

Revenue includes sales to customers through retail stores operated by the Company and through its eCommerce channels. Sales through retail stores are recognized at the time of purchase, net of a provision for returns. eCommerce sales are recognized at the time of delivery, net of a provision for returns. The provision for returns is estimated based on the historical return rate trends for retail stores and eCommerce sales, respectively.

Revenue also includes sales to the Company's international partner and other corporate customers, which are recognized at the time of shipment or receipt, depending on the specific contractual terms with each customer. Contractually, the Company's international partner and wholesale partners are unable to return goods purchased from the Company.

Royalty revenue is included in sales and is recognized on an accrual basis in accordance with the various contractual agreements, based on the financial results as reported by the Company's international partner and other third-party licensees, and when collectability is determined to be probable.

The Company sells gift cards to customers and recognizes revenue as gift cards are redeemed. The Company also recognizes gift card breakage if the likelihood of gift card redemption by the customer is considered to be remote.

The liability associated with gift cards is recognized as a contract liability and recorded in deferred revenue on the consolidated statement of financial position.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(c) Inventories

Finished goods are comprised of merchandise inventories which are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is measured using weighted average cost. For inventories purchased from third party vendors, cost includes the cost of purchase, freight, import taxes and duties that are directly incurred to bring inventories to their present location and condition.

For inventories manufactured by the Company, cost includes direct labour, raw materials, manufacturing, and overhead costs. Raw materials inventories are recorded at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

Work in progress is recorded at the lower of costs incurred in the manufacturing process and net realizable value.

The Company estimates the net realizable value as the amount at which inventories are expected to be sold, taking into account fluctuations in retail prices due to seasonality, age, excess quantities, condition of the inventory, nature of the inventory, and the estimated variable costs necessary to make the sale.

Inventories are written down to net realizable value when the cost of inventories is not estimated to be recoverable due to obsolescence, damage, or declining selling prices. When circumstances that previously caused inventories to be written down below cost no longer exist, the amount of the write-down previously recorded is reversed.

(d) Fixed assets

Fixed assets are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset. When components of an item of fixed assets have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of fixed assets.

Depreciation is primarily recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of net income (loss), and is calculated on a diminishing-balance or straight-line basis, over the estimated useful lives of each component of an item of fixed assets from the date that they are available for use. Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted, prospectively, if appropriate.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

Fixed assets are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, from the date they are available for use, based on the following annual rates:

Asset	Basis	Rate
Computer hardware	Diminishing-balance	20%
Furniture and fixtures	Diminishing-balance	20%
Equipment	Diminishing-balance	10%
Computer software	Diminishing-balance	20%
Leasehold improvements	Straight-line	Term of lease to a maximum of 10 years

(e) Intangible assets

Intangible assets that have a definite useful life are measured at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized over their useful economic life on a straight-line basis from the date that they are available for use. Amortization related to licence agreements, customer relationships, and intellectual property is recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of net income (loss). The estimated useful lives for the current period are as follows:

Licence agreements	4 - 13 years
Customer relationships	10 years
Intellectual property	5 – 10 years
Trade names	Indefinite life
Goodwill	Indefinite life

Amortization methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each annual reporting date and adjusted, prospectively, if appropriate.

Intangible assets with indefinite lives, comprising of trade names, are not amortized but are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently, if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the asset might be impaired, as detailed in the accounting policy note on impairment of non-financial assets.

(f) Impairment of non-financial assets

Assets with finite lives are tested for impairment at each reporting date whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill and indefinite life intangibles are tested for impairment at least annually at the year-end reporting date, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

Events or changes in circumstances which may indicate impairment include a significant change to the Company's operations, a significant decline in performance, or a change in market conditions which adversely affect the Company.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is based on the greater of the CGU's FVLCS and its VIU. For purposes of measuring recoverable amounts, store assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are largely independent cash flows, which is referred to as a CGU, being at the individual store level for the Company.

The Company's corporate assets do not generate separate cash inflows. If there is an indication that a corporate asset may be impaired, then the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU or group of CGUs to which the corporate asset belongs.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not reversed. In respect of other assets, impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

(g) Leased assets

The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease at the inception of the applicable contract. The Company recognizes a ROU asset and a lease liability as the present value of future lease payments when the lessor makes the leased asset available for use by the Company.

Lease liabilities include the net present value of fixed payments, variable lease payments that are based on an index or a rate, amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees, and the exercise price of a purchase option or penalties for terminating the lease, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise those purchase or termination options. Lease liabilities are recognized net of lease incentives receivable. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the Company measures lease liabilities at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Lease terms applied are the contractual non-cancellable periods of the lease, plus periods covered by renewal options or termination options, if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise those options. Lease liabilities are remeasured when there is a change in lease term, a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the leased asset, a change in expected

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

residual value guarantee, or a change in future lease payments resulting from a change in an index or a rate used to determine those payments.

ROU assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes the amount of the initial measurement of the related lease liability, plus any lease payments made at or before the commencement date and any initial direct costs and future restoration costs, less any lease incentives received. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis from the date that the underlying asset is available for use. Depreciation is recorded over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the lessee by the end of the lease term, in which case depreciation is recorded over the useful life of the underlying asset.

Lease payments for assets that are exempt through the short-term exemption and variable payments not based on an index or rate continue to be recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses.

(h) Income taxes

Income taxes expense comprises current and deferred income taxes. Current income taxes and deferred income taxes are recognized in net income (loss) for the period, except for items recognized directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current income tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred income tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred income tax is not recognized for the following temporary differences: the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. In addition, deferred income tax is not recognized for taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized for unused tax losses, tax credits, and deductible temporary differences, to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

(i) Share-based compensation

The grant date fair value of share-based compensation awards granted to employees is recognized as an employee expense, with a corresponding increase in contributed surplus, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. The amount recognized as an expense is adjusted to reflect the number of awards for which the related service and non-market vesting conditions are expected to be met, such that the amount ultimately recognized as an expense is based on the number of awards that meet the related service and non-market performance conditions at the vesting date.

(j) Earnings per share ("EPS")

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to common shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of Shares outstanding, plus the weighted average number of Shares that would be issued on exercise of dilutive securities granted to employees, as calculated under the treasury stock method, so long as the result would not reduce the earnings per share.

(k) Financial instruments

Non-derivative financial assets are initially measured at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, net of any impairment losses.

Non-derivative financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates and interest rates. The Company designates foreign currency forward contracts ("forward contracts") under a cash flow hedge for its foreign currency exposure on a portion of its U.S. dollar denominated purchases and designates interest rate swap contracts ("swap contracts") under a cash flow hedge for its interest rate exposure on a portion of its Credit Facilities (as defined in Note 10). On initial designation of the hedge, the Company formally documents the relationship between the hedging instruments and hedged items, including the risk management objectives and strategy in undertaking the hedge transaction, together with the methods that will be used to assess the effectiveness of the hedging relationship. At inception and each quarter-end thereafter, the Company formally assesses the effectiveness of its cash flow hedges.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

For a cash flow hedge in respect of a forecasted transaction, the transaction should be highly probable to occur and should present an exposure to variations in cash flows that could ultimately affect reported net income. The time value component of forward contracts designated as cash flow hedges is excluded from the hedging relationship, recorded in other comprehensive income as a cost of hedging and presented separately.

The forward contracts and swap contracts used for hedging are recognized at fair value. Subsequent to initial recognition, the forward contracts and swap contracts are measured at fair value and changes therein are accounted for as described below.

When a derivative is designated as the hedging instrument in a hedge of the variability in cash flows attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognized asset or liability or a highly probable forecasted transaction that could affect net income, the effective portion of change in the fair value of the derivative is recognized in other comprehensive income and presented in accumulated other comprehensive income, net of deferred taxes. Amounts accumulated in other comprehensive income are reclassified to net income when the hedged item is recognized in net income. Any ineffective portion of changes in the fair value of the forward contracts or swap contracts is recognized immediately in net income.

If the hedging instrument no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, expires, or is sold, terminated, or exercised, then hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, then the balance in accumulated other comprehensive income is recognized immediately in net income.

The Company has classified its financial assets and financial liabilities as follows:

Classification	Measurement
Financial assets:	
Cash	Fair value through profit or loss
Accounts receivable	Amortized cost
Lease receivable	Amortized cost
Derivative assets	Fair value through OCI ⁽¹⁾
Other assets	Fair value through OCI ⁽¹⁾
Financial liabilities	
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	Amortized cost
Derivative obligations	Fair value through OCI ⁽¹⁾
Long-term debt	Amortized cost
Finance lease obligation	Amortized cost
⁽¹⁾ Other Comprehensive Income	

The Company measures fair values using the following fair value hierarchy, which reflects the significance of the inputs used in making the measurements:

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

- Level 1 – inputs that are quoted market prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical instruments;
- Level 2 – inputs other than quoted market prices included within Level 1 that are observable either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices). This category includes instruments valued using: quoted market prices in active markets for similar instruments; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are considered less than active; or other valuation techniques in which all significant inputs are directly or indirectly observable from market data; and
- Level 3 – inputs that are unobservable. This category includes all instruments for which the valuation technique includes inputs that are not observable and the unobservable inputs have a significant effect on the instrument's valuation. This category includes instruments that are valued based on quoted prices for similar instruments for which significant unobservable adjustments or assumptions are required to reflect the difference between the instruments.

(l) Recently adopted accounting standards and policies:

Amendments to IAS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements ("IAS 1")

In January 2020, the IASB issued *Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current*, which amends IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The narrow scope amendments affect only the presentation of liabilities in the statement of financial position and not the amount or timing of its recognition. It clarifies that the classification of liabilities as current or non-current is based on rights that are in existence at the end of the reporting period and specifies that classification is unaffected by expectations about whether an entity will exercise its right to defer settlement of a liability. It also introduces a definition of 'settlement' to make clear that settlement refers to the transfer to the counterparty of cash, equity instruments, other assets or services.

The Company adopted the amendments to IAS 1 effective February 4, 2024. The adoption of amendments to IAS 1 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(m) New standards and interpretations not yet adopted

IFRS 18, Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements ("IFRS 18")

In April 2024, the IASB issued *IFRS 18*, which replaces IAS 1, *Presentation of Financial Statements*, to achieve comparability of the financial performance of similar entities. The standard impacts the presentation of the primary financial statements and notes, including the required classification of income and expenses into three categories: operating, investing and financing, with defined subtotals, including "operating profit". IFRS 18 will also require management-defined performance measures to be disclosed in a separate note to the

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

consolidated financial statements. The standard is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.

The Company is currently assessing the impact of this new standard on the consolidated financial statements.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

3. Operating segments

The Company has two reportable operating segments:

- (a) The “Direct-to-Consumer” segment comprises sales through corporate retail stores and the Company’s eCommerce website roots.com; and
- (b) The “Partners and Other” segment consists primarily of the wholesale of Roots-branded products to our international operating partner. The Partners and Other segment also includes the Company’s sales from its Roots-branded storefront on business-to-consumer marketplace website Tmall.com in China, royalties earned through the licensing of our brand to select manufacturing partners, the wholesale of Roots-branded products to select retail partners, and the sale of custom Roots-branded products to select business clients.

The Company defines an operating segment on the same basis that the Chief Operating Decision Maker (the “CODM”) uses to evaluate performance internally and to allocate resources. The Company has determined that the President and Chief Executive Officer is its CODM. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as those described in the Company’s material accounting policies (see Note 2). The Company measures each reportable operating segment’s performance based on sales and gross profit, which is the profit metric used by the CODM for assessing performance of each segment. The Company does not report total assets or total liabilities based on its operating segments.

Information for each reportable operating segment, as presented to the CODM, is included below:

	February 1, 2025			February 3, 2024		
	Direct-to- Consumer	Partners and Other	Total	Direct-to- Consumer	Partners and Other	Total
Sales	\$ 223,258	\$ 39,663	\$ 262,921	\$ 222,467	\$ 40,201	\$ 262,668
Cost of goods sold	83,450	22,342	105,792	86,432	23,780	110,212
Gross profit	139,808	17,321	157,129	136,035	16,421	152,456
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾			143,499			140,331
Impairment of intangible assets			50,000			–
Income (loss) before interest expense and income taxes expense (recovery)			(36,370)			12,125
Interest expense ⁽¹⁾			8,840			9,470
Income (loss) before income taxes expense (recovery)			\$ (45,210)			\$ 2,655

(1) These unallocated items represent income and expenses which management does not report when analyzing segment underlying performance.

ROOTS CORPORATION

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

For the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period February 3, 2024

(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

4. Accounts receivable

	February 1, 2025				February 3, 2024			
	0-90 days	91-120 days	>120 days	Total	0-90 days	91-120 days	>120 days	Total
Accounts receivable	\$ 8,308	\$3,202	\$ 333	\$ 11,843	\$ 5,767	\$ 87	\$ 220	\$ 6,074

For the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, the Company recorded \$nil allowance for doubtful accounts receivable.

5. Inventories

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Raw materials	\$ 5,786	\$ 5,410
Work in progress	546	517
Finished goods – On hand	29,897	27,888
Finished goods – In-transit	4,765	2,342
	\$ 40,994	\$ 36,157

The cost of merchandise inventories recognized as an expense and included in cost of goods sold for the period ended February 1, 2025 was \$99,273 (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$103,722). Cost of inventories includes the cost of merchandise and all costs incurred to deliver inventory to the Company's distribution centre and stores including freight, import taxes and duties.

For the period ended February 1, 2025, the Company recorded a \$562 provision for inventories with net realizable values below cost (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$107).

As at February 1, 2025, the Company had inventory purchase obligations of \$27,354 (February 3, 2024 - \$30,788), which represents commitments for the cost, excluding duties and shipping, of outstanding inventory purchases ordered from our vendors and expected to be received within the following fiscal period. These exclude in-transit purchases that have already been recognized. Inventory purchases are part of the normal course of our business.

ROOTS CORPORATION

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(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

6. Fixed assets

	Computer hardware	Furniture and fixtures	Equipment	Computer software	Leasehold improvements	Total
Cost						
Balance, January 28, 2023	\$ 2,128	\$ 4,605	\$ 3,901	\$ 22,739	\$ 37,563	\$ 70,936
Additions	156	473	344	833	2,802	4,608
Disposals/adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(16)	(72)	—	—	(672)	(760)
Balance, February 3, 2024	\$ 2,268	\$ 5,006	\$ 4,245	\$ 23,572	\$ 39,693	\$ 74,784
Additions	221	1,526	207	996	3,617	6,567
Disposals/adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(5)	(939)	—	—	(5,999)	(6,943)
Balance, February 1, 2025	\$ 2,484	\$ 5,593	\$ 4,452	\$ 24,568	\$ 37,311	\$ 74,408
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses						
Balance, January 28, 2023	\$ 1,174	\$ 2,375	\$ 1,047	\$ 11,440	\$ 15,730	\$ 31,766
Depreciation	180	472	279	2,160	6,131	9,222
Disposals/adjustments ⁽¹⁾	(16)	(72)	—	—	(672)	(760)
Balance, February 3, 2024	\$ 1,338	\$ 2,775	\$ 1,326	\$ 13,600	\$ 21,189	\$ 40,228
Depreciation	172	634	314	1,932	6,033	9,085
Disposals/adjustments ⁽²⁾	(5)	(939)	—	—	(5,999)	(6,943)
Balance, February 1, 2025	\$ 1,505	\$ 2,470	\$ 1,640	\$ 15,532	\$ 21,223	\$ 42,370
Carrying amount						
February 3, 2024	\$ 930	\$ 2,231	\$ 2,919	\$ 9,972	\$ 18,504	\$ 34,556
February 1, 2025	979	3,123	2,812	9,036	16,088	32,038

(2) Disposals/adjustments includes the write-off of fully depreciated fixed assets which has no impact to the carrying amount of fixed assets as at February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024.

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For the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, the Company recorded no impairment losses or impairment reversals on fixed assets.

If a CGU has triggered an impairment assessment, the recoverable amount of fixed assets is based on the VIU of the related CGU. When determining the VIU, the Company develops a discounted cash flow model for each CGU triggered. The duration of the cash flow projections for individual CGUs varies based on the remaining lease term. Sales forecasts for cash flows are based on actual operating results, operating budgets, and estimated long-term growth rates. The estimate of the VIU of the relevant CGUs was determined using a pre-tax discount rate of 13.0% at February 1, 2025 (February 3, 2024 – 13.0%).

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(In thousands of Canadian dollars, except share and per share amounts)

7. Intangible assets and Goodwill

	Trade names	License arrangements	Customer relationships	Intellectual property ⁽¹⁾	Total intangible assets	Goodwill
Cost						
Balance, January 28, 2023	\$ 175,044	\$ 25,910	\$ 7,766	\$ –	\$ 208,720	\$ 52,705
Additions	–	–	–	41	41	–
Balance, February 3, 2024	175,044	25,910	7,766	41	208,761	52,705
Additions	–	–	–	38	38	–
Balance, February 1, 2025	\$ 175,044	\$ 25,910	\$ 7,766	\$ 79	\$ 208,799	\$ 52,705
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses						
Balance, January 28, 2023	\$ –	\$ 16,975	\$ 5,568	\$ –	\$ 22,543	\$ 44,799
Amortization	–	1,557	789	6	2,352	–
Balance, February 3, 2024	–	18,532	6,357	6	24,895	44,799
Amortization	–	1,527	774	9	2,310	–
Impairment	50,000	–	–	–	50,000	–
Balance, February 1, 2025	\$ 50,000	\$ 20,059	\$ 7,131	\$ 15	\$ 77,205	\$ 44,799
Carrying amount						
February 3, 2024	\$ 175,044	\$ 7,378	\$ 1,409	\$ 35	\$ 183,866	\$ 7,906
February 1, 2025	125,044	5,851	635	64	131,594	7,906

(1) Intellectual property consists of trademark registrations.

Amortization expenses are recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of net income (loss) in the period in which they occur. Amortization expense on definite life intangible assets of \$2,310 for the period ended February 1, 2025 (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$2,352) has been recognized in the consolidated statement of net income (loss). No impairment losses or reversals were recognized on definite life intangible assets for the period ended February 1, 2025 (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$nil).

The Company has determined that trade names, primarily consisting of the Roots brand, have an indefinite life based on the brand's long history and the continued investment being made to support the brand, which is the key value contributor to the ongoing success of the business. Trade names are not amortized and are instead tested for impairment annually or when such changes in events or circumstances indicate a trigger for impairment or a change in its future economic benefits that would result in assessing the appropriateness of its useful life.

The goodwill balance was recognized as a result of the Company's acquisition of assets from Roots Canada Ltd., former wholly-owned subsidiary Roots U.S.A., Inc., Roots America L.P., entities controlled by the Company's founders Michael Budman and Don Green (the "Founders"), and all of the issued and outstanding shares of Roots International ULC, completed on December 1, 2015.

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The Company performs an annual impairment assessment of indefinite life trade names and goodwill by comparing the carrying value of each CGU group to the recoverable amount of the CGU group. The recoverable amount is based on the higher of the FVLCS and VIU.

For the purpose of impairment testing, indefinite life trade names and goodwill are allocated to the grouping of CGUs, which represent the lowest level within the Company at which these assets are monitored for internal management purposes. Management has determined this grouping to be as follows:

	Indefinite life trade names			Goodwill		
	Direct-to-Consumer	Partners and Other	Total	Direct-to-Consumer	Partners and Other	Total
Balance, February 3, 2024	\$ 161,040	\$ 14,004	\$ 175,044	\$ –	\$ 7,906	\$ 7,906
Impairment	(50,000)	–	(50,000)	–	–	–
Balance, February 1, 2025	\$ 111,040	\$ 14,004	\$ 125,044	\$ –	\$ 7,906	\$ 7,906

As at February 1, 2025, the recoverable amount of each CGU group was based on FVLCS and was determined by discounting the future cash flows generated from the CGU group.

The Company included five years of cash flows in its discounted cash flow model and further extrapolated beyond the five-year period using an estimated terminal growth rate. The cash flow projections are based on conservative perspectives of the global economy due to current market dynamics and are prepared separately for each of the Company's CGU groups to which the individual assets are allocated. The after-tax discount rate is based on a risk-free rate, an equity risk premium adjusted for betas of comparable publicly traded companies, an entity-specific risk premium, an after-tax cost of debt based on corporate bond yields, and the capital structure of the Company.

Key assumptions used in the annual impairment assessment as at February 1, 2025 include:

- Annual sales growth rates
- Terminal growth rate of 2.0% (February 3, 2024 – 2.0%)
- After-tax discount rate of 14.5% (February 3, 2024 – 14.5%)

As a result of the Company's annual impairment assessment, the Company determined the carrying value of the Direct-to-Consumer CGU exceeded its estimated recoverable amount of \$133,786, as calculated based on the methodology above for annual impairment assessment purposes. This resulted in an impairment charge on indefinite life trade names of \$50,000 during the period ended February 1, 2025 (period ended February 3, 2024 - \$nil).

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The Company determined the recoverable amount of the Partners and Other segment exceeded the carrying amount and, therefore, no goodwill and indefinite life intangible asset impairment charges were recorded during the period ended February 1, 2025 (period ended February 3, 2024 - \$nil).

8. Financial instruments

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash, accounts receivable, other assets, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, long-term debt, derivative assets and derivative obligations.

The Company has determined that the carrying amount of its short-term financial assets and financial liabilities approximates its fair value due to the short-term maturity of these financial instruments.

The fair value of long-term debt approximates its carrying value, as determined based on Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy (see Note 2).

The fair value of other assets, which consist of common shares of Saturday Industries Limited ("Mr. Saturday"), are determined using valuation techniques based on unobservable inputs. This has been determined using Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy (see Note 20).

The fair value of derivative assets and derivative obligations resulting from forward contracts and swap contracts are determined using a valuation technique that employs the use of market observable inputs and are based on the differences between the contract rates and the market rates as at the period-end date, taking into consideration discounting to reflect the time value of money. This has been determined using Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

There were no transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy for the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024.

The Company enters into forward contracts to hedge its exposure to a portion of purchases denominated in U.S. dollars. As at February 1, 2025, the Company had outstanding forward contracts to buy US\$37,020 (February 3, 2024 – US\$30,745) at an average forward rate of 1.37 (February 3, 2024 – 1.34). As at February 1, 2025, the maturity dates on the forward contracts were between February 3, 2025 and January 5, 2026.

For the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of all matured forward contracts and outstanding forward contracts resulted in a gain of \$3,399 (net of tax – \$2,499) and a gain of \$397 (net of tax – \$292), respectively, which were recorded in other comprehensive income.

The Company entered into interest rate swap contracts to hedge its exposure to changes in the market interest rates for a portion of the Credit Facilities (see Note 10). The Company had swap contracts to affix its Canadian Overnight Repo Rate Average rate ("CORRA") at 4.4% per annum, until September 2024 on \$40,000 of its long-term debt under its Credit Facilities (February 3, 2024 - \$40,000). The swap

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contracts expired on maturity and there were no interest rate swap contracts outstanding as at February 1, 2025.

For the period ended February 1, 2025, the effective portion of changes in the fair value of swap contracts resulted in a gain of \$18 (net of tax – 13), which was recorded in other comprehensive income (February 3, 2024 – gain of \$538 (net of tax - \$396)).

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9. Leases

The Company leases various corporate retail store locations, its head office, a distribution warehouse, a manufacturing facility, and equipment under non-cancellable operating lease agreements. New corporate retail stores typically have a contractual lease period of 5 to 10 years with additional renewal terms available thereafter. Temporary pop-up locations typically have a contract lease period less than two years. Any leases less than 12 months qualify for the short-term exemption discussed in Note 2.

(a) Right-of-use assets

The following table reconciles the changes in ROU assets for the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024:

		February 1, 2025		February 3, 2024
Cost				
Balance, beginning of period	\$	169,700	\$	146,547
Additions (net of lease incentives received ⁽¹⁾)		9,475		3,178
Lease modifications		5,773		19,975
Balance, end of period	\$	184,948	\$	169,700
Accumulated amortization and impairment losses				
Balance, beginning of period	\$	102,256	\$	84,063
Depreciation		18,267		18,132
Impairment losses		—		61
Balance, end of period	\$	120,523	\$	102,256
Carrying amount	\$	64,425	\$	67,444

(1) During the period ended February 1, 2025, the Company received lease incentives of \$1,331 that have been netted against ROU asset additions (February 3, 2024 - \$86).

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If a CGU has triggered an impairment assessment, the recoverable amount of the ROU assets is based on the higher of the FVLCS and the VIU of the related CGU. When determining the VIU, the Company develops a discounted cash flow model for each CGU. The duration of the cash flow projections for individual CGUs varies based on the remaining lease term. Sales forecasts for cash flows are based on actual operating results, operating budgets, and long-term growth rates. The estimate of the VIU of the relevant CGUs was determined using a pre-tax discount rate of 13.0% at February 1, 2025 (February 3, 2024 – 13.0%). When determining the FVLCS, the Company assesses market rental rates of comparable properties and discount rates.

For the period ended February 1, 2025, the Company recorded no impairment losses on ROU assets (February 3, 2024 - \$61). Impairment losses for the period ended February 3, 2024 were in respect of two CGUs in the Direct-to-Consumer operating segment, recorded as part of selling, general and administrative expenses.

(b) Lease liabilities

The following table reconciles the changes in lease liabilities for the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024:

	February 1, 2025		February 3, 2024	
Balance, beginning of period	\$	79,872	\$	80,433
Additions		10,708		3,079
Lease modifications		5,055		17,649
Interest expense on lease liabilities		5,124		4,854
Repayment of interest and principal on lease liabilities, net of lease incentives receivable		(22,247)		(26,143)
Balance, end of period	\$	78,512	\$	79,872
Recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:				
Current portion of lease liabilities	\$	22,004	\$	21,146
Long-term portion of lease liabilities		56,508		58,726
	\$	78,512	\$	79,872

(c) Commitments

The Company also has future undiscounted cash flows of \$nil (February 3, 2024 – \$3,120) related to leases not yet commenced but committed to.

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(d) Variable Lease Payments

The Company makes variable lease payments for property tax and insurance charges on leased properties. The Company also has certain retail store leases where portions of the lease payments are contingent on a percentage of sales earned in the retail store. During the period ended February 1, 2025, \$9,115 was recognized in selling, general and administrative expenses related to these variable lease arrangements (February 3, 2024 – \$9,568).

10. Long-term debt

The Company has a secured credit agreement (“Credit Agreement”) with a syndicate of lenders consisting of a term loan (“Term Credit Facility”) and a revolving credit loan (“Revolving Credit Facility”) (together with the Term Credit Facility, the “Credit Facilities”).

On April 4, 2023, the Company amended and restated its Credit Agreement to extend the maturity from September 6, 2024 to September 6, 2026. The amendment introduced fallback provisions for the Canadian benchmark given the expected transition from the Canadian Dollar Offered Rate (“CDOR”) to the CORRA and transitioned from London Interbank Offered Rate (“LIBOR”) as the U.S benchmark to the Secured Overnight Financing Rate (“SOFR”). There were no changes to the \$60,000 Revolving Credit Facility limit, which is inclusive of the \$10,000 swing loan.

On June 7, 2024, the Company amended its Credit Agreement to adjust certain definitions, covenant limits, and transitioned from CDOR to CORRA. The Company incurred \$100 of costs associated with the amendment, which were recorded as debt financing costs within long-term debt and will be recognized as interest expense over the remaining term of the loan.

The Company has financial and non-financial covenants under the Credit Facilities which allow for net income before interest expense, income taxes expense and depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”) to be adjusted (“Adjusted EBITDA”) for purposes of compliance with those covenants. The key financial covenant includes a total debt to Adjusted EBITDA ratio (“Leverage Ratio”) and a fixed charge coverage ratio. As at February 1, 2025, the Company was in compliance with its covenants under the Credit Facilities.

The Credit Facilities bear interest according to the type of borrowing advanced, which may be based on a reference rate of the Canadian prime rate, plus a margin that ranges from 175 to 300 bps or the CORRA rate, plus a margin that ranges from 275 to 400 bps. The applicable margins are derived from our Leverage Ratio, as follows: (i) where the Canadian prime rate is used, the margins range from 175 bps at less than 2.0x Leverage Ratio, to 300 bps at greater than or equal to 3.5x Leverage Ratio; and (ii) where the CORRA rate is used, the margins range from 275 bps at less than 2.0x Leverage Ratio, to 400 bps at greater than or equal to 3.5x Leverage Ratio. The Company used interest rate swap contracts to hedge the volatility of the underlying bankers’ acceptance reference rate on \$40,000 of its long-term debt until September 2024 (see Note 8).

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As at February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, there were no amounts drawn on the Revolving Credit Facility. During the period ended February 1, 2025, the weighted average effective interest rate of the Credit Facilities was 7.3% (period ended February 3, 2024 – 7.7%).

The following table reconciles the changes in cash flows from financing activities for long-term debt for the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024:

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Long-term debt, beginning of period	\$ 45,010	\$ 56,726
Long-term debt repayments of Term Credit Facility	(4,024)	(11,431)
Long-term debt financing costs paid	(100)	(768)
Total cash flow from long-term debt financing activities	40,886	44,527
Amortization of long-term debt financing costs	484	483
Total non-cash long-term debt activity	484	483
Total long-term debt, end of period ⁽¹⁾	\$ 41,370	\$ 45,010

(1) As at February 1, 2025, total long-term debt of \$41,370 was net of \$810 unamortized long-term debt financing costs. As at February 3, 2024, total long-term debt of \$45,010 was net of \$1,194 unamortized long-term debt financing costs.

Recorded in the consolidated statement of financial position as follows:

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Current portion	\$ 5,937	\$ 4,024
Non-current portion	35,433	40,986
	\$ 41,370	\$ 45,010

As at February 1, 2025, principal repayments due on long-term debt were as follows:

	Term Credit Facility
Within 1 year	\$ 5,937
Between 1 – 3 years	36,243
Total	\$ 42,180

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11. Share capital

The Company's authorized share capital consists of an unlimited number of Shares and an unlimited number of preferred shares, issuable in series. The holders of Shares are entitled to receive distributions as declared from time to time by the Board. Shareholders are entitled to one vote per Share at shareholder meetings of the Company.

Preferred shares of each series, if and when issued, will be entitled to preference over Shares with respect to the payment of dividends. Except as provided in any special rights or restrictions attaching to any series of preferred shares issued from time to time, the holders of preferred shares will not be entitled to vote at any shareholder meetings of the Company.

As at February 1, 2025, there were 40,450,213 Shares (February 3, 2024 – 40,250,213 Shares) and nil preferred shares (February 3, 2024 – nil preferred shares) issued and outstanding. All issued Shares are fully paid.

There were no dividends or distributions declared during the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024.

The following table provides a summary of changes to the Company's share capital:

	February 1, 2025		February 3, 2024	
	Number of Shares	Share capital	Number of Shares	Share capital
Outstanding Shares, beginning of period	40,250,213	\$ 187,544	41,461,863	\$ 189,338
Issuance of Shares	200,000	390	226,668	437
Purchase of Shares ⁽¹⁾	–	–	(1,438,318)	(2,231)
Outstanding Shares, end of period	40,450,213	\$ 187,934	40,250,213	\$ 187,544

(1) For the period ended February 3, 2024, the reduction to share capital includes the reversal of the \$4,481 net impact from obligations to repurchase shares under the Automatic Shares Purchase Plan ("ASPP") less \$6,712 for the purchase of 1,438,318 shares for cancellation.

During the period ended February 1, 2025, 200,000 Shares (February 3, 2024 – 226,668 Shares) were issued from treasury as a result of the exercise of 200,000 stock options (February 3, 2024 – 226,668 stock options) and nil restricted share units ("RSUs") (February 3, 2024 – nil RSUs) granted under the Company's Omnibus Equity Incentive Plan (the "Omnibus Plan"), see Note 13.

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Share Purchase

On December 9, 2022, the TSX accepted the Company's notice of intention to commence a Normal Course Issuer Bid ("NCIB"), allowing the Company to purchase, at its discretion, up to 2,119,667 Shares. The program commenced on December 16, 2022 and terminated on December 15, 2023.

While the NCIB was active, the Company participated in the ASPP that allowed for the purchase of Shares for cancellation under the NCIB, at any time, during predetermined trading blackout periods. As at February 1, 2025, there was no obligation for the repurchase of Shares recognized in accounts payable and accrued liabilities (February 3, 2024 – \$nil).

During the period ended February 1, 2025, no Shares were purchased for cancellation.

During the period ended February 3, 2024, 1,438,318 Shares were purchased for cancellation, for aggregate consideration of \$4,358, resulting in a decrease to share capital of \$6,712 and an increase to retained earnings (deficit) of \$2,354.

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12. Earnings (loss) per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share data for its Shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of Shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting net income and the weighted average number of Shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential shares, which comprise share-based compensation granted to employees.

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Weighted average Shares outstanding	40,251,312	40,657,335
Dilutive share-based compensation instruments	–	381,479
Dilutive weighted average Shares outstanding	40,251,312	41,038,814

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Net income (loss)	\$ (33,443)	\$ 1,840
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.83)	\$ 0.05
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ (0.83)	\$ 0.04

For the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, 1,741,869 and 1,333,328 stock options, respectively, were not included in the calculation of dilutive weighted average Shares outstanding, as they were anti-dilutive.

For the period ended February 1, 2025, 15,985 RSUs were excluded in the calculation of dilutive weighted averages Shares outstanding, as they were anti-dilutive. For the period ended February 3, 2024, no RSUs were excluded in the calculation of diluted EPS.

For the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, 100,000 common share purchase warrants ("Warrants") were not included in the calculation of diluted EPS as they were anti-dilutive.

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13. Share-based compensation

Under the various share-based compensation plans, the Company may grant stock options or other security-based instruments that result in the issuance of up to 3,235,036 Shares. As at February 1, 2025, 1,741,869 stock options, 100,000 Warrants, and 15,985 RSUs were granted and outstanding.

The following is a summary of the Company's stock option activity:

For the period ended February 1, 2025	Legacy Employee Option Plan		Omnibus Plan		Omnibus Plan		Total	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options & warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding options, beginning of period	155,284	\$ 6.26	2,009,544	\$ 2.84	100,000	\$ 2.98	2,264,828	\$ 3.08
Exercised	—	—	(200,000)	1.37	—	—	(200,000)	1.37
Forfeited	(10,709)	6.26	(212,250)	3.13	—	—	(222,959)	3.28
Outstanding options, end of period	144,575	\$ 6.26	1,597,294	\$ 2.99	100,000	\$ 2.98	1,841,869	\$ 3.25
Exercisable options, end of period	144,575	\$ 6.26	1,383,964	\$ 3.00	33,334	\$ 2.98	1,561,873	\$ 3.30

For the period ended February 3, 2024	Legacy Employee Option Plan		Omnibus Plan		Omnibus Plan		Total	
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price	Number of warrants	Weighted average exercise price	Number of options & warrants	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding options, beginning of period	214,186	\$ 6.26	2,080,887	\$ 2.76	—	—	2,295,073	\$ 3.09
Granted ⁽¹⁾	—	—	350,000	3.00	100,000	\$ 2.98	450,000	3.00
Exercised	—	—	(226,668)	1.37	—	—	(226,668)	1.37
Forfeited	(58,902)	6.26	(194,675)	4.00	—	—	(253,577)	4.52
Outstanding options, end of period	155,284	\$ 6.26	2,009,544	\$ 2.84	100,000	\$ 2.98	2,264,828	\$ 3.08
Exercisable options, end of period	155,284	\$ 6.26	1,348,048	\$ 2.84	—	—	1,503,332	\$ 3.08

(1) The granted Warrants were issued against the Omnibus plan, reducing the available instruments to issue.

No stock options were granted during the period ended February 1, 2025. The fair value of stock options granted during the period ended February 3, 2024 was \$394.

During the period ended February 1, 2025, no warrants were issued. During the period ended February 3, 2024, the Company issued 100,000 Warrants to Mr. Saturday as part of the Company's appointment of Mr. Saturday and its principal Joey Gollish as Creative Director in Residence. The Warrants are subject to adjustment under customary anti-dilution provisions and time vesting conditions and will

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expire ten years from the date of issuance. Each Warrant can be exercised to purchase one Share at a price of \$2.98 per Share. The fair value of the Warrants granted was \$113.

The fair value of the stock options and Warrants issued in the year are estimated at the date of grant using the Black Scholes model and using the following assumptions:

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Expected volatility	N/A – no grants	33.0% – 33.6%
Share price at grant date	N/A – no grants	\$3.00 – \$3.00
Exercise price	N/A – no grants	\$2.98 – \$3.00
Risk-free interest rate	N/A – no grants	2.77% – 2.86%
Expected term	N/A – no grants	5.5 years – 6.5 years
Fair value per option	N/A – no grants	\$1.09 – \$1.17

The computation of expected volatility was based on the historical volatility of comparable companies from a representative peer group selected based on industry. The risk-free interest rate is based on Government of Canada bond yields with maturities that coincide with the exercise period and terms of the grant. The expected life estimate was determined by management based on a number of factors including vesting terms, exercise behaviour and the contractual term of the options.

The following is a summary of the Company's RSU and deferred share unit ("DSU") activity:

For the period ended February 1, 2025	Legacy Equity Incentive Plan	Omnibus Plan	DSU Plan	Total	
	Number of RSUs	Number of RSUs	Number of DSUs	Number of RSUs	Number of DSUs
Units, beginning of period	15,985	–	911,525	15,985	911,525
Granted	–	–	165,598	–	165,598
Units, end of period	15,985	–	1,077,123	15,985	1,077,123

For the period ended February 3, 2024	Legacy Equity Incentive Plan	Omnibus Plan	DSU Plan	Total	
	Number of RSUs	Number of RSUs	Number of DSUs	Number of RSUs	Number of DSUs
Units, beginning of period	15,985	–	779,695	15,985	779,695
Granted	–	–	131,830	–	131,830
Units, end of period	15,985	–	911,525	15,985	911,525

There were 15,985 RSUs vested as at February 1, 2025 (February 3, 2024 – 15,985).

The fair value of DSUs granted during the period ended February 1, 2025 was \$360 (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$360).

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The fair values of the DSUs granted were calculated based on the closing price of a Share on the TSX on the last trading date immediately prior to the date of grant.

The Company's DSUs are cash-settled instruments, such that when exercised, participants will receive a payment in cash equal to the fair market value of the Shares represented by the DSUs on the exercise date. The Company records the fair market value of potential cash-settlement obligations from existing DSUs in selling, general, and administrative expenses with a corresponding adjustment to accounts payable and accrued liabilities. All changes to the fair value of the liability are recorded in the consolidated statement of net income (loss). For the period ended February 1, 2025, the fair market value of future DSU cash-settlement obligations was \$2,607 (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$2,142). During the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, the Company recorded \$104 and \$(448), respectively, as an increase (reduction) to selling, general, and administrative expenses as a result of the changes in the fair market value of DSU cash-settlement obligations.

The grant date fair value of share-based compensation awards granted to employees is recognized as share-based compensation expense, recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses with a corresponding increase to contributed surplus, over the period that the employees unconditionally become entitled to the awards. For the period ended February 1, 2025, the Company recorded share-based compensation expense of \$156 (period ended February 3, 2024 - \$454).

14. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks from its use of financial instruments:

(a) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company prepares cash flow forecasts to ensure it has sufficient funds through operations and access to debt facilities to meet its financial obligations. The Company maintains the Credit Facilities, as described in Note 10, allowing it to access funds for operations. Continued compliance with the covenants under the Credit Facilities is dependent on the Company achieving financial forecasts. Market conditions are difficult to predict and there is no assurance that the Company will achieve its forecasts. In the event of non-compliance, the Company's lenders have the right to demand repayment of the amounts outstanding under the current lending agreements or pursue other remedies, including provision of waivers for financial covenants.

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The contractual maturities of the Company's current and long-term financial liabilities as at February 1, 2025, excluding interest payments, are as follows:

			Remaining to maturity				
	Carrying amount	Contractual cash flows	Under 1 year	1 – 3 years	3 – 5 years	More than 5 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities							
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 29,461	\$ 29,461	\$ 29,461	\$ –	\$ –	\$ –	
Long-term debt	41,370	42,180	5,937	36,243	–	–	
Lease liabilities	78,512	95,062	22,936	35,528	18,181	18,417	
	\$ 149,343	\$ 166,703	\$ 56,421	\$ 73,684	\$ 18,181	\$ 18,417	

(b) Currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk on foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities. A five-percentage point change in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, assuming that all other variables are constant, would have changed pre-tax net income (loss) for the period ended February 1, 2025 by \$608 (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$200), as a result of the revaluation on these financial assets and liabilities. For the period ended February 1, 2025, the Company recorded \$297 as a reduction to selling, general, and administrative expenses as a result of the revaluation on these foreign currency denominated financial assets and liabilities (February 3, 2024 – \$341 reduction).

The Company purchases a significant amount of its merchandise in U.S. dollars and enters into forward contracts to reduce the foreign exchange risk with respect to these U.S. dollar denominated purchases. A five-percentage point change in the Canadian dollar against the U.S. dollar, assuming that all other variables remain constant, would have changed other comprehensive income for the period ended February 1, 2025 by \$2,628 (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$2,018), as a result of the revaluation on the Company's forward contracts.

(c) Interest rate risk

Market fluctuations in interest rates impact the Company's earnings with respect to cash borrowings under the Credit Facilities. During the periods ended February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, the Company hedged its exposure to the volatility of the interest rate on \$40,000 of its long-term debt under its Credit Facilities until the interest rate swap contracts expired on maturity September 6, 2024, reducing the impact of market fluctuations in interest rates on pre-tax net income (loss). A one-percentage point change in the applicable interest rate would have changed pre-tax net income (loss) for the period ended February 1, 2025 by \$196 (period ended February 3, 2024 – \$170).

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(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of an unexpected loss if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's financial instruments that are exposed to concentrations of credit risk are primarily cash, accounts receivable and derivative contracts used to hedge market risks. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk with respect to cash and derivative contracts by dealing primarily with large Canadian and U.S. financial institutions. The Company's accounts receivable consists primarily of receivables from business partners in the Partners and Other segment, which are generally settled in the following fiscal quarter.

As at February 1, 2025, the Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for accounts receivable was \$11,843 (February 3, 2024 – \$6,074).

(e) Capital management

The Company manages its capital and capital structure with the objective of ensuring that sufficient liquidity is available to support its financial obligations and to execute its strategic plans. The Company considers EBITDA as a measure of its ability to service its debt and meet other financial obligations as they become due.

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15. Income taxes expense (recovery)

The Company's income taxes expense (recovery) comprises the following:

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Current income taxes expense (recovery)	\$ 46	\$ (2,258)
Deferred income taxes expense (recovery) relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences:	(11,813)	3,073
Total income taxes expense (recovery)	\$ (11,767)	\$ 815

The effective income tax rate in the consolidated statement of net income (loss) and consolidated statement of comprehensive income (loss) was reported at rates different than the combined basic Canadian federal and provincial average statutory income tax rates, as follows:

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Combined basic federal and provincial average statutory tax rate	26.5%	26.5%
Non-deductible expenses	(0.5%)	4.2%
Effective tax rate	26.0%	30.7%

The difference in the effective tax rate is attributed to non-deductible expenses, which reduces the expected tax recovery on the current year accounting loss.

For the period ended February 1, 2025, the Company does not have any unrecognized deferred tax assets (February 3, 2024 – \$nil).

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The following tables outline the movements in the deferred tax liabilities:

	As at February 3, 2024	Expense (Recovery)	Other Comprehensive Income	As at February 1, 2025
Deferred financing costs	\$ 79	\$ (30)	\$ —	\$ 49
Fixed assets	769	247	—	1,016
ROU assets and lease liabilities	(655)	(41)	—	(696)
Intangible assets and goodwill	22,658	(11,852)	—	10,806
Derivative obligations	(35)	87	623	675
Timing of reserve deductibility	(598)	(224)	—	(822)
	\$ 22,218	\$ (11,813)	\$ 623	\$ 11,028

	As at January 28, 2023	Expense (Recovery)	Other Comprehensive Income	As at February 3, 2024
Deferred financing costs	\$ 88	\$ (9)	\$ —	\$ 79
Fixed assets	(211)	980	—	769
ROU assets and lease liabilities	(1,296)	641	—	(655)
Intangible assets and goodwill	21,178	1,480	—	22,658
Derivative obligations	55	(105)	15	(35)
Timing of reserve deductibility	(684)	86	—	(598)
	\$ 19,130	\$ 3,073	\$ 15	\$ 22,218

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16. Interest expense

The Company's interest expense comprises the following:

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Interest on lease liabilities (note 9)	\$ 5,124	\$ 4,854
Interest on Credit Facilities (note 10)	3,741	4,702
Amortization of deferred financing fees (note 10)	484	483
Interest revenue	(509)	(569)
Total interest expense	\$ 8,840	\$ 9,470

17. Contingencies

During the normal course of business, the Company, from time to time, becomes involved in various claims and legal proceedings. Although such matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management currently considers the Company's exposure to such claims and litigation, to the extent not covered by the Company's insurance policies or otherwise provided for, not to be material to the Company's financial position.

In addition, the Company is subject to tax audits from various tax authorities on an ongoing basis. As a result, from time to time, tax authorities may disagree with the positions and conclusions taken by the Company in its tax filings or legislation could be amended or interpretations of current legislation could change, any of which events could lead to reassessments. The Company is not aware of any potential liabilities from any reassessments, nor any other liabilities that may arise from the tax positions taken.

18. Personnel expenses

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Wages and salaries	\$ 53,061	\$ 52,748
Benefits and other incentives	10,955	12,493
Total personnel expenses	\$ 64,016	\$ 65,241

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19. Related party transactions

The Company's related parties include key management personnel and key shareholders of the Company, including other entities under common control. Investment funds managed by Searchlight Capital Partners, L.P. ("Searchlight") beneficially own approximately 50.7% of the total issued and outstanding Shares, and Shareholders of a company formerly known as Roots Canada Ltd., through their wholly-owned entities ("the Founders"), continue to own a minority interest of the total issued and outstanding Shares. The transactions described below are in the normal course of business and have been accounted for at their exchange value.

(a) Transaction with shareholders

The Company leases the building for its leather factory from companies that are under common control of the Founders. The rent paid on this property was \$731 for the period ended February 1, 2025 (February 3, 2024 – \$358).

(b) Transactions with key management personnel

Key management of the Company includes members of the Board, as well as members of the Company's executive team. Key management personnel remuneration includes the following:

	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Salaries, benefits and incentives	\$ 4,239	\$ 4,625
Management share-based compensation	16	332
Director fees	648	648
Total	\$ 4,903	\$ 5,605

20. Other assets

Other assets include a minority investment in the common shares of Mr. Saturday ("Mr. Saturday Shares"), acquired as part of the Company's appointment of Mr. Saturday and its principal Joey Gollish as Creative Director in Residence.

The Company elected, upon initial recognition, to present changes in the fair value of the Mr. Saturday Shares in other comprehensive income as the Company determined they are not held-for-trading. As at February 1, 2025, the Mr. Saturday Shares had a fair value of \$300 (February 3, 2024 – \$300), resulting in no gain or loss for the period ended February 1, 2025.

