



MALIBU BOATS, INC.™

2026 ANNUAL REPORT





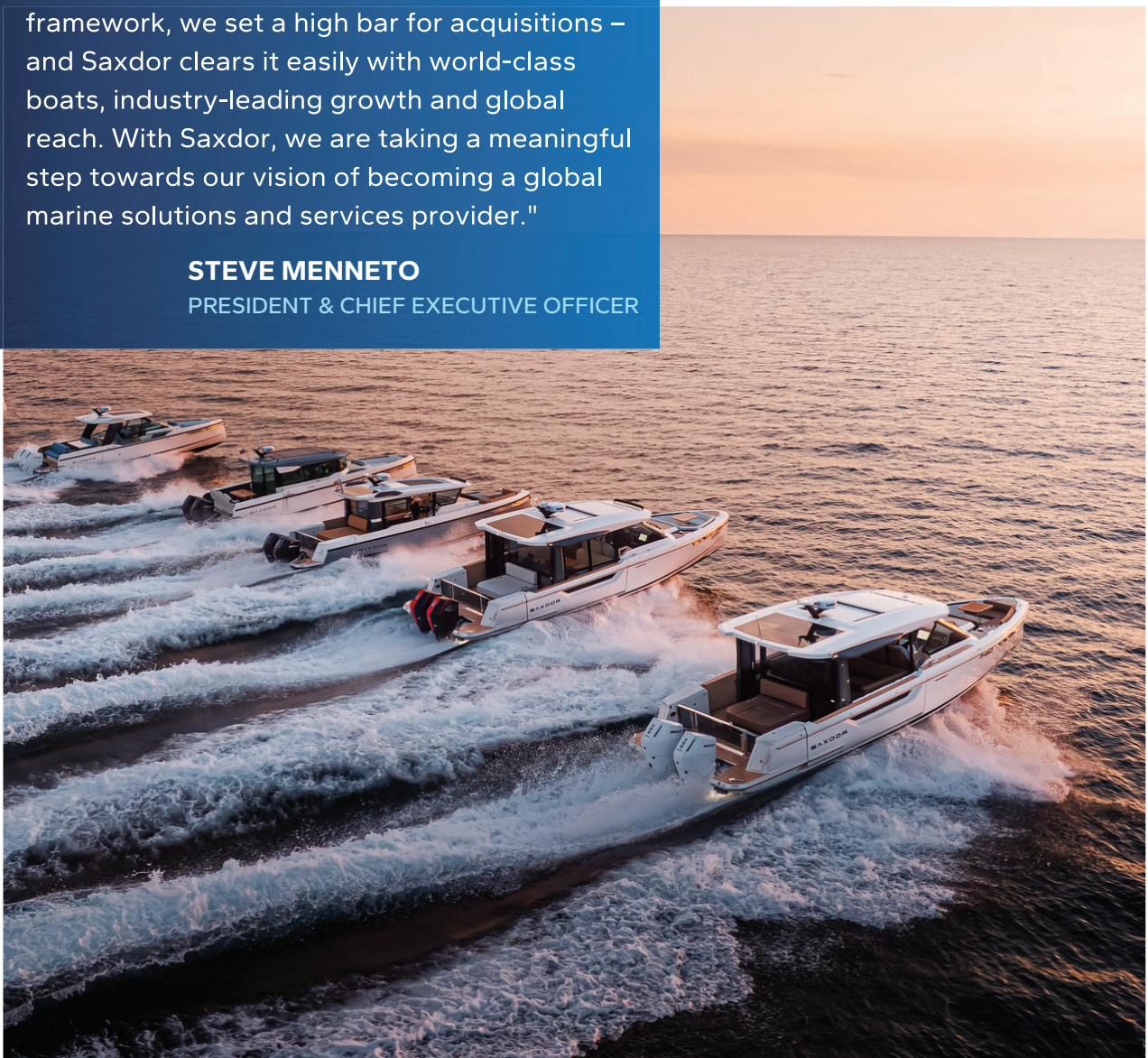
A NEW CHAPTER OF GROWTH

On March 2, 2026, Malibu Boats welcomed Saxdor Yachts to its network of iconic brands, expanding its global footprint and strengthening its position in the premium adventure day boat market.

“ Guided by our Build, Innovate and Grow framework, we set a high bar for acquisitions – and Saxdor clears it easily with world-class boats, industry-leading growth and global reach. With Saxdor, we are taking a meaningful step towards our vision of becoming a global marine solutions and services provider.”

STEVE MENNETO

PRESIDENT & CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER



A WORLD CLASS PORTFOLIO OF BRANDS



Malibu
BOATS



COBALT BOATS



COBIA



Maverick



AXIS



PURSUIT



PATHFINDER



HEWES



SAXDOR

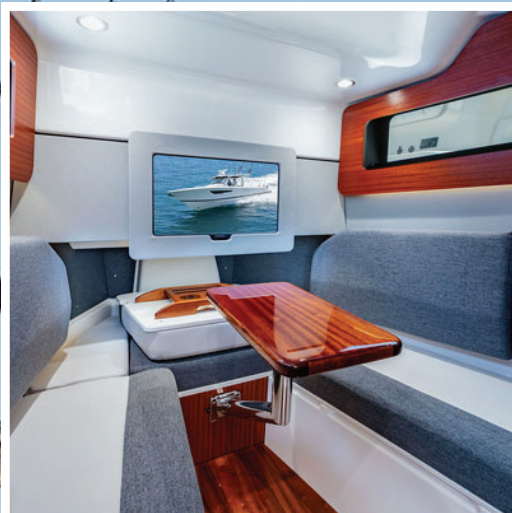


21 LX



A200






PURSUIT

S 388






COBIA

245 CC



PATHFINDER

2600 TRS



MAKING WAVES IN THE MARKET



11

Manufacturing Locations

3k+

Employees

345+

Dealer Locations

6

Acquisitions

68

Countries

9

Iconic Brands

84

Total Models

11

Model Year '26



With a passionate team, trusted dealer network and strong global presence, Malibu Boats, Inc. continues to drive the marine industry forward with the momentum to deliver today and grow for tomorrow.



To our Shareholders:

Fiscal 2026 was a pivotal year for Malibu Boats, Inc., and one that saw us grow into a fundamentally stronger company. We closed our acquisition of Saxdor Yachts, the largest and most exciting acquisition in our history, delivered a financial performance that exceeded our own expectations, and we did so while executing the strategic priorities we laid out at our Investor Day last year. All while navigating a challenging phase of the industry cycle.

The consumer backdrop remained bifurcated as we described a year ago. We saw the premium cash-driven buyer that our brands are built around remain engaged. However, the value-oriented buyer remained constrained by financing costs. Amid this dynamic environment, we kept our focus on what we can control, demonstrated by our operational discipline and prioritizing dealer health and a strong balance sheet. For fiscal 2026, we were pleased to deliver a strong performance across our business:

- Net sales increased 13.3% to \$914.6 million
- Unit volume increased 0.9% to 4,944 units
- Net sales per unit increased 12.2% to \$184,990
- Gross profit increased 1.7% to \$146.5 million
- Adjusted EBITDA of \$73.9 million
- Adjusted net income per share of \$1.52
- Cash flows provided by operating activities increased 19.5% to \$67.5 million
- Free cash flow increased 48.3% to \$43.2 million

Importantly, these improvements were evident in our legacy business before layering in Saxdor's contribution, which tells us the discipline we built into this company over the past year is showing up in results.

That performance combined with strong free cash flow generation, ensured we exited the year with ample flexibility. We ended the year with balance sheet leverage of approximately 1.2 times net debt to Adjusted EBITDA, well below our stated maximum of 2.5 times, even after financing the largest acquisition in our history. In June, the Board authorized a new \$70 million share repurchase program for fiscal 2027. This follows the \$33.9 million we returned to shareholders in fiscal 2026, offsetting a significant portion of the dilution resulting from our acquisition of Saxdor. Additionally, in July we completed a refinancing that extends our maturity to July 2031. Reinvesting in the business and returning capital to shareholders are not competing priorities for us, and this year we did both.

The defining milestone of the year was closing our acquisition of Saxdor Yachts on March 2, 2026. Saxdor opened three opportunities at once: a new category in adventure dayboats, one of the fastest growing segments in global recreational boating; a new geography, where Europe represents roughly half of Saxdor's revenue against less than 5% of our legacy business; and access to a younger, affluent, adventure oriented buyer, many of whom are entering boating for the first time. Their network of more than 100 dealers across more than 50 countries gives us distribution we could not have quickly built on our own. We believe the Saxdor integration is progressing well. In fact, our first domestically built Saxdor boats remain on schedule to leave our Fort Pierce, Florida facility in the first half of fiscal 2027, which we expect will improve utilization at that plant as production ramps and will shorten lead times for our North American customers. This is the MBI Advantage at work, and it is exactly the kind of opportunity our centralized sourcing and vertical integration capabilities were built to capture.



Innovation remains the growth engine of our business, and fiscal 2026 was a productive year. Our Model Year 2026 lineup added 11 new models across the portfolio. Further, our commitment to quality was recognized with NMMA Customer Satisfaction Index awards across five of our brands. We look forward to building on this momentum with our Model Year 2027 lineup, which we plan to continue to expand across every segment of our portfolio, including further expansion of the Saxdor model range as we bring its design language and adventure day-boat category to new dealers and new markets.

As we look ahead to fiscal 2027, we are encouraged by early signs of stabilization after a historically long down cycle, while remaining measured until we see more durable evidence of a broader recovery. While we continue to see persistent macro disruptions impact broader consumer sentiment, we have not seen those pressures translate into softness at the premium end of the market. Our owners are still on the water and still engaged with our brands, which reinforces our conviction that the experience of boating with family remains the priority for our core buyer.

To close, the Build, Innovate, Grow framework we introduced at Investor Day continues to anchor how we manage this business, and we intend to keep executing against it so that we capture the full opportunity when the market does inflect. I want to thank our employees, dealers, customers, and shareholders for your continued support and partnership during a transformative year. Malibu Boats, Inc. remains well-positioned to navigate today's challenges while accelerating into tomorrow's opportunities.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Steve Menneto". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Steve" and last name "Menneto" clearly distinguishable.

Steve Menneto
Chief Executive Officer

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This letter contains forward-looking statements (as such term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995). Forward-looking statements can be identified by such words and phrases as “may,” “will,” “should,” “expects,” “plans,” “anticipates,” “believes,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “potential,” “continue,” the negative of these terms, or by other similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes, and includes statements in this letter regarding trends toward our positioning for long-term success; our expectation that the first domestically-built Saxdor boats will be completed in our Fort Pierce, Florida facility in the first half of fiscal 2027 and that this will improve utilization at that plant as production ramps and shorten lead times for our North American customers; our expectations related to early signs of economic stabilization after a historically long down cycle; our expectation of building on our fiscal 2026 momentum in fiscal 2027; our plans for capital allocation, the Saxdor integration and our continued investment in the business in fiscal 2027 including our model year 2027 lineup.

These statements are only predictions, involving known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our or our industry’s actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: our large fixed-cost base; our ability to execute our manufacturing strategy or accurately forecast demand for our products; our third-party suppliers' increased costs or inability to adjust for our required production levels; our dependence on a small group of suppliers for components; our ability to meet our manufacturing workforce needs; our dependence on key management employees; our ability to grow our business through acquisitions and integrate such acquisitions to fully realize their expected benefits, including our recent acquisition of Saxdor; our growth strategy which may require us to secure significant additional capital; our ability to enhance existing products and develop and market new or enhanced products; compromises to information technology systems or those of third parties with whom we work or our data; difficulties presented by international economic, political, legal, and business factors; general economic conditions; risks and requirements related to transacting business in foreign countries; the continued strength and positive perception of our brands; increased consumer preference for used boats, electric boats, alternative fuel-powered boats or the supply of new boats by competitors in excess of demand; an increase in energy and fuel costs; the seasonality of our business; competition within our industry; inflation and heightened interest rates; our dependence on our network of independent dealers and increasing competition for dealers; the financial health of our dealers and their continued access to financing; our obligation to repurchase inventory of certain dealers; our exposure to risks associated with litigation, investigation and regulatory proceedings; an impairment in the carrying value of goodwill, trade names and other long-lived assets; significant product repair and/or replacement costs due to product warranty claims or product recalls; risks inherent in changes to U.S. trade policy, tariffs and import/export regulations; any failure to comply with laws and regulations including environmental, workplace safety and other regulatory requirements; our dependence upon distributions from the LLC for any cash obligations of Malibu Boats, Inc.; covenants in our credit agreement governing our revolving credit facility which may limit our operating flexibility; interest rate risk from our variable rate indebtedness; our obligation to make certain payments under a tax receivable agreement; and other factors affecting us detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

We undertake no obligation (and we expressly disclaim any obligation) to update or supplement any forward-looking statements that may become untrue because of subsequent events, whether because of new information, future events, changes in assumptions or otherwise. Comparison of results for current and prior periods are not intended to express any future trends or indication of future performance, unless expressed as such, and should only be viewed as historical data.

Use and Definition of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

This letter includes the following financial measures defined as non-GAAP financial measures by the Securities and Exchange Commission: Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income Per Share, Free Cash Flow, and Leverage. Please see “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – GAAP Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures” included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 and “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” included in our Press Release as Exhibit 99.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated August 31, 2026, for the definitions of the Adjusted EBITDA, Adjusted Net Income Per Share and Free Cash Flow measures as well as a reconciliation of our net income as determined in accordance with GAAP to Adjusted EBITDA, a reconciliation of net income per share attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc. as determined in accordance with GAAP to adjusted net income per share, and a reconciliation of our net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal year 2026 as determined in accordance with GAAP to Free Cash Flow. Net Debt is long-term debt as determined in accordance with GAAP less cash as determined in accordance with GAAP. We define leverage as Net Debt divided by Adjusted EBITDA. Calculations of Net Debt and leverage are provided below:

(As of June 30, 2026)

Total Debt	\$165,000
Less: Cash	(74,419)
Net Debt	\$90,581

Net Debt	\$90,581
Divided by: FY 2026 Adjusted EBITDA	73,936
Leverage	1.2

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026

OR

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

**For the transition period to
Commission file number: 001-36290**



MALIBU BOATS, INC.

(Exact Name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
*(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)*

**5075 Kimberly Way,
Loudon, Tennessee 37774**
*(Address of principal executive offices,
including zip code)*

46-4024640
*(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)*

(865) 458-5478
*(Registrant's telephone number,
including area code)*

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

<u>Title of each class</u>	<u>Trading Symbol(s)</u>	<u>Name of each exchange on which registered</u>
Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01	MBUU	Nasdaq Global Select Market

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2025, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, the aggregate value of the registrant's common stock held by non-affiliates was approximately \$518.2 million, based on the number of shares of Class A common stock held by non-affiliates as of December 31, 2025 and the closing price of the registrant's Class A common stock on the Nasdaq Global Select Market on December 31, 2025. Shares held by each executive officer, director and by each person who owns 10% or more of the outstanding Class A common stock have been excluded in that such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes. The number of outstanding shares of the registrant's Class A common stock, par value \$0.01 per share, and Class B common stock, par value \$0.01, as of August 24, 2026 was 19,677,264 and 12, respectively.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K where indicated. Such proxy statement will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days of the registrant's fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

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SPECIAL NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains forward-looking statements. All statements other than statements of historical facts contained in this Form 10-K are forward-looking statements, including statements regarding demand for our products and expected industry trends, impact of macroeconomic conditions on our results of operations and financial condition, our business strategy and plans, and management's objectives for future operations. In particular, many of the statements under the headings "Item 1. Business," and "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" constitute forward-looking statements. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by terminology such as "may," "will," "should," "expects," "plans," "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "predicts," "potential," "continue," the negative of these terms, or by other similar expressions that convey uncertainty of future events or outcomes to identify these forward-looking statements. These statements are only predictions, involving known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our or our industry's actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievements to be materially different from any future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. Such factors include, but are not limited to: our large fixed-cost base; our ability to execute our manufacturing strategy or accurately forecast demand for our products; our third-party suppliers' increased costs or inability to adjust for our required production levels; our dependence on a small group of suppliers for components; our ability to meet our manufacturing workforce needs; our dependence on key management employees; our ability to grow our business through acquisitions and integrate such acquisitions to fully realize their expected benefits, including our recent acquisition of Saxdor; our growth strategy which may require us to secure significant additional capital; our ability to enhance existing products and develop and market new or enhanced products; compromises to information technology systems or those of third parties with whom we work or our data; difficulties presented by international economic, political, legal, and business factors; general economic conditions; risks and requirements related to transacting business in foreign countries; the continued strength and positive perception of our brands; increased consumer preference for used boats, electric boats, alternative fuel-powered boats or the supply of new boats by competitors in excess of demand; an increase in energy and fuel costs; the seasonality of our business; competition within our industry; inflation and heightened interest rates; our dependence on our network of independent dealers and increasing competition for dealers; the financial health of our dealers and their continued access to financing; our obligation to repurchase inventory of certain dealers; our exposure to risks associated with litigation, investigation and regulatory proceedings; an impairment in the carrying value of goodwill, trade names and other long-lived assets; significant product repair and/or replacement costs due to product warranty claims or product recalls; risks inherent in changes to U.S. trade policy, tariffs and import/export regulations; any failure to comply with laws and regulations including environmental, workplace safety and other regulatory requirements; our dependence upon distributions from the LLC for any cash obligations of Malibu Boats, Inc.; covenants in our credit agreement governing our revolving credit facility which may limit our operating flexibility; interest rate risk from our variable rate indebtedness; and our obligation to make certain payments under a tax receivable agreement. We discuss many of these factors, risks and uncertainties in greater detail under the heading "Item 1A. Risk Factors" and elsewhere in this Form 10-K. These factors expressly qualify any forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf.

You should not rely on forward-looking statements as predictions of future events. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we cannot guarantee future results, levels of activity, performance or achievements. Actual results may differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements for various reasons, including those discussed under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" in this Form 10-K. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update forward-looking statements for any reason after the date of this Form 10-K to conform these statements to actual results or to changes in our expectations.

SUMMARY OF RISK FACTORS

Our business involves significant risks and you are urged to carefully consider the risks discussed under Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” in this Annual Report on Form 10-K prior to making an investment in our common stock. These risks include, but are not limited to, the following:

Risks Related to our Business and Operations

- We have a large fixed-cost base that will affect our profitability when our sales decrease.
- We may not be able to execute our manufacturing strategy successfully or accurately forecast demand for our products, which could impact our ability to manage our inventory and have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.
- Our financial results may be adversely affected by our third-party suppliers’ increased costs, including due to tariffs, or inability to adjust for our required production levels due to changing demand or global supply chain disruptions.
- For some of the components used in production, we depend on a small group of suppliers and the loss of any of these suppliers could affect our ability to obtain components timely or at competitive prices, which would decrease our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.
- Our ability to meet our manufacturing workforce’s needs is crucial to our results of operations and future sales and profitability.
- We are dependent on attracting and retaining key management employees.
- We have grown our business through acquisitions, including our recent acquisition of Saxdor; however, we may not be successful in completing future acquisitions or integrating acquisitions in a way that fully realizes their expected benefits to our business.
- Our growth strategy may require us to secure significant additional capital, the amount of which will depend upon the size, timing, and structure of future acquisitions or vertical integrations and our working capital and general corporate needs.
- If we are unable to continue to enhance existing products and develop and market new or enhanced products that respond to customer needs and preferences, we may experience a decrease in demand for our products and our business could suffer.
- If our information technology systems or those of third parties with whom we work or our data, are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences.
- Our operations and sales in international markets require significant management attention, expose us to difficulties presented by international economic, political, legal, and business factors, and may not be successful or produce desired levels of sales and profitability.

Risks Related to Our Markets and the Recreational Powerboat Industry

- Weak general economic conditions, particularly in the United States, can negatively impact our industry, demand for our products, and our business and results of operations.
- Risks and requirements related to transacting business in foreign countries may result in increased liabilities including penalties and fines as well as reputational harm.
- Our continued success is dependent on the positive perception of our brands, which, if impaired, could adversely affect our sales.
- Our sales may be adversely impacted by increased consumer preference for used boats, electric boats, alternative fuel-powered boats, or the supply of new boats by competitors in excess of demand.
- An increase in energy and fuel costs may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

- Retail demand for our boats is seasonal and unfavorable weather conditions just before and during spring and summer can have a negative effect on our revenues.
- Our industry is characterized by intense competition, which affects our sales and profits.
- Changes in currency exchange rates can adversely affect our results
- Inflation and heightened interest rates could adversely affect our financial results.

Risks Related to our Dealers

- We depend on our network of independent dealers, face increasing competition for dealers and have limited control over their activities.
- Our success depends, in part, upon the financial health of our dealers and their continued access to financing.
- We may be required to repurchase inventory of certain dealers or provide promotional incentives to sell through inventory.

Risks Related to Litigation and our Regulatory, Accounting and Tax Environment

- The nature of our business exposes us to risks associated with litigation, investigation and regulatory proceedings and a significant adverse determination with respect to any material claim against us could adversely affect our operating results or financial condition.
- An impairment in the carrying value of goodwill, trade names, and other long-lived assets could negatively affect our consolidated results of operations and net worth.
- Significant product repair and/or replacement costs due to product warranty claims or product recalls could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.
- Changes to U.S. trade policy, tariffs, and import/export regulations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.
- We must comply with environmental, safety, workforce and other laws and regulations as a boat manufacturer that could increase the costs of our products and reduce consumer demand and could result in harm to our reputation if we fail to comply with such regulations.

Risks Related to our Capital Structure

- The only material asset of Malibu Boats, Inc. is our interest in the LLC, and therefore Malibu Boats, Inc. is dependent upon distributions from the LLC for any cash obligations of Malibu Boats, Inc.
- Our credit agreement contains restrictive covenants which may limit our operating flexibility and may impair our ability to access sufficient capital to operate our business.
- Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly.
- We will be required to pay the pre-IPO owners (or any permitted assignee) for certain tax benefits pursuant to our tax receivable agreement with them, and the amounts we may pay could be significant and could significantly exceed the actual benefits we realize in respect of the tax attributes subject to the tax receivable agreement.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

- Our stock price may be volatile and stockholders may be unable to sell shares at or above the price at which they purchased them.
- Future sales of our Class A Common Stock in the public market could cause our share price to fall; furthermore, you may be diluted by future issuances of Class A Common Stock in connection with our incentive plans, acquisitions or otherwise.

PART I.

Item 1. Business

Unless otherwise expressly indicated or the context otherwise requires, in this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

- We use the terms “Malibu Boats,” the “Company,” “MBI,” “we,” “us,” “our” or similar references to refer (1) prior to the consummation of our initial public offering, or “IPO” on February 5, 2014, to Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC (the “LLC”), and its consolidated subsidiaries and (2) after our IPO, to Malibu Boats, Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries;
- We use the term “Boats LLC” to refer to the LLC’s subsidiary Malibu Boats, LLC;
- We refer to the owners of membership interests in the LLC immediately prior to the consummation of the IPO, collectively, as our “pre-IPO owners”;
- We refer to owners of membership interests in the LLC (the “LLC Units”), collectively, as our “LLC members”;
- References to “fiscal year” refer to the fiscal year of Malibu Boats, which ends on June 30 of each year;
- We refer to our Malibu branded boats as “Malibu”, our Axis Wake Research branded boats as “Axis”, our Pursuit branded boats as “Pursuit”, our Maverick, Cobia, Pathfinder and Hewes branded boats as “Maverick Boat Group”, our Cobalt branded boats as “Cobalt”, and our Saxdor branded boats as “Saxdor”;
- We use the term “recreational powerboat industry” to refer to our industry group, which includes performance sport boats, sterndrive boats, outboard boats, and premium adventure dayboats;
- We use the term “performance sport boat category” to refer to the industry category, consisting primarily of fiberglass boats equipped with inboard propulsion and ranging from 19 feet to 26 feet in length, which we believe most closely corresponds to (1) the inboard ski/wakeboard category, as defined and tracked by the National Marine Manufacturers Association (the “NMMA”), and (2) the inboard ski boat category, as defined and tracked by Statistical Surveys, Inc., or SSI;
- We use the terms “sterndrive” and “outboard” to refer to the industry category, consisting primarily of sterndrive and outboard boats ranging from 20 feet to 40 feet, which most closely corresponds to the sterndrive and outboard categories, as defined and tracked by NMMA, and the sterndrive and outboard propulsion categories, as defined and tracked by SSI; in some instances, we provide market information based on specific boat lengths or boat types within the sterndrive or outboard categories to reflect our performance in those specific markets in which we offer products; we include “premium adventure dayboats” in the industry categories of “sterndrive” and “outboard”, depending on the propulsion system used; and
- References to certain market and industry data presented in this Form 10-K are determined as follows: (1) U.S. boat sales and unit volume for the overall powerboat industry and any powerboat category during any calendar year are based on retail boat market data from the NMMA and (2) U.S. market share and unit volume for the overall powerboat industry and any powerboat category during any fiscal year ended June 30 or any calendar year ended December 31 are based on comparable same-state retail boat registration data from SSI, for which data was available for all 50 states as of the date of this Form 10-K.

This Annual Report on Form 10-K includes our trademarks, such as “Monsoon,” “Surf Gate,” “Wakesetter,” “Surf Band,” and “Swim Step,” which are protected under applicable intellectual property laws and are the property of Malibu Boats, Inc. This Form 10-K also contains trademarks, service marks, trade names and copyrights of other companies, which are the property of their respective owners. Solely for convenience, trademarks and trade names referred to in this Form 10-K may appear without the ® or TM symbols, but such references are not intended to indicate, in any way, that we will not assert, to the fullest extent under applicable law, our rights or the right of the applicable licensor to these trademarks and trade names.

Our Company

We are a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of a diverse range of recreational powerboats, including performance sport boats, sterndrive boats, outboard boats, and premium adventure dayboats under nine brands—Malibu, Axis, Pursuit, Maverick, Cobia, Pathfinder, Hewes, Cobalt, and Saxdor. As of June 30, 2026, we are among the market leaders in the United States in the performance sport boat category through our Malibu and Axis brands, we are among the market leaders in the United States in the 20’ - 40’ segment of the sterndrive category through our Cobalt brand, and we are

among the market leaders in the fiberglass outboard fishing boat market with our Pursuit and Maverick Boat Group brands. For our Saxdor brand, we have multiple award-winning models making Saxdor a recognized brand in the premium adventure dayboat emerging market. Our product portfolio of premium brands is used for a broad range of recreational boating activities including, among others, water sports such as water skiing, wakeboarding and wake surfing, as well as general recreational boating and fishing. Our passion for consistent innovation, which has led to proprietary technology such as Surf Gate, has allowed us to expand the market for our products by introducing consumers to new and exciting recreational activities. We design products that appeal to an expanding range of recreational boaters and water sports enthusiasts whose passion for boating and water sports is a key aspect of their lifestyle and provide consumers with a better customer-inspired experience. With performance, quality, value and multi-purpose features, our product portfolio has us well positioned to broaden our addressable market and achieve our goal of increasing our market share in the recreational boating industry.

Our flagship Malibu boats are designed for consumers seeking a premium performance sport boat experience and offer our latest innovations in performance, comfort and convenience. Our Axis boats appeal to consumers who desire a more affordable performance sport boat product but still demand high performance, functional simplicity and the option to upgrade key features. Our Cobalt boats consist of mid to large-sized luxury cruisers and bowriders that we believe offer the ultimate experience in comfort, performance and quality. Our Pursuit boats expand our product offerings into the saltwater outboard fishing market and include center console, dual console and offshore models. Our Maverick Boat Group family of boats, including Maverick, Cobia, Pathfinder and Hewes, are highly complementary to Pursuit and its saltwater outboard offerings with a focus in length segments under 30 feet. Our Saxdor boats expand our product offerings into the premium adventure dayboat market, including boats with lengths over 40 feet.

Our boats are constructed of fiberglass, available in a range of sizes, hull designs, and propulsion systems (i.e., inboard, sterndrive and outboard). We employ experienced product development and engineering teams that enable us to offer a range of models across each of our brands while consistently introducing innovative features in our product offerings. Our engineering teams closely collaborate with our manufacturing personnel in order to improve product quality and process efficiencies. The results of this collaboration are reflected in our receipt of numerous industry awards.

We sell our boats through a dealer network that we believe is among the strongest in the recreational powerboat industry. As of June 30, 2026, our distribution channel consisted of over 345 dealer locations globally across 68 countries. Our dealer base is an important part of our consumers' experience, our marketing efforts and our brands. We devote significant time and resources to find, develop and improve the performance of our dealers and believe our dealer network gives us a distinct competitive advantage.

Competitive Market

The recreational powerboat industry, including the performance sport boat, sterndrive and outboard categories, is highly competitive for consumers and dealers. Premium adventure dayboats are included in the sterndrive and outboard industry categories, depending on the propulsion system used. Competition affects our ability to succeed in the markets we currently serve and new markets that we may enter in the future. We compete with several large manufacturers that may have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do. We compete with large manufacturers who are represented by dealers in the markets in which we now operate and into which we plan to expand. We also compete with a wide variety of small, independent manufacturers. Competition in our industry is based primarily on brand name, price, and product performance.

During calendar year 2025, retail sales of new recreational powerboats in the United States totaled \$14.6 billion. Of the recreational powerboat categories defined and tracked by the NMMA, we serve three of the top four categories consisting of outboard, sterndrive and performance sport boat representing an addressable market of nearly \$12.2 billion in retail sales through our Malibu, Axis, Pursuit, Maverick Boat Group, Cobalt and Saxdor brands. The following table illustrates the size of our addressable market in units and retail sales for calendar year 2025:

<u>Recreational Powerboat Category</u>	<u>Unit Sales</u>	<u>Retail Sales</u> <u>(Dollars in millions)</u>
Outboard	135,309	\$10,009
Performance sport boat	7,818	\$ 1,477
Sterndrive	4,086	\$ 669
Jet boat	8,497	\$ 591
Cruisers	1,044	\$ 1,827
Total addressable market	<u>156,754</u>	<u>\$14,573</u>

Our Products and Brands

We design, manufacture and sell recreational powerboats, including performance sport boats, sterndrive boats, outboard boats, and premium adventure dayboats across nine brands: Malibu, Axis, Pursuit, Maverick, Cobia, Pathfinder, Hewes, Cobalt, and Saxdor. We believe that we deliver superior performance for general recreational purposes with a significant focus on water sports, including wakeboarding, water skiing and wake surfing as well as general recreational boating and fishing. In addition, we offer various accessories and aftermarket parts. The following table provides an overview of our product offerings by brand as of June 30, 2026:

Reportable Segment	Brand	Number of Models	Lengths	Retail Price Range (In thousands)	Description
Malibu	Malibu	12	20'-26'	\$80-\$300	Malibu targets consumers seeking a premium boating experience with our latest innovations in performance, comfort and convenience. Across Malibu's three product lines, we offer a variety of products to customers from our Response Series tailored for high-performance water ski to highly customizable options in our Wakesetter series to our ultra premium models in the M Series.
	Axis	6	20'-25'	\$80-\$175	Axis was formed to target a younger demographic by providing a more affordably priced, high quality, entry-level boat with high performance, functional simplicity and the option to upgrade key features such as Surf Gate.
Saltwater Fishing	Pursuit	16	25'-46'	\$130-\$1,400	Pursuit is a premium brand of saltwater outboard fishing boats available in three product lines including our sports center consoles, dual consoles and our offshore series to provide customers with options for ideal fishing as well as casual cruising and luxury entertainment.
	Cobia	11	21'-34'	\$60-\$500	Cobia models consist of center console and dual console vessels that are designed to promote ease of boating and fishing for all levels of anglers and boaters.
	Pathfinder	8	22'-27'	\$90-\$350	Pathfinder provides the most versatile inshore fishing boat. Bay boats provide for dedicated anglers to fish and do so with comfort, safety and proven technology.
	Maverick and Hewes	6	16'-21'	\$45-\$125	Maverick and Hewes have been designed to tailor to shallow inshore flats anglers. These boats, with vacuum infused (VARIS) construction and enhanced performance, provide a legacy of dependability, unmatched ride, and exceptional craftsmanship.
Cobalt	Cobalt	16	22'-35'	\$75-\$625	Cobalt is a premium luxury sterndrive and outboard boat manufacturer available in five product lines. Cobalt's products tailor sterndrive from entry level to premium with options to expand some models with the patented Surf Gate, as well as our outboard series for increased saltwater use.
Saxdor	Saxdor	9	26'-47'	\$130-\$825	Saxdor is a premium adventure dayboat manufacturer available in five product lines. Saxdor's products focus on overall comfort on the water including features such as entirely open or closed cabins maximizing comfort in all types of weather.

Innovative Features

In addition to the standard features included on all of our boats, we offer consumers a full selection of innovative optional features designed to enhance performance, functionality and the overall boating experience. We believe our innovative features drive our high average selling prices. Among our most successful and most innovative has been Surf Gate. Introduced in July 2012 and initially patented in September 2013, Surf Gate is available as an optional feature on all Malibu, Axis and certain Cobalt models. Surf Gate has revolutionized the increasingly popular sport of wake surfing. Prior to Surf Gate, boaters needed to empty ballast tanks on one side of the boat and shift passengers around to lean the boat to create a larger, more pronounced surf-quality wake. By employing precisely engineered and electronically controlled panels, Surf Gate alleviates this time-consuming and cumbersome process, allowing boaters to easily surf behind an evenly weighted boat without the need to wait for ballast changes. We have also developed our patented Surf Band technology that allows the rider to remotely control the surf wave, shape, size and side. Some of our other notable innovations include the Malibu Monsoon Engine, Power Wedge III, G5 and the power actuated G10+ Tower, Electronic Dashboard Controls, Flip Down Swim Step, Tower Mister, Splash and Stow and Cobalt's TruWave Technology. Pursuit also has introduced the industry first Electric Sliding Entertainment Center and sliding second row center console seating. Maverick Boat Group has introduced first of its kind "Hybrid" and "Open" Bay Boat designs in recent years. Saxdor has developed the "MySaxdor" app, a proprietary digital platform designed to enhance the ownership experience. The platform includes an embedded artificial intelligence assistant, "Co-skipper," in addition to built-in features like after-sales service requests, trip tracking, status alerts, remote access, and monitoring.

We won the Boating Industry Magazine's "Top Product" award for the Pursuit S 358 Sport in 2022. Malibu Trailers took the coveted NMMA Innovation Award at the Miami International Boat Show in 2022. The Malibu Wakesetter 23 LSV has won Wakeworld "Riders' Choice" Wakeboard and Wakesurf Boat of the Year six years running in 2025, 2024, 2023, 2022, 2021 and 2020. Most recently, the Saxdor 460 GTC won the "Motoryacht 14-16m" category at the Yacht Style Awards in 2026.

We also offer an array of less technological but nonetheless value-added boat features such as gelcoat upgrades, upholstery upgrades, engine drivetrain enhancements (such as silent exhaust tips, propeller upgrades and closed cooling engine configuration), sound system upgrades, bimini tops, boat covers and trailers which further increase the level of customization afforded to consumers.

Our Dealer Network

We rely on independent dealers to sell our products. We establish performance criteria that our dealers must meet as part of their dealer agreements to ensure our dealer network remains the strongest in the industry. As a member of our network, dealers may qualify for floor plan financing programs, rebates, seasonal discounts and other allowances. We believe our dealer network is the most extensive in the market. Our top ten dealers represented 62.4%, 42.8% and 40.4% of our net sales for fiscal year 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively. The top ten dealers for each of the Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, Cobalt, and Saxdor segments represented approximately 49.1%, 80.8%, 57.5%, and 63.2%, respectively, of net sales in fiscal year 2026. The top ten dealers for each segment are not the same across all segments. Sales to our dealers under common control of OneWater Marine, Inc. represented approximately 22.3%, 24.7% and 23.7% of consolidated net sales in fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, including approximately 9.4%, 42.0%, 23.7%, and —% of consolidated sales in fiscal year 2026 for Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, Cobalt, and Saxdor, respectively. With our acquisition of Saxdor in March 2026, we expect MarineMax Inc. to represent more than 10% of sales contributed by Saxdor for fiscal year 2027.

We consistently review our distribution network to evaluate the financial health of our dealers, identify opportunities to expand our geographic footprint and improve our coverage of the market. We believe that our diverse product offering and strong market position in each region of the United States helped us capitalize on growth opportunities as our industry recovered from the economic downturn. We have the ability to opportunistically add new dealers and new dealer locations to previously underserved markets and use data and performance metrics to monitor dealer performance. We believe our outstanding dealer network allows us to distribute our products more efficiently than our competitors.

US

As of June 30, 2026, our dealer network in the United States consisted of over 200 dealer locations servicing markets strategically located throughout the US.

International (Outside of US)

We also have an extensive international distribution network for our Malibu, Axis, Pursuit, Maverick Boat Group, Cobalt, and Saxdor brands. We significantly increased our international dealer network with our acquisition of Saxdor in March 2026. As of June 30, 2026, our dealer network outside of the United States consisted of over 100 dealer locations servicing markets strategically located internationally in 67 countries on 6 continents.

Dealer Management

Our relationships with our dealers are governed by dealer agreements. Each dealer agreement has a finite term lasting between one and three years, with most dealer agreements having a one year term. Our dealer agreements also are typically terminable without cause by the dealer with 60 days prior notice and by us for a dealer failing to meet performance criteria. We also may terminate these agreements immediately for cause upon certain events. Pursuant to our dealer agreements, the dealers typically agree to, among other things:

- represent our products at specified boat shows;
- market our products only to retail end users in a specific geographic territory;
- promote and demonstrate our products to consumers;
- meet or exceed mutually agreed performance standards during the term of the agreement in exchange for rebate or discount eligibility that varies according to the level of volume they commit to purchase;
- provide us with regular updates regarding the number and type of our products in their inventory;
- maintain a service department to service our products, and perform all appropriate warranty service and repairs; and
- indemnify us for certain claims.

Our dealer network, including all additions, renewals, non-renewals or terminations, is managed by our sales personnel. Our sales teams operate using a semi-annual dealer review process involving our senior management team. Each individual dealer is reviewed semi-annually with a broad assessment across multiple key elements, including the dealer's geographic region, market share, customer service ratings, and financial health to identify underperforming dealers for remediation and to manage the transition process when non-renewal or termination is a necessary step.

We have developed a system of financial incentives for our dealers based on customer satisfaction and achievement of best practices. Our brands employ dealer incentive programs that have been refined through decades of experience at each brand and may, from time to time, include the following elements:

- *Rebates and discounts.* Our domestic dealers agree to volume commitments that are used to determine applicable rebates and discounts. The structure of the dealer incentive depends on the brand represented. If a dealer meets its volume commitments as well as other terms of the dealer performance program, the dealer is entitled to the specified amounts subject to full compliance with our programs. Failure to meet the commitment volume or other terms of the program may result in partial or complete forfeiture of the dealer's rebate or discount.
- *Free flooring.* Our dealers that take delivery of current model year boats in the offseason, typically July through April, are entitled to have us pay the interest to floor the boat until the earlier of (1) the retail sale of the unit or (2) a date near the end of the current model year. This program is an additional incentive to encourage dealers to order in the offseason and helps us balance our seasonal production.

Our dealer incentive programs are structured to promote more evenly distributed ordering throughout the fiscal year, which allows us to achieve better level-loading of our production and thereby generate plant operating efficiencies. In addition, these programs may offer further rewards for dealers who are exclusive to our brands.

Floor Plan Financing

Our US dealers often purchase boats through floor plan financing programs with third-party floor plan financing providers. During fiscal year 2026, approximately 80% of our US shipments were made pursuant to floor plan financing programs which our dealers participate in. These programs allow dealers across our brands, other

than Saxdor, to establish lines of credit with third-party lenders to purchase inventory. Under these programs, a dealer draws on the floor plan financing facility upon the purchase of our boats and the lender pays the invoice price of the boats. As is typical in our industry, we have entered into repurchase agreements with certain floor plan financing providers to our dealers. Under the terms of these arrangements, in the event a lender repossesses a boat from a dealer that has defaulted on its floor plan financing arrangement and is able to deliver the repossessed boat to us, we are obligated to repurchase the boat from the lender. Our obligation to repurchase such repossessed products for the unpaid balance of our original invoice price for the boat is subject to reduction or limitation based on the age and condition of the boat at the time of repurchase, and in certain cases by an aggregate cap on repurchase obligations associated with a particular floor plan financing program.

Our exposure under repurchase agreements with third-party lenders is mitigated by our ability to reposition inventory with a new dealer in the event that a repurchase event occurs. Historically, the primary cost to us of a repurchase event has been margin loss on the resale of a repurchased unit but we have generally been able to resell repurchased boats at an amount that exceeds our cost. During fiscal year 2026, we had no repurchases under our repurchase agreements. In fiscal year 2025, we repurchased 22 units under our repurchase agreements, including 19 units that were subject to our repurchase agreement with M&T Bank, the lender under the floor plan financing for Tommy's Boats, a former dealer that filed for bankruptcy protection in 2024. Of those 22 units, 20 of the units were subsequently resold during fiscal year 2025 above their cost. For fiscal year 2024, we repurchased 17 boats under our repurchase agreements.

Marketing and Sales

We believe that providing a high level of service to our dealers and end consumers is essential to maintaining our reputation. Our sales personnel receive training on the latest Malibu, Axis, Pursuit, Maverick Boat Group, Cobalt, and Saxdor products and technologies, as well as training on our competitors' products and technologies, and attend trade shows to increase their market knowledge. This training is then passed along to our dealers to ensure a consistent marketing message and leverage our marketing expenditures. Malibu, Axis, Pursuit, Maverick Boat Group, Cobalt, and Saxdor enjoy strong brand awareness, as evidenced by our substantial market share in their respective categories.

Our marketing strategy focuses on building brand awareness and loyalty in the performance sport boat market with Malibu and Axis brands, the outboard and sterndrive markets with Pursuit, Maverick Boat Group and Cobalt brands, and the premium adventure dayboat market with Saxdor brands. Activating the marketing strategy involves creating custom content to be utilized in outbound marketing campaigns and social media to engage owners and prospects. In addition to retail websites developed for each of those brands and their unique consumers, the brands also manage all other aspects of marketing including traditional print advertising and trade shows.

Product Development and Engineering

We are strategically and financially committed to innovation, as reflected in our dedicated product development and engineering teams located in Tennessee, Kansas, California, Florida, Poland, and Finland, and evidenced by our track record of new product introduction. As of June 30, 2026, our product development and engineering team consisted of approximately 145 professionals. These individuals bring to our product development efforts significant expertise across core disciplines, including boat design, trailer design, computer-aided design, electrical engineering and mechanical engineering. They are responsible for execution of all aspects of our new product strategy, including identifying industry trends, designing new and refreshed boat models and new features, engineering these designs for manufacturing and integrating new features into our boats.

Our product development strategy consists of a two-pronged approach. First, we seek to introduce new boat models to target unaddressed or underserved segments of the recreational powerboat industry, while also updating and refreshing our existing boat models regularly. Second, we seek to develop and integrate innovative new or enhanced optional feature offerings into our boats. We intend to release new products and features each model year, which we believe enhances our reputation as a leading innovator in boat manufacturing and provides us with a competitive advantage.

We take a disciplined approach to the management of our product development strategy. We use a formalized phase gate process, overseen by a dedicated project manager, to develop, evaluate and implement new product ideas for both boat models and innovative features. Application of the phase gate process requires management to establish an overall timeline that is sub-divided into milestones, or "gates," for product development. Setting

milestones at certain intervals in the product development process ensures that each phase of development occurs in an organized manner and enables management to become aware of and address any issues in a timely fashion, which facilitates on-time, on-target release of new products with expected return on investment. Extensive testing and coordination with our manufacturing group are important elements of our product development process, which we believe enable us to minimize the risk associated with the release of new products. Our phase gate process also facilitates our introduction of new boat models and features each model year, which we believe provides us with a competitive advantage in the marketplace. Finally, in addition to our process for managing new product introductions in a given fiscal year, we also engage in longer-term product life cycle and product portfolio planning.

Manufacturing

We have eleven manufacturing facilities located in four U.S. states, Australia, Poland, and Finland. We produce performance sport boats through our Malibu and Axis brands at our Tennessee and Australia manufacturing facilities; we produce sterndrive and outboard boats through our Cobalt brand at our Kansas and Tennessee manufacturing facilities; we produce saltwater outboard boats under our Pursuit and Maverick Boat Group brands, as well as tooling parts, in Fort Pierce, Florida; and we produce premium adventure dayboats under our Saxdor brands in Poland and Finland. We completed expansion projects at one of our Florida facilities (Maverick Boat Group) in fiscal year 2022 and at our other Florida facility (Pursuit Tooling) in fiscal year 2023. We also purchased a 260,000 square foot manufacturing facility near our Tennessee campus that we completed construction of in fiscal year 2024. For our Malibu and Axis brands, we manufacture towers, tower accessories and stainless steel and aluminum billet at our California facility and engines and trailers at our Tennessee facility.

Our boats are built through a continuous flow manufacturing process that encompasses fabrication, assembly, quality management and testing. Each boat is produced on an established cycle depending on model that includes the fabrication of the hull and deck through gelcoat application and fiberglass lamination, grinding and hole cutting, installation of components, rigging, finishing, detailing and on-the-water testing. Production of cruisers occurs on a dedicated line that allows for the increased time needed to add the additional content required for production of larger boats.

We have vertically integrated key components of our manufacturing process, including the manufacturing of our own engines, boat trailers, towers and tower accessories, machined and billet parts, soft grip flooring, and most recently, wiring harnesses. We began including our engines, branded as Malibu Monsoon engines, in our Malibu and Axis boats for model year 2019, and in fiscal year 2024, we began offering Monsoon sterndrive engines to our Cobalt dealers and customers. We believe our engine marinization initiative reduces our reliance on our previous engine suppliers for our Malibu, Axis and Cobalt brands while also reducing the risk that a change in cost or production from any engine supplier for such brands could adversely affect our business. Our trailers are produced in a continuous flow manufacturing process involving cutting and bending of the main frame from raw top grade carbon steel, painting using our state-of-the-art system and installation of components. Our tower-related manufacturing in California uses multiple computer-controlled machines to cut all of the aluminum parts required for tower assembly. We are the only performance sport boat company that manufactures towers in-house. In fiscal year 2022, we acquired a facility to begin manufacturing our own wiring harnesses. In fiscal year 2024, we relocated manufacturing of our own wiring harnesses to our Roane County, Tennessee facility. As a result of this acquisition, we reduced the risk of production delays due to delays in receipt of wiring harnesses from third-party suppliers. Vertical integration of key components of our boats also gives us the ability to increase incremental margin per boat sold by reducing our cost base and improving the efficiency of our manufacturing process. Additionally, it allows us to have greater control over design, consumer customization options, construction quality, and our supply chain. We continually review our manufacturing process to identify opportunities for additional vertical integration investments across our portfolio of premium brands. We procure other components, such as electronic controls, from third-party vendors and install them on the boat.

Suppliers

We purchase a wide variety of raw materials from our supplier base, including resins, fiberglass, and steel, as well as product parts and components, such as engines and electronic controls, through a purchase order process. The most significant component used in manufacturing our boats, based on cost, are engines. For model year 2019, we began equipping our Malibu and Axis brand boats with our own Monsoon engines through our vertical integration initiative to marinize our own engines. We adopted this vertical integration strategy for our engines to more directly control product path (design, innovation, calibration and integration) of our largest dollar procured

part, to differentiate our product from our competitors, and to increase our ability to respond to ongoing changes in the marketplace. We have an engine supply agreement with General Motors LLC (“General Motors”) for the supply of engine blocks to use in our Malibu and Axis brand boats through calendar year 2026 and we are currently negotiating an extension on the agreement beyond calendar year 2026.

Pursuant to our engine supply agreement with General Motors, General Motors will deliver engines to us as we submit purchase orders. No minimum amount of engines is required to be ordered by us. The engine supply agreement will expire at the end of calendar year 2026, unless terminated earlier by either party as permitted under the terms of the agreement, including by General Motors due to market conditions with at least eighteen (18) months’ advanced written notice.

We also have a marketing agreement with Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A., or Yamaha, that requires us to equip a significant percentage of our Pursuit, Cobalt and Maverick Boat Group branded boats that are pre-rigged for outboard motors with Yamaha outboard motors in exchange for certain incentives. The agreement expires on June 30, 2029. In addition, we obtain engines and sterndrive assemblies from Volvo for our Cobalt branded boats and from Mercury for certain models of Cobalt and Maverick branded boats.

Insurance and Product Warranties

We carry various insurance policies, including policies to cover general products liability, workers’ compensation, director and officer liability, and other casualty and property risks, to protect against certain risks of loss consistent with the exposures associated with the nature and scope of our operations. Our policies are generally based on our safety record as well as market trends in the insurance industry and are subject to certain deductibles, limits and policy terms and conditions.

Our Malibu and Axis brand boats have a limited warranty for a period up to five years. Our Cobalt brand boats have (1) a structural warranty of up to ten years which covers the hull, deck joints, bulkheads, floor, transom, stringers, and motor mount, and (2) a five year bow-to-stern warranty on all components manufactured or purchased (excluding hull and deck structural components), including canvas and upholstery. Gelcoat is covered up to three years for Cobalt and one year for Malibu and Axis. Pursuit brand boats have a (1) limited warranty for a period of up to five years on structural components such as the hull, deck and defects in the gelcoat surface of the hull bottom, and (2) a bow-to-stern warranty of two years (excluding hull and deck structural components). Maverick, Pathfinder and Hewes brand boats have (1) a limited warranty for a period of up to five years on structural components such as the hull, deck and defects in the gelcoat surface of the hull bottom and (2) a bow-to-stern warranty of one year (excluding hull and deck structural components). Cobia brand boats have (1) a limited warranty for a period of up to ten years on structural components such as the hull, deck and defects in the gelcoat surface of the hull bottom and (2) a bow-to-stern warranty of three years (excluding hull and deck structural components). Saxdor brand boats have a limited warranty for a period of up to two years or three-hundred running hours, whichever comes first, for structural components. For each boat brand, there are certain materials, components or parts of the boat that are not covered by our warranty and certain components or parts that are separately warranted by the manufacturer or supplier (such as the engine). Our Malibu Monsoon engines that we manufacture for Malibu and Axis models have a limited warranty of up to five years or five-hundred hours.

Strategic Acquisitions

One of our growth strategies is to drive growth in our business through targeted acquisitions that add value while considering our existing brands and product portfolio. We acquired Saxdor in March 2026, Maverick Boat Group in December 2020, Pursuit in October 2018 and Cobalt in July 2017. The primary objectives of our acquisitions are to expand our presence in new or adjacent categories, to expand into other product lines that may benefit from our operating strengths, and to increase the size of our addressable market. When we identify potential acquisitions, we attempt to target companies with a leading market share, strong cash flows, and an experienced management team and workforce that provide a fit with our existing operations. After completing an acquisition, we focus on integrating the company with our existing business to provide additional value to the combined entity through cost savings and revenue synergies, such as the optimization of manufacturing operations, improved processes around product development, enhancement of our existing dealer distribution network, accelerated innovation, administrative cost savings, shared procurement, vertical integration and cross-selling opportunities.

Our most recent acquisition in Saxdor expanded our presence both globally and into the premium adventure dayboat category. The category complements our current line of product offerings as well as increases the size of our addressable market. Saxdor was acquired during the third quarter of fiscal year 2026 and is currently being integrated into our existing business.

Intellectual Property

We rely on a combination of patent, trademark and copyright protection, trade secret laws, confidentiality procedures and contractual provisions to protect our rights in our brand, products and proprietary technology. This is an important part of our business and we intend to continue protecting our intellectual property. By law, our patent rights have limited lives and expire periodically. Our boat patent rights relate to boat design, features and components that we feel are important to our competitive position in our business. Some of our well-known patents include our Surf Gate system and Swim Step for our Malibu and Cobalt segments and Power Wedge for our Malibu segment.

Our trademarks, many of which are registered in the U.S. and various countries around the world, generally may endure in perpetuity on a country-by-country basis, provided that we comply with all statutory maintenance requirements, including continued use of each trademark in each such country. Some of our well-known trademarks include: (i) for our Malibu segment, Malibu, Axis, Monsoon, Power Wedge, Surf Band, Surf Gate, and Wakesetter; (ii) for our Saltwater Fishing Segment, Pursuit, Cobia, Maverick, and Redfisher; (iii) for our Cobalt segment, Cobalt and Splash & Stow; and (iv) for our Saxdor segment, Saxdor.

Seasonality

Our dealers experience seasonality in their business. Retail demand for boats is seasonal, with a significant majority of sales occurring during peak boating season, which coincides with our first and fourth fiscal quarters for Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, and Cobalt segments. The seasonality for our Saxdor segment differs from our other three segments because the majority of its sales are in Europe. European seasonality differs from the U.S. due to the difference in weather patterns and accordingly, European markets experience a shorter peak sales window. In order to minimize the impact of this seasonality on our business, we manage our manufacturing processes and structure dealer incentives to tie our annual volume rebates and discounts program to consistent ordering patterns, encouraging dealers to purchase our products throughout the year. In this regard, we may offer free flooring incentives to dealers from the beginning of our model year through April 30 of each year. Further, in the event that a dealer does not consistently order units throughout the year, such dealer's rebate is materially reduced. We may offer off-season retail promotions to our dealers in seasonally slow months, during and ahead of boat shows, to encourage retail demand.

Safety and Regulatory Matters

Our operations and products are subject to extensive environmental and health and safety regulation under various federal, commonwealth, state, and local statutes, ordinances, rules and regulations in the United States, Australia, and Europe where we manufacture our boats, and in other foreign jurisdictions where we sell our products. We believe that we are in material compliance with those requirements. However, we cannot be certain that costs and expenses required for us to comply with such requirements in the future, including for any new or modified regulatory requirements, or to address newly discovered environmental conditions, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results, or cash flow. The regulatory programs to which we are subject include the following:

Hazardous Materials and Waste

Certain materials used in our manufacturing, including the resins used in production of our boats, are toxic, flammable, corrosive, or reactive and are classified as hazardous materials by the national, state and local governments in those jurisdictions where we manufacture our products. The handling, storage, release, treatment, and recycling or disposal of these substances and wastes from our operations are regulated in the United States by the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA"), and state and local environmental agencies. In the United States, handling, storage, release, treatment, and recycling or disposal of hazardous materials is regulated under Subtitle C of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act ("RCRA"). The EPA works with state regulatory agencies to implement a compliance monitoring program with the goal of evaluating compliance with RCRA

obligations. Our manufacturing facilities can be subject to on-site compliance evaluation inspections (CEIs) or targeted enforcement actions. The handling, storage, release, treatment and recycling or disposal of these substances and wastes from our operations are regulated in Australia by the Australian Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, the New South Wales Environmental Protection Authority and other state and local authorities. Our manufacturing facilities in Finland and Poland are subject to environmental permitting and emissions requirements established under European Union legislation and implemented by national environmental authorities. These permits regulate emissions of volatile organic compounds, hazardous air pollutants, particulate matter, and other pollutants associated with fiberglass molding and coating operations. Our facilities are required to monitor emissions, maintain records, and periodically demonstrate compliance with permit conditions. Failure by us to properly handle, store, release, treat, recycle or dispose of our hazardous materials and wastes could result in liability for us, including fines, penalties, or obligations to investigate and remediate any contamination originating from our operations or facilities. We are not aware of any material contamination at our current or former facilities for which we could be liable under environmental laws or regulations, and we currently are not undertaking any remediation or investigation activities in connection with any contamination. Future spills or accidents or the discovery of currently unknown conditions or non-compliance could, however, give rise to investigation and remediation obligations or related liabilities.

Air Quality

In the United States, the federal Clean Air Act (“CAA”) and corresponding state and local laws and rules regulate emissions of air pollutants. Because our manufacturing operations involve molding and coating of fiberglass materials, which involves the emission of certain volatile organic compounds, hazardous air pollutants, and particulate matter, we are required to maintain and comply with a CAA operating permit requirements under Title V of the CAA (“Part 70 Permits”) for our Tennessee, Kansas and Florida facilities and local air permits for our California facilities. Our air permits generally require us to monitor our emissions and periodically certify that our emissions are within specified limits. To date, we have not had material difficulty complying with those limits.

The EPA and the California Air Resources Board (“CARB”) have, under the CAA, adopted regulations stipulating that many marine propulsion engines and watercraft meet certain air emission standards. Some of these standards require fitting a catalytic converter to the engine. These regulations also require, among other things, that engine manufacturers provide a warranty that their engines meet EPA and CARB emission standards. The engines used in our products are subject to these regulations. CARB has adopted an evaporative emissions regulation that applies to all spark-ignition marine watercraft with permanently installed fuel tanks sold in California (the Spark-Ignition Marine Watercraft Program). This regulation requires subject boat manufacturers to use specific CARB-certified components for the fuel systems in their boats, or to certify the boat meets a related performance standard. While we believe that our boats meet all applicable emission standards, the USEPA and CARB emissions regulations have increased the cost to manufacture our products.

OSHA

In the United States, the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (“OSHA”) standards address workplace safety generally, and limit the amount of emissions to which an employee may be exposed without the need for respiratory protection or upgraded plant ventilation. Our facilities are regularly inspected by OSHA and by state and local inspection agencies and departments. Our California facilities are also subject to California indoor air quality regulations, overseen by California’s Division of Occupational Safety and Health. We believe that our facilities comply in all material aspects with these regulations. Although capital expenditures related to compliance with environmental and safety laws are expected to increase, we do not currently anticipate any material expenditure will be required to continue to comply with existing OSHA environmental or safety regulations in connection with our existing manufacturing facilities.

At our New South Wales, Australia (“NSW”) facility, employee health and safety is regulated by SafeWork NSW. At our Poland and Finland facilities, employee health and safety is regulated by State Labour Inspectorate (PIP) and Occupational Safety and Health (“OSH”) legislation, respectively, and related regulatory authorities. Both international agencies have requirements that limit the amount of certain emissions to which an employee may be exposed without the need for respiratory protection or upgraded plant ventilation. In addition, OSH and SafeWork NSW provide licensing and registration for potentially dangerous work, investigate workplace incidents, and enforce work health and safety laws in NSW as well as Finland. Our facilities can be routinely inspected by their respective agencies. We believe that our facilities comply in all material aspects with these requirements.

Boat Design and Manufacturing Standards

In the United States, the U.S. Coast Guard promulgates regulations related to the minimum construction and safety requirements for recreational boats. In addition, boats manufactured for sale in the European Community must be certified to meet the requirements of the applicable laws and standards, including Directive 2013/53/EU on recreational craft and personal watercraft. These certifications specify standards for the design and construction of powerboats. We believe that all of our boats meet these standards. In addition, safety of recreational boats in the United States is subject to federal regulation under the Boat Safety Act of 1971, which requires boat manufacturers to recall products for replacement of parts or components that have demonstrated defects affecting safety. We have instituted recalls for defective component parts produced by certain of our third-party suppliers, including recalls on third party supplied steering columns during fiscal year 2023 and fuel pumps during fiscal year 2019. None of our recalls have had a material adverse impact on us.

Human Capital Management

Employee Profile

As of June 30, 2026, we had approximately 3,000 employees worldwide. Approximately 75 employees at our Larsmo, Finland facility are covered by a collective bargaining agreement.

We work diligently to establish ourselves as an employer of choice.

Talent Retention and Development

We recognize that employees are central to our organization and support them through competitive compensation, recognition and benefits programs designed to encourage strong performance and long-term employment. We also invest in employee development through annual performance evaluations, supervisor training, and programs that help new (and internally promoted) employees build boat production skills, including gel coat application and fiberglass repair. We seek to promote from within wherever possible and are committed to developing current team members into the next generation of leaders across the organization. Approximately 93% of our production leaders have been promoted internally. We also offer tuition assistance and pursue leadership development opportunities where appropriate. In addition, we partner with colleges and universities nationwide through our Engineering Internship Program, which helps us attract students who often join us after earning their degrees.

In fiscal year 2026, we expanded our employee development and recognition efforts through the release of our enterprise mentorship program and the launch of the PACEsetter Award Program. The mentorship program was designed to support knowledge sharing, leadership development and career growth by connecting employees with mentors across the organization. The PACEsetter Award Program reinforces our PACE Values by recognizing employees who demonstrate exceptional performance, leadership, teamwork, innovation, accountability and commitment to excellence. The program includes monthly, quarterly and annual recognition opportunities, with nominations evaluated based on alignment with our PACE Values, the significance of employee contributions and the positive impact on our teams, customers and business.

Employee Well-Being

Safety is a core organizational value, and we are committed to maintaining a workplace where safety is a top priority. Our business success depends in part on preventing accidents, reducing occupational injuries and illnesses, and complying with established health and safety policies and requirements. Depending on their job duties, certain employees are required to complete OSHA training or maintain related documentation. We remain focused on promoting a safe workplace and continue to pursue an injury-free environment through employee training and other safety initiatives.

Culture and Values

Our mission of Delivering the Ultimate On the Water Experience defines who we are and guides our focus as an organization. Our PACE Values—People Make Success Happen, Accountability & Integrity Always, Customer & Innovation Focus, and Excellence & Execution—serve as the foundation for how we make decisions, work together and serve our customers each day. We design products for an expanding range of recreational boaters, fishermen and water sports enthusiasts whose passion for boating is central to their active lifestyles. Through our continued commitment to quality, innovation and craftsmanship, we foster a culture of excellence and premier boat building.

We are committed to maintaining an employee-first culture that supports employee well-being, promotes inclusion and provides opportunities for career growth. We seek to hire the best-qualified individuals and do not discriminate based on race, creed, color, religion, national origin, citizenship status, age, disability, marital status, sexual orientation, gender, gender identity or similar classification. We value our team members and are committed to treating all employees with dignity and respect.

Community Involvement

We are committed to making a positive impact in the communities where we live and work. Each year, we partner with local organizations, schools and charitable programs near our facilities to support children, families, students and community initiatives.

Across all US locations, we participate in the Angel Tree program to provide holiday gifts to children in need. In Tennessee, our partnerships include Toys for Tots, local food banks, and the Family Resource Center, supporting holiday assistance, children with disabilities, school readiness, cold-weather clothing needs and manufacturing trade awareness. In Kansas, we support local recreational leagues, foundations, community events and school fundraisers. In Florida, we support organizations and initiatives such as the Treasure Coast Food Bank, Humane Society pet food drives, Ready to Work Boot Camp, Coastal Conservation Association and the annual Making Strides Against Breast Cancer walk. For our overseas divisions, we support local community initiatives, including local sports clubs in Finland.

We are proud of these partnerships and of the contributions made by our employees to support children and families in the communities where we operate.

Organizational Structure

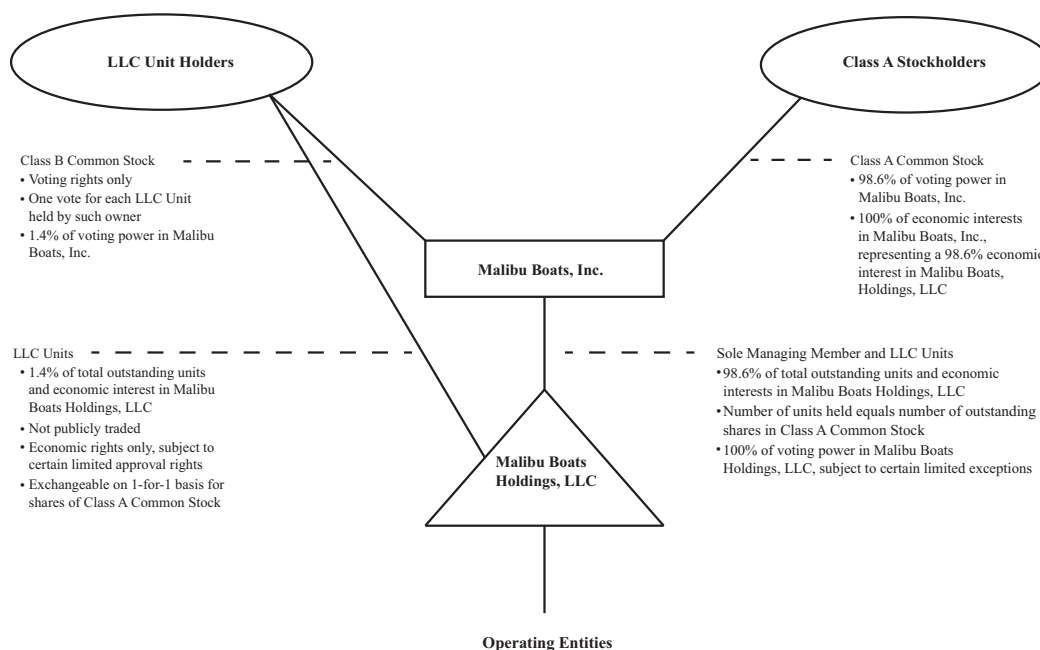
Malibu Boats, Inc. was incorporated as a Delaware corporation on November 1, 2013 in anticipation of our IPO to serve as a holding company that owns only an interest in Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC. Immediately after the completion of our IPO and the recapitalization we completed in connection with our IPO, Malibu Boats, Inc. held approximately 49.3% of the economic interest in the LLC, which has since increased to approximately 98.6% of the economic interest in the LLC as of June 30, 2026.

The certificate of incorporation of Malibu Boats, Inc. authorizes two classes of common stock, Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock. Holders of our Class A Common Stock and our Class B Common Stock have voting power over Malibu Boats, Inc., the sole managing member of the LLC, at a level that is consistent with their overall equity ownership of our business. In connection with our IPO and the recapitalization we completed in connection with our IPO, Malibu Boats, Inc. issued to each pre-IPO owner, for nominal consideration, one share of Class B Common Stock of Malibu Boats, Inc., each of which provides its owner with no economic rights but entitles the holder to one vote on matters presented to stockholders of Malibu Boats, Inc. for each LLC Unit held by such holder. Pursuant to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws, each share of Class A Common Stock entitles the holder to one vote with respect to each matter presented to our stockholders on which the holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to vote. Each holder of Class B Common Stock is entitled to the number of votes equal to the total number of LLC units held by such holder multiplied by the exchange rate specified in the exchange agreement with respect to each matter presented to our stockholders on which the holders of Class B Common Stock are entitled to vote. Accordingly, the holders of LLC Units collectively have a number of votes that is equal to the aggregate number of LLC Units that they hold. As the LLC members sell LLC Units to us or subsequently exchange LLC Units for shares of Class A Common Stock of Malibu Boats, Inc. pursuant to the exchange agreement described below, the voting power afforded to them by their shares of Class B Common Stock is automatically and correspondingly reduced. Subject to any rights that may be applicable to any then outstanding preferred stock, our Class A and Class B Common Stock vote as a single class on all matters presented to our stockholders for their vote or approval, except as otherwise provided in our certificate of incorporation or bylaws or required by applicable law. In addition, subject to preferences that may apply to any shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, the holders of our Class A Common Stock are entitled to share equally, identically and ratably in any dividends or distributions (including in the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs) that our board of directors may determine to issue from time to time, while holders of our Class B Common Stock do not have any right to receive dividends or other distributions.

As noted above, Malibu Boats, Inc. is a holding company with a controlling equity interest in the LLC. Malibu Boats, Inc., as sole managing member of the LLC, operates and controls all of the business and affairs and consolidates the financial results of the LLC. The limited liability company agreement of the LLC provides that it

may be amended, supplemented, waived or modified by the written consent of Malibu Boats, Inc., as managing member of the LLC, in its sole discretion without the approval of any other holder of LLC Units, except that no amendment may materially and adversely affect the rights of a holder of LLC Units, other than on a pro rata basis with other holders of LLC Units, without the consent of such holder (unless more than one holder is so affected, then the consent of a majority of such affected holders is required). Pursuant to the limited liability company agreement of the LLC, Malibu Boats, Inc. has the right to determine when distributions (other than tax distributions) will be made to the members of the LLC and the amount of any such distributions. If Malibu Boats, Inc. authorizes a distribution, such distribution will be made to the members of the LLC (including Malibu Boats, Inc.) pro rata in accordance with the percentages of their respective LLC Units.

The diagram below depicts our current organizational structure, as of June 30, 2026:



Our organizational structure allows the LLC members to retain their equity ownership in the LLC, an entity that is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in the form of LLC Units. Holders of Class A Common Stock, by contrast, hold their equity ownership in Malibu Boats, Inc., a Delaware corporation that is a domestic corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, in the form of shares of Class A Common Stock. The holders of LLC Units, including Malibu Boats, Inc., will incur U.S. federal, state and local income taxes on their proportionate share of any taxable income of the LLC. Net profits and net losses of the LLC will generally be allocated to the LLC's members (including Malibu Boats, Inc.) pro rata in accordance with the percentages of their respective limited liability company interests. The limited liability company agreement provides for cash distributions to the holders of LLC Units if Malibu Boats, Inc. determines that the taxable income of the LLC will give rise to taxable income for its members. In accordance with the limited liability company agreement, we intend to cause the LLC to make cash distributions to the holders of LLC Units for purposes of funding their tax obligations in respect of the income of the LLC that is allocated to them. Generally, these tax distributions will be computed based on our estimate of the taxable income of the LLC allocable to such holder of LLC Units multiplied by an assumed tax rate equal to the highest effective marginal combined U.S. federal, state and local income tax rate prescribed for an individual or corporate resident in Los Angeles, California (taking into account the nondeductibility of certain expenses and the character of our income). For purposes of determining the taxable income of the LLC, such determination will be made by generally disregarding any adjustment to the taxable income of any member of the LLC that arises under the tax basis adjustment rules of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code and is attributable to the acquisition by such member of an interest in the LLC in a sale or exchange transaction.

Exchanges and Other Transactions with Holders of LLC Units

In connection with our IPO and the recapitalization we completed in connection with our IPO, we entered into an exchange agreement with the pre-IPO owners of the LLC under which (subject to the terms of the exchange

agreement) each pre-IPO owner (or its permitted transferee) has the right to exchange its LLC Units for shares of our Class A Common Stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to customary conversion rate adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications, or, at our option, except in the event of a change in control, for a cash payment equal to the market value of the Class A Common Stock. The exchange agreement provides, however, that such exchanges must be for a minimum of the lesser of 1,000 LLC Units, all of the LLC Units held by the holder, or such amount as we determine to be acceptable. The exchange agreement also provides that an LLC member will not have the right to exchange LLC Units if Malibu Boats, Inc. determines that such exchange would be prohibited by law or regulation or would violate other agreements with Malibu Boats, Inc. to which the LLC member may be subject or any of our written policies related to unlawful or insider trading. The exchange agreement also provides that Malibu Boats, Inc. may impose additional restrictions on exchanges that it determines to be necessary or advisable so that the LLC is not treated as a “publicly traded partnership” for U.S. federal income tax purposes. In addition, pursuant to the limited liability company agreement of the LLC, Malibu Boats, Inc., as managing member of the LLC, has the right to require all members of the LLC to exchange their LLC Units for Class A Common Stock in accordance with the terms of the exchange agreement, subject to the consent of the holders of a majority of outstanding LLC Units other than those held by Malibu Boats, Inc.

As a result of exchanges of LLC Units into Class A Common Stock and purchases by Malibu Boats, Inc. of LLC Units from holders of LLC Units, Malibu Boats, Inc. will become entitled to a proportionate share of the existing tax basis of the assets of the LLC at the time of such exchanges or purchases. In addition, such exchanges and purchases of LLC Units are expected to result in increases in the tax basis of the assets of the LLC that otherwise would not have been available. These increases in tax basis may reduce the amount of tax that Malibu Boats, Inc. would otherwise be required to pay in the future. These increases in tax basis may also decrease gains (or increase losses) on future dispositions of certain capital assets to the extent tax basis is allocated to those capital assets. We have entered into a tax receivable agreement with the pre-IPO owners (or their permitted assignees) that provides for the payment by Malibu Boats, Inc. to the pre-IPO owners (or their permitted assignees) of 85% of the amount of the benefits, if any, that Malibu Boats, Inc. is deemed to realize as a result of (1) increases in tax basis and (2) certain other tax benefits related to our entering into the tax receivable agreement, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the tax receivable agreement. These payment obligations are obligations of Malibu Boats, Inc. and not of the LLC.

Available Information

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to reports filed or furnished pursuant to Sections 13(a) and 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act are available on our web site at www.malibuboats.com, free of charge, as soon as reasonably practicable after the electronic filing of these reports with, or furnishing of these reports to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. In addition, the SEC maintains a web site at www.sec.gov that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including us.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

The following describes the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those presented in our forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face but do represent those risks and uncertainties that we believe are material to us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also harm our business.

Risks Related to our Business and Operations

We have a large fixed-cost base that will affect our profitability when demand decreases or when our costs increase at a faster rate than our revenue.

The fixed cost levels of operating a recreational powerboat manufacturer can put pressure on profit margins when sales and production decline or when costs rise. Our profitability depends, in part, on our ability to spread fixed costs over a sufficiently large number of products sold and shipped. If we reduce our rate of production or otherwise experience lower revenues or if our costs increase at a faster rate than our sales, gross margins will be negatively affected. For instance, in fiscal year 2026 our net sales increased at a smaller percentage than our expenses increased and, as a result, our gross margin and net income decreased.

We may not be able to execute our manufacturing strategy successfully, which could cause the profitability of our products to suffer.

Our manufacturing strategy is designed to produce high quality products, while reducing costs and increasing flexibility to respond to ongoing changes in the marketplace. To implement this strategy, we must be successful in our continuous improvement efforts, which depend on the involvement of management, production employees and suppliers. Any inability to achieve our objectives under our manufacturing strategy could adversely impact the profitability of our products and our ability to deliver desirable products to our consumers.

In addition, we have made strategic capital investments in capacity expansion activities to successfully capture growth opportunities and enhance product offerings, including plant expansions. For example, we purchased a production facility in Roane County, Tennessee and moved production of certain models of our Cobalt boats from Kansas to Tennessee. Moving production to a different plant and expanding capacity at an existing facility involves risks, including difficulties initiating production within the cost and timeframe estimated, supplying product to customers when expected, integrating new products, and attracting sufficient skilled labor to handle additional production demands. If we fail to meet these objectives, it could adversely affect our ability to meet customer demand for products and increase the cost of production versus projections, both of which could result in a significant adverse impact on our operating and financial results. Additionally, plant expansion can result in manufacturing inefficiencies, additional expenses, including higher wages or severance costs, and cost inefficiencies, which could negatively impact financial results.

We may not be able to accurately forecast demand for our products, which could impact our ability to manage our inventory and have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

We forecast demand for our products to manage our production of boats. In forecasting demand and setting production levels, we consider dealer inventory levels and anticipated consumer demand. In addition to the seasonal nature of our business, demand for our products can fluctuate due to the impacts of macroeconomic conditions on dealers and consumers, such as tariffs, heightened interest rates and inflation. Our forecasting also considers possible production delays that could result from supply chain disruptions, adverse weather events and labor shortages, among other factors. Consequently, forecasting future demand for our products can be challenging due to the many uncertainties that could impact expected dealer and consumer demand or create unanticipated production delays. If we are not able to forecast accurately and must change production levels quickly, our business may be adversely impacted. For instance, if we need to increase production of boats because we underestimated demand or suffered unanticipated production delays, our suppliers may not be able to deliver sufficient quantities of parts and components to match our increased production levels and we may not be able to recruit or maintain sufficient skilled labor to meet our increased production needs. As a result, our dealers may experience inventory shortages while we work to replenish inventory levels, resulting in missed sales and/or lost revenues. Alternatively, if we overestimate demand and our dealers reduce their inventories in response to weakness in retail demand, we could be required to reduce our production, resulting in lower rates of absorption of fixed costs in our manufacturing and therefore lower margins. Additionally, if we overestimate demand, our dealers will incur additional costs as a result of increased promotional activities to sell their inventory.

Our financial results may be adversely affected by our third-party suppliers' increased costs, including due to tariffs, or inability to adjust for our required production levels due to changing demand or global supply chain disruptions.

We rely on a global supply chain of third parties to supply raw materials used in our manufacturing process, including resins, fiberglass, and vinyl, as well as parts and components. The prices for these raw materials, parts, and components fluctuate depending on market conditions and, in some instances, tariffs, commodity prices or trade policies. Substantial increases in the prices of raw materials, parts, and components would increase our operating costs, and could reduce our profitability if we are unable to recoup the increased costs through higher product prices or improved operating efficiencies. For instance, during fiscal years 2025 and 2026, we experienced rising prices for our suppliers, in part due to inflationary pressures, heightened interest rates, and tariffs. Our profitability in recent years has been, and in the future may be, affected by significant fluctuations in the prices of the raw materials and commodities that we use in our products and in the cost of freight and shipping of source materials, commodities, and other component parts necessary to assemble our products. The market prices of certain materials and components used in manufacturing our products, especially resins that are made with hydrocarbon, feedstocks, copper, aluminum and stainless steel, can be volatile.

Our ability to maintain production is dependent upon our suppliers delivering sufficient amounts of components, raw materials and parts on time to manufacture our products and meet our production schedules. Supply chain disruptions could occur for any number of factors, including facility closures due to labor disruptions, weather events, natural disasters, cyber intrusions, the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness, contractual or other disputes, unfavorable economic or industry conditions including tariffs, political instability, global conflicts, delivery delays, performance problems, or financial difficulties of suppliers. These events could disrupt our suppliers' operations and lead to uncertainty in our supply chain or cause supply disruptions for us, which could, in turn, disrupt our operations. For example, we experienced supply chain disruptions from fiscal year 2020 through first half of fiscal 2023 related to numerous factors, including the COVID-19 pandemic, severe weather events, labor shortages, ongoing domestic logistical constraints, and West Coast port challenges. In addition, the current conflict involving Iran and related geopolitical instability are contributing to broader commodity and supply chain disruptions that increase our product costs. Many of the raw materials, components and finished goods used in our manufacturing operations are sensitive to changes in energy and transportation costs, as well as to global shipping capacity and routing. Potential disruptions to global shipping routes and transportation networks may continue to increase shipping transit times, freight rates and insurance costs for us and our suppliers, including on routes that are not directly affected by such disruptions, due to knock-on effects on global logistics networks. These conditions may result in higher input costs, parts shortages, delivery delays and reduced production efficiency. Although we may attempt to mitigate these impacts through pricing actions, alternative sourcing or adjustments to production, there can be no assurance that we will be able to fully offset higher costs or maintain our margins without adversely affecting demand. If such disruptions and related oil price increases persist or worsen, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

Also, decisions by our suppliers to decrease production of their components or parts, production delays of such suppliers, work stoppages by the employees of such suppliers, or price increases could also have a material adverse effect on our ability to produce our products and ultimately, on our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows. For example, in fiscal year 2020 we experienced interruption to our engine supply as a result of the United Auto Workers' strike against General Motors. During the UAW strike, General Motors suspended delivery of engine blocks to us and we incurred \$2.6 million in costs by entering into purchase agreements with two suppliers for additional engines to supplement our inventory of engine blocks for Malibu and Axis boats.

For some of the components used in production, we depend on a small group of suppliers and the loss of any of these suppliers could affect our ability to obtain components timely or at competitive prices, which would decrease our results of operations, financial condition, and cash flows.

In some instances, we purchase components, raw materials and parts that are ultimately derived from a single source or geographic area or a limited number of suppliers and we may therefore be at an increased risk for supply disruptions. It may be difficult to find a replacement supplier for a limited or sole source raw material, part, or component without significant delay or on commercially reasonable terms, and as a result, an exclusive supplier of a key component could potentially exert significant bargaining power over price, quality, warranty claims, or other terms. Some components used in our manufacturing processes, including engines, boat windshields, certain electrical components and gel coats are available from a sole supplier or a limited number of suppliers. We currently

purchase engines from General Motors LLC, or General Motors, that we then prepare for marine use for certain Malibu, Axis and Cobalt boats. Our agreement with General Motors will continue through calendar year 2026 and we are currently negotiating an extension on the agreement beyond calendar year 2026. We purchase outboard engines from Yamaha Motor Corporation, U.S.A., or Yamaha, for a significant percentage of our Cobalt, Pursuit and Maverick Boats Group branded boats that are pre-rigged for outboard motors. Our agreement with Yamaha is scheduled to expire on June 30, 2029. In addition, we obtain engines and sterndrive assemblies from Volvo for our Cobalt branded boats and from Mercury for certain models of Cobalt and Maverick branded boats. If we are required to replace General Motors, Yamaha, Mercury or Volvo as an engine supplier for any reason, it could cause a decrease in boats available for sale or an increase in our cost of sales, either of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We were advised in fiscal 2025 by one of our suppliers that we would receive fewer engines than originally anticipated in the second half of fiscal 2025. While the reduction in engine supply did not have a material impact on us in fiscal 2025, if in the future, we receive less engines from any of our suppliers than our expectations and are unable to mitigate the reduction in supply, it could impact our production levels and boats available for sale, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Termination or interruption of informal supply arrangements could have a material adverse effect on our business or results of operations.

Historically, we have not entered into long-term agreements with suppliers of our raw materials and components other than for our engines, outboard motors and inboard motors. Instead, we have informal supply arrangements with many of our suppliers of components, raw materials and parts. In the event of a termination of the supply arrangement, there can be no assurance that alternate supply arrangements will be made on satisfactory terms. If we need to enter into supply arrangements on unsatisfactory terms, or if there are any delays to our supply arrangements, it could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Climatic events, including hurricanes, tornadoes, or other disruptions, may adversely impact our operations and financial condition, disrupt the business of our suppliers, and may not be adequately covered by insurance.

Climatic events in the areas where we operate have caused, and future climatic events may cause, disruptions and in some cases delays or suspensions in our operations that may adversely impact our business. We rely on the continuous operation of our facilities in Tennessee, Florida, Kansas, California, Poland, Finland, and Australia. Any natural or environmental disaster to our facilities due to fire, flood, hurricanes, earthquake, or other severe climatic events could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. For example, we have plants located in regions of the United States, such as Florida and Kansas, that have been and may be exposed to extreme weather, such as tropical storms, hurricanes, and tornadoes. An increased frequency and/or severity of storms, hurricanes, or tornadoes could impair our ability to operate by severely damaging our facilities and restricting our ability to deliver products to our customers. The occurrence of any disruption at any of our facilities, even for a short period of time, may have an adverse effect on our productivity and profitability, during and after the period of the disruption, including by causing delays in receiving supplies from our vendors and creating logistical challenges for delivery of our product to our dealers and customers. These disruptions may also cause personal injury and loss of life, severe damage to or destruction of property and equipment and environmental damage. Although we maintain property, casualty and business interruption insurance of the types and in the amounts that we believe are customary for the industry, we are not fully insured against all potential natural disasters or other disruptions to our facilities.

Our ability to meet our manufacturing workforce's needs is crucial to our results of operations and future sales and profitability.

We rely on the existence of a sufficient available hourly workforce to manufacture our boats. We may not be able to attract and retain qualified employees to meet current or future manufacturing needs at a reasonable cost, or at all. For instance, even when there are high unemployment rates in the regions where we have manufacturing facilities, we have had difficulty retaining skilled employees and could experience such difficulties in the future. Additionally, competition for qualified employees could require us to pay higher wages to attract a sufficient number of employees.

Approximately 75 employees at our Larsmo, Finland facility are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. Disputes regarding our existing collective bargaining agreement or new union organizing activities could lead to production slowdowns or stoppages. In addition, union activity and compliance with international labor standards could result in higher labor costs.

Significant increases in manufacturing workforce costs could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

The nature of our business exposes us to workers' compensation claims and other workplace liabilities.

Certain materials that we use require our employees to handle potentially hazardous or toxic substances. While our employees who handle these and other potentially hazardous or toxic materials receive specialized training and wear protective clothing, there is still a risk that they, or others, may be exposed to these substances. Exposure to these substances could result in significant injury to our employees and damage to our property or the property of others, including natural resource damage. Our personnel are also at risk for other workplace-related injuries. We have in the past been, and may in the future be, subject to fines, penalties, and other liabilities in connection with any such injury or damage. While we have implemented safety precautions at our facilities to mitigate contagious diseases, such as a pandemic, we may also be subject to possible lawsuits or regulatory actions or suffer from reputational risk if we experience spread in our workplace. We may be unable to maintain insurance for these potential liabilities on acceptable terms or such insurance may not provide adequate protection against potential liabilities.

We are dependent on attracting and retaining key management employees.

Our success depends in significant part upon the continued service of our senior management and our continuing ability to attract, assimilate, and retain highly qualified and skilled managerial, product development, manufacturing, marketing and other personnel. The loss of services of any members of our senior management or key personnel or the inability to hire or retain qualified personnel in the future could adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Management transition may also create uncertainty among employees, suppliers and customers or impact public or market perception, any of which could negatively impact our ability to operate effectively or execute on our strategies and result in an adverse impact on our business.

We have grown our business through acquisitions, including our recent acquisition of Saxdor; however, we may not be successful in completing future acquisitions or integrating acquisitions in a way that fully realizes their expected benefits to our business.

A key part of our growth strategy, as shown by our acquisition of Saxdor in 2026, Maverick Boat Group in 2020, Pursuit in 2018, and Cobalt in 2017, has been to acquire other companies that expand our consumer base, enter new product categories or obtain other competitive advantages. We expect to continue to acquire companies as an element of our growth strategy; however, we may not be able to identify future acquisition candidates or strategic partners as part of our growth strategy that are suitable to our business, or we may not be able to obtain financing on satisfactory terms to complete such acquisitions.

Acquisitions include a number of risks, including our ability to project and evaluate market demand, realize potential synergies and cost savings, and make accurate accounting estimates, as well as diversion of management attention and incurrence of significant transaction expenses. Uncertainties exist in assessing the value, risks, profitability, and liabilities associated with certain companies or assets, negotiating acceptable terms, obtaining financing on acceptable terms, and receiving any necessary regulatory approvals. As we continue to grow, in part, through acquisitions, our success depends on our ability to anticipate and effectively manage these risks. Our failure to successfully do so could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. For example, we determined that our estimated fair value for the Maverick Boat Group reporting unit was less than its carrying value as of March 31, 2024 and we recognized an impairment charge of \$88.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 related to our Maverick Boat Group reporting unit.

Our most recent acquisition of Saxdor expanded our geographic presence into Finland and Poland and increased the size and complexity of our operations; however, there is no assurance that we will successfully integrate Saxdor within the intended time frame or at all, which could impede our ability to realize the expected benefits, including synergies, cost savings, and growth opportunities. The integration process may disrupt our business, result in unanticipated expenses, liabilities, and competitive responses, and harm our results of operations.

We may be unable to maintain the levels of revenue, earnings, or operating efficiency that Saxdor has historically achieved, and risks including dealer and supplier relationship changes, increased product liability and warranty claims, and reputational harm could further diminish the value of the Saxdor brand. While we believe that the elimination of duplicative costs and other efficiencies will over time offset the non-recurring transaction and integration costs we have incurred and expect to continue to incur, this net benefit may not be achieved in the near term, or at all.

Further, our inability to successfully integrate future acquisitions within the intended time frames or at all could impede us from realizing all of the benefits of those acquisitions and could severely weaken our business operations. The integration process with any acquisition may disrupt our business and, if implemented ineffectively, may preclude the realization of the full benefits expected by us and could harm our results of operations. In addition, the overall integration of the combining companies may result in unanticipated problems, expenses, liabilities and competitive responses and may cause our stock price to decline. Even if the operations of an acquisition are integrated successfully, we may not realize the full benefits of the acquisition, including the synergies, cost savings or growth opportunities that we expect.

Our growth strategy may require us to secure significant additional capital, the amount of which will depend upon the size, timing, and structure of future acquisitions or vertical integrations and our working capital and general corporate needs.

Our growth strategy includes the possible acquisition of other businesses and the potential integration of new product lines or related products to our boats, such as our initiatives to integrate the production of engines and trailers for our Malibu and Axis models, our Monsoon engines into some of our Cobalt models and our Tooling Design Center. These actions may require us to secure significant additional capital through the borrowing of money or the issuance of equity. Any borrowings made to finance future strategic initiatives could make us more vulnerable to a downturn in our operating results, a downturn in economic conditions, or increases in interest rates on borrowings that are subject to interest rate fluctuations. If our cash flow from operations is insufficient to meet our debt service requirements, we could then be required to sell additional equity securities, refinance our obligations or dispose of assets in order to meet our debt service requirements. Adequate financing may not be available if and when we need it or may not be available on terms acceptable to us. The failure to obtain sufficient financing on favorable terms and conditions could have a material adverse effect on our growth prospects.

Further, we could choose to finance acquisitions or other strategic initiatives, in whole or in part through the issuance of our Class A Common Stock or securities convertible into or exercisable for our Class A Common Stock. Most recently, the acquisition of Saxdor was financed through a mixture of cash and Class A Common Stock. If we do so, existing stockholders will experience dilution in the voting power of their Class A Common Stock and earnings per share could be negatively impacted. The extent to which we will be able and willing to use our Class A Common Stock for acquisitions and other strategic initiatives will depend on the market value of our Class A Common Stock and the willingness of potential third parties to accept our Class A Common Stock as full or partial consideration. Our inability to use our Class A Common Stock as consideration, to generate cash from operations, or to obtain additional funding through debt or equity financings in order to pursue our strategic initiatives could materially limit our growth.

If we are unable to continue to enhance existing products and develop and market new or enhanced products that respond to customer needs and preferences, we may experience a decrease in demand for our products and our business could suffer.

Market acceptance of our products depends on our technological innovation and our ability to implement technology in our boats. Our failure to introduce new technologies and product offerings that our customers desire could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Also, we believe that we have been able to achieve higher margins in part as a result of the introduction of new features or enhancements to our existing boat models. If we fail to introduce new features or those we introduce fail to gain market acceptance, our margins may suffer.

In addition, some of our direct competitors and indirect competitors may have significantly more resources to develop and patent new technologies. Our competitors have developed and patented similar technologies and products that compete with ours. We cannot be certain that our products or technologies have not infringed or will not infringe on the proprietary rights of others, including our competitors. They may assert these patents against us

and we may be required to license these patents on unfavorable terms or cease using the technology covered by these patents, either of which would harm our competitive position and may materially adversely affect our business.

Our reliance upon patents, trademark laws and contractual provisions to protect our proprietary rights may not be sufficient to protect our intellectual property from others who may sell similar products and may lead to costly litigation. We have in the past, and may be in the future, party to lawsuits and other intellectual property rights claims that are expensive and time-consuming.

We hold patents and trademarks relating to various aspects of our products and believe that proprietary technical know-how is important to our business. Proprietary rights relating to our products are protected from unauthorized use by third parties only to the extent that they are covered by valid and enforceable patents or trademarks or are maintained in confidence as trade secrets. We cannot be certain that we will be issued any patents from any pending or future patent applications owned by or licensed to us or that the claims allowed under any issued patents will be sufficiently broad to protect our technology. In the absence of enforceable patent or trademark protection, we may be vulnerable to competitors who attempt to copy our products, gain access to our trade secrets and know-how or diminish our brand through unauthorized use of our trademarks, all of which could adversely affect our business. Accordingly, we may need to engage in future litigation to enforce intellectual property rights, to protect trade secrets or to determine the validity and scope of proprietary rights of others.

We also rely on unpatented proprietary technology. It is possible that others will independently develop the same or similar technology or otherwise obtain access to our unpatented technology. To protect our trade secrets and other proprietary information, we require employees, consultants, advisors and collaborators to enter into confidentiality agreements. We cannot assure you that these agreements will provide meaningful protection for our trade secrets, know-how, or other proprietary information in the event of any unauthorized use, misappropriation, or disclosure of such trade secrets, know-how, or other proprietary information. If we are unable to maintain the proprietary nature of our technologies, we could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, others may initiate litigation or other proceedings to challenge the validity of our patents, or allege that we infringe their patents, or they may use their resources to design comparable products that do not infringe our patents. We may incur substantial costs if our competitors initiate litigation to challenge the validity of our patents, or allege that we infringe their patents, or if we initiate any proceedings to protect our proprietary rights. If the outcome of any litigation challenging our patents is unfavorable to us, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We and the third parties with whom we work are subject to stringent and evolving U.S. and foreign laws, regulations, and rules, contractual obligations, industry standards, policies and other obligations related to data privacy and security. Our (or the third parties with whom we work) actual or perceived failure to comply with such obligations could lead to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation (including class claims) and mass arbitration demands; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales and other adverse business consequences.

In the ordinary course of business, we collect, receive, store, process, generate, use, transfer, disclose, make accessible, protect, secure, dispose of, transmit, and share (collectively, process) personal data and other sensitive information, including proprietary and confidential business data, trade secrets, intellectual property, and sensitive third-party data (collectively, sensitive information).

Our data processing activities subject us to numerous data privacy and security obligations, such as laws, regulations, guidance, industry standards, external and internal privacy and security policies, contractual requirements, and other obligations relating to data privacy and security. In the United States, federal, state, and local governments have enacted numerous data privacy and security laws, including data breach notification laws, personal data privacy laws, consumer protection laws (e.g., Section 5 of the Federal Trade Commission Act), and other similar laws (e.g., wiretapping laws).

Numerous U.S. states have enacted comprehensive privacy laws that impose certain obligations on covered businesses, including providing specific disclosures in privacy notices and affording residents with certain rights concerning their personal data. As applicable, such rights may include the right to access, correct, or delete certain personal data, and to opt-out of certain data processing activities, such as targeted advertising, profiling, and automated decision-making. Certain states also impose stricter requirements for processing certain personal data,

including sensitive information, such as conducting data privacy impact assessments. These state laws allow for statutory fines for noncompliance. For example, the California Consumer Privacy Act of 2018, (“CCPA”) applies to personal data of consumers, business representatives, and employees who are California residents, and requires businesses to provide specific disclosures in privacy notices and honor requests of such individuals to exercise certain privacy rights. The CCPA provides for fines and allows private litigants affected by certain data breaches to recover significant statutory damages. Similar laws are being considered in several other states, as well as at the federal and local levels, and we expect more states to pass similar laws in the future.

Outside the United States, an increasing number of laws, regulations, and industry standards govern data privacy and security. For example, the European Union’s General Data Protection Regulation (“EU GDPR”), the United Kingdom’s GDPR (“UK GDPR”) (collectively, “GDPR”), and Australia’s Privacy Act impose strict requirements for processing personal data. For example, under the GDPR, companies may face temporary or definitive bans on data processing and other corrective actions; fines of up to 20 million Euros under the EU GDPR, 17.5 million pounds sterling under the UK GDPR or, in each case, 4% of annual global revenue, whichever is greater; or private litigation related to processing of personal data brought by classes of data subjects or consumer protection organizations authorized at law to represent their interests.

In the ordinary course of business, we may transfer personal data from Europe and other jurisdictions to the United States or other countries. Europe and other jurisdictions have enacted laws requiring data to be localized or limiting the transfer of personal data to other countries. In particular, the European Economic Area (EEA) and the United Kingdom (UK) have significantly restricted the transfer of personal data to the United States and other countries whose privacy laws it generally believes are inadequate. Other jurisdictions may adopt or have already adopted similarly stringent data localization and cross-border data transfer laws. Although there are currently various mechanisms that may be used to transfer personal data from the EEA and UK to the United States in compliance with law, such as the EEA standard contractual clauses, the UK’s International Data Transfer Agreement / Addendum, and the EU-U.S. Data Privacy Framework and the UK extension thereto (“DPF Framework”) (which allows for transfers to relevant U.S.-based organizations who self-certify compliance and participate in the DPF Framework), these mechanisms are subject to legal challenges, and there is no assurance that we can satisfy or rely on these measures to lawfully transfer personal data to the United States.

If there is no lawful manner for us to transfer personal data from the EEA, the UK or other jurisdictions to the United States, or if the requirements for a legally-compliant transfer are too onerous, we could face significant adverse consequences, including the interruption or degradation of our operations, the need to relocate part of or all of our business or data processing activities to other jurisdictions (such as Europe) at significant expense, increased exposure to regulatory actions, substantial fines and penalties, the inability to transfer data and work with partners, vendors and other third parties, and injunctions against our processing or transferring of personal data necessary to operate our business. Additionally, companies that transfer personal data out of the EEA and UK to other jurisdictions, particularly to the United States, are subject to increased scrutiny from regulators, individual litigants, and activist groups. Some European regulators have ordered certain companies to suspend or permanently cease certain transfers out of Europe for allegedly violating the GDPR’s cross-border data transfer limitations.

Additionally, under various privacy laws and other obligations, we may be required to obtain certain consents to process personal data. For example, some of our data processing practices may be challenged under wiretapping laws, if we share consumer information with third parties through various methods, including chatbot and session replay providers, or via third-party marketing pixels. These practices may be subject to increased challenges by class action plaintiffs. Our inability or failure to obtain consent for these practices could result in adverse consequences, including class action litigation and mass arbitration demands.

Our employees and personnel use generative artificial intelligence (“AI”) technologies and/or automated decision-making technologies to perform their work, and the disclosure and use of personal data in AI technologies is subject to various privacy laws and other privacy obligations. Governments have passed and are likely to pass additional laws and regulations regulating AI and/or automated decision-making technologies. Our use of this technology could result in additional compliance costs, regulatory investigations and actions, and lawsuits. We also use machine learning and AI technologies, including generative AI, in our products and services. The development and use of AI technologies present various privacy and security risks that may impact our business. AI technologies are subject to privacy and data security laws, as well as increasing regulation and scrutiny. Further, countries and states are applying their data and consumer protection laws to AI technologies, and particularly generative AI and interactive chatbots. Several jurisdictions around the globe, including Europe and certain U.S. states, have proposed,

enacted, or are considering laws governing the development and use of AI technologies, such as the EU's AI Act, the Colorado Artificial Intelligence Act, the Utah Artificial Intelligence Policy Act, and the CCPA regulations on automated decision-making technology. For example, the EU AI Act sets out a risk-based framework, subjecting certain AI technologies to numerous compliance obligations, including transparency, conformity and risk assessment, monitoring and human oversight requirements. Under the EU AI Act, non-compliant companies may be subject to administrative fines of up to 35 million Euros or 7% of a company's total worldwide annual turnover for the preceding financial year, whichever is the higher. Certain of our activities subject us to the EU AI Act and depending on how the EU AI Act is implemented and interpreted, we may have to adapt our business practices, contractual arrangements, and services to comply with such obligations. We expect other jurisdictions will adopt similar laws. If we are unable to use generative AI, it could make our business less efficient and result in competitive disadvantages.

In addition to data privacy and security laws, we are, or may be contractually subject to industry standards adopted by industry groups and, we are, or may become subject to such obligations in the future. For example, we are or may be subject to the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard ("PCI DSS"). The PCI DSS requires companies to adopt certain measures to ensure the security of cardholder information, including using and maintaining firewalls, adopting proper password protections for certain devices and software, and restricting data access. Noncompliance with PCI-DSS can result in penalties ranging from \$5,000 to \$100,000 per month by credit card companies, litigation, damage to our reputation, and revenue losses.

We may also be subject to the EU Cyber Resilience Act ("CRA"), which imposes mandatory cybersecurity and incident-notification requirements for products with digital elements placed on the EU market. Certain notification obligations begin in September 2026, with full compliance required by December 2027. Failure to comply with the CRA could result in regulatory investigations, fines of up to €15 million or 2.5% of global annual turnover, and other adverse consequences.

We are also bound by contractual obligations related to data privacy and security, and our efforts to comply with such obligations may not be successful. We publish privacy policies, marketing materials and other statements, regarding data privacy, artificial intelligence, and data security. Regulators in the United States are increasingly scrutinizing these statements, and if these policies, materials or statements are found to be deficient, lacking in transparency, deceptive, unfair, misleading, or misrepresentative of our practices, we may be subject to investigation, enforcement actions by regulators or other adverse consequences.

Obligations related to data privacy and security (and consumers' data privacy expectations) are quickly changing, becoming increasingly stringent, and creating uncertainty. Additionally, these obligations may be subject to differing applications and interpretations, which may be inconsistent or conflict among jurisdictions. We may at times fail (or be perceived to have failed) in our efforts to comply with our data privacy and security obligations. Moreover, despite our efforts, our personnel or third parties with whom we work may fail to comply with such obligations, which could negatively impact our business operations. If we or the third parties with whom we work fail, or are perceived to have failed, to address or comply with applicable data privacy and security obligations, we could face significant consequences, including but not limited to: government enforcement actions (e.g., investigations, fines, penalties, audits, inspections, and similar); litigation (including class-action claims) and mass arbitration demands; additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; bans or restrictions on processing personal data; and orders to destroy or not use personal data.

In particular, plaintiffs have become increasingly more active in bringing privacy-related claims against companies, including class claims and mass arbitration demands. Some of these claims allow for the recovery of statutory damages on a per violation basis, and, if viable, carry the potential for monumental statutory damages, depending on the volume of data and the number of violations. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our reputation, business, or financial condition, including but not limited to: loss of customers; interruptions or stoppages in our business operations; inability to process personal data or to operate in certain jurisdictions; limited ability to develop or commercialize our products; expenditure of time and resources to defend any claim or inquiry; adverse publicity; or changes to our business model or operations.

If our information technology systems or those of third parties with whom we work or our data, are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences.

In the ordinary course of our business, we and the third parties with whom we work, process sensitive information, including intellectual property; our proprietary business information and that of our dealers, suppliers, and other business partners; and personal information of consumers and employees. Cyber-attacks, malicious internet-based activity, online and offline fraud, and other similar activities threaten the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our sensitive information and information technology systems, and those of the third parties with whom we work. Such threats are prevalent and continue to rise, are increasingly difficult to detect, and come from a variety of sources, including traditional computer “hackers,” threat actors, “hacktivists,” organized criminal threat actors, personnel (such as through theft or misuse), sophisticated nation states, and nation-state-supported actors.

Some actors now engage and are expected to continue to engage in cyber-attacks, including without limitation nation-state actors for geopolitical reasons and in conjunction with military conflicts and defense activities. During times of war and other major conflicts, we, the third parties with whom we work, and our customers, may be vulnerable to a heightened risk of these attacks, including retaliatory cyber-attacks, that could materially disrupt our systems and operations, supply chain, and ability to produce, sell and distribute our products.

We and the third parties with whom we work are subject to a variety of evolving threats, including but not limited to social-engineering attacks (including through deep fakes, which may be increasingly more difficult to identify as fake, and phishing attacks), malicious code (such as viruses and worms), malware (including as a result of advanced persistent threat intrusions), denial-of-service attacks, credential stuffing attacks, credential harvesting, personnel misconduct or error, ransomware attacks, supply-chain attacks, software bugs, server malfunctions, software or hardware failures, loss of data or other information technology assets, adware, telecommunications failures, attacks enhanced or facilitated by AI, and other similar threats. We have in the past been targeted by such attacks and likely will continue to be targeted in the future. In particular, severe ransomware attacks are becoming more prevalent – particularly for companies like ours that are engaged in critical infrastructure or manufacturing – and can lead to significant interruptions in our operations, ability to provide our products, loss of sensitive information and income, reputational harm, and diversion of funds. Extortion payments may alleviate the negative impact of a ransomware attack, but we may be unwilling or unable to make such payments due to, for example, applicable laws or regulations prohibiting such payments.

It may be difficult and/or costly to detect, investigate, mitigate, contain, and remediate a security incident. Our efforts to do so may not be successful. Actions taken by us or the third parties with whom we work to detect, investigate, mitigate, contain, and remediate a security incident could result in outages, data losses, and disruptions of our business. Threat actors may also gain access to other networks and systems after a compromise of our networks and systems. Future or past business transactions (such as acquisitions or integrations) could expose us to additional cybersecurity risks and vulnerabilities, as our systems could be negatively affected by vulnerabilities present in acquired or integrated entities’ systems and technologies. Furthermore, we may discover security issues that were not found during due diligence of such acquired or integrated entities, and it may be difficult to integrate companies into our information technology environment and security program.

We rely on third parties to operate critical business systems to process sensitive information in a variety of contexts, including, without limitation, commercial transactions, customer interactions, manufacturing, branding, employee tracking, and other functions. We also rely on third parties to provide other products, services, parts, to sell our products or otherwise to operate our business. Our ability to monitor these third parties’ information security practices is limited, and these third parties may not have adequate information security measures in place. If the third parties with whom we work experience a security incident or other interruption, we could experience adverse consequences. While we may be entitled to damages if the third parties with whom we work fail to satisfy their privacy or security-related obligations to us, any award may be insufficient to cover our damages, or we may be unable to recover such award. In addition, supply-chain attacks have increased in frequency and severity, and we cannot guarantee that third parties’ infrastructure in our supply chain or that of the third parties with whom we work have not been compromised.

While we have implemented security measures designed to protect against security incidents, there can be no assurance that these measures will be effective. We take steps designed to detect, mitigate, and remediate vulnerabilities in our information systems (such as our hardware and/or software, including that of third parties with

whom we work). We have not and may not in the future, however, detect and remediate all such vulnerabilities on a timely basis. Despite our efforts, there can be no assurance that these vulnerability mitigation measures will be effective. Further, we have and may in the future experience delays in deploying remedial measures and patches designed to address identified vulnerabilities. Vulnerabilities could be exploited and result in a security incident. Any of the previously identified or similar threats have in the past and may in the future cause a security incident or other interruption that have in the past and may in the future result in unauthorized, unlawful, or accidental acquisition, modification, destruction, loss, alteration, encryption, disclosure of, or access to our sensitive information or our information technology systems, or those of the third parties with whom we work. A security incident or other interruption could disrupt our ability (and that of third parties with whom we work) to provide our products.

For example, we regularly experience phishing attempts, and while most are unsuccessful, some have resulted in limited unauthorized access that was promptly detected and contained. Additionally, if we experience a security incident impacting the electronic components embedded into our products, such as the navigation or operating systems, this could prevent or cause customers to stop using our products, deter new customers from using our products, adversely affect the reputation of our business, or cause us to experience other similar harms.

We expend significant resources or modify our business activities to try to protect against security incidents. Certain data privacy and security obligations have required us to implement and maintain specific security measures or industry-standard or reasonable security measures to protect our information technology systems and sensitive information. Applicable data privacy and security obligations have in the past and may in the future require us, or we may voluntarily choose, to notify relevant stakeholders, including affected individuals, customers, regulators, and investors, of security incidents, or to take other actions, such as providing credit monitoring and identity theft protection services. Such disclosures and related actions can be costly, and the disclosure or the failure to comply with such applicable requirements could lead to adverse consequences.

If we (or a third party with whom we work) were to experience a security incident or are perceived to have experienced a security incident, we may experience adverse consequences, such as government enforcement actions (for example, investigations, fines, penalties, audits, and inspections); additional reporting requirements and/or oversight; litigation (including class claims); indemnification obligations; negative publicity; reputational harm; monetary fund diversions; diversion of management attention; interruptions in our operations (including availability of data); financial loss; and other similar harms. Security incidents and attendant consequences may prevent or cause customers to stop using our products, deter new customers from using our products, and negatively impact our ability to grow and operate our business.

Our contracts may not contain limitations of liability, and even when they do, there can be no assurance that limitations of liability in our contracts are sufficient to protect us from liabilities, damages, or claims related to our data privacy and security obligations. We cannot be sure that our insurance coverage will be adequate or sufficient to protect us from or to mitigate liabilities arising out of our privacy and security practices, that such coverage will continue to be available on commercially reasonable terms or at all, or that such coverage will pay future claims.

In addition to experiencing a security incident, third parties may gather, collect, or infer sensitive information about us from public sources, data brokers, or other means that reveal competitively sensitive details about our organization and could be used to undermine our competitive advantage or market position.

Additionally, sensitive information about or from the Company or our customers could be leaked, disclosed, or revealed as a result of or in connection with our employees', personnel's, or vendors' use of generative AI technologies.

Our operations and sales in international markets require significant management attention, expose us to difficulties presented by international economic, political, legal, and business factors, and may not be successful or produce desired levels of sales and profitability.

With our recent acquisition of Saxdor and our continued operations in Australia, our operations and sales in international markets will require significant management attention, expose us to difficulties presented by international economic, political, legal, and business factors, and may not be successful or produce desired levels of sales and profitability.

In March 2026, we acquired Saxdor. Saxdor sells premium adventure dayboats worldwide and has three engineering and manufacturing facilities in Finland and Poland. The acquisition of Saxdor significantly increases

our international operations and will require substantial management attention as we integrate Saxdor into our current operations. In addition to our Saxdor acquisition, we continue to sell our products throughout the world and we manufacture some boats in Australia for our Malibu segment.

The countries in which we operate, including the U.S., Finland, Poland and Australia, could face economic and geopolitical challenges and may experience significant fluctuations in gross domestic product, interest rates and currency exchange rates, as well as civil disturbances, government instability, nationalization and the imposition of unexpected taxes or other charges by government authorities. This can result in economic and political instability, which could negatively affect our operations in those countries and our ability to sell our boats in those markets.

Doing business on a worldwide basis also requires us to comply with the laws and regulations of various foreign jurisdictions. These laws and regulations place restrictions on our operations, trade practices, partners and investment decisions. In particular, our operations are subject to U.S. and foreign anti-corruption and trade control laws and regulations, such as the FCPA, export controls and economic sanctions programs, including those administered by the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Foreign Assets Control, or the OFAC. As a result of doing business in foreign countries and with foreign partners, we are exposed to a heightened risk of violating anti-corruption and trade control laws and sanctions regulations.

In addition, legal systems in markets in which we operate may have different liability standards, which could make it more difficult for us to enforce our legal rights in such countries. Doing business in countries around the world has and may continue to expose us to heightened risks and negatively impact our earnings and cash flows.

Actual or potential public health emergencies, epidemics, or pandemics, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or financial condition.

The impact of actual or potential public health emergencies, epidemics, or pandemics on us, our suppliers, dealers, and consumers, and the general economy could be wide-ranging and significant, depending on the nature of the issue, governmental actions taken in response, and the public reaction. The impact of such events could include employee illness, quarantines, cancellation of events and travel, business and school shutdowns, reduction in economic activity, widespread unemployment, and supply chain interruptions, which collectively could cause significant disruptions to global economies and financial markets.

In addition, these events could result in future significant volatility in demand, positively or negatively, for our products. Demand volatility may be caused by, among other things: the temporary inability of consumers to purchase our products due to illness, quarantine, or other travel restrictions; dealership closures due to illness or government restrictions; a reduction in boating activity as a result of governmental actions or self-quarantine measures; shifts in demand away from discretionary products; and reduced options for marketing and promotion of products. If such events occur over a prolonged period, they could increase our costs and difficulty of operating our business, including accurately planning and forecasting for our operations and inventory levels, which may adversely impact our results.

Risks Related to Our Markets and the Recreational Powerboat Industry

Weak general economic conditions, particularly in the United States, can negatively impact our industry, demand for our products, and our business and results of operations.

Demand for new recreational powerboats can be negatively influenced by weak economic conditions, including high inflation and interest rates, low consumer confidence and high unemployment, especially in the United States, and by increased market volatility worldwide. In times of economic uncertainty and contraction, consumers tend to have less discretionary income and defer or avoid expenditures for discretionary items, such as boats. Sales of our products are highly sensitive to personal discretionary spending levels, and our success depends on general economic conditions and overall consumer confidence and personal income levels, especially in the United States and in the specific regional markets where we sell our products. Any deterioration in general economic conditions that diminishes consumer confidence or discretionary income is likely to reduce our sales and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, fiscal and monetary policy, including tariffs, could have a material adverse impact on worldwide economic conditions, the financial markets, and availability of credit and, consequently, may negatively affect our industry, businesses, and overall financial condition. Consumers often finance purchases of our boats, and as interest rates rise, as they have over the last few years, the cost of financing the purchase also increases. If credit conditions

worsen, and adversely affect the ability of consumers to finance potential purchases at acceptable terms and interest rates, it could result in a decrease in sales or delay improvement in sales of our products.

Risks and requirements related to transacting business in foreign countries may result in increased liabilities including penalties and fines as well as reputational harm.

Our activities are subject to various trade and economic sanctions and export control laws and regulations administered by the United States, including the U.S. Department of Commerce's Export Administration Regulations and the U.S. Department of the Treasury's Office of Foreign Assets Control economic and trade sanctions programs, and other laws and regulations of a similar nature administered by foreign governmental authorities with relevant jurisdiction, including Australia, Finland, and Poland ("Trade Controls"). We also are subject to various anti-corruption laws and regulations, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and U.K. Bribery Act. These laws and regulations may impose restrictions on our business, including our ability to export, reexport, or transfer our products or provide our services to certain countries, territories, entities, or individuals, without authorization from the cognizant government authorities. Relevant licensing processes can be time-consuming, and favorable outcomes cannot be guaranteed.

Certain jurisdictions in which we operate or into which our products may be sold present heightened Trade Controls risk. In particular, Russia is subject to expansive and evolving sanctions and export control measures imposed by the United States and allied jurisdictions, including broad restrictions on the export, reexport, and transfer of a wide range of goods, software, and technology. The regulatory landscape applicable to Russia continues to evolve; ensuring ongoing compliance in this environment requires sustained vigilance and resource commitment, and the consequences of non-compliance—whether intentional or inadvertent—can be severe. We endeavor to conduct our activities in compliance with all applicable Trade Controls requirements, including those applicable to Russia, but we cannot guarantee full compliance at all times.

Trade Controls and anti-corruption laws and regulations are subject to frequent change, and compliance can be time- and resource-intensive. Although we have training programs in place for our employees, we cannot guarantee that our rules will be followed, nor can we guarantee full compliance with applicable export control and sanctions laws and regulations. Violations of these regimes can result in significant financial penalties, loss of licensing privileges, other administrative penalties, reputational harm, and adverse business impact.

Our continued success is dependent on the positive perception of our brands, which, if impaired, could adversely affect our sales.

We believe that our brands are significant contributors to the success of our business and that maintaining and enhancing our brands are important to expanding our consumer and dealer base. The value of our brands is based in large part on perceptions and opinions, and broad access to social media makes it easy for anyone to provide public feedback that can influence perceptions of our Company. It may be difficult to control negative publicity, regardless of whether it is accurate. Negative incidents, such as quality and safety concerns, product recalls, severe incidents or injuries related to our products or actions, or statements or actions of our employees or dealers or the athletes associated with our products, could lead to tangible adverse effects on our business, including lost sales or employee retention and recruiting difficulties. Also, public concerns about the environmental impact of our products, or our environmental, social and governance practices generally, could result in diminished public perception of our brands. Government, media, or activist pressure to limit emissions could also negatively impact consumers' perceptions of our boats. Any decline in the public acceptance of our boats could negatively impact their sales or lead to changes in laws, rules and regulations that prevent access to certain locations or restrict use or manner of use in certain areas or during certain times, which could also negatively impact sales. If the popularity of the sports and activities for which we design, manufacture and sell our boats were to decrease as a result of these risks or any negative publicity, sales of our products could decrease, which could have an adverse effect on our net revenue, profitability and operating results.

Our sales may be adversely impacted by increased consumer preference for used boats, electric boats, alternative fuel-powered boats, or the supply of new boats by competitors in excess of demand.

In the past, and during this recent economic cycle, we have observed a shift in consumer demand toward purchasing more used boats during economic downturns, primarily because prices for used boats are typically lower than retail prices for new boats. If consumer demand shifts toward purchasing more used boats, it could have the

effect of reducing demand among retail purchasers for our new boats. Also, while we have taken steps designed to balance production volumes for our boats with demand, our competitors could choose to reduce the price of their products, which could have the effect of reducing demand for our new boats. In addition, a shift from traditional fuel-powered boats to electric boats, alternative fuel-powered boats, or other technologies could reduce demand for our boats. Reduced demand for new boats could lead to reduced sales by us, which could adversely affect our business, results of operations or financial condition.

An increase in energy and fuel costs may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Prices for crude oil, natural gas and other energy supplies have been increasing and have been subject to high volatility, including as a result of geopolitical factors or otherwise. Further, the global clean energy movement may also reduce the availability of fossil fuels, which may in turn cause increases to energy costs. Higher energy costs result in increases in operating expenses at our manufacturing facilities and in the expense of shipping products to our dealers. In addition, increases in energy costs may adversely affect the pricing and availability of petroleum based raw materials, such as resins and foams, that are used in our products. Higher fuel prices may also have an adverse effect on demand for our boats, as they increase the operating costs associated with boat ownership and possibly affect product use.

Retail demand for our boats is seasonal and unfavorable weather conditions just before and during spring and summer can have a negative effect on our revenues.

Adverse weather conditions in any year in any particular geographic region may adversely affect sales in that region, especially during the peak boating season. Sales of our products are generally stronger just before and during spring and summer, which represent the peak boating months in most of our markets, and favorable weather during these months generally has a positive effect on consumer demand. Conversely, unseasonably cool weather, excessive rainfall, reduced rainfall levels, or drought conditions during these periods may close area boating locations or render boating dangerous or inconvenient, thereby generally reducing consumer demand for our products. Our annual results would be materially and adversely affected if our net sales were to fall below expected seasonal levels during these periods. We may also experience more pronounced seasonal fluctuation in net sales in the future as we continue to expand our businesses. Additionally, to the extent that unfavorable weather conditions are exacerbated by global climate change or otherwise, our sales may be affected to a greater degree than we have previously experienced. There can be no assurance that weather conditions will not have a material effect on the sales of any of our products.

Our industry is characterized by intense competition, which affects our sales and profits.

In recent years, we have lost market share in certain of our segments because of increased competition in our industry. The recreational powerboat industry, and in particular the performance sport boat category, is highly competitive for consumers and dealers. Competition affects our ability to succeed in the markets we currently serve, and the new markets that we may enter in the future, including most recently the emerging premium adventure dayboat category in which we entered into this fiscal year with the acquisition of Saxdor. Competition is based primarily on brand name, price, product selection and product performance. We compete with several large manufacturers that may have greater financial, marketing and other resources than we do and who are represented by dealers in the markets in which we now operate and into which we plan to expand. We also compete with a variety of small, independent manufacturers. We cannot assure you that we will not face greater competition from existing large or small manufacturers or that we will be able to compete successfully with new competitors. Our failure to compete effectively with our current and future competitors would adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We compete with a variety of other activities for consumers' scarce leisure time.

Our boats are used for recreational and sport purposes, and demand for our boats may be adversely affected by competition from other activities that occupy consumers' leisure time and by changes in consumer life style, usage pattern or taste. Similarly, an overall decrease in consumer leisure time may reduce consumers' willingness to purchase and enjoy our products.

Changes in currency exchange rates can adversely affect our results

A portion of our sales are denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar. With our recent acquisition of Saxdor, we anticipate a much larger portion of our sales than in the past will be denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, with most of Saxdor's sales denominated in the Euro. Since our acquisition of Saxdor on

March 2, 2026, sales in Europe accounted for approximately 54% of Saxdor's total revenue. We also continue to sell our other brands worldwide. Consequently, a strong U.S. dollar may adversely affect reported revenues. We maintain a portion of our manufacturing operations in Poland and Australia, which partially mitigates the impact of the volatility of the U.S. dollar in those countries. A portion of our selling, general and administrative costs are transacted in the Polish zloty and Australian dollar as a result.

We also sell U.S. manufactured products into certain international markets in U.S. dollars, including the sale of products into Canada, Europe and Latin America. Demand for our products in these markets may also be adversely affected by a volatile U.S. dollar. We do not currently use hedging or other derivative instruments to mitigate our foreign currency risks.

Inflation and heightened interest rates could adversely affect our financial results.

Inflation has recently had an adverse impact on our business, particularly related to wages and increases in the cost of raw materials and transportation, and may continue to have, an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Any continued elevated rates or renewed increases could further adversely affect our results.

In addition, new boat buyers often finance their purchases. During the past year, inflation, along with heightened interest rates, has translated into an increased cost of boat ownership. Should inflation and increased interest rates continue or increase, prospective consumers may choose to forego or delay their purchases or buy a less expensive boat in the event credit is not available to finance their boat purchases.

Risks Related to our Dealers

We depend on our network of independent dealers, face increasing competition for dealers and have limited control over their activities.

The number of dealers supporting our products and the quality of their marketing and servicing efforts are essential to our ability to generate sales. Competition for dealers among recreational powerboat manufacturers continues to increase based on the quality, price, value and availability of the manufacturers' products, the manufacturers' attention to customer service and the marketing support that the manufacturer provides to the dealers. We face competition from other manufacturers in attracting and retaining independent boat dealers. In addition, independent dealers in the recreational powerboat industry have experienced significant consolidation in recent years, which could result in the loss of one or more of our dealers in the future if the surviving entity in any such consolidation purchases similar products from a competitor. A significant deterioration in the number or effectiveness of our dealers could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our success depends, in part, upon the financial health of our dealers and their continued access to financing.

Because we sell nearly all of our products through dealers, the financial health of our dealers is critical to our success. Our business, financial condition and results of operations may be adversely affected if the financial health of the dealers that sell our products suffers. Their financial health may suffer for a variety of reasons, including a downturn in general economic conditions, tariffs, heightened interest rates, higher rents, increased labor costs and taxes, compliance with regulations and personal financial issues. For instance, in 2024, one of our former dealers, Tommy's Boats, filed for bankruptcy protection and liquidated its inventory, which resulted in us repurchasing 19 of our boats from Tommy's Boats.

Our dealers require adequate liquidity to finance their operations, including purchases of our boats. Dealers are subject to numerous risks and uncertainties that could unfavorably affect their liquidity positions, including, among other things, continued access to adequate financing sources on a timely basis and on reasonable terms. These sources of financing are vital to our ability to sell products to our dealers through our distribution network. Access to floor plan financing generally facilitates our dealers' ability to purchase boats from us, and their financed purchases reduce our working capital requirements. If floor plan financing were not available to our dealers, our sales and our working capital levels would be adversely affected as dealers may shift the timing of certain purchases and otherwise reduce the total number of boats that they purchase during any given period. In addition, heightened interest rates could also incentivize dealers to reduce their inventory levels in order to reduce their interest exposure, which may further adversely impact the sales of our boats and our results of operations. For additional information on our dealer network, see "Business—Our Dealer Network and—Dealer Management" above.

We may be required to repurchase inventory of certain dealers or provide promotional incentives to sell through inventory.

Many of our dealers have floor plan financing arrangements with third-party finance companies that facilitate the dealers purchasing our products. In connection with such floor plan financing agreements, in certain instances we agree to repurchase our products from the third-party finance company. Generally, this obligation is triggered if a dealer defaults on its debt obligations to a finance company, the finance company repossesses the boat and the boat is returned to us. In addition, applicable laws regulating dealer relations may also require us to repurchase our products from our dealers under certain circumstances. In such circumstances, we may not have any control over the timing or amount of any repurchase obligation nor have access to capital on terms acceptable to us to satisfy any repurchase obligation. If we are required to repurchase a significant number of units under any repurchase agreement or under applicable dealer laws, it could have an adverse impact on our business, operating results, financial condition and cash flows. Since fiscal year 2021, we have repurchased a total of 37 units from lenders to former dealers and 35 of those units were subsequently resold above their cost and at a minimal reduced margin. This number includes 19 boats we repurchased pursuant to our repurchase agreement with M&T Bank related to the bankruptcy of our former dealer, Tommy's Boats.

Future declines in marine industry demand could cause an increase in repurchase activity or could require us to incur losses in excess of established reserves. In addition, our cash flow and loss experience could be adversely affected if repurchased inventory is not successfully distributed to other dealers in a timely manner, or if the recovery rate on the resale of the product declines. The finance companies could require changes in repurchase terms that would result in an increase in our contractual obligations.

Risks Related to Litigation and our Regulatory, Accounting and Tax Environment

The nature of our business exposes us to risks associated with litigation, investigation and regulatory proceedings and a significant adverse determination with respect to any material claim against us could adversely affect our operating results or financial condition.

We currently are facing, and will likely continue to face, legal, administrative and regulatory proceedings, claims, demands and/or investigations relating to dealer or consumer matters, shareholder matters and/or other matters relating to our business. Litigation and regulatory proceedings are inherently uncertain, and adverse rulings could occur, including monetary damages or fines, or an injunction stopping us from manufacturing or selling certain products, engaging in certain business practices, or requiring other remedies.

On April 10, 2024, fifteen dealerships operated under common control of Tommy's Boats ("Tommy's Boats") filed a complaint against MBI and its indirect subsidiary Boats LLC in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:24-cv-00166). The complaint alleges that MBI and Boats LLC breached obligations under dealership agreements with Tommy's Boats, quantum meruit, unjust enrichment, promissory estoppel and intentional and negligent misrepresentations relating to the parties' commercial relationship. Tommy's Boats sought monetary damages. Boats LLC took possession of 19 new model year 2024 boats according to a repurchase agreement with M&T Bank, the floor plan financing lender to Tommy's Boats. These boats were subsequently resold during the three months ended September 30, 2024. On July 3, 2024, Mark E. Andrews, Chapter 11 Trustee (the "Trustee") for Tommy's Boats voluntarily dismissed without prejudice the claims filed by Tommy's Boats. On August 16, 2024, Matthew Borisch, the principal owner of Tommy's Boats, filed a complaint against Malibu Boats, Inc., Malibu Boats, LLC, and Jack Springer in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:24-cv-00339), alleging similar allegations to those of the dismissed complaint against Malibu Boats, Inc. and Malibu Boats, LLC filed by Tommy's Boats. Mr. Borisch amended his complaint on October 29, 2024.

On October 7, 2024, MBI and Boats LLC entered into a Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with the Trustee. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, MBI and Boats LLC agreed to pay the Tommy's Boats' estate \$3.5 million in cash and MBI and Boats LLC and the Trustee agreed to mutual releases of all outstanding claims between them. The Settlement Agreement was approved by the Bankruptcy Court on November 19, 2024. On May 22, 2025, the Bankruptcy Court determined that most of Mr. Borisch's claims are property of the Tommy's Boats bankruptcy estates and required Mr. Borisch to withdraw or dismiss such claims against MBI and Boats, LLC., while finding that Mr. Borisch could assert certain potential claims against Malibu Boats, Inc. and Malibu Boats, LLC in his individual capacity. In consideration of the Bankruptcy Court's ruling, the Trustee agreed to cooperate with us in defense of Mr. Borisch's claims. As a result of

the Bankruptcy Court's determination and the Trustee's agreement to cooperate, on July 21, 2025, Malibu made the \$3.5 million settlement payment to the Tommy's Boats estate to consummate the Settlement Agreement.

On July 11, 2025, Mr. Borisch sought leave to amend his complaint and has asserted that the remaining claims he has brought belong to him in his individual capacity. On September 2, 2025, we moved to dismiss Mr. Borisch's complaint in its entirety. That motion is fully submitted and pending. We intend to vigorously defend ourselves against any claims alleged by Mr. Borisch. We are unable to provide any reasonable evaluation of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred or any reasonable estimate of the range of possible loss.

On April 29, 2024, a stockholder, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, filed a complaint against MBI and Jack Springer, Bruce Beckman, David Black, and Wayne Wilson as current and former officers of the Company in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case 1:24-cv-03254). On August 15, 2024, the Court appointed the Retiree Benefit Trust of the City of Baltimore as the Lead Plaintiff in the action. The amended complaint alleges violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in connection with allegedly false and misleading statements made by MBI related to the Company's business, operations, and prospects during the period from November 4, 2022 through May 1, 2024 ("Class Period"). The amended complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 10b-5 by not disclosing alleged material adverse facts related to the Company's inventory, demand and relationship with one of its former dealers, Tommy's Boats, and accordingly, that certain statements made during the Class Period about the Company's business, operations, and prospects were materially misleading. On July 29, 2025, MBI and the individual defendants entered into a Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement with the Lead Plaintiff. The settlement was approved by the Court on February 9, 2026, and, without admitting fault or liability, provided for a settlement payment amount of \$7.8 million for the benefit of a settlement class comprised of all purchasers of MBI securities during the Class Period. The settlement payment was fully funded with proceeds from MBI's directors and officers insurance carriers.

On November 25, 2024, a stockholder, derivatively on behalf of MBI, filed a complaint against Jack Springer, Ritchie Anderson, Bruce Beckman, David Black, and Wayne Wilson as current and former officers of Malibu Boats, Inc., as well as current and former members of the MBI Board of Directors in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case 1:24-cv-09018). On December 20, 2024, a second stockholder, derivatively on behalf of MBI, filed a complaint against the same defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case 1:24-cv-09870). On January 7, 2025, these derivative actions were consolidated and stayed pending certain developments in the securities class action. On April 8, 2025, a third stockholder, derivatively on behalf of MBI, filed a complaint against the same defendants in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:25-cv-00142). On May 16, 2025, a fourth stockholder, derivatively on behalf of MBI, filed a complaint against the same defendants, except for Ritchie Anderson, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:25-cv-00223). On November 17, 2025, the third and fourth derivative actions were consolidated, and on November 20, 2025, the consolidated case was stayed pending certain developments in the securities class action. The derivative actions allege violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as well as breach of fiduciary duties and unjust enrichment against the individual defendants in connection with the issues raised in the securities class action. On April 1, 2026, MBI and the stockholders reached an agreement in principle to settle all derivative actions. On July 15, 2026, plaintiffs filed a motion for preliminary settlement approval in the consolidated action pending before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:25-cv-00142). The settlement contemplates certain corporate governance reforms by MBI and a payment of \$850,000 in attorneys' fees from MBI to the stockholders' counsel, and is subject to Court approval. MBI anticipates that the settlement amount will be fully paid with proceeds from MBI's directors and officers insurance carriers.

On February 12, 2025, a stockholder (the "Gray Plaintiff") filed a putative stockholder class action complaint, as subsequently amended on April 1, 2026, in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (the "Chancery Court") against MBI, under the caption Gray v. Malibu Boats, Inc., C.A. No. 2025-0151-KSJM (the "Gray Action"), challenging a provision of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation concerning removal of directors from the Company's Board of Directors (the "Removal Provision"). Without admitting any wrongdoing or that the Gray Plaintiff's allegations had any merit, MBI represented to the Gray Plaintiff that no director of MBI shall be removed from his or her position pursuant to the Removal Provision. Believing the prompt resolution of the Gray Action to be in the best interest of MBI and its stockholders, MBI has, in its business judgment, also agreed to pay \$75,000 in attorneys' fees and expenses to the Gray Plaintiff's counsel (including a \$500 service award to the Gray

Plaintiff) in full satisfaction of the claim for attorneys' fees and expenses in the Gray Action. On August 18, 2026, MBI and the Gray Plaintiff filed a stipulation, subject to approval by the Chancery Court, providing for the closure of the case, subject to and upon the Company filing an affidavit with the Chancery Court confirming that this notice has been issued and the Gray Plaintiff filing a voluntary dismissal of the Gray Action, with prejudice only as to the Gray Plaintiff and without prejudice as to any other putative class member. The Chancery Court has not been asked to review or pass judgment on the payment of the attorneys' fees and expenses or their reasonableness.

The manufacture and sale of boats also exposes us to significant risks associated with product liability, economic loss, personal injury and other claims. If our products are found to be defective or used incorrectly by our customers, bodily injury, property damage or other injury, including death, may result and this could give rise to additional product liability or economic loss claims against us and adversely affect our brand image or reputation. During fiscal year 2023, we settled certain product liability matters for \$100 million after a jury found that our subsidiary, Malibu Boats, LLC, and another entity that was the manufacturer of the boat at issue, Malibu Boats West, Inc., negligently failed to warn of a hazard posed by the boat and that such failure was a proximate cause of the death of a passenger in the boat. Malibu Boats West, Inc. is not, and has never been, a subsidiary of ours but was a separate legal entity whose assets were purchased by Malibu Boats, LLC in 2006.

We recently have been named in a complaint filed on July 17, 2026 by Brad Knighton and Britney Knighton, individually, as personal representative of the Estate of O.K., a deceased minor child, and as guardians of O.B.K. and B.E.K., minors, against Cobalt Boats, LLC, Malibu Boats, LLC, Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC, and Malibu Boats, Inc. in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, Florence Division, in admiralty (Case No. 4:26-cv-02936-JD). The complaint arises from a boating accident that occurred on July 19, 2023 involving a 2006 model year Cobalt 232 bowrider vessel and alleges that the vessel was defective due to inadequate warnings regarding hazards associated with occupancy of the vessel's open bow seating area under certain operating conditions. Plaintiffs assert claims for strict products liability (failure to warn), negligence, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, wrongful death, survival, and negligent infliction of emotional distress, and seek compensatory and punitive damages in an unspecified amount. No defendant has been served with process, and no defendant has filed a responsive pleading. We maintain product liability insurance that is applicable to this case. We are unable to provide any reasonable evaluation of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred or any reasonable estimate of the range of possible loss.

We are also currently defending a customer class action lawsuit. On May 31, 2024, a customer filed a class action complaint against MBI and Boats LLC in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. (Case 1:24-cv-00648). The complaint, which purports to be filed on behalf of a nationwide class of customers, alleges violation of common law, the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty, and violation of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act based on guidance issued to customers of certain older model boats related to riding in the bow area of those boats. We continue to defend against the class action claims. We are unable to provide any reasonable evaluation of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred or any reasonable estimate of the range of possible loss.

We maintain product and general liability insurance policies, including excess insurance coverage for product liability claims. However, we are not fully insured against all potential claims and we may experience legal claims in excess of our insurance coverage or claims that are not covered by insurance, either of which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Any losses that we may suffer from any such claims, including any unanticipated adverse determination of a material product liability claim or other material claim (particularly an uninsured matter), could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, and the effect that any such liability may have upon the reputation and marketability of our products may have a negative impact on our business and operating results. We have in the past, and may be required in the future, to pay significant amounts to settle litigation and regulatory proceedings and, regardless of the outcome, litigation and regulatory proceedings can be costly, time-consuming and disruptive to our business and operations.

An impairment in the carrying value of goodwill, trade names, and other long-lived assets could negatively affect our consolidated results of operations and net worth.

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, such as our trade names, are recorded at fair value at the time of acquisition and are not amortized, but are reviewed for impairment at least annually or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. In evaluating the potential for impairment of goodwill and trade names, we make assumptions regarding future operating performance, business trends, and market and economic conditions. Such analyses further require us to make certain assumptions about sales, operating margins, growth rates, and discount

rates. Uncertainties are inherent in evaluating and applying these factors to the assessment of goodwill and trade name recoverability. We could be required to evaluate the recoverability of goodwill or trade names prior to the annual assessment if we experience business disruptions, unexpected significant declines in operating results, a divestiture of a significant component of our business, or declines in market capitalization.

For example, we recognized an impairment charge of \$88.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 related to our Maverick Boat Group reporting unit and may in the future be required to recognize other impairment charges.

We continually evaluate whether events or circumstances have occurred that indicate the remaining estimated useful lives of our definite-lived intangible assets and other long-lived assets may warrant revision or whether the remaining balance of such assets may not be recoverable. We use an estimate of the related undiscounted cash flow over the remaining life of the asset in measuring whether the asset is recoverable. As of June 30, 2026, the balance of total goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets was \$241.5 million, which represents approximately 24.2% of total assets. That amount includes \$27.1 million of goodwill arising from our acquisition of Saxdor in March 2026. If the future operating performance of either the Company or individual operating segments is not sufficient, we could be required to record non-cash impairment charges. Impairment charges could substantially affect our reported earnings in the periods such charges are recorded. In addition, impairment charges could indicate a reduction in business value which could limit our ability to obtain adequate financing in the future.

Significant product repair and/or replacement costs due to product warranty claims or product recalls could have a material adverse impact on our results of operations.

We provide limited warranties for our boats. Although we employ quality control procedures, sometimes a product is distributed that needs repair or replacement. Our standard warranties require us, through our dealer network, to repair or replace defective products during such warranty periods. In addition, if any of our products are, or are alleged to be, defective, we may be required to participate in a recall of that product if the defect or alleged defect relates to safety. While we have had recalls in the past, none of them have had a material impact on our business. However, the repair and replacement costs we could incur in connection with any future recall could materially and adversely affect our business and could cause consumers to question the safety or reliability of our products.

Changes to U.S. trade policy, tariffs, and import/export regulations may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

Changes in laws and policies governing foreign trade could adversely affect our business and trigger retaliatory actions by affected countries. There is significant uncertainty with respect to future trade regulations, including U.S. tariffs and penalties on products manufactured outside the U.S., and with respect to existing international trade agreements. The U.S. presidential administration has imposed substantial tariffs affecting a wide range of products and jurisdictions. In response, some countries have implemented, and other countries may implement, countermeasures in response to U.S. tariffs. The institution of global trade tariffs, trade sanctions, new or onerous trade restrictions, embargoes and other stringent government controls have the potential to adversely impact the U.S. economy, our industry, our suppliers, and global demand for our products and, as a result, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. We estimate that 18-20% of our cost of sales for our brands located in the U.S. are sourced from outside the United States and thus we have the potential to be materially impacted by tariffs in future periods. In addition, following our acquisition of Saxdor, we manufacture boats in Finland and Poland, a portion of which are imported into the United States and are subject to applicable U.S. tariffs on European-origin goods.

In addition to increased costs as a result of these tariffs, we may face supply chain disruptions and delays that negatively impact our cost of materials and production processes. The uncertain trade policy environment may also contribute to declining consumer confidence, which could decrease demand for our products. If we are unable to mitigate any potential impacts through supply chain adjustments, pricing strategies, or other measures, our financial performance and growth prospects and/or our ability to create or execute our long-term plans or goals could be negatively affected.

We must comply with environmental laws and regulations as a boat manufacturer that could increase the costs of our products and reduce consumer demand.

As with boat construction in general, our manufacturing processes involve the use, handling, storage and contracting for recycling or disposal of hazardous substances and wastes. The failure to manage or dispose of such hazardous substances and wastes properly could expose us to material liability or fines, including liability for personal injury or property damage due to exposure to hazardous substances, damages to natural resources, or for the investigation and remediation of environmental conditions. Under certain environmental laws, we may be liable for remediation of contamination at sites where our hazardous wastes have been disposed or at our current or former facilities, regardless of whether such facilities are owned or leased or whether we caused the condition of contamination. We have not been notified of and are otherwise currently not aware of any contamination at our current or former facilities, or at any other location, for which we could have any material liability under environmental laws or regulations, and we currently are not undertaking any remediation or investigation activities in connection with any contamination. Also, the components in our boats may become subject to more stringent environmental regulations. For example, boat engines and other emission producing components may become subject to more stringent emissions standards, which could increase the cost of our engines, components and products, which, in turn, may reduce consumer demand for our products.

Our customers use our boats for recreational water and fishing activities. Environmental regulations, permitting and zoning requirements and other commercial policies and practices that limit access to water, including availability of slip locations and/or the ability to transfer boats among different waterways, access to fisheries, or the ability to fish in some areas could negatively affect demand for our boats. Future licensing requirements, including any licenses imposed on recreational boating, may also deter potential customers, thereby reducing our sales. Furthermore, regulations allowing the sale of fuel containing higher levels of ethanol for automobiles, which is not appropriate or intended for use in marine engines, may nonetheless result in increased warranty, service costs, customer dissatisfaction with products, and other claims against us if boaters mistakenly use this fuel in marine engines, causing damage to and the degradation of components in their marine engines.

In addition to environmental regulations, we must also comply with product safety, workforce and other laws and regulations that may increase our costs and could result in harm to our reputation if we fail to comply with such regulations.

We are subject to federal, state, local, and foreign laws and regulations, including product safety, workforce, and other regulations. For instance, we are subject to laws governing our relationships with employees, including, but not limited to, employment obligations such as employee wage, hour, and benefits issues. The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) also imposes standards of conduct for and regulates workplace safety, including physical safety and limits on the amount of emissions to which an employee may be exposed without the need for respiratory protection or upgraded plant ventilation. Our facilities are also regularly inspected by OSHA and by state and local inspection agencies and departments.

Further, in October 2023, California passed climate disclosure laws that, among other requirements, will require public and private companies that do business in California with total annual revenues exceeding certain thresholds to make disclosures including GHG emission data and climate-related financial risks. While we are still assessing the impact of these requirements, additional reporting obligations could cause us to incur increased costs.

Any of these laws, rules, or regulations may cause us to incur significant expenses to achieve or maintain compliance, require us to modify our products, or modify our approach to our workforce, adversely affecting the price of or demand for some of our products, and ultimately affect the way we conduct our operations. Failure to comply with any of these laws, rules, or regulations could result in harm to our reputation and/or could lead to fines and other penalties, including restrictions on the importation of our products into, and the sale of our products in, one or more jurisdictions until compliance is achieved. In addition, legal requirements are constantly evolving, and changes in laws, regulations or policies, or changes in interpretations of the foregoing, could result in compliance shortfalls, require additional product development investment, increase consumer pricing, and increase our costs or create liabilities where none exist today.

Risks Related to our Capital Structure

The only material asset of Malibu Boats, Inc. is our interest in the LLC, and therefore Malibu Boats, Inc. is dependent upon distributions from the LLC for any cash obligations of Malibu Boats, Inc.

Malibu Boats, Inc. is a holding company and has no material assets other than its ownership of LLC Units in the LLC. Malibu Boats, Inc. has no independent means of generating revenue. We intend to cause the LLC to make distributions to its unit holders in an amount sufficient to cover all applicable taxes at assumed tax rates and payments under the tax receivable agreement. To the extent that Malibu Boats, Inc. needs funds, and the LLC is restricted from making such distributions under applicable law or regulation or under the terms of its financing arrangements, or is otherwise unable to provide such funds, it could materially adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition. For example, our credit agreement generally prohibits the LLC and our other subsidiaries who are parties to the credit agreement from paying dividends or making distributions to Malibu Boats, Inc., without compliance with certain financial covenants. However, our credit agreement permits (i) distributions to members of the LLC, including Malibu Boats, Inc., based on the member's allocated taxable income, (ii) distributions to fund payments that are required under our tax receivable agreement, (iii) purchases of stock or stock options of the LLC from former officers, directors or employees of loan parties under the credit agreement or payments pursuant to stock option and other benefit plans up to \$5.0 million in any fiscal year, and (iv) repurchases of the outstanding stock and LLC units of Malibu Boats, Inc. and LLC.

Our credit agreement contains restrictive covenants which may limit our operating flexibility and may impair our ability to access sufficient capital to operate our business.

We rely on our credit facility to provide us with adequate liquidity to operate our business. Our credit agreement contains restrictive covenants regarding indebtedness, liens, fundamental changes, investments, share repurchases, dividends and distributions, disposition of assets, transactions with affiliates, negative pledges, hedging transactions, certain prepayments of indebtedness, accounting changes, governmental regulation, outbound investment rules and transfer of material intellectual property rights to non-loan parties. The credit agreement also requires compliance with financial covenants consisting of a minimum ratio of EBITDA to interest expense and a maximum ratio of total debt to EBITDA. We have the option to request that lenders increase the amount available under the revolving credit facility by, or obtain incremental term loans of, up to \$200.0 million, subject to the terms of the credit agreement and only if existing or new lenders choose to provide additional term or revolving commitments. Any incremental revolving commitments or term loan facility established under the credit agreement will also be subject to these same covenants and restrictions.

These covenants may affect our ability to operate and finance our business as we deem appropriate. Violation of these covenants could constitute an event of default under our credit agreement. If there were an event of default under the credit agreement, our lenders could reduce or terminate our access to amounts under our credit facilities or declare all of the indebtedness outstanding under our credit facility immediately due and payable. We may not have sufficient funds available, or we may not have access to sufficient capital from other sources, to continue funding our operations or to repay any accelerated debt. Even if we could obtain additional financing, the terms of the financing may not be favorable to us. In addition, substantially all of our assets are subject to liens securing our credit facility. If amounts outstanding under the credit facility were accelerated, our lenders could foreclose on these liens and we could lose substantially all of our assets. Any event of default under our credit agreement could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our debt service obligations to increase significantly.

Borrowings under our term loan and our revolving credit facility governed by our credit agreement are at variable rates of interest and expose us to interest rate risk. During the past year, interest rates have been increasing, which results in increased debt service obligations under our credit agreement even if our amount borrowed remains the same. Borrowings under our credit agreement bear interest at a variable rate equal to either, at our option, (i) the highest of the prime rate, the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%, or one-month Term SOFR plus 1% (the "Base Rate") or (ii) SOFR, in each case plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.25% to 2.00% with respect to SOFR borrowings and 0.25% to 1.00% with respect to Base Rate borrowings. The applicable margin will be based upon the consolidated leverage ratio of the LLC and its subsidiaries.

We entered into fourth amended and restated credit agreement on July 10, 2026, which provides us with a \$100.0 million term loan and \$250.0 million revolving credit facility. Upon entering into the new credit agreement

on July 10, 2026, we borrowed the full \$100.0 million under the term loan facility and used the net proceeds to repay amounts outstanding under our prior revolving credit facility. We had \$65.0 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility after such repayment. Assuming no additional repayments or borrowings on our term loan or revolving credit facility after July 10, 2026, our expected cash interest payments, including accrued interest outstanding at July 10, 2026, would be approximately \$8.2 million within the next 12 months based on the weighted average interest rate at July 10, 2026 of 4.95%. If the rate used to calculate interest on our outstanding debt under our credit agreement were to increase by 1.0%, we would expect to incur additional interest expense on such indebtedness as of July 10, 2026 of approximately \$1.7 million on an annualized basis.

We will be required to pay the pre-IPO owners (or any permitted assignee) for certain tax benefits pursuant to our tax receivable agreement with them, and the amounts we may pay could be significant.

We entered into a tax receivable agreement with the pre-IPO owners (or their permitted assignees) that provides for the payment by us to the pre-IPO owners (or any permitted assignee) of 85% of the tax benefits, if any, that we are deemed to realize as a result of (1) the increases in tax basis resulting from our purchases or exchanges of LLC Units and (2) certain other tax benefits related to our entering into the tax receivable agreement, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the tax receivable agreement. These payment obligations are the obligations of Malibu Boats, Inc. and not of the LLC. For purposes of the agreement, the benefit deemed realized by Malibu Boats, Inc. will be computed by comparing its actual income tax liability (calculated with certain assumptions) to the amount of such taxes that it would have been required to pay had there been no increase to the tax basis of the assets of the LLC as a result of the purchases or exchanges, and had we not entered into the tax receivable agreement.

Estimating the amount of payments that may be made under the tax receivable agreement is by its nature imprecise, insofar as the calculation of amounts payable depends on a variety of factors. The actual increase in tax basis, as well as the amount and timing of any payments under the agreement, will vary depending upon a number of factors, including:

- the timing of purchases or exchanges – for instance, the increase in any tax deductions will vary depending on the fair value, which may fluctuate over time, of the depreciable or amortizable assets of the LLC at the time of each purchase or exchange;
- the price of shares of our Class A Common Stock at the time of the purchase or exchange – the increase in any tax deductions, as well as the tax basis increase in other assets, of the LLC is directly related to the price of shares of our Class A Common Stock at the time of the purchase or exchange;
- the extent to which such purchases or exchanges are taxable – if an exchange or purchase is not taxable for any reason, increased deductions will not be available; and
- the amount and timing of our income – Malibu Boats, Inc. will be required to pay 85% of the deemed benefits as and when deemed realized. If we do not have taxable income, we generally will not be required (absent a change of control or other circumstances requiring an early termination payment) to make payments under the tax receivable agreement for that taxable year because no benefit will have been realized. However, any tax benefits that do not result in realized benefits in a given tax year will likely generate tax attributes that may be utilized to generate benefits in previous or future tax years. The utilization of such tax attributes will result in payments under the tax receivable agreement.

We expect that the payments that Malibu Boats, Inc. may make under the tax receivable agreement may be substantial. Assuming no material changes in the relevant tax law, and that we earn sufficient taxable income to realize all tax benefits that are subject to the agreement, we expect that future payments under the tax receivable agreement relating to the purchases by Malibu Boats, Inc. of LLC Units will be approximately \$38.7 million over the next fifteen (15) years. Future payments to pre-IPO owners (or their permitted assignees) in respect of subsequent exchanges or purchases would be in addition to these amounts and are expected to be substantial. The foregoing numbers are estimates and the actual payments could differ materially. It is possible that future transactions or events, such as changes in tax legislation, could increase or decrease the actual tax benefits realized and the corresponding tax receivable agreement payments.

Further, there may be a material negative effect on our liquidity if distributions to Malibu Boats, Inc. by the LLC are not sufficient to permit Malibu Boats, Inc. to make payments under the tax receivable agreement after it has

paid taxes. For example, Malibu Boats, Inc. may have an obligation to make tax receivable agreement payments for a certain amount while receiving distributions from the LLC in a lesser amount, which would negatively affect our liquidity. The payments under the tax receivable agreement are not conditioned upon the pre-IPO owners' (or any permitted assignees') continued ownership of us.

Malibu Boats, Inc. is required to make a good faith effort to ensure that it has sufficient cash available to make any required payments under the tax receivable agreement. The limited liability company agreement of the LLC requires the LLC to make "tax distributions" which, in the ordinary course, will be sufficient to pay the actual tax liability of Malibu Boats, Inc. and to fund required payments under the tax receivable agreement. If for any reason the LLC is not able to make a tax distribution in an amount that is sufficient to make any required payment under the tax receivable agreement or we otherwise lack sufficient funds, interest would accrue on any unpaid amounts at LIBOR, plus 500 basis points until they are paid. Although LIBOR was discontinued after June 30, 2023, our tax receivable agreement does not provide for an alternative reference rate to LIBOR. Therefore, pursuant to the Adjustable Interest Rate (LIBOR) Act (the "LIBOR Act"), 12 U.S.C. §§ 5801-5807, and the regulations promulgated to carry out the LIBOR Act, 12 C.F.R. Part 253, on July 1, 2023 we believe LIBOR with respect to the tax receivables agreement was automatically replaced by operation of law with the SOFR plus a spread adjustment. We do not currently anticipate failing to pay any amounts owed under our tax receivable agreement.

In certain cases, payments under the tax receivable agreement to the pre-IPO owners (or any permitted assignees) of LLC Units may be accelerated or significantly exceed the actual benefits we realize in respect of the tax attributes subject to the tax receivable agreement.

The tax receivable agreement provides that, in the event that we exercise our right to early termination of the tax receivable agreement, or in the event of a change in control or a material breach by us of our obligations under the tax receivable agreement, the tax receivable agreement will terminate, and Malibu Boats, Inc. will be required to make a lump-sum payment equal to the present value of all forecasted future payments that would have otherwise been made under the tax receivable agreement, which lump-sum payment would be based on certain assumptions, including those relating to our future taxable income. The change in control payment and termination payments to the pre-IPO owners (or any permitted assignees) could be substantial and could exceed the actual tax benefits that Malibu Boats, Inc. receives as a result of acquiring the LLC Units because the amounts of such payments would be calculated assuming that we would have been able to use the potential tax benefits each year for the remainder of the amortization periods applicable to the basis increases, and that tax rates applicable to us would be the same as they were in the year of the termination. In these situations, our obligations under the tax receivable agreement could have a substantial negative impact on our liquidity. There can be no assurance that we will be able to finance our obligations under the tax receivable agreement.

Payments under the tax receivable agreement will be based on the tax reporting positions that we determine. Although we are not aware of any issue that would cause the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, to challenge a tax basis increase, Malibu Boats, Inc. will not be reimbursed for any payments previously made under the tax receivable agreement. As a result, in certain circumstances, payments could be made under the tax receivable agreement in excess of the benefits that Malibu Boats, Inc. actually realizes in respect of (1) the increases in tax basis resulting from our purchases or exchanges of LLC Units and (2) certain other tax benefits related to our entering into the tax receivable agreement, including tax benefits attributable to payments under the tax receivable agreement.

Risks Related to our Common Stock

Inefficient or ineffective allocation of capital could adversely affect our operating results and/or stockholder value.

We strive to allocate capital in a manner that enhances stockholder value, lowers our cost of capital, or demonstrates our commitment to return excess capital to stockholders, while maintaining our ability to invest in strategic growth opportunities.

In June 2025, our Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program to allow for the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of our Class A Common Stock and the LLC's LLC Units (the "2026 Repurchase Program") for the period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026. On December 18, 2025, our Board of Directors authorized an increase to the Company's existing 2026 Repurchase Program, raising the authorized amount from \$50.0 million to \$70.0 million. We repurchased 1,243,996 shares of Class A Common Stock for \$33.9 million in cash including related fees and expenses in fiscal year 2026. In June 2026, our Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program (the "2027 Repurchase Program") to allow for the repurchase of up to \$70.0 million of our

Class A Common Stock for the period from July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027. We may purchase shares under repurchase authorizations from time to time on the open market at the discretion of management, subject to strategic considerations, market conditions, and other factors. Repurchases will reduce the market liquidity for our stock, potentially affecting its trading volatility and price. Future share repurchases will also diminish our cash reserves, which may impact our ability to pursue attractive strategic opportunities. Therefore, if we do not properly allocate our capital or implement a successful cash management strategy, including with respect to returning value to our stockholders through this share repurchase authorization, we may fail to produce optimal financial results and experience a reduction in stockholder value.

Our stock price may be volatile and stockholders may be unable to sell shares at or above the price at which they purchased them.

Our closing stock price ranged from \$23.96 per share to \$39.52 per share during fiscal year 2026. The market price of our Class A Common Stock could be subject to wide fluctuations in response to the risk factors listed in this section and others beyond our control. Further, stock markets may experience extreme price and volume fluctuations that can affect the market prices of equity securities. These fluctuations can be unrelated or disproportionate to the operating performance of those companies. These broad market and industry fluctuations, as well as general economic, political and market conditions such as recessions, interest rate changes or international currency fluctuations, could harm the market price of our Class A Common Stock.

Future sales of our Class A Common Stock in the public market could cause our share price to fall; furthermore, you may be diluted by future issuances of Class A Common Stock in connection with our incentive plans, acquisitions or otherwise.

Sales of a substantial number of shares of our Class A Common Stock in the public market, in particular sales by our directors, officers or other affiliates, or the perception that these sales might occur, could depress the market price of our Class A Common Stock and could impair our ability to raise capital through the sale of additional equity securities. Furthermore, any Class A Common Stock that we issue in connection with our Long-Term Incentive Plan or other equity incentive plans that we may adopt in the future, our acquisitions or otherwise would dilute the percentage ownership of holders of our Class A Common Stock.

Our governing documents and Delaware law could prevent a takeover that stockholders consider favorable and could also reduce the market price of our stock.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain certain provisions that could delay or prevent a change in control. These provisions could also make it more difficult for stockholders to elect directors and take other corporate actions. These provisions include, without limitation:

- a classified board structure;
- a requirement that stockholders must provide advance notice to propose nominations or have other business considered at a meeting of stockholders;
- supermajority stockholder approval to amend our bylaws or certain provisions in our certificate of incorporation; and
- authorization of blank check preferred stock.

In addition, we are subject to the provisions of Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. These provisions may prohibit large stockholders, in particular those owning 15% or more of our outstanding Class A Common Stock, from engaging in certain business combinations without the approval of substantially all of our stockholders for a certain period of time.

These and other provisions in our certificate of incorporation, bylaws and under Delaware law could discourage potential takeover attempts, reduce the price that investors might be willing to pay for shares of our Class A Common Stock in the future and result in the market price being lower than it would be without these provisions.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Risk management and strategy

We have implemented and maintain various information security processes designed to identify, assess and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats to our critical computer networks, third party hosted services, communications systems, hardware and software, and our critical data, including intellectual property, confidential information that is proprietary, strategic or competitive in nature, and data related to our products (“Information Systems and Data”).

Our information technology function is overseen by our Chief Information Officer (“CIO”), with support from our Cybersecurity Steering Committee, and helps to identify, assess and manage the Company’s cybersecurity threats and risks, including through the use of the Company’s risk register. This group works to identify and assess risks from cybersecurity threats by monitoring and evaluating our threat environment and the Company’s risk profile using various methods including, for example: manual and automated tools, subscribing to reports and services that identify cybersecurity threats, analyzing reports of threats and actors, evaluating our and our industry’s risk profile, evaluating threats reported to us, internal and external audits, and conducting vulnerability assessments to identify vulnerabilities.

Depending on the environment, we implement and maintain various technical, physical, and organizational measures, processes, standards and policies designed to manage and mitigate material risks from cybersecurity threats to our Information Systems and Data, including, for example: documented incident response process, vulnerability management, disaster recovery and business continuity processes, risk assessments, network security controls, access controls, physical security, asset management, tracking and disposal for certain assets, systems monitoring, employee cyber security training, penetration testing, cybersecurity insurance, dedicated cybersecurity staff, and a security operations center.

Our assessment and management of material risks from cybersecurity threats are integrated into the Company’s overall risk management processes. For example, cybersecurity risk is addressed as a component of the Company’s enterprise risk assessment and identified in the Company’s risk register.

We use third-party service providers to assist us from time to time to identify, assess, and manage material risks from cybersecurity threats, including, for example, threat intelligence service providers, professional services firms, including legal counsel, cybersecurity consultants, cybersecurity software providers, managed cybersecurity service providers, and penetration testing firms.

We use third-party service providers to perform a variety of functions throughout our business, such as application providers, hosting companies, contract manufacturing organizations, and supply chain resources. Depending on the nature of the services provided, the sensitivity of the Information Systems and Data at issue, and the identity of the provider, our vendor management processes may involve different levels of assessment designed to help identify cybersecurity risks associated with a provider and impose contractual obligations related to cybersecurity on the provider.

For a description of the risks from cybersecurity threats that may materially affect the Company and how they may do so, see our risk factors under **Part 1. Item 1A. Risk Factors** in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, including “Risks Related to Our Business and Operations—If our information technology systems or those of third parties with whom we work or our data, are or were compromised, we could experience adverse consequences resulting from such compromise, including but not limited to regulatory investigations or actions; litigation; fines and penalties; disruptions of our business operations; reputational harm; loss of revenue or profits; loss of customers or sales; and other adverse consequences.”

Governance

Our board of directors addresses the Company’s cybersecurity risk management as part of its general oversight function. The board of directors’ audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Company’s cybersecurity risk management processes, including oversight and mitigation of risks from cybersecurity threats. The audit committee reports to the full board of directors regarding its oversight of the Company’s cybersecurity risk management processes, and cybersecurity is addressed with the full board of directors at least annually.

Our cybersecurity risk assessment and management processes are implemented and maintained by certain Company management, including our CIO, who is a Certified Information Systems Security Professional (“CISSP”) with more than 20 years of experience leading IT and cybersecurity projects in a variety of industries.

Our CIO is responsible for hiring appropriate personnel, helping to integrate cybersecurity risk considerations into the Company’s overall risk management strategy, and communicating key priorities to relevant personnel. Our CIO is also responsible for approving budgets, helping prepare for cybersecurity incidents, approving cybersecurity processes, and reviewing security assessments and other security-related reports.

Our cybersecurity incident response plan is designed to escalate certain cybersecurity incidents to members of management depending on the circumstances, including our CIO. Our CIO works with the Company’s incident response team to help the Company mitigate and remediate cybersecurity incidents of which they are notified. In addition, the Company’s incident response plan includes reporting to the audit committee of the board of directors for certain cybersecurity incidents.

The audit committee receives periodic reports from our CIO no less frequently than semi-annually concerning the Company’s cybersecurity strategy, the status of the Company’s cybersecurity roadmap and related initiatives, key cybersecurity program metrics and performance indicators, the Company’s significant cybersecurity threats and risks and, and the processes the Company has implemented to identify, assess and address them. The audit committee also receives reports regarding cybersecurity incidents in accordance with the Company’s incident response plan, as described above.

Item 2. Properties

Tennessee

Our Malibu and Axis boats are manufactured in Loudon, Tennessee. We lease the property where we have our 197,000 square-foot facility that is used to manufacture Malibu and Axis boats. This property also includes warehouses and office space. The property is leased pursuant to a lease agreement that has a term through March 31, 2028, with the option to extend for three additional terms of ten years each. We also lease the property where we have our 23,500 square-foot facility that is used to store our warranty parts. This property also includes warehouses and office space. The property is leased pursuant to a lease agreement that has a term through September 30, 2026.

We also own 165,000 square-feet of space neighboring our manufacturing facility in Loudon, Tennessee that we use for trailer production, engine production, shipping and office space, respectively. Our Loudon facilities are used in our Malibu segment.

We own a 260,000 square-foot facility in Lenoir City, Tennessee that is used for the production of certain models of our Cobalt boats. This facility provides for the opportunity to expand production of boats and provides more opportunities for vertical integration initiatives. Our Lenoir City facility is used in our Cobalt segment.

Kansas

Our Cobalt boats are manufactured in Neodesha, Kansas and in our Lenoir City Facility in Tennessee. We own the property in Neodesha, where we have four manufacturing facilities aggregating to 493,000 square feet of manufacturing space. Our Neodesha facilities are used in our Cobalt segment.

Florida

Our Pursuit boats are manufactured in Fort Pierce, Florida. We own the property where our Pursuit facilities are located which consist of six manufacturing facilities aggregating to 398,000 square feet of manufacturing space.

On March 1, 2023, we launched our 116,000 square foot Tooling Design Center located on our Pursuit property. The facility is a vertical integration initiative that focuses on the tooling needs across all of our brands.

Our Maverick Boat Group boats are manufactured at a separate location in Fort Pierce, Florida. We own the property where our Maverick Boat Group facilities are located. Our two manufacturing facilities for Maverick Boat Group aggregate to 330,000 square feet of manufacturing space.

Our Fort Pierce facilities for Pursuit and the Maverick Boat Group are used in our Saltwater Fishing segment.

California

We lease a 172,500 square-foot facility in Merced, California pursuant to a lease agreement that has a term through March 31, 2028, with the option to extend for three additional terms of ten years each. Our Merced site houses both our product development team that focuses on design innovations as well as our tower and tower accessory manufacturing operations. The components assembled at this site are delivered to our facilities in Tennessee, Kansas and our Australian subsidiary. Our Merced site is used to develop and design boats, towers and tower accessories primarily for our Malibu segment and to a lesser extent for our Cobalt segment.

Australia

We manufacture and test boats at two facilities in Albury, Australia with combined square-footage of 68,200. Each facility is leased pursuant to a lease agreement and each with a term through October 22, 2029, with one five-year option to extend the lease term. Our Albury facilities are used in our Malibu segment.

Poland and Finland

Through our acquisition of Saxdor on March 2, 2026, we own and lease manufacturing facilities in Europe where Saxdor brand boats are manufactured and tested. Two facilities are located in Elk and Olecko, Poland with a combined square-footage of 226,000. Our other acquired European facility is located in Larsmo, Finland with a square-footage of 86,000. Our Poland and Finland facilities are used in our Saxdor segment.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The discussion of legal matters under the section entitled “Legal Proceedings” is incorporated by reference from **Note 18** of our audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not Applicable.

PART II.

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Our Class A Common Stock is listed on the Nasdaq Global Select Market under the symbol “MBUU”.

On August 24, 2026, the last reported sale price on the Nasdaq Global Select Market of our Class A Common Stock was \$29.47 per share. As of August 24, 2026, we had approximately five holders of record of our Class A Common Stock and 12 holders of record of our Class B Common Stock. The actual number of holders of Class A Common Stock is greater than this number of record holders, and includes stockholders who are beneficial owners, but whose shares of Class A Common Stock are held in street name by brokers and other nominees.

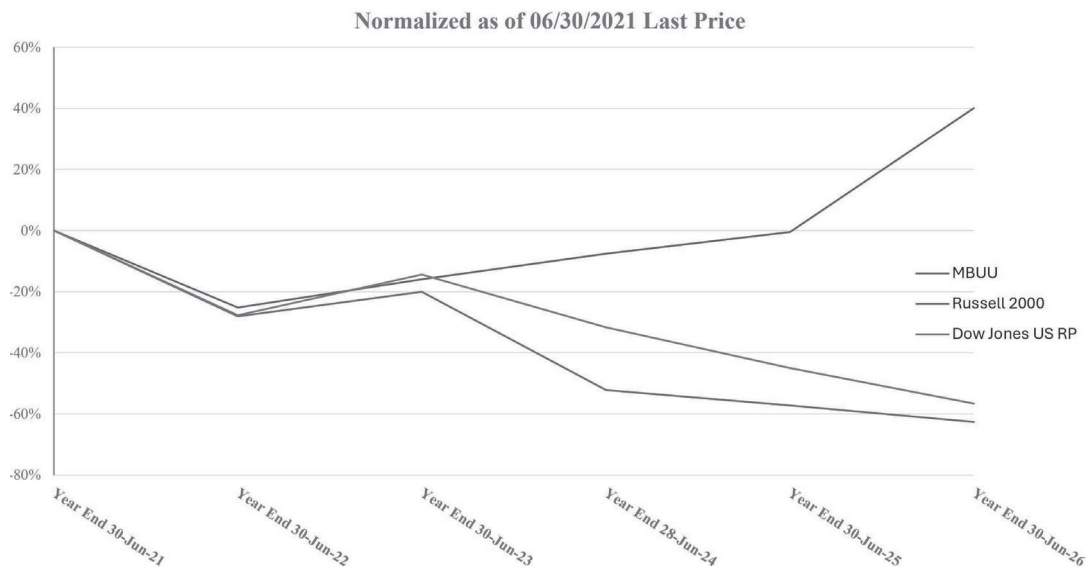
Dividends

Malibu Boats, Inc. has never declared or paid any cash dividends on its capital stock. Any future determination to declare cash dividends will be made at the discretion of our board of directors, subject to applicable law and will depend on our financial condition, results of operations, capital requirements, general business conditions and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

Stock Performance Graph

The stock price performance graph below shall not be deemed soliciting material or to be filed with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C under the Exchange Act or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, nor shall it be incorporated by reference into any past or future filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, except to the extent we specifically request that it be treated as soliciting material or specifically incorporate it by reference into a filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

The following graph shows the cumulative total stockholder return of an investment of \$100 in cash at market close at the end of each of the years within the five-year period ended June 30, 2026 for (i) our Class A Common Stock, (ii) the Russell 2000 Index and (iii) the Dow Jones Recreational Product Index. Pursuant to applicable SEC rules, all values assume reinvestment of the full amount of all dividends, however, no dividends have been declared on our Class A Common Stock to date. The stockholder return shown on the graph below is not necessarily indicative of future performance, and we do not make or endorse any predictions as to future stockholder returns.



Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

In June 2025, our Board of Directors authorized the 2026 Repurchase Program to allow for the repurchase of up to \$50 million of our Class A Common Stock and the LLC's LLC Units for the period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026. On December 18, 2025, our Board of Directors authorized an increase to the Company's existing 2026 Repurchase Program, raising the authorized amount from \$50.0 million to \$70.0 million. Our 2026 Repurchase Program did not obligate us to repurchase a minimum amount of shares. Under the program, shares of Class A Common Stock may be repurchased from time to time in privately negotiated or open market transactions, including under plans complying with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, we repurchased 1,243,996 shares of our Class A Common Stock for \$33.9 million in cash under the 2026 Repurchase Program, which expired on June 30, 2026.

On June 23, 2026, our Board of Directors authorized the 2027 Repurchase Program to allow for the repurchase of up to \$70.0 million of our Class A Common Stock for the period from July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027. Our 2027 Repurchase Program does not obligate us to repurchase a minimum amount of shares. Under the program, shares of Class A Common Stock may be repurchased from time to time in privately negotiated or open market transactions, including under plans complying with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Stock repurchase activity during the three months ended June 30, 2026 was as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan
April 1, 2026 through April 30, 2026	—	\$—	—	\$36,090
May 1, 2026 through May 31, 2026	—	—	—	36,090
June 1, 2026 through June 30, 2026	—	—	—	36,090
Total	—	\$—	—	\$36,090

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities

Not Applicable.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Equity compensation plan information required by this Item 5 will be included in our definitive proxy statement for our annual meeting of stockholders, which will be filed with the SEC no later than 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 (the "Proxy Statement"), and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 6. [RESERVED]

Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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Overview

We are a leading designer, manufacturer and marketer of a diverse range of recreational powerboats, including performance sport boats, sterndrive, outboard boats, and premium adventure dayboats. Our product portfolio of premium brands is used for a broad range of recreational boating activities including, among others, water sports, such as water skiing, wakeboarding and wake surfing, as well as general recreational boating and fishing. Our passion for consistent innovation, which has led to proprietary technology such as Surf Gate, has allowed us to expand the market for our products by introducing consumers to new and exciting recreational activities. We design products that appeal to an expanding range of recreational boaters and water sports enthusiasts whose passion for boating and water sports is a key aspect of their lifestyle and provide consumers with a better customer-inspired experience. With performance, quality, value and multi-purpose features, our product portfolio has us well positioned to broaden our addressable market and achieve our goal of increasing our market share in the recreational boating industry.

In March 2026, we acquired Saxdor Yachts Oy (“Saxdor”). Saxdor is a leading European designer and manufacturer of premium adventure dayboats. Saxdor has a team of approximately 800 employees with three engineering and manufacturing facilities in Finland and Poland. See “Acquisition of Saxdor” below for more information.

We currently sell our boats under nine brands as shown in the table below, and we report our results of operations under four reportable segments, Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, Cobalt, and Saxdor. In connection with our acquisition of Saxdor we revised our segment reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2026 to report our results of operations under the following four reportable segments.

Segment	Brands	% of Total Revenues		
		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
		2026	2025	2024
Malibu	Malibu	34.2%	38.7%	33.7%
	Axis			
Saltwater Fishing	Pursuit			
	Maverick			
	Cobia	31.1%	34.6%	39.5%
	Pathfinder Hewes			
Cobalt	Cobalt	25.5%	26.7%	26.8%
Saxdor	Saxdor	9.2%	—%	—%

Our Malibu segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale throughout the world of Malibu and Axis performance sports boats. Our flagship Malibu boats offer our latest innovations in performance, comfort and convenience, and are designed for consumers seeking a premium performance sport boat experience. As of June 30, 2026, we are among the market leaders in the United States in the performance sport boat category through our Malibu and Axis brands. Our Axis boats appeal to consumers who desire a more affordable performance

sport boat product but still demand high performance, functional simplicity and the option to upgrade key features. Retail prices of our Malibu and Axis boats typically range from \$80,000 to \$300,000.

Our Saltwater Fishing segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale throughout the world of Pursuit boats and the Maverick Boat Group family of boats (Maverick, Cobia, Pathfinder and Hewes). Our Pursuit boats include center console, dual console and offshore models. Our Maverick Boat Group family of boats are highly complementary to Pursuit, expanding our saltwater outboard offerings with a strong focus in length segments under 30 feet. We are among the market leaders in the fiberglass outboard fishing boat category with the brands in our Saltwater Fishing segment. Retail prices for our Saltwater Fishing boats typically range from \$45,000 to \$1,400,000.

Our Cobalt segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale throughout the world of Cobalt boats. Our Cobalt boats consist of mid to large-sized luxury cruisers and bowriders that we believe offer the ultimate experience in comfort, performance and quality. As of June 30, 2026, we are among the market leaders in the United States in the 20' - 40' segment of the sterndrive boat category through our Cobalt brand. Retail prices for our Cobalt boats typically range from \$75,000 to \$625,000.

Our Saxdor segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale throughout the world of Saxdor boats. Our Saxdor boats expand our product offerings into the premium adventure dayboat market, including boats with lengths over 40 feet. Through our acquisition of Saxdor on March 2, 2026, we have expanded our international footprint to 68 countries. Retail prices for our Saxdor boats typically range from \$130,000 to \$825,000.

We sell our boats through a dealer network that we believe is among the strongest in the recreational powerboat industry. As of June 30, 2026, our distribution channel consisted of over 345 dealer locations globally. Our dealer base is an important part of our consumers' experience, our marketing efforts and our brands. We devote significant time and resources to find, develop and improve the performance of our dealers and believe our dealer network gives us a distinct competitive advantage. We had one dealer that represented more than 10% of our consolidated net sales in fiscal years 2026 and 2025.

We achieved fiscal year 2026 net sales, net income (loss) and adjusted EBITDA of \$914.6 million, \$1.7 million and \$73.9 million, respectively, compared to \$807.6 million, \$15.2 million and \$74.8 million, respectively, for fiscal year 2025. For the definition of adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation to net income (loss), see "GAAP Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures."

Acquisition of Saxdor

On March 2, 2026, we acquired all issued and outstanding shares of the capital stock and option rights of Saxdor pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement (the "Purchase Agreement") for a purchase price consisting of (i) €111.6 million or approximately \$131.3 million in cash, as adjusted for customary adjustments set forth in the Purchase Agreement, and (ii) 1,523,794 shares of our Class A common stock. The cash consideration was financed through cash on hand and borrowings under our existing credit facility. See **Note 4—Acquisition** for further details on changes from the initial measurement at the date of acquisition. The inputs to the aggregate purchase price described above differ from our closing 8-K filed for the Saxdor acquisition.

Additionally, we may pay up to a maximum of €71.3 million or \$84.2 million in potential earnout payments ("the earnout consideration") to the sellers to be paid out in calendar year 2027, 2028, and 2029 based on the results of the remainder of calendar year 2026 and the subsequent two calendar years (the "earnout period"), respectively, if certain requirements are met. The current fair value of potential earnout consideration is €26.2 million, or approximately \$29.9 million. The earnout consideration may be paid in the form of cash, common stock or a combination thereof, as calculated and determined in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. The form of earnout consideration to be paid is at our sole discretion. The Purchase Agreement also includes certain operating covenants, restrictions, and acceleration provisions applicable during the earnout period. An amount of €1.5 million or approximately \$1.7 million related to post-closing adjustments to the purchase price was recorded during our fourth quarter as an offset to the contingent earnout liability as the Company intends, and has the legal right, to withhold such amount from future earnout payments. See **Note 4—Acquisition** for further details on changes from the initial measurement at the date of acquisition.

Outlook

The recreational power boat industry continues to be challenged by macro-economic factors, including inflation and elevated interest rates, that have increased the cost of production and taken many interest rate sensitive buyers

out of the market. In the past year, additional tariffs have also been introduced or proposed, as discussed below, and we are monitoring the impact they may have on cost of production, pricing and demand. Simultaneously, less price sensitive buyers have been purchasing larger, more feature-rich boats with higher average selling prices.

Dealer inventories declined during fiscal 2026 as we maintained a disciplined approach to wholesale shipments, and we expect a modest further reduction in dealer inventories in fiscal year 2027. We expect retail demand to remain soft in fiscal 2027 amid continued macroeconomic uncertainty, and we expect promotional activity and dealer incentive costs, including floor plan interest support, to remain elevated relative to historical levels.

We aim to increase our market share across the boating categories in which we compete through new product development, improved distribution, new models, and innovative features. We believe our strong brands, new product pipeline, strong dealer network and ability to increase production will allow us to maintain, and potentially expand, our leading market positions. Our newest acquisition, Saxdor, is in the early stages of integration into the business and expected synergies have the potential to be realized over the coming years. We believe enhancing manufacturing capabilities combined with diligent management of dealer networks will position Saxdor for continued growth.

Our financial results and operations have been, and will continue to be, impacted by events outside of our control, including trade policies and tariffs, inflationary pressures, interest rates, material shortages, weather events, foreign currency fluctuations and global economic uncertainty. The current international trade and regulatory environment is subject to significant ongoing uncertainty. Beginning in calendar year 2025, the U.S. presidential administration has imposed substantial new tariffs affecting a wide range of products and jurisdictions. In response, some countries have implemented, and other countries may implement, countermeasures in response to U.S. tariffs. We estimate that 18-20% of our cost of sales for our brands located in the U.S. are sourced from outside the United States. In addition, following our acquisition of Saxdor, we manufacture boats in Finland and Poland, a portion of which are imported into the United States and are subject to applicable U.S. tariffs on European-origin goods. As a result we have the potential to be materially impacted by tariffs in future periods. We are continuing to monitor the potential long-term impact of tariffs and are taking a proactive approach to mitigating material supply chain risks. We expect to incur material costs in fiscal year 2027 due to new tariff exposure of approximately 1.5% to 3% of cost of sales, which includes Saxdor boats shipped to the U.S. and is assuming current tariff rates. We expect to largely offset these added costs by recent price increases.

With the addition of our European operations after our acquisition of Saxdor, we are also more sensitive to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates.

In the near term, we expect to continue to experience reduced retail consumer demand for our products and a competitive promotional environment. However, we will maintain our disciplined approach to dealer health and leverage our strong balance sheet, and cash generation to continue investing in the business.

In July 2026, we entered into an amended and restated credit agreement providing a \$250 million revolving credit facility and a \$100 million term loan maturing in 2031, which, together with our \$70 million share repurchase authorization, provides flexibility to continue investing in growth while returning capital to shareholders.

Factors Affecting Our Results of Operations

We believe that our results of operations and our growth prospects are affected by a number of factors, which we discuss below.

Economic Environment and Consumer Demand

Our product sales are impacted by general economic conditions, which affect the demand for our products, the demand for optional features, the availability of credit for our dealers and retail consumers, and overall consumer confidence. Consumer spending, especially purchases of discretionary items, tends to decline during recessionary periods and tends to increase during expansionary periods. While there is still some uncertainty surrounding current macroeconomic conditions, and rising prices to our suppliers, in part due to tariffs and inflationary pressures, we believe we are well positioned strategically in the recreational powerboat market with brands that are among the market leaders in their segments.

Inflation has impacted the prices of our materials and our labor costs, which has had a negative impact on our gross margin and our operations. For example, in recent years the market prices of certain materials and components

used in manufacturing our products, especially resins that are made with hydrocarbon, feedstocks, copper, aluminum and stainless steel, have increased. Further, new boat buyers often finance their purchases. Efforts to stop or limit inflation have resulted in higher interest rates that translate into an increased cost of boat ownership. We have seen increased interest rates for our customers throughout calendar years 2024 and 2025. In 2026, interest rates improved slightly, but were still considered elevated. Should inflation and interest rates continue at elevated rates, we may experience less retail demand because prospective consumers may choose to forgo or delay their purchases or buy a less expensive or used boat. We intend to minimize the effect of inflation through selective price increases, cost reductions and improved productivity.

New Product Development and Innovation

Our long-term revenue prospects are based in part on our ability to develop new products and technological enhancements that meet the demands of existing and new consumers. Developing and introducing new boat models and features that deliver improved performance and convenience are essential to leveraging the value of our brands. By introducing new boat models, we are able to appeal to a new and broader range of consumers and focus on underserved or adjacent segments of the broader powerboat category. To keep products fresh and at the forefront of technological innovation in the boating industry, we aim to introduce a number of new boat models per year. We also believe we are able to capture additional value from the sale of each boat through the introduction of new features, which results in increased average selling prices and improved margins. We allocate most of our product development costs to new model and feature designs, usually with a specific consumer base and market in mind. We use industry data to analyze our markets and evaluate revenue potential from each major project we undertake. Our product development cycle, or the time from initial concept to volume production, can be up to two years. As a result, our development costs, which may be significant, may not be offset by corresponding new sales during the same periods. Once new designs and technologies become available to our consumers, we typically realize revenue from these products from one year up to 15 years. We may not, however, realize our revenue expectations from each innovation. We believe our close communication with our consumers, dealers and sponsored athletes regarding their future product desires enhances the efficiency of our product development expenditures.

Product Mix

We leverage our robust product offering and additional features to enhance our sales growth and gross margins. Our product mix, as it relates to our brands, types of boats and features, not only makes our offerings attractive to consumers but also helps drive higher sales and margins. Historically, we have been able to realize higher sales and margins when we sell larger boats compared to our smaller boats, our premium brands compared to our entry-level brands and our boats that are fully-equipped with optional features. We intend to continue to develop new features and models and maintain an attractive product mix that optimizes sales growth and margins.

Ability to Manage Manufacturing Costs, Sales Cycles and Inventory Levels

Our results of operations are affected by our ability to manage our manufacturing costs effectively and to respond to changing sales cycles. Our product costs vary based on the costs of supplies and raw materials, as well as labor costs. We have implemented various initiatives to reduce our cost base and improve the efficiency of our manufacturing process. We are continuously monitoring and reviewing our manufacturing processes to identify improvements and create additional efficiencies.

Our ability to maintain production is dependent upon our suppliers delivering sufficient amounts of components, raw materials and parts to manufacture our products and on time to meet our production schedules. Historically, we have not entered into long-term agreements with suppliers of our raw materials and components other than for our engines and outboard motors. Any number of factors, including labor disruptions, weather events, the occurrence of a contagious disease or illness, contractual or other disputes, unfavorable economic or industry conditions, delivery delays or other performance problems or financial difficulties or solvency problems, could disrupt our suppliers' operations and lead to uncertainty in our supply chain or cause supply disruptions for us, which could, in turn, disrupt our operations. Any material disruption of our production schedule caused by an unexpected shortage of components, raw materials or parts could cause us not to be able to meet customer demand, to alter production schedules or suspend production entirely, which could cause a loss of revenues, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations.

We completed the build-out of our Tooling Design Center at our Pursuit facility in Florida in March 2023. The Tooling Design Center is a vertical integration initiative focusing on the tooling needs for our Malibu, Cobalt,

Maverick and Pursuit boats. This vertical integration initiative, discussed further below, is part of a multi-year plan to bring our product tooling in-house, which has the potential to help us better control capital expenditures, improve tooling quality, and improve innovation.

Dealer Network, Dealer Financing and Incentives

We rely on our dealer network to distribute and sell our products. We believe we have developed one of the strongest distribution networks across the recreational boating markets in which we compete. To improve and expand our network and compete effectively for dealers, we regularly monitor and assess the performance of our dealers and evaluate dealer locations and geographic coverage in order to identify potential market opportunities. In March 2026, we expanded our dealer footprint to 68 countries with the acquisition of Saxdor. We intend to continue to add dealers in new territories in the United States as well as internationally, which we believe will result in increased unit sales.

Our dealers are exposed to seasonal variations in consumer demand for boats. We address anticipated demand for our products and manage our manufacturing in order to mitigate seasonal variations. We also use our dealer incentive programs to encourage dealers to order in the off-season by providing floor plan financing relief, which typically permits dealers to take delivery of current model year boats between July 1 and April 30 on an interest-free basis for a specified period. We also offer our dealers other incentives, including rebates, seasonal discounts and other allowances. We facilitate floor plan financing programs for many of our dealers by entering into repurchase agreements with certain third-party lenders, which enable our dealers, under certain circumstances, to establish lines of credit with the third-party lenders to purchase inventory. Under these floor plan financing programs, a dealer draws on the floor plan facility upon the purchase of our boats and the lender pays the invoice price of the boats. We will continue to review and refine our dealer incentive offerings and monitor any exposures arising under these arrangements.

Vertical Integration

We have vertically integrated a number of key components of our manufacturing process, including the manufacturing of our Monsoon engines, boat trailers, towers and tower accessories, machined billet parts, EVA flooring, custom metal fabricated parts, wiring harnesses and most recently, certain tooling for our various brands. We began producing our own engines, branded as Malibu Monsoon engines, in our Malibu and Axis boats for model year 2019. Starting in fiscal year 2024, we began offering Monsoon sterndrive engines to our Cobalt dealers and customers. In the second half of fiscal year 2024, we rolled out our Monsoon engines into Cobalt's surf boats. We believe our vertical integration initiatives will reduce our reliance on third-party suppliers while reducing the risk that a change in cost or production from any third-party supplier could adversely affect our business. In fiscal year 2022, we began manufacturing our own wiring harnesses in order to reduce the risk of production delays due to delays in receipt of wiring harnesses from third-party suppliers. In March 2023, we launched our Tooling Design Center located on our Pursuit campus. The Tooling Design Center has potential to help us better control capital expenditures, improve tooling quality, and increase volumes.

Vertical integration of key components of our boats gives us the ability to increase incremental margin per boat sold by reducing our unit cost and improving the efficiency of our manufacturing process. Additionally, it allows us to have greater control over design, consumer customization options, construction quality, and our supply chain. We continually review our manufacturing process to identify opportunities for additional vertical integration investments across our portfolio of premium brands.

Components of Results of Operations

Net Sales

We generate revenue from the sale of boats to our dealers. The substantial majority of our net sales are derived from the sale of boats, including optional features included at the time of the initial wholesale purchase of the boat. Net sales consists of the following:

- Gross sales from:
 - *Boat and trailer sales*—consists of sales of boats and trailers to our dealer network. Nearly all of our boat sales include optional feature upgrades purchased by the consumer, which increase the average selling price of our boats; and

- *Parts and other sales*—consists of sales of replacement and aftermarket boat parts and accessories to our dealer network; and consists of royalty income earned from license agreements with various boat manufacturers, including Nautique, Chaparral, Mastercraft, and Tige related to the use of our intellectual property.
- Net sales are net of:
 - *Sales returns*—consists primarily of contractual repurchases of boats either repossessed by the floor plan financing provider from the dealer or returned by the dealer under our warranty program; and
 - *Discounts, rebates and free flooring*—consists of discounts, rebates and free flooring, we provide to our dealers based on sales of eligible products. For our Malibu, Cobalt and Saltwater Fishing segments, if a domestic dealer meets its quarterly commitment volume, as well as other terms of the dealer performance program, the dealer is entitled to a specified discount off invoice for eligible wholesale volume purchased during the period. For our Saxdor segment, discounts are provided to all dealers under a profitability-based model. If a dealer, for any of our brands, meets its quarterly, semi-annual, or annual retail volume goals, the dealer is entitled to a specific rebate applied to their wholesale volume purchased. For Malibu, Cobalt and select Saltwater Fishing models, our dealers that take delivery of current model year boats may also be entitled to have us pay the interest to floor the boat for a period of time, which incentive we refer to as “free flooring”. From time to time, we may extend the flooring program to eligible models beyond the off season period. For more information, see “Item 1. Business—Dealer Management.”

Cost of Sales

Our cost of sales includes all of the costs to manufacture our products, including raw materials, components, supplies, direct labor and factory overhead. For components and accessories manufactured by third-party vendors, such costs represent the amounts invoiced by the vendors. Shipping costs and depreciation expense related to manufacturing equipment and facilities are also included in cost of sales. Warranty costs associated with the repair or replacement of our boats under warranty are also included in cost of sales.

Operating Expenses

Our operating expenses include selling and marketing, general and administrative costs, amortization costs and impairment costs. Each of these items includes personnel and related expenses, supplies, non-manufacturing overhead, third-party professional fees and various other operating expenses. Further, selling and marketing expenditures include the cost of advertising and various promotional sales incentive programs. General and administrative expenses include, among other things, salaries, benefits and other personnel related expenses for employees engaged in product development, engineering, finance, information technology, human resources and executive management. Other costs include outside legal and accounting fees, investor relations, risk management (insurance) and other administrative costs. General and administrative expenses also include product development expenses associated with our vertical integration initiative and acquisition or integration related expenses. Amortization expenses are associated with the amortization of intangibles.

Other expense, Net

Other expense, net, consists of interest expense and other income or expense, net. Interest expense consists of interest charged under our outstanding debt and amortization of deferred financing costs on our credit facilities. Other income or expense can include adjustments to our tax receivable agreement liability and changes to the fair value of the contingent earnout liability as well as foreign currency translation gain/loss on the contingent earnout liability.

Income Taxes

Malibu Boats, Inc. is subject to U.S. federal and state income tax in multiple jurisdictions with respect to our allocable share of any net taxable income of the LLC. The LLC is a pass-through entity for federal purposes but incurs income tax in certain state jurisdictions. Maverick Boat Group is separately subject to U.S. federal and state income tax with respect to its net taxable income. Saxdor files income tax returns in Finland and Poland.

Net Income (Loss) Attributable to Non-controlling Interest

As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, we had a 98.6% controlling economic interest and 100% voting interest in the LLC and, therefore, we consolidate the LLC's operating results for financial statement purposes. Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest represents the portion of net income (loss) attributable to the non-controlling LLC members.

Results of Operations

The table below sets forth our consolidated results of operations, expressed in thousands (except unit volume and net sales per unit) and as a percentage of net sales, for the periods presented. Our consolidated financial results for these periods are not necessarily indicative of the consolidated financial results that we will achieve in future periods. Certain totals in the table below will not sum to exactly 100% due to rounding.

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2026		2025		2024	
	\$	% Revenue	\$	% Revenue	\$	% Revenue
Net sales	914,590	100.0%	807,561	100.0%	829,035	100.0%
Cost of sales	768,070	84.0%	663,470	82.2%	681,940	82.3%
Gross profit	146,520	16.0%	144,091	17.8%	147,095	17.7%
Operating expenses:						
Selling and marketing	27,480	3.0%	23,071	2.9%	22,784	2.7%
General and administrative	105,136	11.5%	92,460	11.4%	76,323	9.2%
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	—	—%	—	—%	88,389	10.7%
Abandonment of construction in process	—	—%	—	—%	8,735	1.1%
Amortization	10,805	1.2%	6,799	0.8%	6,811	0.8%
Operating income (loss)	3,099	0.3%	21,761	2.7%	(55,947)	(6.7)%
Other expense (income), net:						
Other income, net	(2,907)	(0.3)%	(385)	—%	(4)	—%
Interest expense	3,559	0.4%	1,883	0.2%	1,842	0.2%
Other expense, net	652	0.1%	1,498	0.2%	1,838	0.2%
Income (loss) before provision (benefit) for income taxes	2,447	0.3%	20,263	2.5%	(57,785)	(7.0)%
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	740	0.1%	5,023	0.6%	(1,342)	(0.2)%
Net income (loss)	1,707	0.2%	15,240	1.9%	(56,443)	(6.8)%
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	54	—%	361	—%	(531)	(0.1)%
Net income (loss) attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc.	1,653	0.2%	14,879	1.8%	(55,912)	(6.7)%

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2026		2025		2024	
	Unit Volumes	% Total	Unit Volumes	% Total	Unit Volumes	% Total
<i>Volume by Segment</i>						
Malibu	2,150	43.5%	2,223	45.4%	2,181	40.5%
Saltwater Fishing	1,213	24.5%	1,266	25.8%	1,633	30.3%
Cobalt	1,335	27.0%	1,409	28.8%	1,571	29.2%
Saxdor	246	5.0%	—	—%	—	—%
Total Units	4,944		4,898		5,385	

Net sales per unit	\$184,990	\$164,876	\$153,953
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Comparison of the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2026 to the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

Net Sales

Net sales for fiscal year 2026 increased \$107.0 million, or 13.3%, to \$914.6 million, compared to fiscal year 2025. The increase in net sales was driven primarily by \$84.3 million of revenue from the new Saxdor segment due to the recent acquisition, a favorable model mix across all three existing segments and year-over-year price increases, partially offset by decreased unit volumes across all three existing segments resulting primarily from lower wholesale shipments. Unit volume for fiscal year 2026 increased 46 units, or 0.9%, to 4,944 units compared to fiscal year 2025. Our unit volume increased primarily due to an additional 246 units contributed by Saxdor, partially offset by lower wholesale shipments across all three existing segments driven by lower retail activity.

Net sales attributable to our Malibu segment increased \$0.21 million, or 0.07%, to \$312.9 million for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025. Unit volumes attributable to our Malibu segment decreased 73 units for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025, primarily due to lower wholesale shipments driven by lower retail activity during the period. The increase in net sales was primarily driven by a favorable model mix and year-over-year price increases, partially offset by a decrease in units.

Net sales attributable to our Saltwater Fishing segment increased \$4.4 million, or 1.6%, to \$284.0 million for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025. Unit volumes decreased 53 units for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025, primarily due to lower wholesale shipments driven by lower retail activity during the period. The increase in net sales was driven by a favorable model mix and year-over-year price increases, partially offset by a decrease in units.

Net sales attributable to our Cobalt segment increased \$18.1 million, or 8.4%, to \$233.4 million for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025. Unit volumes attributable to Cobalt decreased 74 units for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025, primarily due to lower wholesale shipments driven by lower retail activity and our dealers' desire to hold less inventory. The increase in net sales was driven primarily by a favorable model mix and year-over-year price increases, partially offset by a decrease in units.

Since our acquisition on March 2, 2026, net sales and unit volume attributable to our Saxdor segment were \$84.3 million and 246 units, respectively for the year ended June 30, 2026.

Overall consolidated net sales per unit increased 12.2% to \$184,990 per unit for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025. Net sales per unit for our Malibu segment increased 3.5% to \$145,538 per unit for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025, driven by a favorable model mix and year-over-year price increases, partially offset by increased dealer incentive costs per unit. Net sales per unit for our Saltwater Fishing segment increased 6.0% to \$234,135 per unit for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025, driven by a favorable model mix and year-over-year price increases, partially offset by increased dealer incentive costs per unit. Net sales per unit for our Cobalt segment increased 14.4% to \$174,812 per unit for fiscal year 2026 compared to fiscal year 2025, driven by favorable model mix and year-over-year price increases. Since our acquisition on March 2, 2026, net sales per unit for our Saxdor segment was \$342,695.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for fiscal year 2026 increased \$104.6 million, or 15.8%, to \$768.1 million compared to fiscal year 2025. The increase in cost of sales was primarily driven by cost of sales from the new Saxdor segment due to the recent acquisition and higher per unit material and labor costs for the Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, and Cobalt segments. In the Malibu segment, per unit material and labor costs increased by \$10.9 million driven by a more expensive model mix that corresponded with higher net sales per unit and inflationary pressures. In the Saltwater Fishing segment, per unit material and labor costs increased \$16.9 million driven by a more expensive model mix that corresponded with higher net sales per unit and inflationary pressures. In the Cobalt segment, per unit material and labor costs increased \$21.9 million driven by a more expensive model mix that corresponded with higher net sales per unit and inflationary pressures.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for fiscal year 2026 increased \$2.4 million, or 1.7%, compared to fiscal year 2025. The increase in gross profit was driven primarily by higher net sales, partially offset by increased cost of sales for the reasons noted above. Gross margin for fiscal year 2026 decreased 180 basis points from 17.8% to 16.0% driven primarily by higher per unit material and labor costs.

Operating Expenses

General and administrative expense for fiscal year 2026 increased \$12.7 million, or 13.7%, to \$105.1 million compared to fiscal year 2025. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily driven by acquisition related expenses incurred due to the Saxdor acquisition, an incremental increase due to the new Saxdor segment and increases in incentive pay and salaries, partially offset by a \$3.5 million legal settlement in fiscal year 2025 along with decreased legal fees. As a percentage of sales, general and administrative expenses increased 10 basis points to 11.5% for fiscal year 2026 compared to 11.4% for fiscal year 2025. Selling and marketing expense for fiscal year 2026 increased \$4.4 million, or 19.1% to \$27.5 million compared to fiscal year 2025. The increase was driven primarily by higher personnel-related expenses and marketing events and an incremental increase due to the new Saxdor segment. As a percentage of sales, selling and marketing expense increased 10 basis points to 3.0% for fiscal year 2026 compared to 2.9% for fiscal year 2025. Amortization expense for fiscal year 2026 increased \$4.0 million to \$10.8 million due to the additional intangibles acquired from the Saxdor acquisition.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net for fiscal year 2026 decreased by \$0.8 million, or 56.5% to \$0.7 million as compared to fiscal year 2025. The decrease in other expense was due to other income from the reduction in the fair value of the contingent earnout liability as well as a gain in foreign currency translation related to the contingent earnout liability and other income from an adjustment in our tax receivable agreement liability mainly due to decreased blended federal and state tax rates used as a result of OB3 tax reform changes, and in turn, a decrease in the future benefit we expect to pay under our tax receivable agreement with pre-IPO owners. This decrease of other expense was partially offset by increased interest expense of \$1.7 million because of additional borrowings in the current year under our revolving credit facility to partially finance the purchase price for the Saxdor acquisition.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes

Our provision (benefit) for income taxes for fiscal year 2026 decreased \$4.3 million, or 85.3% to \$0.7 million compared to fiscal year 2025. This decrease was primarily driven by lower pre-tax earnings and corresponding state taxes, as well as Saxdor tax provision benefits. For fiscal year 2026, our effective tax rate of 30.2% was increased by shortfall expense generated by certain stock-based compensation, certain federal tax code limitations, the impact of the change in tax law enacted (in accordance with OB3) through remeasurement of our deferred tax assets, U.S. state taxes, and foreign rate differentials. These increases were partially offset by Saxdor provision benefits, including transfer tax payments, U.S. research tax credits, and the impact of non-controlling interests in the LLC. For fiscal year 2025, our effective tax rate of 24.8% was increased by a shortfall expense generated by certain stock-based compensation, certain federal tax code limitations, and the impact of U.S. state taxes. These increases were partially offset by research tax credits.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the ownership interests of the members of the LLC other than us and the amount recorded as non-controlling interest in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income is computed by multiplying pre-tax income (loss) for the applicable fiscal year by the percentage ownership in the LLC not directly attributable to us. For fiscal years 2026 and 2025, the weighted average non-controlling interest attributable to ownership interests in the LLC not directly attributable to us was 1.4% and 1.6%, respectively.

Comparison of the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025 to the Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

Net Sales

Net sales for fiscal year 2025 decreased \$21.5 million, or 2.6%, to \$807.6 million, compared to fiscal year 2024. The decrease in net sales was driven primarily by decreased unit volumes in the Saltwater Fishing and Cobalt segments resulting primarily from decreased wholesale shipments and an unfavorable segment mix, partially offset by increased unit volumes in the Malibu segment, favorable model mix across all segments and inflation-driven year-over-year price increases. Unit volume for fiscal year 2025 decreased 487 units, or 9.0%, to 4,898 units compared to fiscal year 2024. Our unit volume decreased primarily due to lower wholesale shipments in the Saltwater Fishing and Cobalt segments, partially offset by increased wholesale shipments to the Malibu segment. The decrease in overall wholesale shipments were driven by lower retail activity and our dealers' desire to hold less inventory.

Net sales attributable to our Malibu segment increased \$33.6 million, or 12.0%, to \$312.7 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024. Unit volumes attributable to our Malibu segment increased 42 units for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, primarily due to lower wholesale shipments during fiscal year 2024, as a result of elevated dealer inventory levels. The increase in net sales was primarily driven by an increase in units, a favorable model mix and inflation-driven year-over-year price increases.

Net sales attributable to our Saltwater Fishing segment decreased \$47.9 million, or 14.6%, to \$279.6 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, primarily due to lower wholesale shipments driven by lower retail activity and our dealers' desire to hold less inventory. Unit volumes decreased 367 units for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024. The decrease in net sales was driven by a decrease in units and increased promotional costs, partially offset by a favorable model mix and inflation-driven year-over-year price increases.

Net sales attributable to our Cobalt segment decreased \$7.1 million, or 3.2%, to \$215.2 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024. Unit volumes attributable to Cobalt decreased 162 units for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, primarily due to lower wholesale shipments driven by lower retail activity and our dealers' desire to hold less inventory. The decrease in net sales was driven primarily by a decrease in units, partially offset by a favorable model mix and inflation-driven year-over-year price increases.

Overall consolidated net sales per unit increased 7.1% to \$164,876 per unit for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024. Net sales per unit for our Malibu segment increased 9.9% to \$140,665 per unit for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, driven by a favorable model mix and inflation-driven year-over-year price increases. Net sales per unit for our Saltwater Fishing segment increased 10.1% to \$220,881 per unit for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, driven by a favorable model mix and inflation-driven year-over-year price increases, partially offset by increased promotional costs. Net sales per unit for our Cobalt segment increased 7.9% to \$152,752 per unit for fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024, driven by favorable model mix and inflation-driven year-over-year price increases.

Cost of Sales

Cost of sales for fiscal year 2025 decreased \$18.5 million, or 2.7%, to \$663.5 million compared to fiscal year 2024. The decrease in cost of sales was primarily driven by a 9.0% decrease in volumes, partially offset by higher per unit material and labor costs, increased warranty expense partially due to a model mix with a higher average selling price, and increased depreciation expense. In the Malibu segment, per unit material costs increased by \$11.4 million driven by a more expensive model mix that corresponded with higher net sales per unit, and inflationary pressures, partially offset by a decrease in per unit labor costs of \$2.9 million due to higher unit volumes. In the Saltwater Fishing segment, per unit material and labor costs increased \$17.6 million driven by a more expensive model mix, that corresponded with higher net sales per unit, fixed-cost deleveraging due to lower volumes and inflationary pressures. In the Cobalt segment, per unit material and labor costs increased \$14.9 million driven by a more expensive model mix, fixed-cost deleveraging due to lower volumes and inflationary pressures.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for fiscal year 2025 decreased \$3.0 million, or 2.0%, compared to fiscal year 2024. The decrease in gross profit was driven primarily by lower net sales, partially offset by decreased cost of sales for the reasons noted above. Gross margin for fiscal year 2025 increased from 17.7% to 17.8%.

Operating Expenses

Total operating expenses for fiscal year 2025 decreased by \$80.7 million, or 39.8%, from fiscal year 2024, primarily due to \$88.4 million in impairment charges related to Maverick Boat Group in fiscal year 2024, partially offset by a \$16.1 million increase in general and administrative expenses. In fiscal year 2024, we recognized a goodwill impairment charge of \$49.2 million and an impairment charge to trade names of \$39.2 million, both related to Maverick Boat Group. We did not recognize any impairment charges in fiscal year 2025.

General and administrative expense for fiscal year 2025 increased \$16.1 million, or 21.1%, to \$92.5 million compared to fiscal year 2024. The increase in general and administrative expenses was primarily driven by a \$3.5 million legal settlement along with other related legal fees and increases in stock-based compensation expense, incentive pay and salaries. As a percentage of sales, general and administrative expenses increased 220 basis points to 11.4% for fiscal year 2025 compared to 9.2% for fiscal year 2024. Selling and marketing expense for fiscal

year 2025 increased \$0.3 million, or 1.3% to \$23.1 million compared to fiscal year 2024. The increase was driven primarily by an increase in compensation and travel. As a percentage of sales, selling and marketing expense increased 20 basis points to 2.9% for fiscal year 2025 compared to 2.7% for fiscal year 2024. Amortization expense for fiscal year 2025 remained flat at \$6.8 million.

Other Expense, Net

Other expense, net for fiscal year 2025 decreased by \$0.3 million, or 18.5% to \$1.5 million as compared to fiscal year 2024. Our net interest expense increased by \$0.04 million during fiscal year 2025 compared to fiscal year 2024.

Provision (benefit) for income taxes

Our provision (benefit) for income taxes for fiscal year 2025 increased \$6.4 million, or 474.3% to \$5.0 million compared to fiscal year 2024. This increase was primarily driven by higher pre-tax earnings, offset by impairment charges related to our Maverick Boat Group reporting unit in prior year. For fiscal year 2025, our effective tax rate of 24.8% was increased by a shortfall expense generated by certain stock-based compensation, certain federal tax code limitations, and the impact of U.S. state taxes. These increases were partially offset by research tax credits. For fiscal year 2024, our effective tax rate of 2.3% was reduced by the impairment charges related to our Maverick Boat Group reporting unit.

Non-controlling interest

Non-controlling interest represents the ownership interests of the members of the LLC other than us and the amount recorded as non-controlling interest in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income is computed by multiplying pre-tax income (loss) for the applicable fiscal year by the percentage ownership in the LLC not directly attributable to us. For fiscal years 2025 and 2024, the weighted average non-controlling interest attributable to ownership interests in the LLC not directly attributable to us was 1.6% and 1.9%, respectively.

GAAP Reconciliation of Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin are non-GAAP financial measures that are used by management as well as by investors, commercial bankers, industry analysts and other users of our financial statements.

We define adjusted EBITDA as net income (loss) before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, goodwill and other intangible asset impairment expense and non-cash, non-operating expenses or other expenses that we do not believe are indicative of our ongoing expenses, including abandonment of construction in process, litigation settlements, acquisition and integration related expenses, adjustment to earnout liability, certain professional fees, non-cash compensation expense and adjustments to our tax receivable agreement liability. We define adjusted EBITDA margin as adjusted EBITDA divided by net sales. Adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin are not measures of net income (loss) as determined by GAAP. Management believes adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin allow investors to evaluate the Company's operating performance and compare our results of operations from period to period on a consistent basis by excluding items that management does not believe are indicative of our core operating performance. Management uses adjusted EBITDA to assist in highlighting trends in our operating results without regard to our financing methods, capital structure and non-recurring or non-operating expenses.

We exclude the items listed above from net income (loss) in arriving at adjusted EBITDA because these amounts can vary substantially from company to company within our industry depending upon accounting methods and book values of assets, capital structures, the methods by which assets were acquired and other factors. Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income (loss) as determined in accordance with GAAP or as an indicator of our liquidity. Certain items excluded from adjusted EBITDA are significant components in understanding and assessing a company's financial performance, such as a company's cost of capital and tax structure, as well as the historical costs of depreciable assets. Our presentation of adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin should not be construed as an inference that our results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. Our computations of adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA margin may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of net income (loss) as determined in accordance with GAAP to adjusted EBITDA and presentation of net income (loss) margin and adjusted EBITDA margin for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,707	\$ 15,240	\$ (56,443)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	740	5,023	(1,342)
Interest expense	3,559	1,883	1,842
Depreciation	33,147	31,794	26,178
Amortization	10,805	6,799	6,811
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment ¹	—	—	88,389
Abandonment of construction in process ²	—	—	8,735
Litigation settlement ³	—	3,500	—
Acquisition related step-up inventory amortization ⁴	3,128	—	—
Acquisition and integration related expenses ⁵	14,773	—	—
Adjustment to earnout liability ⁶	(2,449)	—	—
Professional fees ⁷	3,952	4,962	3,096
Stock-based compensation expense ⁸	5,603	5,916	4,935
Adjustment to tax receivable agreement liability ⁹	(1,029)	(347)	36
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 73,936</u>	<u>\$ 74,770</u>	<u>\$ 82,237</u>
Net Sales	\$914,590	\$807,561	\$829,035
Net Income (Loss) Margin ¹⁰	<u>0.2%</u>	<u>1.9%</u>	<u>(6.8)%</u>
Adjusted EBITDA Margin ¹⁰	<u>8.1%</u>	<u>9.3%</u>	<u>9.9%</u>

- (1) Represents impairment of goodwill and trade names related to our Maverick Boat Group reporting unit in the amounts of \$49.2 million and \$39.2 million, respectively.
- (2) We recorded a non-cash charge of \$8.7 million in fiscal year 2024 associated with the abandonment of the ERP project. The abandonment pertains to long-lived assets including software and other capitalized costs specifically tied to the project and is captured in the Abandonment of construction in process of our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income.
- (3) Represents the amount paid pursuant to a settlement agreement with the Chapter 11 trustee (the “Trustee”) for Tommy’s Fort Worth LLC and its affiliate debtors.
- (4) Acquisition related step-up inventory amortization represents the amortization of the fair value step-up in Saxdor’s inventories resulting from the acquisition of Saxdor, which is recorded within Cost of goods sold. See **Note 4—Acquisition** for additional information.
- (5) Represents legal and advisory fees as well as integration costs incurred in connection with our acquisition of Saxdor on March 2, 2026.
- (6) Represents the change in the contingent consideration (earnout) liability recognized in connection with the acquisition of Saxdor on March 2, 2026. See **Note 4—Acquisition** for additional information.
- (7) For fiscal year 2026 and 2025, represents legal and advisory fees, netted with insurance payments, related to ongoing litigation with our insurance carriers related to the Batchelder matters and ongoing litigation with Tommy’s Boats and Matthew Borisch. For fiscal year 2024, represents legal and advisory fees related to ongoing litigation with our insurance carriers related to Batchelder matters.
- (8) Represents equity-based incentives awarded to employees under our long-term incentive plans.
- (9) For fiscal year 2026, we recognized other income from an adjustment in our tax receivable agreement liability mainly due to decreased blended federal and state tax rate used in computing our future tax obligations used as a result of tax reform changes in H.R. 1, commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (“OB3”) and in turn, a \$1.0 million decrease in the future benefit we expect to pay under our tax receivable agreement with pre-IPO owners. For fiscal year 2025, we recognized other income from an adjustment in our tax receivable agreement liability mainly due to a decrease in the state tax rate used in computing our future tax obligations and in turn, a decrease in the future benefit we expect to pay under our tax receivable agreement with pre-IPO owners. For fiscal year 2024, we recognized other expense from an adjustment in our tax receivable agreement liability due to an increase in the state tax rate used in computing our future tax obligations and in turn, an increase in the future benefit we expect to pay under our tax receivable agreement with pre-IPO owners.
- (10) We calculate net income (loss) margin as net income (loss) divided by net sales and we define adjusted EBITDA margin as adjusted EBITDA divided by net sales.

Adjusted Net Income Per Share

Adjusted net income per share is a non-GAAP financial measure that is used and disclosed by management in order to give management and its investors and analysts a more accurate picture of our underlying earnings performance. Adjusted net income per share, excludes items that management does not believe are indicative of our core operating performance.

We define adjusted net income per share as net income (loss) attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc. per share, excluding income tax expense (benefit), before goodwill and other intangible asset impairment expense and

non-cash, non-operating expenses, or other expenses that we do not believe are indicative of our ongoing expenses, including abandonment of construction in process, litigation settlements, acquisition related amortization, acquisition and integration related expenses, adjustment to earnout liability, certain professional fees and non-cash compensation expense, and reflecting an adjustment for income tax expense on adjusted income before income taxes at our estimated effective income tax rate.

We exclude the items listed above from net income (loss) per share in arriving at adjusted net income per share because these amounts can vary substantially from company to company within our industry depending upon accounting methods and book values of assets, the methods by which assets were acquired and other factors. Adjusted net income per share has limitations as an analytical tool and should not be considered as an alternative to, or more meaningful than, net income (loss) per share as determined in accordance with GAAP or as an indicator of our liquidity. Certain items excluded are significant components in understanding and assessing a company's financial performance. Our presentation of adjusted net income per share should not be construed as an inference that our results will be unaffected by unusual or non-recurring items. Our computation of this measure may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of net income (loss) per share attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc. as determined in accordance with GAAP to adjusted net income per share for the periods indicated (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Net income (loss) attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc.	\$ 1,653	\$ 14,879	\$ (55,912)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	740	5,023	(1,342)
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment ¹	—	—	88,389
Abandonment of construction in process ²	—	—	8,735
Litigation settlement ³	—	3,500	—
Acquisition related amortization ⁴	10,653	6,653	6,672
Acquisition related step-up inventory amortization ⁵	3,128	—	—
Acquisition and integration related expenses ⁶	14,773	—	—
Adjustment to earnout liability ⁷	(2,449)	—	—
Professional fees ⁸	3,952	4,962	3,096
Stock-based compensation expense ⁹	5,603	5,916	4,935
Adjusted income before taxes	38,053	40,933	54,573
Income tax expense on adjusted income before income taxes ¹⁰	8,638	10,029	13,370
Adjusted net income	<u>\$ 29,415</u>	<u>\$ 30,904</u>	<u>\$ 41,203</u>
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	<u>19,304,771</u>	<u>19,664,337</u>	<u>20,439,449</u>
	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Net income (loss) attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc.	\$ 0.09	\$0.76	\$(2.74)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	0.04	0.26	(0.07)
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment ¹	—	—	4.32
Abandonment of construction in process ²	—	—	0.43
Litigation settlement ³	—	0.18	—
Acquisition related amortization ⁴	0.55	0.34	0.33
Acquisition related step-up inventory amortization ⁵	0.16	—	—
Acquisition and integration related expenses ⁶	0.77	—	—
Adjustment to earnout liability ⁷	(0.13)	—	—
Professional fees ⁸	0.20	0.25	0.15
Stock-based compensation expense ⁹	<u>0.29</u>	<u>0.30</u>	<u>0.24</u>
Adjusted income before taxes	1.97	2.09	2.66
Income tax expense on adjusted income before income taxes ¹⁰	<u>0.45</u>	<u>0.51</u>	<u>0.65</u>
Adjusted net income	<u>\$ 1.52</u>	<u>\$1.58</u>	<u>\$ 2.01</u>

(1) Represents impairment of goodwill and trade names related to our Maverick Boat Group reporting unit in the amounts of \$49.2 million and \$39.2 million, respectively.

- (2) We recorded a non-cash charge of \$8.7 million in fiscal year 2024 associated with the abandonment of the ERP project. The abandonment pertains to long-lived assets including software and other capitalized costs specifically tied to the project and is captured in the Abandonment of construction in process of our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income.
- (3) Represents the amount paid pursuant to a settlement agreement with the Chapter 11 trustee (the “Trustee”) for Tommy’s Fort Worth LLC and its affiliate debtors.
- (4) Represents amortization of intangibles acquired in connection with the acquisitions of Maverick Boat Group, Pursuit, Cobalt, and Saxdor.
- (5) Acquisition related step-up inventory amortization represents the amortization of the fair value step-up in Saxdor’s inventories resulting from the acquisition of Saxdor, which is recorded within Cost of goods sold. See **Note 4—Acquisition** for additional information.
- (6) Represents legal and advisory fees as well as integration costs incurred in connection with our acquisition of Saxdor on March 2, 2026.
- (7) Represents the change in the contingent consideration (earnout) liability recognized in connection with the acquisition of Saxdor on March 2, 2026. See **Note 4—Acquisition** for additional information.
- (8) For fiscal year 2026 and 2025, represents legal and advisory fees, netted with insurance payments, related to ongoing litigation with our insurance carriers related to the Batchelder matters and ongoing litigation with Tommy’s Boats and Matthew Borisch. For fiscal year 2024, represents legal and advisory fees related to ongoing litigation with our insurance carriers related to Batchelder matters.
- (9) Represents equity-based incentives awarded to employees under our long-term incentive plans.
- (10) Reflects income tax expense at an estimated normalized annual effective income tax rate of 22.7% for fiscal year 2026, and 24.5% of income before taxes for fiscal year 2025, and 2024. The estimated normalized annual effective income tax rate for fiscal years 2026, 2025, and 2024 is based on the federal statutory rate plus a blended state rate adjusted for the research and development tax credit, the foreign derived intangible income deduction, and foreign income taxes attributable to our international subsidiaries.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview and Primary Sources of Cash

Our primary uses of cash have been for funding working capital and capital investments, repayments under our debt arrangements, acquisitions, cash distributions to members of the LLC, cash payments under our tax receivable agreement and stock repurchases under our stock repurchase program. For both the short-term and the long-term, our sources of cash to meet these needs have primarily been operating cash flows, borrowings under our revolving credit facility and short and long-term debt financings from banks and financial institutions. We believe that our cash on hand, cash generated by operating activities and funds available under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient to finance our operating activities for at least the next twelve months and beyond.

Material Cash Requirements

Our typical uses of cash are for capital expenditures, debt service obligations, payments under our tax receivables agreement, our lease obligations, and return of capital to our stockholders, which has typically been accomplished through our stock repurchase programs. In addition, we borrowed \$140 million under our revolving credit facility in March 2026 to partially fund our purchase of Saxdor. Our acquisition of Saxdor also provides for up to €71.3 million or \$84.2 million in potential earnout payments (the “earnout consideration”) to the sellers during the calendar years 2027, 2028 and 2029 based on the results of the remainder of calendar year 2026 and the subsequent two calendar years (the “earnout period”), subject to the achievement of certain specified post-closing operating and financial targets. The earnout consideration may be paid in the form of cash, Common Stock or a combination thereof. The form of earnout consideration to be paid is at our sole discretion.

Capital Expenditures.

During fiscal year 2026 and 2025, we incurred approximately \$24.7 million and \$27.9 million in capital expenditures, respectively, primarily for investments in new models, capacity enhancements and vertical integration initiatives.

Principal and Interest Payments.

Our Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Third A&R Credit Agreement”) provides us with a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$350.0 million. As of June 30, 2026, we had \$165.0 million outstanding borrowings under our revolving credit facility and \$1.8 million in outstanding letters of credit with \$183.2 million available for borrowing. That revolving credit facility was set to mature on July 8, 2027.

On July 10, 2026, we entered into the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”) providing up to \$250.0 million and a term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$100.0 million, each with a maturity date of July 10, 2031. See below under “Revolving Credit Facility” for additional information regarding our Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, including the interest rate

applicable to any borrowing under such facilities. Assuming no additional repayments or borrowings on our term loan or revolving credit facility after July 10, 2026, our expected cash interest payments, including accrued interest outstanding at July 10, 2026, would be approximately \$8.2 million within the next 12 months based on the weighted average interest rate at July 10, 2026 of 4.95%.

Tax Receivable Agreement.

We entered into a tax receivable agreement with our pre-IPO owners at the time of our initial public offering. Under the tax receivables agreement, we pay the pre-IPO owners (or any permitted assignees) 85% of the amount of cash savings, if any, in U.S. federal, state and local income tax or franchise tax that we actually realize, or in some circumstances are deemed to realize, as a result of an expected increase in our share of tax basis in LLC's tangible and intangible assets, including increases attributable to payments made under the tax receivable agreement. These obligations will not be paid if we do not realize cash tax savings. We estimate that approximately \$0.1 million will be due under the tax receivable agreement within the next 12 months. In accordance with the tax receivable agreement, the next payment is anticipated to occur approximately 75 days after filing the federal tax return which is due by April 15, 2027.

Operating Lease Obligations.

Lease commitments consist principally of leases for our manufacturing facilities. For fiscal year 2027, our expected operating lease payments will be \$5.6 million and our total committed lease payments are \$13.0 million as of June 30, 2026. Additional information regarding our operating leases is available in **Note 12**, Leases, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data, of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Purchase Obligations.

In the ordinary course of business, we enter into purchase orders from a variety of suppliers, primarily for raw materials, in order to manage our various operating needs. The orders are expected to be purchased throughout fiscal year 2027. We or the vendor can generally terminate the purchase orders at any time. These purchase orders do not contain any termination payments or other penalties if canceled. As of June 30, 2026, we had purchase orders in the amount of \$84.8 million due within the next 12 months.

Return of Capital/Stock Repurchase Program.

In June 2025, our Board of Directors authorized the 2026 Repurchase Program to allow for the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of our Class A Common Stock and the LLC's LLC Units for the period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026. On December 18, 2025, our Board of Directors authorized an increase to the Company's existing 2026 Repurchase Program, raising the authorized amount from \$50.0 million to \$70.0 million. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, we repurchased 1,243,996 shares of Class A Common Stock for \$33.9 million in cash including related fees and expenses under the 2026 Repurchase Program. On June 23, 2026, our Board of Directors authorized the 2027 Repurchase Program to allow for the repurchase of up to \$70.0 million of our Class A Common Stock for the period from July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027. Our 2027 Share Repurchase Program does not obligate us to repurchase a minimum amount of shares. Under the program, shares of Class A Common Stock may be repurchased from time to time in privately negotiated or open market transactions, including under plans complying with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended at the discretion of management, subject to strategic considerations, market conditions, and other factors. To date, we have returned capital to our stockholders through the repurchase of our stock and have not declared any dividends.

Insurance Litigation related to Batchelder matters

During fiscal year 2024, we had a one-time payment of \$100.0 million with respect to a settlement agreement entered in connection with the settlement of all Batchelder-related product liability matters. We maintain liability insurance applicable to the Batchelder-related matters with coverage up to \$26.0 million. As of June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2026, we had received approximately \$21.0 million in insurance coverage proceeds, subject in certain cases to reservation of rights by the insurance carriers. We contend that the insurance carriers are responsible for the entirety of the \$100.0 million settlement amount and related expenses, and therefore the insurers' payments to date are well below what they should have tendered to Boats LLC. Accordingly, on July 3, 2023, Boats LLC filed a

complaint against Federal Insurance Company and Starr Indemnity & Liability Company alleging that the insurers unreasonably failed to comply with their obligations by refusing, negligently and in bad faith, to settle covered claims within their available policy limits prior to trial. On April 8, 2024, the Court dismissed Starr, noting that only Chubb had the contractual right and duty to settle the Batchelder matters prior to trial. The Court subsequently granted the Company's motion for partial summary judgment, which precludes Chubb from apportioning liability to Starr. Chubb filed a notice of appeal on September 26, 2024, with respect to the dismissal of Starr and the order granting partial summary judgment against Chubb. On March 12, 2026, the Georgia Court of Appeals denied both aspects of Chubb's appeal. On April 14, 2026, Chubb filed a petition for a *writ of certiorari* with the Georgia Supreme Court. We intend to vigorously pursue our claims against the insurance carriers to recover the full \$100.0 million settlement amount and expenses (less any monies already tendered without reservation by the carriers). However, the Company cannot predict the outcome of such litigation.

Potential earnout Payments for Saxdor Acquisition

Under the Purchase Agreement for the Saxdor acquisition, the Sellers can receive a maximum of €71.3 million or \$84.2 million in potential earnout consideration to be paid out in calendar year 2027, 2028, and 2029 based on the results of the remainder of calendar year 2026 and the subsequent two calendar years (the "earnout period"), respectively, if certain requirements are met. The current fair value of potential earnout consideration is €26.2 million, or approximately \$29.9 million. The earnout consideration may be paid in the form of cash, common stock or a combination thereof, as calculated and determined in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. The form of earnout consideration to be paid is at our sole discretion.

The Purchase Agreement also includes certain operating covenants, restrictions, and acceleration provisions applicable during the earnout period. An amount of €1.5 million or approximately \$1.7 million related to post-closing adjustments to the purchase price was recorded during our fourth quarter as an offset to the contingent earnout liability as the Company intends, and has the legal right, to withhold such amount from future earnout payments. See **Note 4—Acquisition** for further details on changes from the initial measurement at the date of acquisition.

Our future capital requirements beyond the next 12 months will depend on many factors, including the general economic environment in which we operate and our ability to generate cash flow from operations, which are more uncertain as a result of inflation, changing interest rates and volatile fuel prices. Our liquidity needs during this uncertain time will depend on multiple factors, including our ability to continue operations and production of boats, the performance of our dealers and suppliers, potential strategic acquisitions, the impact of the general economy on our dealers, suppliers and retail customers, the availability of sufficient amounts of financing, and our operating performance.

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

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Total cash provided by (used in):			
Operating activities	\$ 67,509	\$ 56,506	\$ 55,558
Investing activities	(142,616)	(27,374)	(75,842)
Financing activities	111,681	(18,820)	(31,695)
Impact of currency exchange rates on cash balances	843	(255)	(13)
Increase (decrease) in cash	<u>\$ 37,417</u>	<u>\$ 10,057</u>	<u>\$(51,992)</u>

Cash Flows From Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$67.5 million for fiscal year 2026, compared to \$56.5 million for the same period in 2025, an increase of \$11.0 million. The increase in cash provided by operating activities primarily resulted from a net increase in operating assets and liabilities of \$24.6 million, partially offset by a decrease of \$13.6 million in net income (after consideration of non-cash items included in net income (loss), primarily related to

depreciation, amortization, deferred tax assets and non-cash compensation). Net cash provided by operating activities was \$56.5 million for fiscal year 2025, compared to \$55.6 million for the same period in 2024, an increase of \$0.9 million. The increase in cash provided by operating activities primarily resulted from a net increase in operating assets and liabilities of \$12.2 million.

Cash Flows From Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities was \$142.6 million for fiscal year 2026 compared to \$27.4 million for the same period in 2025, an increase of cash used in investing activities of \$115.3 million. The increase in cash used in investing activities was primarily driven by cash paid for the acquisition of Saxdor compared to the same period in 2025. Net cash used in investing activities was \$27.4 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to \$75.8 million for the same period in 2024, a decrease of cash used in investing activities of \$48.4 million. The decrease in cash used in investing activities was primarily related to decreased capital expenditures in fiscal year 2025. We experienced higher capital expenditures in fiscal year 2024 primarily related to the completion of our Roane County, Tennessee facility.

Cash Flows From Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$111.7 million for fiscal year 2026 compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$18.8 million for fiscal year 2025, an increase of \$130.5 million. During fiscal year 2026, we borrowed \$147.0 million, net of repayments, under our revolving credit facility to partially fund the acquisition of Saxdor, which was partially offset by our repurchases of \$33.9 million of our Class A Common Stock under our current stock repurchase program.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$18.8 million for fiscal year 2025 compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$31.7 million for fiscal year 2024, a decrease of \$12.9 million cash used. During fiscal year 2025, we borrowed \$18.0 million, net of repayments, under our revolving credit facility, compared to no borrowings, net of repayments during fiscal year 2024. We repurchased \$36.0 million of our Class A Common Stock under our stock repurchase program in fiscal year 2025 compared to repurchases of \$29.3 million in fiscal year 2024.

Credit Facility

Our indirect subsidiary, Malibu Boats, LLC, or the Borrower, has an outstanding term loan of \$100.0 million and a \$250.0 million revolving credit facility, each with a maturity date of July 10, 2031, governed by the Credit Agreement. Malibu Boats, LLC has the option to request that lenders increase the amount available under the revolving credit facility by, or obtain incremental term loans of, up to the sum of \$100.0 million plus such additional amounts so long as the consolidated leverage ratio as of the most recent date for which financial statements have been delivered does not exceed 2.50:1.00, subject to the terms of the Credit Agreement and only if existing or new lenders choose to provide additional term or revolving commitments.

Upon the closing of the Credit Agreement on July 10, 2026, Malibu Boats, LLC borrowed the full \$100.0 million under the term loan facility and used the net proceeds to repay amounts outstanding under its revolving facility governed by the prior credit agreement. Malibu Boats, LLC had \$65.0 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility after such repayment.

Borrowings under the Credit Agreement bear interest at a rate equal to either, at the Borrower's option, (i) the highest of the prime rate, the Federal Funds Rate plus 0.5%, or one-month Term SOFR plus 1% (the "Base Rate"), (ii) SOFR, (iii) alternative currency term rate, or (iv) alternative currency daily rate, in each case plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.25% to 2.00% with respect to SOFR borrowings, alternative currency term rate loans, and alternative currency daily rate loans, and 0.25% to 1.00% with respect to Base Rate borrowings. The applicable margin is based upon the consolidated leverage ratio of the LLC and its subsidiaries. The Borrower is required to pay a commitment fee for the unused portion of the revolving credit facility, which will range from 0.15% to 0.30% per annum, depending on the LLC's and its subsidiaries' consolidated leverage ratio. Malibu Boats, Inc. was not a party to the prior credit agreement and is not a party to the Credit Agreement. As with the prior credit agreement, the obligations of the Borrower under the Credit Agreement are guaranteed by its parent, the LLC, and, subject to certain exceptions, the present and future subsidiaries of the Borrower, and all such obligations are secured by substantially all of the assets of the LLC, the Borrower and such subsidiary guarantors.

The Credit Agreement contains certain customary representations and warranties, and notice requirements for the occurrence of specific events such as the occurrence of any event of default or pending or threatened litigation. The Credit Agreement also requires compliance with certain customary financial covenants consisting of a minimum ratio of EBITDA to interest expense and a maximum ratio of total debt to EBITDA. The Credit Agreement contains certain customary restrictive covenants, among others, regarding indebtedness, liens, fundamental changes, investments, restricted payments, disposition of assets (including material intellectual property), transactions with affiliates, negative pledges, hedging transactions, certain prepayments of indebtedness, accounting changes and governmental regulation, in each case, subject to customary exceptions.

The Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default. If an event of default has occurred and continues beyond any applicable cure period, the Administrative Agent may (i) accelerate all outstanding obligations under the Credit Agreement or (ii) terminate the commitments, amongst other remedies. Additionally, the lenders are not obligated to fund any new borrowing under the Credit Agreement while an event of default is continuing.

Repurchase Commitments

Our dealers have arrangements with certain finance companies to provide secured floor plan financing for the purchase of our boats. These arrangements indirectly provide liquidity to us by financing dealer purchases of our products, thereby minimizing the use of our working capital in the form of accounts receivable. A majority of our sales are financed under similar arrangements, pursuant to which we receive payment within a few days of shipment of the product. In most cases, we have agreed to repurchase products repossessed by the finance companies if a dealer defaults on its debt obligations to a finance company and the boat is returned to us, subject to certain limitations. Our financial exposure under these agreements is limited to the difference between the amounts unpaid by the dealer with respect to the repossessed product plus costs of repossession and the amount received on the resale of the repossessed product. During fiscal year 2025, we repurchased 22 units under our repurchase agreements, including 19 boats that were related to the bankruptcy with Tommy's Boats totaling \$2.5 million. For fiscal year 2026, we did not repurchase any boats under our repurchase agreements. An adverse change in retail sales could require us to repurchase repossessed units upon an event of default by any of our dealers, subject to the annual limitation. Refer to **Note 18** to the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for further information on repurchase commitments.

Critical Accounting Policies and Critical Accounting Estimates

Our discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. These principles require us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, expenses and cash flows, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Our estimates include those related to revenue recognition, warranty claims, goodwill, intangible assets and long lived assets other than intangible assets. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. To the extent that there are material differences between these estimates and our actual results, our future financial statements will be affected.

We believe that of our significant accounting policies, which are described in the notes to our audited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report, the accounting policies listed below involve a greater degree of judgment and complexity. Accordingly, we believe these are the most critical to understand and evaluate fully our financial condition and results of operations.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as performance obligations under the terms of contracts with customers are satisfied; this occurs when control of promised goods (boats, parts, or other) is transferred to the customer. For all our brands, with the exception of Saxdor, this occurs when the product is shipped from our location. Saxdor recognizes revenue when the boat is delivered to the customer. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services. We generally manufacture products based on specific orders from dealers and often ship completed products only after receiving credit approval from financial institutions. The amount of consideration we receive and revenue we recognize varies with changes in marketing incentives and rebates we offer to our dealers and their customers.

Dealers generally have no rights to return unsold boats. From time to time, however, we may accept returns in limited circumstances and at our discretion under our warranty policy, which generally limits returns to instances of

manufacturing defects. We may be obligated, in the event of default by a dealer, to accept returns of unsold boats under our repurchase commitment to floor plan financing providers, who are able to obtain such boats through foreclosure. We accrue returns when a repurchase and return, due to the default of one of our dealers, is determined to be probable and the return is reasonably estimable. Historically, product returns resulting from repurchases made under the floor plan financing program have not been material and the returned boats have been subsequently resold above their cost. Our financial exposure is limited to the difference between the amount paid to the finance companies and the amount received on the resale of the repossessed product. Refer to **Note 10** and **Note 18** related to our product warranty and repurchase commitment obligations, respectively.

Revenue from boat part sales is recorded as the product is shipped from our location for all of our brands. Revenue associated with sales of materials, parts, boats or engine products sold under our exclusive manufacturing and distribution agreement with our Australian subsidiary are eliminated in consolidation. Revenue associated with sales to the independent representative responsible for international sales is recognized in accordance with free on board shipping point terms, the point at which the risks of ownership and loss pass to the representative. A fixed percentage discount is earned by the independent representative at the time of shipment to the representative as a reduction in the price of the boat and is recorded in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income as a reduction in sales.

We earn royalties on boats shipped with our proprietary wake surfing technology under licensing agreements with various marine manufacturers. Royalty income is recognized when products are used or sold with our patented technology by these other boat manufacturers and industry suppliers. The usage of our technology satisfies the performance obligation in the contract.

Product Warranties

Our standard warranties require us or our dealers to repair or replace defective products during the warranty period at no cost to the consumer. We estimate warranty costs we expect to incur and record a liability for such costs at the time the product revenue is recognized. We utilize historical claims trends and analytical tools to develop the estimate of our warranty obligation on a per boat basis, by brand and warranty year. Factors that affect our warranty liability include the number of units sold, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim. We assess the adequacy of our recorded warranty liabilities and adjust the amounts as necessary. Beginning with model year 2016, we increased the term of our limited warranty for Malibu brand boats from three years to five years and for Axis brand boats from two years to five years. Beginning in model year 2018, we increased the term of our bow-to-stern warranty for Cobalt brand boats from three years to five years. Future warranty claims may differ from our estimate of the warranty liability, which could lead to changes in the Company's warranty liability in future periods. A hypothetical change of a 10% increase or decrease to our estimate of the warranty liability as of June 30, 2026 would have affected net income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 by approximately \$4.1 million. Refer to **Note 10** to the audited consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report for further information on warranties.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill amounts are not amortized, but rather are evaluated for potential impairment on an annual basis, as of June 30, in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 350, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other*. Under the guidance, we may assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If this assessment indicates the possibility of impairment, the income approach to test for goodwill impairment would be used. Under the income approach, our management calculates the fair value of its reporting units based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. If the fair value of an individual reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of the net assets including goodwill assigned to that unit, goodwill is not impaired. If the carrying value of the reporting unit's net assets including goodwill exceeds the fair value of the reporting unit, then our management determines the implied fair value of the reporting unit's goodwill. If the carrying value of the reporting unit's goodwill exceeds its implied fair value, then we would record an impairment loss equal to the difference.

For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, and June 30, 2025, we performed a qualitative assessment on the reporting units which indicated that the fair value of our reporting units more likely than not exceeded their respective carrying amounts.

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, we determined certain indicators of potential impairment existed, warranting an interim impairment assessment of goodwill as of March 31, 2024. These indicators included a

decline in the fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 forecasts, in the outlook for sales and operating performance relative to our business plan and a deterioration in general macroeconomic conditions, including rising interest rates and inflationary pressures on labor and supply costs. As a result of these macroeconomic factors, specifically a decline in the fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 forecast, we performed a goodwill impairment analysis as of March 31, 2024 consistent with our approach for annual impairment testing, including similar models and inputs. Based on such analysis, we determined that its estimated fair value for the Maverick Boat Group reporting unit was less than its carrying value as of March 31, 2024 and recognized an impairment charge of \$49.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, we performed a qualitative assessment on the remaining reporting units which indicated that the fair value of its reporting units more likely than not exceeded their respective carrying amounts.

We did not recognize any goodwill impairment charges in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist primarily of backlog, dealer relationships, product trade names, legal and contractual rights surrounding a patent and a non-compete agreement. These assets are recorded at their estimated fair values at the acquisition dates using the income approach. Definite-lived intangible assets are being amortized using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives ranging from 10 to 20 years, with the exception of backlog related to our Saxdor reporting unit. The backlog has an useful life of 11 months. Backlog is defined as orders taken from customers, but not fulfilled. As such, the estimated useful life is based on the historical order to cash cycle at Saxdor. The estimated useful lives of dealer relationships consider the average length of dealer relationships at the time of acquisition, historical rates of dealer attrition and retention, the Company's history of renewal and extension of dealer relationships, as well as competitive and economic factors resulting in a range of useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the Company's trade names are based on a number of factors including the competitive environment. The estimated useful lives of legal and contractual rights are estimated based on the benefits that the patent provides for its remaining terms unless competitive, technological obsolescence or other factors indicate a shorter life. The useful life of the non-compete agreement is based on a ten-year agreement entered into by the Company and former owner of the Licensee as part of the acquisition. In addition, the Company has indefinite-lived intangible assets for acquired trade names.

Management, assisted by third-party valuation specialists, determined the estimated fair values of separately identifiable intangible assets at the date of acquisition under the income approach. Significant data and assumptions used in the valuations included cost, market and income comparisons, discount rates, royalty rates and management forecasts. Discount rates for each intangible asset were selected based on judgment of relative risk and approximate rates of returns investors in the subject assets might require. The royalty rates were based on historical and projected sales and profits of products sold and management's assessment of the intangibles' importance to the sales and profitability of the product. Management provided forecasts of financial data pertaining to assets, liabilities and income statement balances to be utilized in the valuations. While management believes the assumptions, estimates, appraisal methods and ensuing results are appropriate and represent the best evidence of fair value in the circumstances, modification or use of other assumptions or methods could have yielded different results.

The carrying amount of definite-lived intangible assets is reviewed whenever circumstances arise that indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The carrying value of these assets is compared to the undiscounted future cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If the asset is considered to be impaired, the carrying value is compared to the fair value and this difference is recognized as an impairment loss. Intangible assets not subject to amortization are assessed for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that an asset may be impaired. The impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset.

During the Company's interim impairment evaluation of indefinite-lived intangibles, the Company recorded an impairment charge to trade names of \$39.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2024 related to the Maverick Boat Group reporting unit. The impairment was principally a result of a decline, in the fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 forecast, in the outlook for sales and operating performance relative to our business plan. This charge was included in Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. No other intangible asset impairment loss was recorded. There was no impairment loss recognized on intangible assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

Long-Lived Assets Other than Intangible Assets

The Company assesses the potential for impairment of its long-lived assets if facts and circumstances, such as declines in sales, earnings, or cash flows or adverse changes in the business climate, suggest that they may be impaired. A current expectation that, more likely than not, a long-lived asset (asset group) will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life will also trigger a review for impairment. The Company performs its assessment by comparing the book value of the asset groups to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset groups. If any impairment in the carrying value of its long-lived assets is indicated, the assets would be adjusted to an estimate of fair value.

The Company recognized \$8.7 million for abandonment of construction in process charges related to the ERP (Enterprise resource planning) project during the year ended June 30, 2024. The charge pertains to long-lived assets including software and other capitalized costs specifically tied to the project and is captured in the abandonment of construction in process line of the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income (see **Note 7**). There was no impairment loss recognized on long-lived assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

Purchase Price Allocation

On March 2, 2026, we acquired all of the outstanding stock of Saxdor and allocated the fair value of purchase consideration to the tangible assets acquired, liabilities assumed and intangible assets acquired based on their estimated fair values. The excess of the fair value of purchase consideration over the fair values of these identifiable assets and liabilities is recorded as goodwill. Our valuation procedures include consultation with an independent adviser. When determining the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, management makes significant estimates and assumptions, especially with respect to intangible assets. Critical estimates in valuing certain intangible assets include but are not limited to projected future cash flows, dealer attrition and discount rates. Management's estimates of fair value are based upon assumptions believed to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from estimates and changes could be significant. We expect to finalize these amounts during the first half of fiscal year 2027.

Other estimates associated with the accounting for acquisitions may change as additional information becomes available regarding the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as more fully discussed in **Note 4**.

Fair Value of Contingent Consideration (earnout)

We account for contingent consideration arrangements assumed in business combinations at fair value. In connection with the Saxdor acquisition, we recorded an earnout consideration with an initial fair value of \$32.6 million. The potential earnout consideration has a maximum potential payout of \$84.2 million, and is to be paid out to the sellers in calendar year 2027, 2028, and 2029 based on the results of the remainder of calendar year 2026 and the subsequent two calendar years (the "earnout period"), subject to the achievement of certain specified post-closing operating and financial targets. The earnout consideration may be paid in the form of cash, common stock or a combination thereof, at our sole discretion, as calculated and determined in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. The earnout consideration is classified as a liability, and changes in its fair value are recognized in earnings through the other expense (income), net financial statement line item.

The initial fair value was estimated using a scenario based model as well as a Monte Carlo simulation model. This measurement requires significant judgment regarding projected financial performance over the earnout period and key unobservable inputs, including projected revenue, revenue volatility, and a risk-adjusted discount rate of approximately 18.5% used to adjust the probability-weighted cash flow payments to their present value. Changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the determination of fair value. The estimated fair value of the contingent earnout liability decreased by \$1.6 million which was recognized as a gain within other expense (income), net, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. See further discussion in **Note 4—Acquisition**.

New Accounting Pronouncements

See "Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data—Note 1—Organization, Basis of Presentation, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Recent Accounting Pronouncements."

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Market risk represents the risk of loss that may impact our financial condition through adverse changes in financial market prices and rates and inflation. Changes in these factors could cause fluctuations in our results of operations and cash flows. In the ordinary course of business, we are primarily exposed to foreign exchange rate and interest rate risks. We manage our exposure to these market risks through regular operating and financing activities. In the past, we have also attempted to reduce our market risks through hedging instruments such as interest rate swaps. Although we do not currently participate in hedging, we may, in the future, use it as a strategy to reduce market risks further.

Foreign Exchange Rate Risk

We have operations within the United States, Australia, and Europe, and we are exposed to market risks in the ordinary course of our business. These risks primarily include foreign exchange rate and inflation risks. Our Australian operations purchase key components from our U.S. operations, as well as other U.S. based suppliers, and pay for these purchases in U.S. dollars. With our recent acquisition of Saxdor, we anticipate a much larger portion of our sales than in the past will be denominated in a currency other than the U.S. dollar, with most of Saxdor's sales denominated in the Euro. Since our acquisition of Saxdor on March 2, 2026, sales in Europe accounted for approximately 54% of Saxdor's total revenue. We maintain a portion of our manufacturing operations in Poland, Finland, and Australia which partially mitigates the impact of the volatility of the U.S. dollar in those countries. A portion of our selling, general and administrative costs are transacted in the Euro, Polish zloty and Australian dollars as a result. Fluctuations in the foreign exchange rates compared to the U.S. dollar resulted in an immaterial impact from foreign currency translation in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. Fluctuations in the foreign exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the Australian dollar resulted in an immaterial impact in foreign currency translation in the fiscal years ended June 30, 2025 and June 30, 2024. As our European operations were acquired in March 2026, the fluctuations in the foreign exchange rate of the U.S. dollar against the Euro were not measured in any fiscal year prior to the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

We are also subject to risks relating to changes in the general economic conditions in the countries where we conduct business. To reduce certain of these risks to our Australian and European operations, we monitor, on a regular basis, the financial condition and position of our subsidiaries who conduct operations in those regions. We do not use derivative instruments to mitigate the impact of our foreign exchange rate risk exposures.

Additionally, the assets and liabilities of our Australian and European subsidiaries are translated at the foreign exchange rate in effect at the balance sheet date. Translation gains and losses are reflected as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss in the stockholders' equity section of the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Revenues and expenses of our foreign subsidiary are translated at the average foreign exchange rate in effect for each month of the year. Certain assets and liabilities related to intercompany positions reported on our consolidated balance sheets that are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency are translated at the foreign exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the associated gains and losses are included in net income (loss).

Interest Rate Risk

We are subject to interest rate risk in connection with borrowings under our revolving credit facility, which bear interest at variable rates. At June 30, 2026, we had \$165.0 million outstanding debt under our revolving credit facility. As of June 30, 2026, the undrawn borrowing amount under our revolving credit facility was \$183.2 million.

At June 30, 2026, the weighted average interest rate on our revolving credit facility was 4.92% under the terms of the Third A&R Credit Agreement. Based on a sensitivity analysis at June 30, 2026, a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would increase our annual interest expense by approximately \$1.7 million.

On July 10, 2026, we entered into the Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement providing up to \$250.0 million and a term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$100.0 million, each with a maturity date of July 10, 2031. Based on a sensitivity analysis at July 10, 2026, a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would increase our annual interest expense by approximately \$1.7 million.

If interest rates increase, we will be obligated to make higher interest payments to our lenders.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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MALIBU BOATS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Malibu Boats, Inc.'s (the "Company") management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. Internal control over financial reporting is a process to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Company's financial reporting for external purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

The Company's management, including its chief executive officer and chief financial officer, assessed the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026. In making this assessment, the Company used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)*.

Based on such assessment the Company's management has concluded that, as of June 30, 2026, its internal control over financial reporting is effective based on those criteria.

The effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026 has been audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in its attestation report, which is included herein.

Malibu Boats, Inc.
Loudon, Tennessee
August 27, 2026

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors
Malibu Boats, Inc.:

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Malibu Boats, Inc. and subsidiaries' (the Company) internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements), and our report dated August 27, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

The Company acquired Saxdor Yachts Oy during the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and management excluded from its assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026 Saxdor Yachts Oy's internal control over financial reporting associated with 28.0% of total assets and 9.2% of total revenues included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended June 30, 2026. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting of the Company also excluded an evaluation of the internal control over financial reporting of Saxdor Yachts Oy.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audit also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ KPMG LLP

Nashville, Tennessee
August 27, 2026

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors
Malibu Boats, Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Malibu Boats, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2026, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the three-year period ended June 30, 2026, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, based on criteria established in *Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission, and our report dated August 27, 2026 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

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

Evaluation of certain assumptions underlying the product warranty liability for certain brands

As discussed in **Note 10** to the consolidated financial statements, the Company's product warranty liability as of June 30, 2026 was \$41.2 million. The product warranty liability represents estimated future costs to repair or replace defective products during the warranty period for each boat sold. The Company's estimated future costs to repair or replace defective products includes assumptions regarding the anticipated warranty costs per boat by brand.

We identified the evaluation of the anticipated warranty costs per boat that are used to estimate the product warranty liability for Malibu and Axis branded boats as a critical audit matter. A higher degree of subjective auditor judgment was required to evaluate the Company's estimate of the anticipated warranty costs per boat, due to the nature of the audit evidence.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls over the Company's warranty accrual process. This included controls over the development of the assumptions used to estimate the warranty cost per boat. We performed sensitivity analyses to assess the potential for possible changes to these assumptions on the product warranty liability. We assessed the Company's historical claims experience and the relationship between the historical warranty costs per boat incurred by warranty year. We further assessed the Company's assumptions underlying the anticipated warranty costs per boat by considering warranty claims received after year-end but before the consolidated financial statements were issued, to identify trends not considered by the Company when it developed its assumptions. We also compared the Company's prior year product warranty liability related to claims expected to be incurred in the current year to actual claims received in the current year to evaluate the historical accuracy of the Company's estimate.

Fair value measurement of the earnout consideration liability related to achieving specified financial targets associated with the acquisition of Saxdor Yachts Oy

As discussed in **Notes 1 and 4** to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognized an earnout consideration liability at its estimated fair value as of the acquisition date in connection with the acquisition of Saxdor Yachts Oy (Saxdor). The earnout consideration liability consists of achievement of certain specified post-closing operating and financial targets by Saxdor. Subsequent changes to the fair value of the earnout consideration liability are recorded in the consolidated statement of operations in the period of change. The Company estimates the fair value of the earnout consideration liability related to achieving specified financial targets using a Monte Carlo simulation. The fair value of the Saxdor earnout consideration liability as of the acquisition date was \$32.6 million, of which a portion relates to the earnout consideration associated with achieving specified financial targets.

We identified the evaluation of the fair value measurement of the earnout consideration liability as of the acquisition date related to achieving specified financial targets as a critical audit matter. Subjective auditor judgment was required to evaluate the forecasted revenues used in the fair value measurement of the earnout consideration liability because it was an unobservable input. Changes in the forecasted revenues could have had an impact on the fair value measurement. Additionally, the evaluation of the fair value of the earnout consideration liability as of the acquisition date related to achieving specified financial targets required specialized skills and knowledge.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the Company's fair value measurement process for the earnout liability associated with achieving specified financial targets. This included controls related to the development of the forecasted revenues and the overall determination of fair value of the earnout consideration related to achieving specified financial targets. We evaluated the forecasted revenues used in the Company's model by comparing them to historical data, industry benchmarks and other third-party market data. We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted in developing a fair value estimate of the earnout consideration liability as of the acquisition date related to achieving specified financial targets using an independent Monte Carlo simulation and comparing it to the Company's estimate.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2015.

Nashville, Tennessee

August 27, 2026

MALIBU BOATS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income (In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Net sales	\$ 914,590	\$ 807,561	\$ 829,035
Cost of sales	<u>768,070</u>	<u>663,470</u>	<u>681,940</u>
Gross profit	146,520	144,091	147,095
Operating expenses:			
Selling and marketing	27,480	23,071	22,784
General and administrative	105,136	92,460	76,323
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	—	—	88,389
Abandonment of construction in process	—	—	8,735
Amortization	<u>10,805</u>	<u>6,799</u>	<u>6,811</u>
Operating income (loss)	3,099	21,761	(55,947)
Other expense (income), net			
Other income	(2,907)	(385)	(4)
Interest expense	<u>3,559</u>	<u>1,883</u>	<u>1,842</u>
Other expense, net	<u>652</u>	<u>1,498</u>	<u>1,838</u>
Income (loss) before provision (benefit) for income taxes	2,447	20,263	(57,785)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	<u>740</u>	<u>5,023</u>	<u>(1,342)</u>
Net income (loss)	1,707	15,240	(56,443)
Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interest	<u>54</u>	<u>361</u>	<u>(531)</u>
Net income (loss) attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc.	<u>\$ 1,653</u>	<u>\$ 14,879</u>	<u>\$ (55,912)</u>
Comprehensive (loss) income:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,707	\$ 15,240	\$ (56,443)
Other comprehensive (loss) income			
Change in cumulative translation adjustment	<u>(5,985)</u>	<u>(448)</u>	<u>142</u>
Other comprehensive (loss) income	<u>(5,985)</u>	<u>(448)</u>	<u>142</u>
Comprehensive (loss) income	(4,278)	14,792	(56,301)
Less: comprehensive (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interest, net of tax	<u>(15)</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>(516)</u>
Comprehensive (loss) income attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc., net of tax	<u>\$ (4,263)</u>	<u>\$ 14,446</u>	<u>\$ (55,785)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding used in computing net income (loss) per share:			
Basic	19,304,771	19,664,337	20,439,449
Diluted	19,344,924	19,694,677	20,439,449
Net income (loss) available to Class A Common Stock per share:			
Basic	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.76	\$ (2.74)
Diluted	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.76	\$ (2.74)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

MALIBU BOATS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Balance Sheets (In thousands, except share and per share data)

	June 30, 2026	June 30, 2025
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash	\$ 74,419	\$ 37,002
Trade receivables, net	33,353	23,034
Inventories, net	180,066	142,163
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	17,634	14,634
Assets held for sale	<u>3,059</u>	<u>3,059</u>
Total current assets	308,531	219,892
Property, plant and equipment, net	249,663	235,877
Goodwill	78,689	51,306
Other intangible assets, net	295,965	168,634
Deferred tax assets	50,419	51,601
Other assets	<u>12,927</u>	<u>7,268</u>
Total assets	<u>\$996,194</u>	<u>\$734,578</u>
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	46,790	24,420
Accrued expenses	168,137	109,770
Income taxes and tax distribution payable	392	151
Payable pursuant to tax receivable agreement, current portion	<u>113</u>	<u>271</u>
Total current liabilities	215,432	134,612
Deferred tax liabilities	15,424	14,674
Other liabilities	33,353	7,297
Payable pursuant to tax receivable agreement, less current portion	38,559	40,162
Long-term debt	<u>165,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>
Total liabilities	<u>467,768</u>	<u>214,745</u>
Commitments and contingencies (See Note 18)		
Stockholders' Equity		
Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 100,000,000 shares authorized; 19,667,592 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2026; 19,225,848 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2025	195	190
Class B Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share, 25,000,000 shares authorized; 12 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2026; 12 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2025	—	—
Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share; 25,000,000 shares authorized; no shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2026; no shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2025	—	—
Additional paid in capital	48,567	35,253
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(10,631)	(4,646)
Accumulated earnings	<u>486,317</u>	<u>484,664</u>
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc.	524,448	515,461
Non-controlling interest	<u>3,978</u>	<u>4,372</u>
Total stockholders' equity	528,426	519,833
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u>\$996,194</u>	<u>\$734,578</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

MALIBU BOATS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity (In thousands, except number of Class B shares)

	Class A		Class B		Additional Paid In Capital		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss, net of tax		Accumulated Earnings		Non- controlling Interest in LLC		Total Stockholders' Equity	
	Common Shares	Amount	Common Shares	Amount			Loss, net of tax		Earnings		Interest in LLC		Stockholders' Equity	
Balance at June 30, 2023	20,603	204	12	—	86,321		(4,340)		525,697		7,871		615,753	
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—		—		(55,912)		(531)		(56,443)	
Stock-based compensation, net of withholding taxes on vested equity awards	131	1	—	—	3,397		—		—		—		3,398	
Issuances of equity for services	12	—	—	—	1,179		—		—		—		1,179	
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(699)	(7)	—	—	(29,836)		—		—		—		(29,843)	
Increase in payable pursuant to the tax receivable agreement	—	—	—	—	(1,320)		—		—		—		(1,320)	
Increase in deferred tax asset from step-up in tax basis	—	—	—	—	1,960		—		—		—		1,960	
Exchange of LLC Units for Class A Common Stock	135	2	—	—	2,521		—		—		(2,521)		2	
Distributions to LLC Unit holders	—	—	—	—	—		—		—		(114)		(114)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—		142		—		5		147	
Balance at June 30, 2024	20,182	200	12	—	64,222		(4,198)		469,785		4,710		534,719	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—		—		14,879		361		15,240	
Stock-based compensation, net of withholding taxes on vested equity awards	(16)	—	—	—	4,761		—		—		—		4,761	
Issuances of equity for services	12	—	—	—	1,091		—		—		—		1,091	
Issuance of equity for exercise of options	—	—	—	—	233		—		—		—		233	
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(997)	(10)	—	—	(35,945)		—		—		—		(35,955)	
Increase in payable pursuant to the tax receivable agreement	—	—	—	—	(167)		—		—		—		(167)	
Increase in deferred tax asset from step-up in tax basis	—	—	—	—	367		—		—		—		367	
Exchange of LLC Units for Class A Common Stock	45	—	—	—	691		—		—		(691)		—	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—		(448)		—		(8)		(456)	
Balance at June 30, 2025	19,226	\$190	12	\$—	\$ 35,253		\$ (4,646)		\$484,664		\$ 4,372		\$519,833	
Net income	—	—	—	—	—		—		1,653		54		1,707	
Stock based compensation, net of withholding taxes on vested equity awards	125	2	—	—	4,359		—		—		—		4,361	
Issuances of equity for services	31	—	—	—	1,041		—		—		—		1,041	
Issuance of equity for Acquisition of Saxdor	1,524	15	—	—	41,691		—		—		—		41,706	
Repurchase and retirement of common stock	(1,244)	(12)	—	—	(33,898)		—		—		—		(33,910)	
Increase in payable pursuant to the tax receivable agreement	—	—	—	—	(26)		—		—		—		(26)	
Increase in deferred tax asset from step-up in tax basis	—	—	—	—	52		—		—		—		52	
Exchange of LLC Units for Class A Common Stock	6	—	—	—	95		—		—		(95)		—	
Distributions to LLC Unit holders	—	—	—	—	—		—		—		(264)		(264)	
Foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—		(5,985)		—		(89)		(6,074)	
Balance at June 30, 2026	19,668	195	12	—	48,567		(10,631)		486,317		3,978		528,426	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

MALIBU BOATS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (In thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,707	\$ 15,240	\$(56,443)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Non-cash compensation expense	5,603	5,916	4,935
Non-cash compensation to directors	1,041	1,091	1,512
Depreciation	33,147	31,794	26,178
Amortization	10,805	6,799	6,811
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(1,597)	—	—
Unrealized gain on foreign currency exchange	(1,053)	—	—
Deferred income taxes	2,004	3,870	(4,355)
Adjustment to tax receivable agreement liability	(1,029)	(347)	36
Other items, net	2,547	2,394	2,217
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment	—	—	88,389
Abandonment of construction in process	—	—	8,735
Change in operating assets and liabilities, net of effect from acquisition:			
Trade receivables	(8,223)	106	45,257
Inventories	20,678	3,373	25,702
Prepaid expenses and other assets	4,011	(493)	1,668
Accounts payable	(4,543)	6,560	(20,612)
Income taxes receivable and payable	(21)	269	(708)
Accrued expenses	6,749	(17,758)	(67,634)
Other liabilities	(3,559)	(2,308)	(1,922)
Payment pursuant to tax receivable agreement	(758)	—	(4,208)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>67,509</u>	<u>56,506</u>	<u>55,558</u>
Investing activities:			
Purchases of property and equipment	(24,663)	(27,917)	(75,962)
Proceeds from sale of property and equipment	352	543	120
Payment for acquisition, net of cash acquired	(118,305)	—	—
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(142,616)</u>	<u>(27,374)</u>	<u>(75,842)</u>
Financing activities:			
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	165,000	48,000	75,000
Payments on revolving credit facility	(18,000)	(30,000)	(75,000)
Proceeds received from exercise of stock options	—	233	—
Cash paid for tax withholdings	(1,205)	(1,098)	(1,489)
Distributions to non-controlling LLC Unit holders	(204)	—	(890)
Repurchase and retirement of Class A Common Stock	(33,910)	(35,955)	(29,316)
Net cash provided by (used) in financing activities	<u>111,681</u>	<u>(18,820)</u>	<u>(31,695)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	<u>843</u>	<u>(255)</u>	<u>(13)</u>
Changes in cash	37,417	10,057	(51,992)
Cash—Beginning of period	37,002	26,945	78,937
Cash—End of period	<u>\$ 74,419</u>	<u>\$ 37,002</u>	<u>\$ 26,945</u>
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest	\$ 3,015	\$ 1,945	\$ 3,046
Cash paid (refund) for income taxes, net	905	(655)	2,125
Non-cash operating, investing and financing activities:			
Establishment of deferred tax assets from step-up in tax basis	52	367	1,960
Establishment of amounts payable under tax receivable agreements	26	167	1,320
Exchange of LLC Units for Class A Common Stock	95	691	2,521
Tax distributions payable to non-controlling LLC Unit holders	60	—	—
Class A shares issued for acquisition	41,706	—	—
Contingent consideration issued for acquisition	32,599	—	—
Escrow receivable through earnout holdback	1,709	—	—
Reclassification of properties to assets held for sale	—	3,059	—
ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease liabilities	—	1,787	—
Repurchase/retirement of common stock not settled	—	—	527
Capital expenditures in accounts payable	531	250	1,045

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

MALIBU BOATS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(Dollars in thousands, except per unit and share and per share data)

1. Organization, Basis of Presentation, and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Organization

Malibu Boats, Inc. (“MBI”, and together with its subsidiaries, the “Company” or “Malibu”), a Delaware corporation formed on November 1, 2013, is the sole managing member of Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC, a Delaware limited liability company (the “LLC”). The Company operates and controls all of the LLC’s business and affairs and, therefore, pursuant to Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) Accounting Standards Codification (“ASC”) Topic 810, *Consolidation*, consolidates the financial results of the LLC and its subsidiaries, and records a non-controlling interest for the economic interest in the Company held by the non-controlling holders of units in the LLC (“LLC Units”). The LLC was formed in 2006. The LLC, through its wholly owned subsidiary, Malibu Boats, LLC, (“Boats LLC”), is engaged in the design, engineering, manufacturing and marketing of innovative, high-quality, recreational powerboats that are sold through a world-wide network of independent dealers. The Company sells its boats under nine brands—Malibu, Axis, Pursuit, Maverick, Cobia, Pathfinder, Hewes, Cobalt, and Saxdor brands. The Company reports its results of operations under four reportable segments—Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, Cobalt, and Saxdor.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”). Units and shares are presented as whole numbers while all dollar amounts are presented in thousands, unless otherwise noted.

Principles of Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the operations and accounts of the Company and all subsidiaries thereof. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation.

Saxdor Acquisition

On March 2, 2026, the Company acquired Saxdor for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$203.9 million pursuant to a Securities Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”). The consideration was comprised of approximately \$131.3 million in cash, 1,523,794 shares of Class A common stock of the Company, and the Company’s potential earnout payments (the “earnout consideration”) with an initial fair value of \$32.6 million. In addition, the purchase price included a net working capital adjustment and escrow receivable discussed further in **Note 4—Acquisition**. The cash consideration was financed through cash on hand and borrowings under the Company’s revolving credit facility. The potential earnout consideration has a maximum potential payout of \$84.2 million and is to be paid out to the sellers in calendar year 2027, 2028, and 2029 based on the results of the remainder of calendar year 2026 and the subsequent two calendar years (the “earnout period”), subject to the achievement of certain specified post-closing operating and financial targets. The earnout consideration may be paid in the form of cash, common stock or a combination thereof, as calculated and determined in accordance with the Purchase Agreement. The form of earnout consideration to be paid is at the sole discretion of the Company. The preliminary purchase price was subject to certain post-closing working capital adjustments. As such, the inputs to the aggregate preliminary purchase price described above differ from our closing 8-K filed for the Saxdor acquisition.

Saxdor, headquartered in Finland, is a leading European designer and manufacturer of premium adventure dayboats and one of the world’s fastest-growing boat brands. The Company acquired Saxdor for the purpose of expanding the Company’s global reach, in both manufacturing and sales, as well as strengthening Malibu’s reputation as a leading manufacturer of premier boats. See further discussion in **Note 4—Acquisition**.

Segment Reporting

Effective March 31, 2026, the Company revised its segment reporting to account for its acquisition of Saxdor. The Company previously had three reportable segments, Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, and Cobalt. As a result of the Saxdor acquisition, the Company has four reportable segments, Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, Cobalt, and Saxdor. The

Malibu segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale of Malibu and Axis performance sports boats throughout the world. The Saltwater Fishing segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale throughout the world of Pursuit boats and the Maverick Boat Group boats (Maverick, Cobia, Pathfinder and Hewes). The Cobalt segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale of Cobalt boats throughout the world. The Saxdor segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale of Saxdor boats throughout the world.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates, and such differences could be material.

Certain Significant Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is subject to those risks common in manufacturing-driven markets, including, but not limited to, competitive forces, dependence on key personnel, consumer demand for its products, the successful protection of its proprietary technologies, compliance with government regulations and the possibility of not being able to obtain additional financing if and when needed.

Concentration of Credit and Business Risk

A majority of the Company's sales are made pursuant to floor plan financing programs in which the Company participates on behalf of its dealers through a contingent repurchase agreement with various third-party financing institutions. Under these arrangements, a dealer establishes a line of credit with one or more of these third-party lenders for the purchase of dealer boat inventory. When a dealer purchases and takes delivery of a boat pursuant to a floor plan financing arrangement, it draws against its line of credit and the lender pays the invoice cost of the boat directly to the Company within approximately two weeks. For dealers that use local floor plan financing programs or pay cash, the Company may extend credit without collateral under the dealer agreement based on the Company's evaluation of the dealer's credit risk and past payment history. The Company maintains allowances for potential credit losses that it believes are adequate. See Trade Accounts Receivable section within this footnote for more information.

The Company's top ten dealers represented 62.4%, 42.8% and 40.4% of the Company's net sales for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively. Sales to our dealers under common control of OneWater Marine, Inc. represented approximately 22.3%, 24.7% and 23.7% of consolidated net sales in fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Cash

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash equivalents. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, no highly liquid investments were held and the entire balance consists of cash.

At June 30, 2026 and 2025, substantially all cash on hand was held by three financial institutions. This cash on deposit may be, at times, in excess of insurance limits provided by the FDIC.

Trade Accounts Receivable

Trade receivables are carried at original invoice amount less an estimate made for doubtful receivables based on a review of all outstanding amounts on a monthly basis. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the allowance for doubtful receivables was \$0. Management determines the allowance for doubtful accounts by identifying troubled accounts and by using historical experience applied to an aging of accounts. Trade receivables are written off when deemed uncollectible. Recoveries of trade receivables previously written off are recorded when received. A trade receivable is considered to be past due if any portion of the receivable balance is outstanding beyond customer terms.

Goodwill

Goodwill is an asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in a business combination that are not individually identified and separately recognized. Goodwill amounts are not amortized, but rather are evaluated for potential impairment on an annual basis, as of June 30, in accordance with the provisions of

ASC Topic 350, *Intangibles—Goodwill and Other*. Under the guidance, the Company may assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount. If this assessment indicates the possibility of impairment, the income approach to test for goodwill impairment would be used. Under the income approach, management calculates the fair value of its reporting units based on the present value of estimated future cash flows. If the fair value of an individual reporting unit exceeds the carrying value of the net assets including goodwill assigned to that unit, goodwill is not impaired. If the carrying value of the reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment charge is recognized equal to the excess, limited to the amount of goodwill assigned to the reporting unit.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, the Company performed a qualitative assessment on the reporting units which indicated that the fair value of its reporting units more likely than not exceeded their respective carrying amounts. The Company did not recognize any goodwill impairment charges in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company determined certain indicators of potential impairment existed, warranting an interim impairment assessment of goodwill as of March 31, 2024. These indicators included a decline in the fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 forecast, in the outlook for sales and operating performance relative to our business plan and a deterioration in general macroeconomic conditions, including rising interest rates and inflationary pressures on labor and supply costs. As a result of these macroeconomic factors, specifically a decline in the fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 forecast, the Company performed a goodwill impairment analysis as of March 31, 2024 consistent with the Company's approach for annual impairment testing, including similar models and inputs. Based on such analysis, the Company determined that its estimated fair value for the Maverick Boat Group reporting unit was less than its carrying value as of March 31, 2024 and the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$49,189 for the three months ended March 31, 2024. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the Company performed a qualitative assessment on the remaining reporting units, which indicated that the fair value of its reporting units more likely than not exceeded their respective carrying amounts.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets consist primarily of backlog, dealer relationships, product trade names, legal and contractual rights surrounding a patent and a non-compete agreement. These assets are recorded at their estimated fair values at the acquisition dates using the income approach. Definite-lived intangible assets are being amortized using the straight-line method based on their estimated useful lives ranging from 10 to 20 years with the exception of backlog related to our Saxdor brand. The backlog has a useful life of 11 months. Backlog is defined as orders taken from customers, but not fulfilled. As such, the estimated useful life is based on the historical order to cash cycle at Saxdor. The estimated useful lives of dealer relationships consider the average length of dealer relationships at the time of acquisition, historical rates of dealer attrition and retention, the Company's history of renewal and extension of dealer relationships, as well as competitive and economic factors resulting in a range of useful lives. The estimated useful lives of the Company's trade names are based on a number of factors including the competitive environment. The estimated useful lives of legal and contractual rights are estimated based on the benefits that the patent provides for its remaining terms unless competitive, technological obsolescence or other factors indicate a shorter life. The useful life of the non-compete agreement is based on a ten-year agreement entered into by the Company and former owner of the Licensee as part of the acquisition. In addition, the Company has indefinite-lived intangible assets for acquired trade names.

Management, assisted by third-party valuation specialists, determined the estimated fair values of separately identifiable intangible assets at the date of acquisition under the income approach. Significant data and assumptions used in the valuations included cost, market and income comparisons, discount rates, royalty rates and management forecasts. Discount rates for each intangible asset were selected based on judgment of relative risk and approximate rates of returns investors in the subject assets might require. The royalty rates were based on historical and projected sales and profits of products sold and management's assessment of the intangibles' importance to the sales and profitability of the product. Management provided forecasts of financial data pertaining to assets, liabilities and income statement balances to be utilized in the valuations. While management believes the assumptions, estimates, appraisal methods and ensuing results are appropriate and represent the best evidence of fair value in the circumstances, modification or use of other assumptions or methods could have yielded different results.

The carrying amount of definite-lived intangible assets is reviewed whenever circumstances arise that indicate the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The carrying value of these assets is compared to the

undiscounted future cash flows the assets are expected to generate. If the asset is considered to be impaired, the carrying value is compared to the fair value and this difference is recognized as an impairment loss. Intangible assets not subject to amortization are assessed for impairment at least annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that it is more likely than not that an asset may be impaired. The impairment test for indefinite-lived intangible assets consists of a comparison of the fair value of the intangible asset with its carrying amount. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair value of the asset.

During the Company's interim impairment evaluation of indefinite-lived intangibles, the Company recorded an impairment charge to trade names of \$39,200 for the three months ended March 31, 2024 related to the Maverick Boat Group reporting unit. The impairment was principally a result of a decline in the fiscal year 2024 and fiscal year 2025 forecast and in the outlook for sales and operating performance relative to our business plan. This charge was included in Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. No other intangible asset impairment loss was recorded. There was no impairment loss recognized on intangible assets for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025.

Long-Lived Assets Other than Intangible Assets

The Company assesses the potential for impairment of its long-lived assets if facts and circumstances, such as declines in sales, earnings, or cash flows or adverse changes in the business climate, suggest that they may be impaired. A current expectation that, more likely than not, a long-lived asset (asset group) will be sold or otherwise disposed of significantly before the end of its previously estimated useful life will also trigger a review for impairment. The Company performs its assessment by comparing the book value of the asset groups to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows associated with the asset groups. If any impairment in the carrying value of its long-lived assets is indicated, the assets would be adjusted to an estimate of fair value.

The Company recognized \$8,735 in abandonment of construction in process charges related to the ERP (Enterprise resource planning) project during the year ended June 30, 2024. The charges pertain to long-lived assets including software and other capitalized costs specifically tied to the project and is captured in the Abandonment of construction in process line of the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income.

Dealer Incentives

The Company provides for various structured dealer rebates and sales promotions incentives, which are recognized as a component of sales in measuring the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods, at the time of sale to the dealer. Examples of such programs include rebates, seasonal discounts and other allowances. Dealer rebates and sales promotion expenses are estimated based on current programs and historical achievement and/or usage rates. Actual results may differ from these estimates if market conditions dictate the need to enhance or reduce sales promotion and incentive programs or if dealer achievement or other items vary from historical trends.

Free floor plan financing incentives include payments to the lenders providing floor plan financing to the dealers or directly to the dealers themselves. Free floor plan financing incentives are estimated at the time of sale to the dealer based on the expected expense to the Company over the term of the free flooring period and are recognized as a reduction in sales. The Company accounts for both incentive payments directly to dealers and payment to third party lenders in this manner. Dealer incentives are included in accrued expenses on the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

Changes in the Company's accrual for dealer rebates were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 5,630	\$ 27,482	\$ 13,715
Add: Dealer rebate incentives	14,608	3,873	28,385
Additions for acquisitions	1,361	—	—
Less: Dealer rebates paid	(9,212)	(25,725)	(14,618)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$12,387</u>	<u>\$ 5,630</u>	<u>\$ 27,482</u>

Changes in the Company's accrual for floor financing were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 1,427	\$ 1,429	\$ 1,134
Add: Flooring incentives	14,577	13,811	17,590
Less: Flooring paid	(13,191)	(13,813)	(17,295)
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,813</u>	<u>\$ 1,427</u>	<u>\$ 1,429</u>

Tax Receivable Agreement

As a result of exchanges of LLC Units into Class A Common Stock and purchases by the Company of LLC Units from holders of LLC Units, the Company will become entitled to a proportionate share of the existing tax basis of the assets of the LLC at the time of such exchanges or purchases. In addition, such exchanges or purchases of LLC Units are expected to result in increases in the tax basis of the assets of the LLC that otherwise would not have been available. These increases in tax basis may reduce the amount of tax that the Company would otherwise be required to pay in the future. These increases in tax basis may also decrease gains (or increase losses) on future dispositions of certain capital assets to the extent tax basis is allocated to those capital assets.

In connection with the recapitalization the Company completed in connection with its IPO, the Company entered into a tax receivable agreement with the pre-IPO owners of the LLC that provides for the payment by the Company to the pre-IPO owners (or any permitted assignees) of 85% of the amount of the benefits, if any, that the Company deems to realize as a result of (i) increases in tax basis and (ii) certain other tax benefits, including those attributable to payments, under the tax receivable agreement. These contractual payment obligations are the Company's obligations and are not obligations of the LLC, and are accounted for in accordance with ASC 450, *Contingencies*, since the obligations were deemed to be probable and reasonably estimable. For purposes of the tax receivable agreement, the benefit deemed realized by the Company will be computed by comparing its actual income tax liability (calculated with certain assumptions) to the amount of such taxes that it would have been required to pay had there been no increase to the tax basis of the assets of the LLC as a result of the purchases or exchanges, and had the Company not entered into the tax receivable agreement.

The timing and/or amount of aggregate payments due under the tax receivable agreement may vary based on a number of factors, including the amount and timing of the taxable income the Company generates in the future and the tax rate then applicable and the amortizable basis.

The term of the tax receivable agreement will continue until all such tax benefits have been utilized or expired, unless the Company exercises its right to terminate the tax receivable agreement for an amount based on the agreed payments remaining to be made under the agreement. In certain mergers, asset sales or other forms of business combinations or other changes of control, the Company (or its successor) would owe to the pre-IPO owners of the LLC (or any permitted assignees) a lump-sum payment equal to the present value of all forecasted future payments that would have otherwise been made under the tax receivable agreement that would be based on certain assumptions, including a deemed exchange of all LLC Units and that the Company would have had sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the deductions arising from the increased tax basis and other tax benefits related to entering into the tax receivable agreement.

Income Taxes

Malibu Boats, Inc. is taxed as a C corporation for U.S. income tax purposes and is therefore subject to both federal and state taxation at a corporate level. Following the IPO, the LLC continues to operate in the United States as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Maverick Boat Group is taxed as a C corporation for U.S. income tax purposes and is separately subject to both federal and state taxation at a corporate level. Saxdor files income tax returns in Finland and Poland.

The Company files various federal and state tax returns, including some returns that are consolidated with subsidiaries. The Company accounts for the current and deferred tax effects of such returns using the asset and liability method. Significant judgments and estimates are required in determining the Company's current and deferred tax assets and liabilities, which reflect management's best assessment of the estimated future taxes it will pay. These estimates are updated throughout the year to consider income tax return filings, its geographic mix of earnings, legislative changes and other relevant items.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the amounts applicable for income tax purposes. Deferred tax assets represent items to be realized as a tax deduction or credit in future tax returns. Realization of the deferred tax assets ultimately depends on the existence of sufficient taxable income of the appropriate character in either the carryback or carryforward period.

Each quarter the Company analyzes the likelihood that its deferred tax assets will be realized. A valuation allowance is recorded if, based on the weight of all available positive and negative evidence, it is more likely than not (a likelihood of more than 50%) that some portion, or all, of a deferred tax asset will not be realized (see **Note 14**).

On an annual basis, the Company performs a comprehensive analysis of all forms of positive and negative evidence based on year end results. During each interim period, the Company updates its annual analysis for significant changes in the positive and negative evidence.

If the Company later determines that realization is more likely than not for deferred tax assets with a valuation allowance, the related valuation allowance will be reduced. Conversely, if the Company determines that it is more likely than not that the Company will not be able to realize a portion of its deferred tax assets, the Company will increase the valuation allowance.

The Company recognizes a tax benefit associated with an uncertain tax position when, in its judgment, it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained based upon the technical merits of the position. For a tax position that meets the more-likely-than-not recognition threshold, the Company initially and subsequently measures the income tax benefit as the largest amount that it judges to have a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized. The liability associated with unrecognized tax benefits is adjusted periodically due to changing circumstances, such as the progress of tax audits, case law developments and new or emerging legislation. Such adjustments are recognized entirely in the period in which they are identified. The Company's income tax provision includes the net impact of changes in the liability for unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company has filed federal and state income tax returns that remain open to examination for fiscal years 2023 through 2025, while its subsidiaries, Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC and Malibu Boats Pty Ltd., remain open to examination for years 2022 through 2025. Saxdor income tax returns remain open from 2020 through 2025.

The Company considers an issue to be resolved at the earlier of the issue being "effectively settled," settlement of an examination, or the expiration of the statute of limitations. Upon resolution, unrecognized tax benefits will be reversed as a discrete event.

The Company's liability for unrecognized tax benefits is generally presented as noncurrent. However, if it anticipates paying cash within one year to settle an uncertain tax position, the liability is presented as current. The Company classifies interest and penalties recognized on the liability for unrecognized tax benefits as income tax expense.

Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized as performance obligations under the terms of contracts with customers are satisfied; this occurs when control of promised goods (boats, parts, or other) is transferred to the customer, which is upon shipment for all our brands, with the exception of Saxdor where control is transferred when the boat is delivered to the customer. Revenue is measured as the amount of consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for transferring goods or providing services. The Company generally manufactures products based on specific orders from dealers and often ships completed products only after receiving credit approval from financial institutions. The amount of consideration the Company receives and revenue it recognizes varies with changes in marketing incentives and rebates it offers to its dealers and their customers.

Dealers generally have no rights to return unsold boats. From time to time, however, the Company may accept returns in limited circumstances and at the Company's discretion under its warranty policy, which generally limits returns to instances of manufacturing defects. The Company may be obligated, in the event of default by a dealer, to accept returns of unsold boats under its repurchase commitment to floor plan financing providers, who are able to obtain such boats through foreclosure. The Company accrues returns when a repurchase and return, due to the default of one of its dealers, is determined to be probable and the amount of the return is reasonably estimable. Refer to **Note 10** and **Note 18** related to the Company's product warranty and repurchase commitment obligations, respectively.

Revenue associated with sales of materials, parts, boats or engine products sold under the Company's exclusive manufacturing and distribution agreement with its Australian subsidiary are eliminated in consolidation.

The Company earns royalties on boats shipped with the Company's proprietary wake surfing technology under licensing agreements with various marine manufacturers. Royalty income is recognized when products are used or sold with the Company's patented technology by other boat manufacturers and industry suppliers. The usage of the Company's technology satisfies the performance obligation in the contract.

Beginning with the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, and for all future periods, the Company will disclose revenue recognized by geography under the categories "United States" and "International." This represents a change from prior years in which such revenue was disclosed under the categories "North America" and "International." As a result, the Company has recast the prior period revenue by geography to conform to the current period presentation. This reflects only a reclassification and did not impact total consolidated revenues, operating results, or cash flows for any period presented.

See **Note 2** for more information.

Delivery Costs

Shipping and freight costs are included in cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

Advertising Costs

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expenses are included in selling and marketing expenses and were not material for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Financial instruments for which the Company did not elect the fair value option include accounts receivable, credit facilities, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities. The carrying amounts of these financial instruments approximate their fair values as a result of their short-term nature or variable interest rates.

Business Combinations

Business combinations are accounted for under the acquisition method of accounting, which requires that assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recognized separately from goodwill at their respective acquisition-date fair values. Such valuations require management to make significant estimates and assumptions, particularly with respect to intangible assets and contingent consideration.

During the measurement period, which may extend up to one year from the acquisition date, adjustments based on new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed as of the acquisition date are recorded to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with a corresponding offset to goodwill. Upon the conclusion of the measurement period, or upon the final determination of the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, whichever occurs first, any subsequent adjustments are recognized in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Results of operations and cash flows of acquired businesses are included in the Company's consolidated operating results from the date of acquisition.

Where an acquisition involves a contingent consideration arrangement, the Company recognizes a liability equal to the fair value of the contingent payments expected to be made as of the acquisition date. This liability is remeasured at each reporting period, with changes in fair value recorded within other expense (income), net, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income. Such changes may result from revisions to level 3 inputs such as, discount periods and rates, or changes in the timing and amount of earnings estimates, as well as the likelihood of achieving earnings-based milestones or other event-driven milestones. The current portion of contingent consideration is recorded in accrued expenses, and the long-term portion is recorded in other long-term liabilities, in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. See **Note 4—Acquisition** for further discussion.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company applies the provisions of ASC Topic 820, Fair Value Measurement, for fair value measurements of financial assets and financial liabilities, and for fair value measurements of nonfinancial items that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the consolidated financial statements on a recurring basis. ASC Topic 820 defines fair

value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. ASC Topic 820 also establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. ASC Topic 820 requires the use of valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. Accordingly, inputs used in fair value measurements are prioritized within the following hierarchy:

Level 1: Observable inputs such as quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices in active markets included in Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: Unobservable inputs that reflect the Company's own assumptions about the assumptions market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability when little or no market data exists.

In addition to the financial assets and liabilities measured on a recurring basis, certain nonfinancial assets and liabilities are to be measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis in accordance with applicable GAAP. This includes items such as nonfinancial assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value in a business combination (but not measured at fair value in subsequent periods) and nonfinancial long-lived asset groups measured at fair value for an impairment assessment. In general, non-financial assets including goodwill, other intangible assets and property and equipment are measured at fair value when there is an indication of impairment and are recorded at fair value only when any impairment is recognized.

Equity-Based Compensation

The Company expenses within operating expenses of the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income, employee share-based awards under ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*, which requires compensation cost for the grant-date fair value of share-based awards to be recognized over the requisite service period. Stock options granted to executives on January 14, 2019 were valued using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. Stock awards granted on November 26, 2025, November 4, 2024, and November 6, 2023 based on total shareholder return were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation. The fair value of restricted stock unit awards granted under the Company's Long Term Incentive Plans are measured based on the market price of the Company's stock on the grant date. See **Note 15** for more information.

Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency for the Company's consolidated foreign subsidiaries is generally the applicable local currency unless the foreign subsidiary's primary economic environment indicates a currency other than the local currency. The assets and liabilities are translated at the foreign exchange rate in effect at the applicable reporting date, and the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income and cash flows are translated at the average exchange rate in effect during the applicable period. Exchange rate fluctuations on translating the foreign currency financial statements into U.S. dollars that result in unrealized gains or losses are referred to as translation adjustments. Cumulative translation adjustments are reflected as a component of "Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax," in the stockholders' equity section of the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and periodic changes are included in comprehensive (loss) income.

Comprehensive (Loss) Income

Components of comprehensive (loss) income include net income (loss) and foreign currency translation adjustments. The Company has chosen to disclose comprehensive (loss) income in a single continuous consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive (loss) income.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09 "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures" which requires two primary enhancements of 1) disaggregated information on a reporting entity's effective tax rate reconciliation, and 2) information on income taxes paid. For public business entities, the new requirements will be effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2024. The guidance will be applied on a prospective basis with the option to apply the standard retrospectively. Early adoption is permitted. The Company adopted ASU 2023-09 in the fourth quarter of fiscal 2026. The adoption of this guidance resulted in additional financial statement disclosures and had no impact to our consolidated financial condition or results of operations. See **Note 14—Income Taxes** which includes the disclosures resulting from our adoption of this guidance.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03 “Income Statement-Reporting Comprehensive Income-Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses” which requires disclosure, in the notes to financial statements, of specified information about certain costs and expenses. The updated standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026 and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. The Company expects the standard to result in additional expense disaggregation disclosures but does not currently expect a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In December 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-10 “Government Grants (Topic 832): Accounting for Government Grants Received by Business Entities” which establishes the accounting for a government grant received by a business entity, including guidance for (1) a grant related to an asset and (2) a grant related to income. The updated standard is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2028 and interim periods within those annual reporting periods. Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the effect of adopting this ASU.

There are no other new accounting pronouncements that are expected to have a significant impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements and related disclosures.

2. Revenue Recognition

The following table disaggregates the Company’s revenue by major product type and geography:

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2026					
	Malibu	Saltwater Fishing	Cobalt	Saxdor	Consolidated
Revenue by product:					
Boat and trailer sales	\$296,314	\$282,589	\$229,889	\$83,534	\$892,326
Part and other sales	16,593	1,417	3,485	769	22,264
Net sales	<u>\$312,907</u>	<u>\$284,006</u>	<u>\$233,374</u>	<u>\$84,303</u>	<u>\$914,590</u>
Revenue by geography:					
US	\$262,534	\$276,026	\$213,423	\$11,264	\$763,247
International	50,373	7,980	19,951	73,039	151,343
Net sales	<u>\$312,907</u>	<u>\$284,006</u>	<u>\$233,374</u>	<u>\$84,303</u>	<u>\$914,590</u>
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025					
	Malibu	Saltwater Fishing	Cobalt		Consolidated
Revenue by product:					
Boat and trailer sales	\$296,980	\$277,218	\$212,128		\$786,326
Part and other sales	15,718	2,417	3,100		21,235
Net sales	<u>\$312,698</u>	<u>\$279,635</u>	<u>\$215,228</u>		<u>\$807,561</u>
Revenue by geography:					
US	\$268,095	\$263,761	\$199,581		\$731,437
International	44,603	15,874	15,647		76,124
Net sales	<u>\$312,698</u>	<u>\$279,635</u>	<u>\$215,228</u>		<u>\$807,561</u>
Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024					
	Malibu	Saltwater Fishing	Cobalt		Consolidated
Revenue by product:					
Boat and trailer sales	\$264,811	\$325,993	\$219,188		\$809,992
Part and other sales	14,320	1,549	3,174		19,043
Net sales	<u>\$279,131</u>	<u>\$327,542</u>	<u>\$222,362</u>		<u>\$829,035</u>

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024			
	Malibu	Saltwater Fishing	Cobalt	Consolidated
Revenue by geography:				
US	\$227,352	\$308,307	\$202,455	\$738,114
International	51,779	19,235	19,907	90,921
Net sales	<u>\$279,131</u>	<u>\$327,542</u>	<u>\$222,362</u>	<u>\$829,035</u>

Boat and Trailer Sales

Consists of sales of boats and trailers to the Company's dealer network, net of sales returns, discounts, rebates and free flooring incentives. Boat and trailer sales also includes optional boat features. Sales returns consist of boats returned by dealers under the Company's warranty program. Rebates, free flooring and discounts are incentives that the Company provides to its dealers based on sales of eligible products.

Part and Other Sales

Consists primarily of parts and accessories sales, royalty income and clothing sales. Parts and accessories sales include replacement and aftermarket boat parts and accessories sold to the Company's dealer network. Royalty income is earned from license agreements with various boat manufacturers, including Nautique, Chaparral, MasterCraft, and Tige related to the use of the Company's intellectual property.

Customer Deposits

Consists of cash payments received from dealers prior to the transfer of control of a boat to the customer. Customer deposits represent advance consideration received by the Company and are recognized as a liability until the related performance obligation is satisfied upon shipment or delivery of the boat to the dealer, at which point the deposit is recognized as revenue in accordance with the Company's revenue recognition policy. The Company expects all \$49.4 million of customer deposits to be recognized in revenue fiscal year 2027.

The following table provides information about customer deposits and the significant changes in the balances during the year ended June 30, 2026:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 3,508	\$ 4,270	\$ 4,054
Add: Current year customer deposits	163,180	72,885	88,770
Additions for Saxdor acquisition	42,073	—	—
Less: Revenue recognized	<u>159,319</u>	<u>73,647</u>	<u>88,554</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$ 49,442</u>	<u>\$ 3,508</u>	<u>\$ 4,270</u>

3. Non-controlling Interest

The non-controlling interest on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income represents the portion of earnings or loss attributable to the economic interest in the Company's subsidiary, the LLC, held by the non-controlling LLC Unit holders. Non-controlling interest on the consolidated balance sheets represents the portion of net assets of the Company attributable to the non-controlling LLC Unit holders, based on the portion of the LLC Units owned by such Unit holders. The ownership of the LLC is summarized as follows:

	As of June 30, 2026		As of June 30, 2025	
	Units	Ownership %	Units	Ownership %
Non-controlling LLC unit holders ownership in Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC	270,419	1.4%	276,419	1.4%
Malibu Boats, Inc. ownership in Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC	<u>19,667,592</u>	<u>98.6%</u>	<u>19,225,848</u>	<u>98.6%</u>
	<u>19,938,011</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	<u>19,502,267</u>	<u>100.0%</u>

Balance of non-controlling interest as of June 30, 2024	\$ 4,710
Allocation of income to non-controlling LLC Unit holders for period	361
Reallocation of non-controlling interest	<u>(699)</u>
Balance of non-controlling interest as of June 30, 2025	4,372
Allocation of income to non-controlling LLC Unit holders for period	54
Distributions paid and payable to non-controlling LLC Unit holders for period	<u>(264)</u>
Reallocation of non-controlling interest	<u>(184)</u>
Balance of non-controlling interest as of June 30, 2026	<u>\$ 3,978</u>

Issuance of Additional LLC Units

Under the first amended and restated limited liability company agreement of the LLC, as amended (the “LLC Agreement”), the Company is required to cause the LLC to issue additional LLC Units to the Company when the Company issues additional shares of Class A Common Stock. Other than in connection with the issuance of Class A Common Stock in connection with an equity incentive program, the Company must contribute to the LLC net proceeds and property, if any, received by the Company with respect to the issuance of such additional shares of Class A Common Stock. The Company must cause the LLC to issue a number of LLC Units equal to the number of shares of Class A Common Stock issued such that, at all times, the number of LLC Units held by the Company equals the number of outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock. During the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, the Company caused the LLC to issue a total of 241,899 LLC Units to the Company in connection with (i) the Company’s issuance of Class A Common Stock to non-employee directors for their services, (ii) the issuance of Class A Common Stock for the vesting of awards granted under the Malibu Boats, Inc. incentive plans, (iii) the issuance of restricted Class A Common Stock granted under the incentive plans, (iv) the issuance of Class A Common Stock to LLC Unit holders in exchange of their LLC Units and (v) the issuance of Class A Common Stock to non-employee directors upon conversion of their fully vested restricted stock units. During fiscal year 2026, 4,931 LLC Units were canceled in connection with the vesting of share-based equity awards to satisfy employee tax withholding requirements, 58,278 LLC Units were canceled in connection with stock awards with a performance condition that was deemed to not be achieved and 16,744 LLC Units were canceled in connection with the forfeiture of stock awards. In connection with the cancellation of LLC Units described above, an equivalent 79,953 treasury shares were retired in accordance with the LLC Agreement. Also during fiscal year 2026, 1,243,996 LLC Units were redeemed and canceled by the LLC in connection with the purchase and retirement of 1,243,996 shares under the Company’s 2026 Repurchase Programs. During fiscal year 2026, the Company issued 1,523,794 LLC units in connection with the issuance of a similar number of Class A Common Stock shares for the acquisition of Saxdor.

Distributions and Other Payments to Non-controlling Unit Holders

Distributions for Taxes

As a limited liability company (treated as a partnership for income tax purposes), the LLC does not incur significant federal, state or local income taxes, as these taxes are primarily the obligations of its members. As authorized by the LLC Agreement, the LLC is required to distribute cash, to the extent that the LLC has cash available, on a pro rata basis, to its members to the extent necessary to cover the members’ tax liabilities, if any, with respect to their share of LLC earnings. The LLC makes such tax distributions to its members based on an estimated tax rate and projections of taxable income. If the actual taxable income of the LLC multiplied by the estimated tax rate exceeds the tax distributions made in a calendar year, the LLC may make true-up distributions to its members, if cash or borrowings are available for such purposes. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the tax distributions payable to non-controlling LLC Unit holders were \$60 and \$0, respectively. During the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, tax distributions paid to the non-controlling LLC Unit holders were \$204, \$0, and \$890, respectively.

Other Distributions

Pursuant to the LLC Agreement, the Company has the right to determine when distributions will be made to LLC members and the amount of any such distributions. If the Company authorizes a distribution, such distribution will be made to the members of the LLC (including the Company) pro rata in accordance with the percentages of their respective LLC Units.

4. Acquisition

Saxdor Acquisition

On March 2, 2026, the Company completed the acquisition of 100% of the equity interests of Saxdor, a privately held Finnish company that manufactures premium adventure dayboats. Net assets and results of operations of Saxdor are included in our results commencing on March 2, 2026, and are reported as a separate reportable segment. The aggregate purchase price of approximately \$203.9 million consisted of cash consideration, 1,523,794 shares of Class A Common Stock at \$27.37 per share, and contingent considerations related to an earnout with an initial fair value of approximately \$32.6 million estimated using a scenario based model as well as a Monte Carlo simulation model. In addition, the purchase price included a net working capital adjustment and escrow receivable discussed further below. The potential earnout consideration has a maximum potential payout of \$84.2 million and is to be paid out to the sellers in calendar year 2027, 2028, and 2029 based on the results of the remainder of calendar year 2026 and the subsequent two calendar years (the “earnout period”), subject to the achievement of certain specified post-closing operating and financial targets by Saxdor. The earnout was classified as a liability on our consolidated balance sheet. The current portion of the earnout amount is included in accrued expenses and the remainder is included in other long-term liabilities. The fair value of the earnout was estimated using significant unobservable inputs and is therefore classified as a Level 3 fair value measurement. These inputs include the estimated amount of the revenue forecast, revenue volatility and a risk-adjusted discount rate of approximately 18.5% used to adjust the probability-weighted cash flow payments to their present value. During the period, the estimated fair value of the contingent earnout liability decreased by \$1.6 million which was recognized as a gain within other expense (income), net, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income.

At the time of the acquisition, a portion of the cash consideration was deposited into an escrow account. The total escrow amount of \$5.9 million at the acquisition date was designated to settle the final consideration payable pursuant to the Purchase Agreement after all mutually agreed net working capital, closing indebtedness, and closing cash adjustments had been made. During June 2026, the Company recognized an escrow receivable of \$5.7 million, adjusted for currency translation, when the post-closing adjustments were finalized. An additional \$1.7 million related to the same post-closing adjustments was recorded as an offset to the contingent earnout liability as the Company intends, and has the legal right, to withhold such amount from future earnout payments. Any currency translation gain or loss on the earnout or escrow receivable are recognized within other expense (income), net, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income.

Balance at acquisition date	\$32,599
Fair value change of earnout	\$(1,597)
Currency translation adjustment on earnout	\$(1,113)
Reduction due to contractual offset from finalized purchase price adjustment	<u>\$(1,709)</u>
Balance at June 30, 2026	\$28,180

Saxdor met the definition of a business pursuant to ASC 805, Business Combinations, and the acquisition was accounted for as a business combination under the acquisition method of accounting. The Company believes that the information available provides a reasonable basis for estimating fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. However, the valuation of certain assets and liabilities is preliminary and subject to change as additional information becomes available and as further analyses are performed. Accordingly, the preliminary purchase price allocation may be adjusted during the measurement period. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2026, the Company recorded measurement period adjustments that decreased the fair values of assets acquired and liabilities assumed by approximately \$1.5 million and decreased total consideration transferred by approximately \$7.6 million. The Company expects to complete its valuation analyses and finalize the purchase price allocation as soon as practicable, but no later than one year from the acquisition date, as required by ASC 805. The measurement period is expected to conclude no later than March 2, 2027.

The following table summarizes the preliminary estimated fair values assigned to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed as of March 2, 2026 (as adjusted). These preliminary fair values are based on internal Company and independent external third-party valuations and are subject to change as certain asset and liability valuations are finalized:

Recognized preliminary amounts of identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed, at fair value:

Cash and cash equivalents	11,277
Trade receivables	2,085
Inventories	59,777
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	7,107
Property, plant, and equipment	22,952
Intangible assets	142,918
Other assets	8,290
Total assets acquired	254,406
Accounts payable	26,681
Accrued expenses	45,883
Income taxes and tax distribution payable	50
Other liabilities	5,406
Total liabilities assumed	78,020
Net assets acquired	176,386
Goodwill	27,501
Total preliminary purchase price	\$203,887

The preliminary fair value estimates (as adjusted) for the Company's identifiable intangible assets acquired as part of the acquisition are as follows:

	<u>Preliminary Fair Value</u>	<u>Estimated Useful Life (in years)</u>
Definite-lived intangibles:		
Dealer relationships	47,836	15
Backlog	8,268	0.92
Total definite-lived intangibles	56,104	
Indefinite-lived intangible:		
Trade name	86,814	
Total identifiable intangible assets	\$142,918	

The fair values of the dealer relationships and backlog were determined using the multi-period excess earnings method, and the fair value of the trade name was determined using the relief-from-royalty method.

The definite-lived intangible assets were recorded at fair value as of the acquisition date and are amortized using the straight-line method to general and administrative expenses over their estimated useful lives. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are not amortized but instead are evaluated for potential impairment on an annual basis in accordance with the provisions of ASC Topic 350, Intangibles—Goodwill and Other. The weighted average useful life of identifiable definite-lived intangible assets acquired was 12.93 years. Goodwill of \$27.5 million arising from the acquisition represents expected synergies and cost savings as well as intangible assets that do not qualify for separate recognition, including Saxdor's assembled workforce. The indefinite-lived intangible assets and goodwill acquired are expected to be deductible for income tax purposes.

Revenue and net loss of Saxdor included in the audited statement of operations and comprehensive (loss) income from the acquisition date through June 30, 2026, were \$84.3 million and \$2.0 million, respectively. Acquisition-related costs of \$14.8 million were incurred during the year ended June 30, 2026, and are included in general and administrative expenses in the audited consolidated statement of operations and comprehensive (loss) income for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026.

Pro Forma Financial Information (Unaudited)

The following unaudited pro forma consolidated results of operations for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025, assumes that the acquisition of Saxdor occurred as of July 1, 2024. The unaudited pro forma financial information combines historical results of Malibu and Saxdor, with adjustments for interest on debt financing, depreciation and amortization attributable to fair value estimates on acquired tangible and intangible assets for the respective periods.

The Company incurred approximately \$14.8 million of acquisition-related expenses. The Company recognized a nonrecurring pro forma adjustment to the year ended June 30, 2026 to remove the impact of the transaction costs from the historical balances, while recognizing the \$14.8 million of acquisition-related expenses within the year ended June 30, 2025 to reflect the costs as if the acquisition was completed during the year ended June 30, 2025.

Additionally, the Company recognized a nonrecurring pro forma adjustment to pro forma earnings to amortize the fair value step up of Saxdor inventory acquired during the year ended June 30, 2025.

The unaudited pro forma information is presented for informational purposes only and is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved if the business combination had taken place at such time.

	Year ended June 30,	
	2026	2025
Net Sales	1,051,264	962,480
Net income	18,652	2,470

5. Inventories, net

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, determined on the first in, first out (“FIFO”) or weighted-average basis. Manufacturing cost includes materials, labor and manufacturing overhead. Unallocated overhead and abnormal costs are expensed as incurred. Inventories consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
Raw materials	\$ 111,276	\$ 97,089
Work in progress	27,956	24,890
Finished goods	40,834	20,184
Total inventories	<u>\$180,066</u>	<u>\$142,163</u>

6. Prepaid Expenses and Other Current Assets

Prepaid expenses and other current assets consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
Prepaid expenses	\$ 5,818	\$ 4,257
Insurance receivables	850	8,375
Other receivables ¹	10,966	2,002
Total prepaid expenses and other current assets	<u>\$17,634</u>	<u>\$14,634</u>

¹ Other receivables include an escrow receivable of \$5.7 million, adjusted for currency translation, recognized in connection with the Company’s acquisition of Saxdor. This escrow receivable represents a portion of the cash consideration owed to the Company to settle final consideration payable under the Purchase Agreement after working capital, indebtedness, and closing cash adjustments. See further discussion in **Note 4—Acquisition**.

7. Property, Plant, and Equipment, net

Property, plant, and equipment acquired, other than through acquisitions, are stated at cost. When property, plant, and equipment is retired or otherwise disposed of, the related cost and accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts and any resulting gain or loss is accounted for in the consolidated statements of operations and

comprehensive (loss) income. Major additions are capitalized; maintenance, repairs and minor improvements are charged to operating expenses as incurred if they do not increase the life or productivity of the related capitalized asset. Depreciation on leasehold improvements is computed using the straight-line method based on the lesser of the remaining lease term or the estimated useful life and depreciation of equipment is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful life as follows:

	<u>Years</u>
Building	20-30
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of useful life or lease term
Machinery and equipment	3-10
Furniture and fixtures	3-5

The Company accounts for the impairment and disposition of long-lived assets in accordance with ASC Topic 360, *Property, Plant, and Equipment*. In accordance with ASC Topic 360, long-lived assets to be held and used are reviewed for events or changes in circumstances that indicate that their carrying value may not be recoverable. The Company periodically reviews for indicators and, if indicators are present, tests the carrying value of long-lived assets, assessing their net realizable values based on estimated undiscounted cash flows over their remaining estimated useful lives. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset, based on discounted cash flows. During fiscal year 2024, the Company abandoned a Company-wide ERP project. As such, the Company recorded a non-cash charge of \$8,735 associated with the abandonment of the ERP project. The abandonment pertains to long-lived assets including software and other capitalized costs specifically tied to the project and is captured in the abandonment of construction in process line of the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income. No impairment charges were recorded for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Property, plant, and equipment, net consisted of the following:

	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Land	\$ 6,759	\$ 4,716
Building and leasehold improvements	183,901	171,685
Machinery and equipment	166,525	143,526
Furniture and fixtures	19,592	16,609
Construction in process	<u>41,596</u>	<u>35,189</u>
	418,373	371,725
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(168,710)</u>	<u>(135,848)</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	<u>\$ 249,663</u>	<u>\$ 235,877</u>

Included within the current asset section of our consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2026 and 2025 is an amount classified as assets held for sale totaling \$3.1 million. The property is valued at its carrying value, which was less than the fair value minus costs to sell. The assets held for sale consist of the land and building from the former Malibu Electronics (included within the Malibu segment) manufacturing building located in Alexander City, Alabama. The Company no longer has a use for this building as the current Malibu Electronics manufacturing building is now located in Loudon, Tennessee. The assets meet the criteria for classification as held for sale as the Company has committed to a plan to sell the assets and they are available for immediate sale in their present condition and expected to sell within 12 months.

Depreciation expense was \$33,147, \$31,794 and \$26,178 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, substantially all of which was recorded in cost of sales.

8. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, net

The changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 were as follows:

	Malibu	Saltwater Fishing	Cobalt	Saxdor	Consolidated
Goodwill as of June 30, 2024 ¹	\$12,099	\$19,525	\$19,791	\$ —	\$51,415
Effect of foreign currency changes on goodwill	(109)	—	—	—	(109)
Goodwill as of June 30, 2025	11,990	19,525	19,791	\$ —	51,306
Addition related to the acquisition of Saxdor ²	—	—	—	27,501	27,501
Effect of foreign currency changes on goodwill	311	—	—	(429)	(118)
Goodwill as of June 30, 2026	<u>\$12,301</u>	<u>\$19,525</u>	<u>\$19,791</u>	<u>\$27,072</u>	<u>\$78,689</u>

⁽¹⁾ Net of accumulated impairment losses of \$49,189 in our Saltwater Fishing segment.

⁽²⁾ Refer to **Note 4—Acquisition**, for further details regarding the Saxdor acquisition.

The components of other intangible assets were as follows:

	As of June 30,		Estimated Useful Life (in years)	Weighted Average Remaining Useful Life (in years)
	2026	2025		
Definite-lived intangibles:				
Dealer relationships	\$178,008	\$131,696	15-20	13.4
Patent	2,600	2,600	15	6.0
Trade name	100	100	15	4.0
Non-compete agreement	—	46	10	0.0
Backlog	<u>7,986</u>	<u>—</u>	0.92	0.6
Total	188,694	134,442		
Less: Accumulated amortization	<u>(55,579)</u>	<u>(44,808)</u>		
Total definite-lived intangible assets, net	133,115	89,634		
Indefinite-lived intangible:				
Trade names	202,050	118,200		
Less: Accumulated impairment	<u>(39,200)</u>	<u>(39,200)</u>		
Total other intangible assets	<u>\$295,965</u>	<u>\$168,634</u>		

During the three months ended March 31, 2024, the Company determined certain indicators of potential impairment existed, warranting an interim impairment assessment of goodwill as of March 31, 2024. The Company performed a goodwill impairment analysis as of March 31, 2024 consistent with the Company's approach for annual impairment testing, including similar models and inputs. Based on such analysis, the Company determined that its estimated fair value for the Maverick Boat Group reporting unit was less than its carrying value as of March 31, 2024, and the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$49,189 for the three months ended March 31, 2024.

Additionally, during the Company's interim impairment evaluation of indefinite-lived intangibles, the Company recorded an impairment charge on trade names of \$39,200 related to the Maverick Boat Group reporting unit. This charge was included in Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment on the consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. No other intangible asset impairment loss was recorded in fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024.

For more information regarding the 2024 impairment related to the Maverick Boat Group reporting unit, refer to **Note 1** of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

Amortization expense recognized on all amortizable intangibles was \$10,805, \$6,799 and \$6,811 for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

During the third quarter of fiscal year 2026, the Company completed the Saxdor acquisition which resulted in the recognition of \$27,501 of Goodwill, \$56,104 of amortizable intangible assets, and \$86,814 of indefinite-lived intangible assets. Refer to **Note 4—Acquisition**, for further details regarding the Saxdor acquisition.

Estimated future amortization expenses as of June 30, 2026 are as follows:

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>As of June 30, 2026</u>
2027	\$ 14,973
2028	9,887
2029	9,887
2030	9,786
2031	9,731
2032 and thereafter	78,851
	<u>\$133,115</u>

9. Accrued Expenses

Accrued expenses consisted of the following:

	<u>As of June 30,</u>	
	<u>2026</u>	<u>2025</u>
Warranties	\$ 41,239	\$ 40,970
Dealer incentives	15,200	7,057
Accrued compensation	21,110	15,438
Current operating lease liabilities	4,899	2,408
Accrued legal and professional fees ¹	25,569	33,729
Customer deposits	49,442	3,508
Government grant ²	4,089	4,089
Current contingent consideration ³	4,052	—
Other accrued expenses	2,537	2,571
Total accrued expenses	<u>\$168,137</u>	<u>\$109,770</u>

¹ Accrued legal and professional fees include approximately \$21,000 in insurance coverage proceeds that are subject in certain cases to reservations of rights by the insurance carriers. The proceeds will be considered a liability in accrued expenses until the resolution of the litigation. For more information, refer to **Note 18** of our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report.

² Government grant includes approximately \$4,089 related to an Economic Development Grant to be paid by the State of Tennessee in relation to the Company's 2023 purchase of a production facility in Roane County, Tennessee and the moving production of certain models of Cobalt boats from Kansas to Tennessee. The grant requires the Company to create and maintain a specified number of jobs in order to retain the grant. The accrued liability will be relieved as the Company satisfies headcount requirements.

³ Contingent consideration related to the Saxdor acquisition are to be paid out in calendar year 2027, 2028, and 2029 based on the results of the remainder of calendar year 2026 and the subsequent two calendar years, respectively, if certain requirements are met. \$4.1 million of the contingent consideration was recognized as a current liability given expected settlement within one year from the balance sheet date. The remaining \$24.1 million is recognized in other long term liabilities on our audited balance sheet for fiscal year end 2026. See further details on the Saxdor acquisition at **Note 4—Acquisition**.

10. Product Warranties

The Company's Malibu and Axis brand boats have a limited warranty for a period of up to five years. The Company's Cobalt brand boats have (1) a structural warranty of up to ten years which covers the hull, deck joints, bulkheads, floor, transom, stringers, and motor mount, and (2) a five year bow-to-stern warranty on all components manufactured or purchased (excluding hull and deck structural components), including canvas and upholstery. Gelcoat is covered up to three years for Cobalt and one year for Malibu and Axis. Pursuit brand boats have (1) a limited warranty for a period of up to five years on structural components such as the hull, deck and defects in the gelcoat surface of the hull bottom and (2) a bow-to-stern warranty of two years (excluding hull and deck structural components). Maverick, Pathfinder and Hewes brand boats have (1) a limited warranty for a period of up to five years on structural components such as the hull, deck and defects in the gelcoat surface of the hull bottom and (2) a

bow-to-stern warranty of one year (excluding hull and deck structural components). Cobia brand boats have (1) a limited warranty for a period of up to ten years on structural components such as the hull, deck and defects in the gelcoat surface of the hull bottom and (2) a bow-to-stern warranty of three years (excluding hull and deck structural components). Saxdor brand boats have a limited warranty for a period of up to two years or three-hundred running hours, whichever comes first, for structural components. For each boat brand, there are certain materials, components or parts of the boat that are not covered by the Company's warranty and certain components or parts that are separately warranted by the manufacturer or supplier (such as the engine). Engines that the Company manufactures for Malibu and Axis models have a limited warranty of up to five years or five-hundred hours.

The Company's standard warranties require it or its dealers to repair or replace defective products during the warranty period at no cost to the consumer. The Company estimates warranty costs it expects to incur and records a liability for such costs at the time the product revenue is recognized. The Company utilizes historical claims trends and analytical tools to develop the estimate of its warranty obligation on a per boat basis, by brand and warranty year. Factors that affect the Company's warranty liability include the number of units sold, historical and anticipated rates of warranty claims and cost per claim. The Company assesses the adequacy of its recorded warranty liabilities and adjusts the amounts as necessary. Beginning in model year 2016, the Company increased the term of its limited warranty for Malibu brand boats from three years to five years and for Axis brand boats from two years to five years. Beginning in model year 2018, the Company increased the term of its bow-to-stern warranty for Cobalt brand boats from three years to five years. Future warranty claims may differ from the Company's estimate of the warranty liability, which could lead to changes in the Company's warranty liability in future periods.

Changes in the Company's product warranty liability, which are included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Beginning balance	\$ 40,970	\$ 37,967	\$ 41,709
Add: Warranty Expense	29,803	29,658	23,744
Additions for acquisition	2,305	—	—
Less: Warranty claims paid	(31,839)	(26,655)	(27,486)
Ending balance	<u>\$ 41,239</u>	<u>\$ 40,970</u>	<u>\$ 37,967</u>

11. Financing

Outstanding debt consisted of the following:

	As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
Term loan	\$ —	\$ —
Revolving credit loan	<u>165,000</u>	<u>18,000</u>
Total debt	165,000	18,000
Less current maturities	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Long-term debt less current maturities	<u>\$165,000</u>	<u>\$18,000</u>

Long-Term Debt

On July 8, 2022, Boats LLC entered into a Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the "Third A&R Credit Agreement") that amended and restated its second amended and restated credit agreement dated as of June 28, 2017. The Third A&R Credit Agreement increased the borrowing capacity of the revolving credit facility from \$170,000 to \$350,000. Boats LLC has the option to request that lenders increase the amount available under the revolving credit facility by, or obtain incremental term loans of, up to \$200,000, subject to the terms of the Third A&R Credit Agreement and only if existing or new lenders choose to provide additional term or revolving commitments. As of June 30, 2026, the Company had \$165,000 outstanding under its revolving credit facility and \$1,847 in outstanding letters of credit with \$183,153 available for borrowing. On March 2, 2026, the Company

borrowed \$140,000 from the revolving credit facility to partially fund the purchase price of the Saxdor acquisition. The revolving credit facility had a maturity date of July 8, 2027. Subsequent to June 30, 2026, the Company entered into a Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement which extended the maturity of the revolving credit facility. For additional information, see **Note 21**.

The obligations of Boats LLC under the Third A&R Credit Agreement were guaranteed by the LLC, and, subject to certain exceptions, the present and future domestic subsidiaries of Boats LLC, and all such obligations are secured by substantially all of the assets of the LLC, Boats LLC and such subsidiary guarantors. Malibu Boats, Inc. was not a party to the Third A&R Credit Agreement.

Borrowings under the Third A&R Credit Agreement bear interest at a rate equal to either, at the Company's option, (i) the highest of the prime rate, the Federal Funds Rate (as defined in the Third A&R Credit Agreement) plus 0.5%, or one-month Term SOFR (as defined in the Third A&R Credit Agreement) plus 1% (the "Base Rate") or (ii) SOFR (as defined in the Third A&R Credit Agreement), in each case plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.25% to 2.00% with respect to SOFR borrowings and 0.25% to 1.00% with respect to Base Rate borrowings. The applicable margin is based upon the consolidated leverage ratio of the LLC and its subsidiaries. As of June 30, 2026, the weighted average interest rate on the Company's revolving credit facility was 4.92%. Subsequent to June 30, 2026, the Company entered into a fourth amended and restated credit agreement as of July 10, 2026. For additional information, see **Note 21**. The Company is required to pay a commitment fee for any unused portion of the revolving credit facility which ranges from 0.15% to 0.30% per annum, depending on the LLC's and its subsidiaries' consolidated leverage ratio.

The Third A&R Credit Agreement contains certain customary representations and warranties, and notice requirements for the occurrence of specific events such as the occurrence of any event of default or the filing, or commencement of, or any material development in any litigation. The Third A&R Credit Agreement also requires compliance with certain customary financial covenants consisting of a minimum ratio of EBITDA to interest expense and a maximum ratio of total debt to EBITDA. The Third A&R Credit Agreement contains certain customary restrictive covenants, among others, regarding indebtedness, liens, fundamental changes, investments, restricted payments, disposition of assets, transactions with affiliates, negative pledges, hedging transactions, certain prepayments of indebtedness, accounting changes and governmental regulation, in each case, subject to customary exceptions. For example, the Third A&R Credit Agreement generally prohibits the LLC, Boats LLC and the subsidiary guarantors from paying dividends or making distributions, including to the Company. The credit facility permits, however, (i) distributions based on a member's allocated taxable income, (ii) distributions to fund payments that are required under the LLC's tax receivable agreement, (iii) purchase of stock or stock options of the LLC from present or former officers, directors or employees of loan parties or payments pursuant to stock option and other benefit plans up to \$5,000 in any fiscal year, and (iv) repurchases of the Company's outstanding stock and LLC Units. In addition, the LLC may make unlimited dividends and distributions if its consolidated leverage ratio is 2.75 or less and certain other conditions are met, subject to compliance with certain financial covenants.

The Third A&R Credit Agreement also contains customary events of default. If an event of default has occurred and continues beyond any applicable cure period, the administrative agent may (i) accelerate all outstanding obligations under the Third A&R Credit Agreement or (ii) terminate the commitments, amongst other remedies. Additionally, the lenders are not obligated to fund any new borrowing under the Third A&R Credit Agreement while an event of default is continuing.

Covenant Compliance

As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company was in compliance with the financial covenants contained in the Third A&R Credit Agreement.

12. Leases

The Company leases certain manufacturing facilities, warehouses, office space, land, and equipment. The Company determines if a contract is a lease or contains an embedded lease at the inception of the agreement. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the consolidated balance sheets. The Company does not separate non-lease components from the lease components to which they relate, and instead accounts for each separate lease and non-lease component associated with that lease component as a single lease component for all underlying asset classes. The Company's United States and Australia lease liabilities do not include future lease payments related to options to extend or terminate lease agreements as it is not reasonably certain those options will

be exercised. However, certain European production facility leases acquired through our purchase of Saxdor are set to expire within the next 1-2 years and the Company has determined that extension options on those facilities are reasonably certain to be exercised for one extension period of 1-3 years, depending on the facility. Accordingly, the lease liabilities related to those production facilities include future lease payments related to options to extend the current lease agreements.

Other information concerning the Company's operating leases accounted for under ASC Topic 842, *Leases* is as follows:

Classification		As of June 30,	
		2026	2025
Assets			
Right-of-use assets ⁽¹⁾	Other assets	<u>\$11,696</u>	<u>\$6,551</u>
Liabilities			
Current operating lease liabilities	Accrued expenses	\$ 4,899	\$2,408
Long-term operating lease liabilities	Other liabilities	<u>6,852</u>	<u>4,915</u>
Total lease liabilities		<u>\$11,751</u>	<u>\$7,323</u>

⁽¹⁾ Includes \$7.8 million of right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease obligations related to the acquisition of Saxdor.

Classification		Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
		2026	2025	2024
Operating lease costs ⁽¹⁾	Cost of sales	\$3,206	\$2,394	\$2,537
	Selling and marketing, and general and administrative	934	787	838
Sublease income	Other income, net	(32)	(38)	(38)
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of operating lease liabilities	Cash flows from operating activities	2,706	2,667	2,661

⁽¹⁾ Includes short-term leases, which are insignificant, and are not included in the lease liability.

The lease liability for operating leases that contain variable escalating rental payments with scheduled increases that are based on the lesser of a stated percentage increase or the cumulative increase in an index, are determined using the stated percentage increase.

The weighted average remaining lease term for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 and 2025 was 2.54 and 3.02 years, respectively. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the weighted average discount rate determined based on the Company's incremental borrowing rate is 7.41% and 4.64%, respectively.

Future annual minimum lease payments for the following fiscal years as of June 30, 2026 are as follows:

	Amount
2027	\$ 5,615
2028	4,416
2029	2,351
2030	526
2031	90
2032 and thereafter	—
Total	12,998
Less imputed interest	<u>(1,247)</u>
Present value of lease liabilities	<u>\$11,751</u>

13. Tax Receivable Agreement Liability

MBI and the LLC have a Tax Receivable Agreement with the pre-IPO owners of the LLC that provides for the payment by MBI to the pre-IPO owners (or their permitted assignees) of 85% of the amount of the benefits, if any,

that MBI is deemed to realize as a result of (i) increases in tax basis and (ii) certain other tax benefits related to MBI entering into the Tax Receivable Agreement, including those attributable to payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. These contractual payment obligations are obligations of MBI and not of the LLC. MBI's tax receivable agreement liability was determined on an undiscounted basis in accordance with ASC 450, *Contingencies*, since the contractual payment obligations were deemed to be probable and reasonably estimable.

For purposes of the Tax Receivable Agreement, the benefit deemed realized by MBI is computed by comparing the actual income tax liability of MBI (calculated with certain assumptions) to the amount of such taxes that MBI would have been required to pay had there been no increase to the tax basis of the assets of the LLC as a result of the purchases or exchanges, and had MBI not entered into the Tax Receivable Agreement.

The following table reflects the changes to MBI's tax receivable agreement liability:

	As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
Beginning balance	\$40,433	\$40,613
Additions (reductions) to tax receivable agreement:		
Exchange of LLC Units for Class A Common Stock	26	167
Adjustment for change in estimated state tax rate or benefits	(1,029)	(347)
Payment under tax receivable agreement	(758)	—
	38,672	40,433
Less current portion under tax receivable agreement	(113)	(271)
Ending balance	<u>\$38,559</u>	<u>\$40,162</u>

The Tax Receivable Agreement further provides that, upon certain mergers, asset sales or other forms of business combinations or other changes of control, MBI (or its successor) would owe to the pre-IPO owners of the LLC a lump-sum payment equal to the present value of all forecasted future payments that would have otherwise been made under the Tax Receivable Agreement that would be based on certain assumptions, including a deemed exchange of LLC Units and that MBI would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize the deductions arising from the increased tax basis and other tax benefits related to entering into the Tax Receivable Agreement. MBI also is entitled to terminate the Tax Receivable Agreement, which, if terminated, would obligate MBI to make early termination payments to the pre-IPO owners of the LLC. In addition, a pre-IPO owner may elect to unilaterally terminate the Tax Receivable Agreement with respect to such pre-IPO owner, which would obligate MBI to pay to such existing owner certain payments for tax benefits received through the taxable year of the election.

When estimating the expected tax rate to use in order to determine the tax benefit expected to be recognized from MBI's increased tax basis as a result of exchanges of LLC Units by the pre-IPO owners of the LLC, MBI continuously monitors changes in its overall tax posture, including changes resulting from new legislation and changes as a result of new jurisdictions in which MBI is subject to tax.

As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, MBI recorded deferred tax assets of \$119,724 and \$120,382, respectively, associated with basis differences in assets upon acquiring an interest in the LLC and pursuant to making an election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "Internal Revenue Code"), as amended. These basis differences are included in the overall partnership basis differences disclosed in **Note 14**. The aggregate tax receivable agreement liability represents 85% of the tax benefits that MBI expects to receive in connection with the Section 754 election. In accordance with the Tax Receivable Agreement, the next payment is anticipated to occur approximately 75 days after filing the federal tax return which is due by April 15, 2027.

14. Income Taxes

MBI is taxed as a C corporation for U.S. income tax purposes and is therefore subject to both federal and state taxation at a corporate level. The LLC continues to operate in the United States as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Maverick Boat Group is separately subject to U.S. federal and state income tax with respect to its net taxable income. Saxdor files income tax returns in Finland and Poland.

Income taxes are computed in accordance with ASC Topic 740, *Income Taxes*, and reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the financial reporting carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and the corresponding income tax amounts. The Company has deferred tax assets and liabilities and maintains valuation

allowances where it is more likely than not that all or a portion of deferred tax assets will not be realized. To the extent the Company determines that it will not realize the benefit of some or all of its deferred tax assets, such deferred tax assets will be adjusted through the Company's provision for income taxes in the period in which this determination is made.

On August 16, 2022, the Inflation Reduction Act of 2022 (the "Inflation Reduction Act") was signed into law. The Inflation Reduction Act contains significant business tax provisions, including an excise tax on stock buybacks (1% for transactions beginning January 1, 2023), increased funding for IRS tax enforcement, expanded energy incentives promoting clean energy investment, and a 15% corporate minimum tax on certain large corporations. The effects of the new legislation were recognized upon enactment. The Company accrued \$0.3 million excise tax for stock repurchases during fiscal years ended June 30, 2026. The Company did not recognize any significant impact to income tax expense for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026 or June 30, 2025 relating to the Inflation Reduction Act.

On July 4, 2025, the U.S. enacted H.R. 1 "A bill to provide for reconciliation pursuant to Title II of H. Con. Res. 14", commonly referred to as the One Big Beautiful Bill Act ("OB3"). OB3 contains a broad range of provisions affecting businesses, such as the permanent extension of certain expiring provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, including provisions related to bonus depreciation and research and development expensing, as well as modifications to foreign derived intangible income and the restoration of other favorable tax provisions. The legislation has multiple effective dates, with certain provisions, including elective 100% bonus depreciation for assets placed in service after January 19, 2025, with many others generally not effective until 2026 through 2027. The effects of the new legislation are recognized upon enactment. In accordance with OB3, the Company remeasured certain of its deferred tax assets for the twelve months ended June 30, 2026.

The components of income taxes (benefit) are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Income/(loss) from continuing operations before income tax expense/(benefit):			
Domestic	7,186	18,280	(58,677)
Foreign	<u>(4,739)</u>	<u>1,983</u>	<u>892</u>
Total	<u>2,447</u>	<u>20,263</u>	<u>(57,785)</u>
Current tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	\$ (529)	\$ 715	\$ 2,358
State	(169)	(17)	424
Foreign	<u>1,525</u>	<u>774</u>	<u>345</u>
Total current	<u>827</u>	<u>1,472</u>	<u>3,127</u>
Deferred tax expense (benefit):			
Federal	1,691	3,641	(3,872)
State	615	18	(577)
Foreign	<u>(2,393)</u>	<u>(108)</u>	<u>(20)</u>
Total deferred	<u>(87)</u>	<u>3,551</u>	<u>(4,469)</u>
Income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ 740</u>	<u>\$ 5,023</u>	<u>\$ (1,342)</u>

The income tax expense (benefit) differs from the amount computed by applying the federal statutory income tax rate to income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes. The sources and tax effects of the differences, presented for all comparative periods in accordance with ASU No. 2023-09, are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2026		2025		2024	
US federal statutory income tax rate	514	21.0%	4,255	21.0%	(12,135)	21.0%
Domestic federal:						
Effect of changes in tax laws or rates enacted during current period	325	13.3%	—	—%	—	—%
<i>Research credits</i>	(1,094)	(44.7)%	(456)	(2.3)%	(695)	1.2%
Nontaxable or nondeductible items						
<i>Impairment charges – Maverick</i>	—	—%	—	—%	10,330	(17.9)%
<i>Permanent differences attributable to partnership investment</i>	167	6.8%	145	0.7%	624	(1.1)%
<i>Certain federal tax code limitations</i>	421	17.2%	222	1.1%	(163)	0.3%
<i>Restricted Stock (Windfall)/Shortfall</i>	379	15.5%	255	1.3%	337	(0.6)%
Changes in prior year unrecognized tax benefits	(268)	(11.0)%	(134)	(0.7)%	(52)	0.1%
Other	(92)	(3.7)%	18	0.1%	370	(0.7)%
Domestic state and local income taxes, net of federal effect ^(a)	269	11.0%	492	2.4%	(91)	0.2%
<i>Finland</i>	(129)	(5.3)%	—	—%	—	—%
<i>Poland</i>	89	3.6%	—	—%	—	—%
<i>Australia</i>	159	6.5%	226	1.2%	133	(0.2)%
Total Foreign	<u>119</u>	<u>4.8%</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>1.2%</u>	<u>133</u>	<u>(0.2)%</u>
Total income (benefit) tax on continuing operations	<u>\$ 740</u>	<u>30.2%</u>	<u>\$5,023</u>	<u>24.8%</u>	<u>\$ (1,342)</u>	<u>2.3%</u>

^(a) State taxes in Florida and Kansas made up the majority (greater than 50 percent) of the tax effect in this category

The table below summarizes income taxes paid (net of refunds) by significant jurisdiction:

(in thousands)	As of Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds received:			
US federal	\$ (369)	\$ 250	\$ 305
US state and local			
Alabama	*	(100)	259
California	*	(90)	*
Florida	(125)	*	443
Kansas	(176)	(79)	*
Maine	(52)	*	*
Michigan	(71)	*	*
Minnesota	*	(165)	*
Tennessee	(239)	(715)	*
Texas	78	67	220
Other	<u>10</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>298</u>
Total State	(575)	(1,080)	1,220
Foreign			
Finland	645	n/a	n/a
Poland	584	n/a	n/a
Australia	<u>620</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>600</u>
Total Foreign	<u>1,849</u>	<u>175</u>	<u>600</u>
Total	\$ 905	\$ (655)	\$2,125

* The amount of income taxes paid, net of refunds received during the year does not meet the 5% disaggregation threshold.

The components of the Company's net deferred income tax assets and liabilities at June 30, 2026 and 2025 are as follows:

	As of June 30,	
	2026	2025
Deferred tax assets:		
Partnership basis differences	\$ 29,036	\$ 36,947
Accrued liabilities and reserves	4,329	1,753
State tax credits and NOLs	15,287	14,096
Foreign tax credits	580	580
National NOL and Credits	23,163	18,942
Other	418	774
Less valuation allowance	(17,571)	(17,485)
Total deferred tax assets	55,242	55,607
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Fixed assets and intangibles	17,675	18,652
Other	2,572	28
Total deferred tax liabilities	20,247	18,680
Total net deferred tax assets	\$ 34,995	\$ 36,927

On an annual basis, the Company performs a comprehensive analysis of all forms of positive and negative evidence to determine whether realizability of deferred tax assets is more likely than not. During each interim period, the Company updates its annual analysis for significant changes in the positive and negative evidence. At June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company concluded that \$17,571 and \$17,485, respectively, of valuation allowance against deferred tax assets was necessary. The Company continues to record the valuation allowance against the deferred tax asset generated by the state impact of the 743(b) amortization and on state net operating losses generated by current and future amortization deductions (with respect to the Section 754 election) that are reported in the Tennessee corporate tax return without offsetting income, which is taxable at the LLC. These net operating losses have a 15 year carryover and will expire, if unused, between 2030 and 2041. This also includes a valuation allowance in the amount of \$580 related to foreign tax credit carryforward that is not expected to be utilized in the future, which will expire, if unused, in 2028.

Unrecognized tax benefits are discussed in the Company's accounting policy for income taxes (Refer to **Note 1** on Income Taxes for more information). The Company has filed federal and state income tax returns that remain open to examination for fiscal years 2023 through 2025, while its subsidiaries, the LLC and Malibu Boats Pty Ltd., remain open to examination for fiscal years 2022 through 2025. Saxdor income tax returns remain open to examination for calendar years 2020 to 2025.

A reconciliation of changes in the amount of unrecognized tax benefits for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Balance as of July 1	\$1,787	\$1,796	\$1,718
Additions based on tax positions taken during the current period	142	126	129
Reductions due to statute settlements	(301)	(171)	(130)
Additions for tax positions of prior years	33	36	79
Balance as of June 30	<u>\$1,661</u>	<u>\$1,787</u>	<u>\$1,796</u>

In fiscal year 2026, the Company reduced its uncertain tax positions by \$301 as a result of statute settlements, and recorded \$142 in connection with its current year state filing positions. Of the total unrecognized tax benefits recorded on the consolidated balance sheets, \$1,444 would impact the effective tax rate once settled.

As discussed in **Note 1** to the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company's policy is to accrue interest related to potential underpayment of income taxes within the provision for income taxes. At June 30, 2026, the Company had \$609 of accrued interest related to unrecognized tax benefits.

The Company did not provide for U.S. federal, state income taxes or foreign withholding taxes in fiscal year 2026 on the outside basis difference of its non-U.S. subsidiary, as such foreign earnings are considered to be permanently reinvested. The estimated income and withholding tax liability associated with the remittance of these earnings is nominal.

15. Stockholders' Equity

The Company is authorized to issue 150,000,000 shares of capital stock, consisting of 100,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, 25,000,000 shares of Class B Common Stock, and 25,000,000 shares of Preferred Stock, par value \$0.01 per share. In connection with the Company's acquisition of Saxdor, the Company issued 1,523,794 shares of Class A Common Stock as a part of the purchase price.

Exchange of LLC Units for Class A Common Stock and Issuance of Class B Common Stock

During fiscal year 2024, four non-controlling LLC Unit holders exchanged LLC Units for the issuance of Class A Common Stock. In connection with the exchange, no shares of Class B Common Stock were automatically transferred to the Company and retired. As of June 30, 2024, the Company had a total of 12 shares of its Class B Common Stock issued and outstanding.

During fiscal year 2025, two non-controlling LLC Unit holders exchanged LLC Units for the issuance of Class A Common Stock. In connection with the exchange, no shares of Class B Common Stock were automatically transferred to the Company and retired. As of June 30, 2025, the Company had a total of 12 shares of its Class B Common Stock issued and outstanding.

During fiscal year 2026, one non-controlling LLC Unit holder exchanged LLC Units for the issuance of Class A Common Stock. In connection with the exchange, no shares of Class B Common Stock were automatically transferred to the Company and retired. As of June 30, 2026, the Company had a total of 12 shares of its Class B Common Stock issued and outstanding.

Stock Repurchase Program

On October 26, 2023, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a stock repurchase program for the repurchase of up to \$100.0 million of Class A Common Stock and LLC Units for the period from November 8, 2023 to November 8, 2024 (the "Fiscal 2024 Repurchase Program"). Under the Fiscal 2024 Repurchase Program, the Company repurchased 437,996 and 519,466 shares of Class A Common Stock for fiscal 2024 and fiscal 2025, respectively, for \$17,317 and \$20,200 in cash including related fees and expenses for fiscal 2024 and fiscal 2025, respectively. The Fiscal 2024 Repurchase Program expired on November 8, 2024.

On October 23, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company authorized a stock repurchase program for the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of Class A Common Stock and LLC Units for the period from November 8, 2024 to June 30, 2025 (the "Fiscal 2025 Repurchase Program"). During fiscal year 2025, under the Fiscal 2025 Repurchase Program, the Company repurchased 478,325 shares of Class A Common Stock for \$15,756 in cash including related fees and expenses. The Fiscal 2025 Repurchase Program expired on June 30, 2025.

On June 24, 2025, the Board of Directors authorized a stock repurchase program for the repurchase of up to \$50.0 million of our Class A Common Stock and LLC Units (the "Fiscal 2026 Repurchase Program") for the period from July 1, 2025 to June 30, 2026. On December 18, 2025, our Board of Directors authorized an increase to the Company's Fiscal 2026 Repurchase Program, raising the authorized amount from \$50.0 million to \$70.0 million. During fiscal year 2026, under the Fiscal 2026 Repurchase Program, the Company repurchased 1,243,996 shares of Class A Common Stock for \$33,910 in cash including related fees and expenses. The Fiscal 2026 Repurchase Program expired on June 30, 2026.

On June 23, 2026, our Board of Directors authorized a new stock repurchase program (the "Fiscal 2027 Repurchase Program") to allow for the repurchase of up to \$70.0 million of our Class A Common Stock for the period from July 1, 2026 to June 30, 2027. Our Fiscal 2027 Repurchase Program does not obligate us to repurchase a minimum amount of shares. Under the program, shares of Class A Common Stock may be repurchased from time to time in privately negotiated or open market transactions, including under plans complying with Rule 10b5-1 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock

Voting Rights

Holders of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock will have voting power over Malibu Boats, Inc., the sole managing member of the LLC, at a level that is consistent with their overall equity ownership of the Company's business. Pursuant to the Company's certificate of incorporation and bylaws, each share of Class A Common Stock entitles the holder to one vote with respect to each matter presented to the Company's stockholders on which the holders of Class A Common Stock are entitled to vote. Each holder of Class B Common Stock shall be entitled to the number of votes equal to the total number of LLC Units held by such holder multiplied by the exchange rate specified in the Exchange Agreement with respect to each matter presented to the Company's stockholders on which the holders of Class B Common Stock are entitled to vote. Accordingly, the holders of LLC Units collectively have a number of votes that is equal to the aggregate number of LLC Units that they hold. Subject to any rights that may be applicable to any then outstanding preferred stock, the Company's Class A and Class B Common Stock vote as a single class on all matters presented to the Company's stockholders for their vote or approval, except as otherwise provided in the Company's certificate of incorporation or bylaws or required by applicable law. Holders of the Company's Class A and Class B Common Stock do not have cumulative voting rights. Except in respect of matters relating to the election and removal of directors on the Company's board of directors and as otherwise provided in the Company's certificate of incorporation, the Company's bylaws, or as required by law, all matters to be voted on by the Company's stockholders must be approved by a majority of the shares present in person or by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote on the subject matter.

Dividends

Subject to preferences that may apply to any shares of preferred stock outstanding at the time, the holders of the Company's Class A Common Stock will be entitled to share equally, identically and ratably in any dividends that the board of directors may determine to issue from time to time. Holders of the Company's Class B Common Stock do not have any right to receive dividends.

Liquidation Rights

In the event of any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company's affairs, holders of the Company's Class A Common Stock would be entitled to share ratably in the Company's assets that are legally available for distribution to stockholders after payment of its debts and other liabilities. If the Company has any preferred stock outstanding at such time, holders of the preferred stock may be entitled to distribution and/or liquidation preferences. In either such case, the Company must pay the applicable distribution to the holders of its preferred stock before it may pay distributions to the holders of its Class A Common Stock. Holders of the Company Class B Common Stock do not have any right to receive a distribution upon a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of the Company's affairs.

Other Rights

Holders of the Company's Class A Common Stock will have no preemptive, conversion or other rights to subscribe for additional shares. The rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of the Company's Class A Common Stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of the holders of shares of any series of the Company's preferred stock that the Company may designate and issue in the future.

Preferred Stock

Though the Company currently has no plans to issue any shares of preferred stock, its board of directors has the authority, without further action by the Company's stockholders, to designate and issue up to 25,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more series. The Company's board of directors may also designate the rights, preferences and privileges of the holders of each such series of preferred stock, any or all of which may be greater than or senior to those granted to the holders of common stock. Though the actual effect of any such issuance on the rights of the holders of common stock will not be known until the Company's board of directors determines the specific rights of the holders of preferred stock, the potential effects of such an issuance include:

- diluting the voting power of the holders of common stock;
- reducing the likelihood that holders of common stock will receive dividend payments;

- reducing the likelihood that holders of common stock will receive payments in the event of the Company's liquidation, dissolution, or winding up; and
- delaying, deterring or preventing a change-in-control or other corporate takeover.

LLC Units

In connection with the recapitalization the Company completed in connection with the Company's IPO, the LLC Agreement was amended and restated to, among other things; modify its capital structure by replacing the different classes of interests previously held by the LLC unit holders to a single new class of units called "LLC Units." As a result of the Company's IPO and the recapitalization the Company completed in connection with the Company's IPO, the Company holds LLC Units in the LLC and is the sole managing member of the LLC. Holders of LLC Units do not have voting rights under the LLC Agreement.

Further, the LLC and the pre-IPO owners entered into the Exchange Agreement under which (subject to the terms of the Exchange Agreement) they have the right to exchange their LLC Units for shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock on a one-for-one basis, subject to customary conversion rate adjustments for stock splits, stock dividends and reclassifications, or at the Company's option, except in the event of a change in control, for a cash payment equal to the market value of the Class A Common Stock. As of June 30, 2026, the Company held 19,667,592 LLC Units, representing a 98.6% economic interest in the LLC, while non-controlling LLC Unit holders held 270,419 LLC Units, representing a 1.4% interest in the LLC. Refer to **Note 3** for additional information on non-controlling interest.

As discussed in **Note 3**, net profits and net losses of the LLC will generally be allocated to the LLC's members (including the Company) pro rata in accordance with the percentages of their respective limited liability company interests. The LLC Agreement provides for cash distributions to the holders of LLC Units if the Company determines that the taxable income of the LLC will give rise to taxable income for its members. In accordance with the LLC Agreement, the Company intends to cause the LLC to make cash distributions to holders of LLC Units for purposes of funding their tax obligations in respect of the income of the LLC that is allocated to them.

16. Stock-Based Compensation

Equity Awards Issued Under the Malibu Boats, Inc. Incentive Plans

The Company adopted a Long Term Incentive Plan (the "2014 Incentive Plan") which became effective on January 1, 2014, and reserves for issuance up to 1,700,000 shares of Malibu Boats, Inc. Class A Common Stock for the Company's employees, consultants, members of its board of directors and other independent contractors at the discretion of the compensation committee. Incentive stock awards authorized under the 2014 Incentive Plan include unrestricted shares of Class A Common Stock, stock options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock, restricted stock units, dividend equivalent awards and performance awards. As of December 31, 2024, no further shares were to be issued from the 2014 Incentive Plan. The number of any shares subject to stock options, restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards granted under the 2014 Incentive Plan that were outstanding as of October 23, 2024 and that are expired, forfeited, terminated, canceled or otherwise reacquired after such date without having become vested will transfer to the 2024 Plan (defined below).

On May 6, 2022, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, the Company granted approximately 27,000 restricted service-based stock units to key employees under the 2014 Incentive Plan. The grant date fair value of these awards was \$1,376 based on a stock price of \$51.89 per share on the date of grant. The grant vested ratably over three years on a bi-annual basis. Stock-based compensation expense attributable to the service-based units and awards was amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

On November 3, 2022, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, the Company granted approximately 61,000 restricted service based stock units and 35,000 restricted service based stock awards to key employees under the 2014 Incentive Plan. The grant date fair value of these awards was \$5,028 based on a stock price of \$52.25 per share on the date of grant. Approximately 64% of the awards vest ratably over three years and approximately 36% of the awards vest ratably over four years. Stock-based compensation expense attributable to the service based units and awards is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

On November 3, 2022, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, the Company granted to key employees a target amount of approximately 26,000 restricted stock awards with a performance condition. The number of shares that would

have ultimately been issued, if any, was to be based on the attainment of a specified amount of earnings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2025. All of the shares were forfeited as either the shares failed to vest due to the resignations of the Company's former Chief Financial Officer and President, or the performance condition was not met. The original grant date fair value of the awards was estimated to be \$1,380, based on a stock price of \$52.25. Compensation costs associated with the performance awards were recognized over the requisite service period based on probability of achievement in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*.

On November 3, 2022, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, the Company granted to key employees a target amount of approximately 26,000 stock awards with a market condition. The number of shares that would have ultimately been issued, if any, was to be based on a total shareholder return ("TSR") computation that involves comparing the movement in the Company's stock price to movement in a market index from the grant date through November 3, 2025. The maximum number of shares that can be issued if an elevated TSR target was met, adjusted to reflect the forfeiture of shares in connection with the resignations of the Company's former Chief Financial Officer and President, was approximately 33,000. The remaining shares failed to vest as the market condition was not met. The original grant date fair value of the awards was estimated to be \$1,808, which was estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the market condition stipulated in the award grant and calculates the fair market value for the stock award. Compensation costs were recognized over the requisite service period in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*.

On November 6, 2023, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted approximately 79,000 restricted service-based stock units and 35,000 restricted service-based stock awards to employees. The grant date fair value of these awards was \$5,116 based on a stock price of \$44.87 per share on the date of grant. Approximately 70% of the awards vest ratably over three years and approximately 30% of the awards vest ratably over four years. Stock-based compensation expense attributable to the service-based units and awards is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

On November 6, 2023, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted to employees a target amount of approximately 26,000 restricted stock awards with a performance condition. The number of shares that will ultimately be issued, if any, is based on the attainment of a specified amount of earnings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2026. The maximum number of shares that can be issued if an elevated earnings target is met, adjusted to reflect the forfeiture of shares in connection with the resignation of the Company's former President, is approximately 26,000. The shares failed to vest due to fiscal year 2026 financial performance. The original grant date fair value of the awards were estimated to be \$1,167, based on a stock price of \$44.87. Compensation costs associated with the performance awards are recognized over the requisite service period based on probability of achievement in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*.

On November 6, 2023, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted to employees a target amount of approximately 26,000 stock awards with a market condition. The number of shares that will ultimately be issued, if any, is based on a total shareholder return ("TSR") computation that involves comparing the movement in Malibu Boats, Inc.'s stock price to movement in a market index from the grant date through November 6, 2026. The maximum number of shares that can be issued if an elevated TSR target is met, adjusted to reflect the forfeiture of shares in connection with the resignation of the Company's former President, is approximately 35,000. The grant date fair value of the awards was estimated to be \$1,284, which is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the market condition stipulated in the award grant and calculates the fair market value for the stock award. Compensation costs are recognized over the requisite service period in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*.

On November 27, 2023, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted two awards to Bruce Beckman, its then newly-appointed Chief Financial Officer. The two service-based stock awards include approximately 7,000 units that vested over two years and approximately 6,000 units that were to vest over four years. The combined grant date fair value of these awards was \$600 based on a stock price of \$44.85 per share on the date of grant. In connection with the resignation of this Chief Financial Officer on November 12, 2025 (discussed below), 3,065 unvested units were forfeited.

On February 20, 2024, following the announcement of the upcoming departure of Malibu's Chief Executive Officer, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted a one-time award of 92,699 restricted stock units to Ritchie Anderson, its

President, and 5,330 shares of restricted stock to a non-employee director who was appointed Executive Chair. The award to the President, which was to vest over four years and had a fair value of \$4,000, failed to vest upon his retirement. The award to the Executive Chair vested immediately and has a fair value of \$230. The fair value of both awards was based on a stock price of \$43.15 on the date of grant.

On August 5, 2024, under the 2014 Incentive Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted two awards to its newly-appointed Chief Executive Officer. The two service-based stock awards include 44,064 units that will vest in equal installments over three years and 14,363 units that vested in one year. The combined grant date fair value of these awards was \$2,047 based on a stock price of \$35.04 per share on the date of grant.

On October 23, 2024, at the Company's annual meeting of stockholders (the "2024 Annual Meeting") the Company's stockholders approved the Malibu Boats, Inc. 2024 Performance Incentive Plan (the "2024 Plan"), to replace the 2014 Incentive Plan effective as of the date of stockholder approval. The 2024 Plan provides for an aggregate limit of up to (i) 1,020,000 shares of common stock plus (ii) the number of shares subject to stock options granted under the 2014 Incentive Plan and outstanding as of the date of the 2024 Annual Meeting, which expire, or for any reason are canceled or terminated, after the date of the 2024 Annual Meeting without being exercised, plus (iii) the number of any shares subject to restricted stock or restricted stock unit awards under the 2014 Incentive Plan that are outstanding and unvested as of the date of the 2024 Annual Meeting which are forfeited, terminated, canceled, or otherwise reacquired after the date of the 2024 Annual Meeting without having become vested. The Company's directors, officers and employees, as well as any of the officers or employees of the Company's subsidiaries, certain consultants and advisors are currently eligible to receive equity awards under the 2024 Plan. As of June 30, 2026, without consideration of the shares ultimately to be added upon the completion of the 2014 Incentive Plan, 623,909 shares remain available for future issuance under the 2024 Plan.

On November 4, 2024, under the 2024 Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted approximately 71,000 restricted service-based stock units and 22,000 restricted service-based stock awards to employees. The grant date fair value of these awards was \$3,943 based on a stock price of \$42.33 per share on the date of grant. Approximately 76% of the awards vest ratably over three years and approximately 24% of the awards vest ratably over four years. Stock-based compensation expense attributable to the service-based units and awards is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

On November 4, 2024, under the 2024 Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted to employees a target amount of approximately 16,000 restricted stock awards with a performance condition. The number of shares that will ultimately be issued, if any, is based on the attainment of a specified amount of earnings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2027. The maximum number of shares that can be issued if an elevated earnings target is met, adjusted to reflect the forfeiture of shares in connection with the resignations of the Company's former President and Chief Financial Officer, is approximately 9,000. The grant date fair value of the awards was estimated to be \$697, based on a stock price of \$42.33. Compensation costs associated with the performance awards are recognized over the requisite service period based on probability of achievement in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*.

On November 4, 2024, under the 2024 Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted to employees a target amount of approximately 16,000 stock awards with a market condition. The number of shares that will ultimately be issued, if any, is based on a total shareholder return ("TSR") computation that involves comparing the movement in Malibu Boats, Inc.'s stock price to movement in a market index from the grant date through November 6, 2027. The maximum number of shares that can be issued if an elevated TSR target is met, adjusted to reflect the forfeiture of shares in connection with the resignations of the Company's former President and Chief Financial Officer, is approximately 11,000. The grant date fair value of the awards was estimated to be \$868 which is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the market condition stipulated in the award grant and calculates the fair market value for the stock award. Compensation costs are recognized over the requisite service period in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*.

On February 7, 2025, Mr. Ritchie Anderson retired from his position as President of the Company and from all other positions held with the Company and each of its subsidiaries. In connection with Mr. Anderson's retirement, Mr. Anderson forfeited 187,431 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock underlying unvested restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and performance awards previously granted to Mr. Anderson.

On November 12, 2025, Bruce Beckman notified the Company of his resignation from his position as Chief Financial Officer and from all other positions held with the Company and each of its subsidiaries. Mr. Beckman's resignation as Chief Financial Officer was effective November 12, 2025, and Mr. Beckman served in an advisory role through December 31, 2025. In connection with Mr. Beckman's resignation, he forfeited 19,809 shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock underlying unvested restricted stock awards and stock units previously granted to Mr. Beckman.

On November 13, 2025, under the 2024 Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted an award to its newly-appointed Chief Financial Officer, David Black. The service-based stock award included 3,929 units that will vest in equal installments over three years. The grant date fair value of this award was \$100 based on a stock price of \$25.45 per share on the date of grant.

On November 21, 2025, under the 2024 Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted 118,024 restricted service-based stock units to employees. The grant date fair value of these awards was \$3,138 based on a stock price of \$26.59 per share on the date of grant. The awards vest ratably over three years. Stock-based compensation expense attributable to the service-based units is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

On November 26, 2025, under the 2024 Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted 33,287 restricted service-based stock awards to its Chief Executive Officer, Steve Menneto. The grant date fair value of these awards was \$960 based on a stock price of \$28.84 per share on the date of grant. The awards vest ratably over four years. Stock-based compensation expense attributable to the service-based awards is amortized on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

On November 26, 2025, under the 2024 Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted to its Chief Executive Officer a target amount of approximately 25,000 restricted stock awards with a performance condition. The number of shares that will ultimately be issued, if any, is based on the attainment of a specified amount of earnings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 2028. The maximum number of shares that can be issued if an elevated earnings target is met is approximately 37,000. The grant date fair value of the awards was estimated to be \$720, based on a stock price of \$28.84. Compensation costs associated with the performance awards are recognized over the requisite service period based on probability of achievement in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*.

On November 26, 2025, under the 2024 Plan, Malibu Boats, Inc. granted to its Chief Executive Officer a target amount of approximately 25,000 stock awards with a market condition. The number of shares that will ultimately be issued, if any, is based on a total shareholder return ("TSR") computation that involves comparing the movement in Malibu Boats, Inc.'s stock price to movement in a market index from the grant date through November 26, 2028. The maximum number of shares that can be issued if an elevated TSR target is met is approximately 50,000. The grant date fair value of the awards was estimated to be \$931 which is estimated using a Monte Carlo simulation. The Monte Carlo simulation model utilizes multiple input variables that determine the probability of satisfying the market condition stipulated in the award grant and calculates the fair market value for the stock award. Compensation costs are recognized over the requisite service period based on the Monte Carlo estimated probability of achievement in accordance with ASC Topic 718, *Compensation—Stock Compensation*.

The following table presents the number, grant date stock price per share, and weighted-average exercise price per share of the Company's employee option awards:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2026		2025		2024	
	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price/Share	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price/Share	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price/Share
Total outstanding Options at beginning of year	—	\$—	17,973	\$37.55	17,973	\$37.55
Options granted	—	—	—	—	—	—
Options exercised	—	—	(5,989)	37.55	—	—
Options expired	—	—	(11,984)	37.55	—	—
Outstanding options at end of year	—	\$—	—	\$ —	17,973	\$37.55
Exercisable at end of year	—	\$—	—	\$ —	17,973	\$37.55

The weighted average remaining contractual life of options outstanding and options outstanding and exercisable as of June 30, 2026 was zero years, respectively. The total intrinsic value of options exercised during the years ended June 30, 2026, 2025 and 2024 was \$0, \$33 and \$0, respectively.

The Company's non-employee directors receive an annual retainer for their services as directors consisting of both a cash retainer and equity awards in the form of Class A Common Stock or restricted stock units. Directors may elect that their cash annual retainer be converted into either fully vested shares of Class A Common Stock or restricted stock units paid on a deferral basis. Equity awards issued to directors are fully vested at the date of grant. Directors receiving restricted stock units as compensation for services have no rights as a stockholder of the Company, no dividend rights (except with respect to dividend equivalent rights), and no voting rights until Class A Common Stock is actually issued to them upon separation from service or change in control as defined in the Incentive Plan. If dividends are paid by the Company to its stockholders, directors would be entitled to receive an equal number of restricted stock units based on their proportional interest.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, the Company issued 3,186 shares of Class A Common Stock and 27,834 restricted stock units with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$33.48 to its non-employee directors for their services as directors pursuant to the 2024 Plan. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2025, the Company issued 12,503 shares of Class A Common Stock, 16,322 restricted stock units with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$37.66 to its non-employee directors for their services as directors pursuant to the Incentive Plan or the 2024 Plan. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2024, the Company issued 12,130 shares of Class A Common Stock, 13,429 restricted stock and 5,330 shares of restricted stock units with a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$45.80 to its non-employee directors for their services as directors pursuant to the Incentive Plan.

The following table presents the number and weighted-average grant date fair value of the Company's director and employee restricted stock units and restricted stock awards:

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,					
	2026		2025		2024	
	Number of Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock Awards Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock Awards Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock Awards Outstanding	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Total Non-vested Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock Awards at beginning of year	400,359	\$43.76	519,106	\$50.08	324,824	\$57.98
Granted	287,994	28.39	249,699	39.86	351,000	44.06
Vested	(168,647)	39.02	(115,619)	48.94	(125,362)	52.93
Forfeited	(102,097)	46.75	(252,827)	50.53	(31,356)	53.12
Total Non-vested Restricted Stock Units and Restricted Stock Awards at end of year	<u>417,609</u>	<u>\$34.34</u>	<u>400,359</u>	<u>\$43.76</u>	<u>519,106</u>	<u>\$50.08</u>

As of June 30, 2026, the total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested, share-based compensation was \$8,172, which the Company expects to recognize over a weighted-average period of two years.

Stock compensation expense attributable to all of the Company's equity awards was \$5,603, \$5,916 and \$4,935 for fiscal years 2026, 2025 and 2024, respectively, is included in general and administrative expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. The cash flow effects resulting from all equity awards were reflected as noncash operating activities.

17. Net Earnings (Loss) Per Share

Basic net income (loss) per share of Class A Common Stock is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to the Company's earnings by the weighted average number of shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of shares of Class A Common Stock outstanding used in computing basic net income (loss) per share includes fully vested restricted stock units awarded to directors that are entitled to participate in distributions to common shareholders through receipt of additional units of equivalent value to the dividends paid to Class A Common Stockholders.

Diluted net income (loss) per share of Class A Common Stock is computed similarly to basic net income (loss) per share except the weighted average shares outstanding are increased to include additional shares from the assumed exercise of any common stock equivalents using the treasury method, if dilutive. The Company's LLC Units and non-qualified stock options are considered common stock equivalents for this purpose. The number of additional shares of Class A Common Stock related to these common stock equivalents and stock options are calculated using the treasury stock method.

Stock awards with a performance condition that are based on the attainment of a specified amount of earnings are only included in the computation of diluted earnings per share to the extent that the performance condition would be achieved based on the current amount of earnings, and only if the effect would be dilutive.

Stock awards with a market condition that are based on the performance of MBI's stock price in relation to a market index over a specified time period are only included in the computation of diluted earnings per share to the extent that the shares would be issued based on the current market price of MBI's stock in relation to the market index, and only if the effect would be dilutive.

Basic and diluted net income (loss) per share of Class A Common Stock has been computed as follows (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Fiscal Year Ended June 30,		
	2026	2025	2024
Basic:			
Net income (loss) attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc.	\$ 1,653	\$ 14,879	\$ (55,912)
Shares used in computing basic net income (loss) per share:			
Weighted-average Class A Common Stock	19,012,260	19,376,967	20,167,169
Weighted-average participating restricted stock units convertible into Class A Common Stock	292,511	287,370	272,280
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	19,304,771	19,664,337	20,439,449
Basic net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.76	\$ (2.74)
Diluted:			
Net income (loss) attributable to Malibu Boats, Inc.	\$ 1,653	\$ 14,879	\$ (55,912)
Shares used in computing diluted net income (loss) per share:			
Basic weighted-average shares outstanding	19,304,771	19,664,337	20,439,449
Restricted stock units granted to employees	24,077	24,102	—
Stock options granted to employees	—	352	—
Market performance awards granted to employees	16,076	5,886	—
Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding ¹	19,344,924	19,694,677	20,439,449
Diluted net income (loss) per share	\$ 0.09	\$ 0.76	\$ (2.74)

¹ The Company excluded 408,374, 494,980, and 612,277 potentially dilutive shares from the calculation of diluted net income (loss) per share for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, respectively, as these units would have been antidilutive.

The shares of Class B Common Stock do not share in the earnings or losses of Malibu Boats, Inc. and are therefore not included in the calculation. Accordingly, basic and diluted net income (loss) per share of Class B Common Stock has not been presented.

18. Commitments and Contingencies

Repurchase Commitments

In connection with its dealers' wholesale floor-plan financing of boats, the Company has entered into repurchase agreements with various lending institutions. The reserve methodology used to record an estimated expense and loss reserve in each accounting period is based upon an analysis of likely repurchases based on current field inventory and likelihood of repurchase. Subsequent to the inception of the repurchase commitment, the Company evaluates the likelihood of repurchase and adjusts the estimated loss reserve accordingly. When a potential loss reserve is recorded it is presented in accrued liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. If the Company were obligated to repurchase a significant number of units under any repurchase agreement, its business, operating results and financial condition could be adversely affected. The total amount financed under the floor plan financing programs with repurchase obligations was \$378,472 and \$364,085 as of June 30, 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Repurchases and subsequent sales are recorded as a revenue transaction. The net difference between the repurchase price and the resale price is recorded against the loss reserve and presented in cost of sales in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive (loss) income. For fiscal year 2026, there were no repurchases of such inventory. For fiscal year 2025, the Company repurchased 22 units that were subject to the Company's repurchase agreement with M&T Bank ("Repurchase Agreement"), the lender under the floor plan financing for Tommy's Boats. For fiscal year 2024, the Company repurchased 17 units from a lender of one of its former dealers. The Company did not carry a reserve in fiscal year 2026 and 2025.

The Company has collateralized receivables financing arrangements with a third-party floor plan financing provider for European dealers. Under terms of these arrangements, the Company transfers the right to collect a trade receivable to the financing provider in exchange for cash but agrees to repurchase the receivable if the dealer defaults. Since the transfer of the receivable to the financing provider does not meet the conditions for a sale under ASC Topic 860, *Transfers and Servicing*, the Company continues to report the transferred trade receivable in other current assets with an offsetting balance recorded as a secured obligation in accrued expenses in the Company's consolidated balance sheets. As of June 30, 2026 and 2025, the Company had no financing receivables recorded in other current assets and accrued expenses related to these arrangements.

Contingencies

Product Liability

The Company is engaged in a business that exposes it to claims for product liability and warranty claims in the event the Company's products actually or allegedly fail to perform as expected or the use of the Company's products results, or is alleged to result, in property damage, personal injury or death. Although the Company maintains product and general liability insurance of the types and in the amounts that the Company believes are customary for the industry, the Company is not fully insured against all such potential claims. The Company may have the ability to refer claims to its suppliers and their insurers to pay the costs associated with any claims arising from the suppliers' products. The Company's insurance covers such claims that are not adequately covered by a supplier's insurance and provides for excess secondary coverage above the limits provided by the Company's suppliers.

The Company may experience legal claims in excess of its insurance coverage or claims that are not covered by insurance, either of which could adversely affect its business, financial condition and results of operations. Adverse determination of material product liability and warranty claims made against the Company could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition and harm its reputation. In addition, if any of the Company's products are, or are alleged to be, defective, the Company may be required to participate in a recall of that product if the defect or alleged defect relates to safety. These and other claims that the Company faces could be costly to the Company and require substantial management attention. Refer to **Note 10** for discussion of warranty claims. The Company insures against product liability claims and, except as disclosed below, believes there are no material product liability claims as of June 30, 2026 that will have a material adverse impact on the Company's results of operations, financial condition or cash flows.

Litigation

Certain conditions may exist which could result in a loss, but which will only be resolved when future events occur. The Company, in consultation with its legal counsel, assesses such contingent liabilities, and such assessments inherently involve an exercise of judgment. If the assessment of a contingency indicates that it is

probable that a loss has been incurred, the Company accrues for such contingent loss when it can be reasonably estimated. If the assessment indicates that a potentially material loss contingency is not probable but reasonably estimable, or is probable but cannot be estimated, the nature of the contingent liability, together with an estimate of the range of possible loss if determinable and material, is disclosed. If the assessment of a contingency deemed to be both probable and reasonably estimable involves a range of possible losses, the amount within the range that appears at the time to be a better estimate than any other amount within the range would be accrued. When no amount within the range is a better estimate than any other amount, the minimum amount in the range is accrued even though the minimum amount in the range is not necessarily the amount of loss that will be ultimately determined. Estimates of potential legal fees and other directly related costs associated with contingencies are not accrued but rather are expensed as incurred. Except as disclosed below, management does not believe there are any pending claims (asserted or unasserted) at June 30, 2026 or June 30, 2025 that will have a material adverse impact on the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Legal Proceedings

Insurance Litigation

MBI and its indirect subsidiary Boats LLC were defendants in the product liability case *Batchelder et al. v. Malibu Boats, LLC, f/k/a Malibu Boats, Inc.; Malibu Boats West, Inc., et. al.*, Superior Court of Rabun County, Georgia, Civil Action Case No. 2016-CV-0114-C (the "Batchelder I Matter"), brought by, among others, Stephan Paul Batchelder and Margaret Mary Batchelder as Administrators of the Estate of Ryan Paul Batchelder, deceased ("Batchelder I Plaintiffs"). Boats LLC was also a defendant in a related product liability case, *Stephan Paul Batchelder and Margaret Mary Batchelder, as Natural Guardians of Josh Patrick Batchelder, a minor; Darin Batchelder, individually, and as Natural Guardian of Zach Batchelder, a minor; and Kayla Batchelder (the "Batchelder II Plaintiffs" and, together with the Batchelder I Plaintiffs, the "Batchelder Plaintiffs") v. Malibu Boats, LLC v. Dennis Michael Ficarra*; Superior Court of Rabun County, Civil Action File No. 2022-CV-0034 (the "Batchelder II Matter" and, together with the Batchelder I Matter, the "Batchelder Matters"). On June 30, 2023, MBI and Boats LLC entered into a Confidential General Release and Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with the Batchelder Plaintiffs in settlement of the Batchelder Matters and all matters related to the Batchelder Matters. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, among other things, Malibu Boats, Inc., or Boats LLC, as the case may be, paid (or caused to be paid) to the Batchelder Plaintiffs and their agents a total of \$100 million.

MBI and its subsidiaries, including Boats LLC, maintain liability insurance applicable to the Batchelder Matters described above with coverage up to \$26 million. As of June 30, 2026, the Company had received approximately \$21 million in insurance coverage proceeds, subject in certain cases to reservations of rights by the insurance carriers. The Company contends that the insurance carriers are responsible for the entirety of the \$100 million settlement amount and related expenses, and therefore, the insurers' payments to date are well below what they should have tendered to Boats LLC. Accordingly, on July 3, 2023, Boats LLC filed a complaint against Federal Insurance Company (a Chubb subsidiary) and Starr Indemnity & Liability Company alleging that the insurers unreasonably failed to comply with their obligations by refusing, negligently, and in bad faith, to settle covered claims within their available policy limits prior to trial. On April 8, 2024, the court dismissed Starr, noting that only Chubb had the contractual right and duty to settle the Batchelder matters prior to trial. The Court subsequently granted the Company's motion for partial summary judgment, which precludes Chubb from apportioning liability to Starr. Chubb filed a notice of appeal on September 26, 2024, with respect to the dismissal of Starr and the order granting partial summary judgment against Chubb. On March 12, 2026, the Georgia Court of Appeals denied both aspects of Chubb's appeal. On April 14, 2026, Chubb filed a petition for a *writ of certiorari* with the Georgia Supreme Court. The Company intends to vigorously pursue its claims against the insurance carriers to recover the full \$100 million settlement amount and expenses (less any monies already tendered without reservation by the carriers). However, the Company cannot predict the outcome of such litigation.

Tommy's Boats and Matthew Borisch

On April 10, 2024, fifteen dealerships operated under common control of Tommy's Boats ("Tommy's Boats") filed a complaint against MBI and its indirect subsidiary Boats LLC in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:24-cv-00166). The complaint alleges that MBI and Boats LLC breached obligations under dealership agreements with Tommy's Boats, quantum meruit, unjust enrichment, promissory estoppel and intentional and negligent misrepresentations relating to the parties' commercial relationship. Tommy's Boats sought monetary damages. Boats LLC took possession of 19 new model year 2024 boats according to a

repurchase agreement with M&T Bank, the floor plan financing lender to Tommy's Boats. These boats were subsequently resold during the three months ended September 30, 2024. On July 3, 2024, Mark E. Andrews, Chapter 11 Trustee (the "Trustee") for Tommy's Boats voluntarily dismissed without prejudice the claims filed by Tommy's Boats. On August 16, 2024, Matthew Borisch, the principal owner of Tommy's Boats, filed a complaint against Malibu Boats Inc, Malibu Boats LLC, and Jack Springer in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:24-cv-00339), alleging similar allegations to those of the dismissed complaint against MBI and Boats LLC filed by Tommy's Boats. Mr. Borisch amended his complaint on October 29, 2024.

On October 7, 2024, MBI and Boats LLC entered into a Settlement Agreement (the "Settlement Agreement") with the Trustee. Pursuant to the Settlement Agreement, upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, MBI and Boats LLC agreed to pay the Tommy's Boats' estate \$3.5 million in cash and MBI and Boats LLC and the Trustee agreed to mutual releases of all outstanding claims between them. The Settlement Agreement was approved by the Bankruptcy Court on November 19, 2024. On May 22, 2025, the Bankruptcy Court determined that most of Mr. Borisch's claims are property of the Tommy's Boats bankruptcy estates and required Mr. Borisch to withdraw or dismiss such claims against MBI and Boats, LLC while finding that Mr. Borisch could assert certain potential claims against Malibu Boats, Inc. and Malibu Boats, LLC in his individual capacity. In consideration of the Bankruptcy Court's ruling, the Trustee agreed to cooperate with us in defense of Mr. Borisch's claims. As a result of the Bankruptcy Court's determination and the Trustee's agreement to cooperate, on July 21, 2025, Malibu made the \$3.5 million settlement payment to the Tommy's Boats estate to consummate the Settlement Agreement.

On July 11, 2025, Mr. Borisch sought leave to amend his complaint and has asserted that the remaining claims he has brought belong to him in his individual capacity. On September 2, 2025, the Company moved to dismiss Mr. Borisch's complaint in its entirety. That motion is fully submitted and pending. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself against any claims alleged by Mr. Borisch. The Company is unable to provide any reasonable evaluation of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred or any reasonable estimate of the range of possible loss.

Securities Class Action Lawsuit

On April 29, 2024, a stockholder, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, filed a complaint against MBI and Jack Springer, Bruce Beckman, David Black, and Wayne Wilson as current and former officers of the Company in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case 1:24-cv-03254). On August 15, 2024, the Court appointed the Retiree Benefit Trust of the City of Baltimore as the Lead Plaintiff in the action. The amended complaint alleges violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, in connection with allegedly false and misleading statements made by MBI related to the Company's business, operations, and prospects during the period from November 4, 2022 through May 1, 2024 ("Class Period"). The amended complaint alleges, among other things, that the defendants violated Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act and SEC Rule 10b-5 by not disclosing alleged material adverse facts related to the Company's inventory, demand and relationship with one of its former dealers, Tommy's Boats, and accordingly, that certain statements made during the Class Period about the Company's business, operations, and prospects were materially misleading. On July 29, 2025, MBI and the individual defendants entered into a Stipulation and Agreement of Settlement with the Lead Plaintiff. The settlement was approved by the Court on February 9, 2026 and, without admitting fault or liability, provided for a settlement payment amount of \$7.8 million for the benefit of a settlement class comprised of all purchasers of MBI Securities during the Class Period. The settlement payment was fully funded with proceeds from MBI's directors and officers insurance carriers.

On November 25, 2024, a stockholder, derivatively on behalf of MBI, filed a complaint against Jack Springer, Ritchie Anderson, Bruce Beckman, David Black, and Wayne Wilson as current and former officers of the Company, as well as current and former members of the MBI Board of Directors in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case 1:24-cv-09018). On December 20, 2024, a second stockholder, derivatively on behalf of MBI, filed a complaint against the same defendants in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York (Case 1:24-cv-09870). On January 7, 2025, these derivative actions were consolidated and stayed pending certain developments in the securities class action. On April 8, 2025, a third stockholder, derivatively on behalf of MBI, filed a complaint against the same defendants in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:25-cv-00142). On May 16, 2025, a fourth stockholder, derivatively on behalf of MBI, filed a complaint against the same defendants, except for Ritchie Anderson, in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:25-cv-00223). On November 17, 2025, the third and fourth derivative actions were consolidated, and on November 20, 2025, the consolidated case was stayed pending certain

developments in the securities class action. The derivative actions allege violations of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as well as breach of fiduciary duties and unjust enrichment against the individual defendants in connection with the issues raised in the securities class action. On April 1, 2026, MBI and the stockholders reached an agreement in principle to settle all derivative actions. On July 15, 2026, plaintiffs filed a motion for preliminary settlement approval in the consolidated action pending before the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Tennessee (Case 3:25-cv-00142). The settlement contemplates certain corporate governance reforms by MBI and a payment of \$850,000 in attorneys' fees from MBI to the stockholders' counsel, and is subject to Court approval. MBI anticipates that the settlement amount will be fully paid with proceeds from MBI's directors and officers insurance carriers.

Delaware Charter Lawsuit

On February 12, 2025, a stockholder (the "*Gray Plaintiff*") filed a putative stockholder class action complaint, as subsequently amended on April 1, 2026, in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware (the "*Chancery Court*") against MBI, under the caption *Gray v. Malibu Boats, Inc.*, C.A. No. 2025-0151-KSJM (the "*Gray Action*"), challenging a provision of the Company's Certificate of Incorporation concerning removal of directors from the Company's Board of Directors (the "*Removal Provision*"). Without admitting any wrongdoing or that the *Gray Plaintiff's* allegations had any merit, MBI represented to the *Gray Plaintiff* that no director of MBI shall be removed from his or her position pursuant to the Removal Provision. Believing the prompt resolution of the *Gray Action* to be in the best interest of MBI and its stockholders, MBI has, in its business judgment, also agreed to pay \$75,000 in attorneys' fees and expenses to the *Gray Plaintiff's* counsel (including a \$500 service award to the *Gray Plaintiff*) in full satisfaction of the claim for attorneys' fees and expenses in the *Gray Action*. On August 18, 2026, MBI and the *Gray Plaintiff* filed a stipulation, subject to approval by the Chancery Court providing for the closure of the case, subject to and upon the Company filing an affidavit with the Chancery Court confirming that this notice has been issued and the *Gray Plaintiff* filing a voluntary dismissal of the *Gray Action*, with prejudice only as to the *Gray Plaintiff* and without prejudice as to any other putative class member. The Chancery Court has not been asked to review or pass judgment on the payment of the attorneys' fees and expenses or their reasonableness.

Customer Class Action Lawsuit

On May 31, 2024, a customer filed a class action complaint against MBI and Boats LLC in the United States District Court for the District of Delaware. (Case 1:24-cv-00648). The complaint, which purports to be filed on behalf of a nationwide class of customers, alleges violation of common law, the Magnuson-Moss Warranty Act, breach of express warranty, breach of implied warranty, and violation of California's Consumer Legal Remedies Act based on guidance issued to customers of certain older model boats related to riding in the bow area of those boats. The Company intends to vigorously defend itself. The Company is unable to provide any reasonable evaluation of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred or any reasonable estimate of the range of possible loss.

Product Liability Lawsuit

Subsequent to our fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, on July 17, 2026, Brad Knighton and Britney Knighton, individually, as personal representative of the Estate of O.K., a deceased minor child, and as guardians of O.B.K. and B.E.K., minors, filed a Complaint against Cobalt Boats, LLC, Malibu Boats, LLC, Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC, and Malibu Boats, Inc. in the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, Florence Division, in admiralty (Case No. 4:26-cv-02936-JD). The Complaint arises from a boating accident that occurred on July 19, 2023 involving a 2006 model year Cobalt 232 bowrider vessel and alleges that the vessel was defective due to inadequate warnings regarding hazards associated with occupancy of the vessel's open bow seating area under certain operating conditions. Plaintiffs assert claims for strict products liability (failure to warn), negligence, breach of implied warranty of merchantability, wrongful death, survival, and negligent infliction of emotional distress, and seek compensatory and punitive damages in an unspecified amount. No defendant has been served with process, and no defendant has filed a responsive pleading. The Company maintains product liability insurance that is applicable to this case. The Company is unable to provide any reasonable evaluation of the likelihood that a loss will be incurred or any reasonable estimate of the range of possible loss.

19. Related Party Transactions

As of June 30, 2026, there were two non-employee members of the Company's board of directors that are also original shareholders of the Company and receive an annual retainer as compensation for services rendered. For the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024, \$409, \$408 and \$484, respectively, was paid to these directors in both cash and equity for their services.

20. Segment Reporting

We determine our operating segments based on how the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM), our Chief Executive Officer, manages the business, allocates resources, makes operating decisions and evaluates operating performance.

Effective March 31, 2026, the Company revised its segment reporting to account for its acquisition of Saxdor. The Company previously had three reportable segments: Malibu, Saltwater Fishing and Cobalt. The Company now has four reportable segments, Malibu, Saltwater Fishing, Cobalt, and Saxdor. The Malibu segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale of Malibu and Axis performance sports boats throughout the world. The Saltwater Fishing segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale throughout the world of Pursuit boats and the Maverick Boat Group brand boats (Maverick, Cobia, Pathfinder and Hewes). The Cobalt segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale of Cobalt boats throughout the world. The Saxdor segment participates in the manufacturing, distribution, marketing and sale of Saxdor boats throughout the world. Separate financial information for the four reportable segments is evaluated by the CODM to allocate resources and assess performance. Segment asset and capital expenditure information is not presented because it is not evaluated by the CODM at the segment level.

Intersegment transactions are not considered significant and consist primarily of engines and other materials that are eliminated within the Malibu segment. Certain costs are incurred at the corporate level and are partially allocated to the Company's segments. These costs generally include shared service functions such as information technology, digital marketing, finance and accounting and supply chain. Each allocation is measured based on each segment's proportionate budgeted net sales for the current fiscal year. The remaining unallocated corporate costs, as well as costs related to stock-based compensation, interest expense, professional fees and other corporate costs, are reported within Corporate expenses and other as a reconciling item to our consolidated results.

Our segment operating performance measure is Segment adjusted EBITDA. The CODM uses Segment adjusted EBITDA to evaluate segment operating performance, generate future operating plans, and make strategic decisions. Segment adjusted EBITDA excludes interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, amortization, goodwill and other intangible asset impairment expense and non-cash, non-recurring or non-operating expenses (as shown in the table below). These charges are excluded from the evaluation of segment performance because it facilitates reportable segment performance comparisons on a period-to-period basis as these costs may vary independently of business performance.

Net sales are attributed to countries based on the location of the dealer. For information about how our reportable segments derive revenue, as well as revenue grouped by offerings and geographical region, refer to **Note 2—Revenue Recognition**.

The following table presents financial information for the Company's reportable segments for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024.

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2026

	<u>Malibu</u>	<u>Saltwater Fishing</u>	<u>Cobalt</u>	<u>Saxdor⁴</u>	<u>Total</u>
Net sales	\$312,907	\$284,006	\$233,374	\$84,303	\$914,590
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation)	233,341	234,152	195,640	70,667	733,800
Sales and marketing expense	10,895	10,080	5,174	1,331	27,480
General and administrative expense (excluding depreciation) ¹	18,029	17,737	13,229	6,232	55,227
Other segment items ²	(32)	—	—	686	654
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	50,674	22,037	19,331	5,387	97,429
Reconciliation of segment adjusted EBITDA to income before income taxes:					
Corporate expenses and other ³					51,030
Depreciation					33,147
Amortization					10,805
Income before income taxes					\$ 2,447

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2025

	Malibu	Saltwater Fishing	Cobalt	Total
Net sales	\$312,698	\$279,635	\$215,228	\$807,561
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation)	226,956	226,544	180,141	633,641
Sales and marketing expense	9,693	8,834	4,544	23,071
General and administrative expense (excluding depreciation) ¹	15,476	17,585	12,687	45,748
Other segment items ²	(38)			(38)
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	60,611	26,672	17,856	105,139
Reconciliation of segment adjusted EBITDA to income before income taxes:				
Corporate expenses and other ³				46,283
Depreciation				31,794
Amortization				6,799
Income before income taxes				<u>\$ 20,263</u>

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2024

	Malibu	Saltwater Fishing	Cobalt	Total
Net sales	\$279,131	\$327,542	\$222,362	\$829,035
Cost of sales (excluding depreciation)	211,443	264,707	181,659	657,809
Sales and marketing expense	9,094	8,835	4,855	22,784
General and administrative expense (excluding depreciation) ¹	16,056	18,477	13,177	47,710
Other segment items ²	(41)			(41)
Segment Adjusted EBITDA	42,579	35,523	22,671	100,773
Reconciliation of segment adjusted EBITDA to income before income taxes:				
Corporate expenses and other ³				28,445
Depreciation				26,178
Amortization				6,811
Goodwill and other intangible asset impairment				88,389
Abandonment of construction in process				8,735
Loss before income taxes				<u>\$ (57,785)</u>

¹ The primary difference between this significant segment expense and “G&A (excluding depreciation)” within the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Operations relates to stock-based compensation, professional fees, acquisition and integration related expenses, and litigation settlements which all fall under the “corporate expenses and other” category discussed below.

² Other segment items includes other income (expense) including items such as sublease income and currency translation.

³ Corporate expenses and other represents costs incurred at the corporate level that are not allocated to the operating segments, specifically relating to certain executive compensation including stock-based compensation, corporate professional fees, litigation settlements, acquisition and integration related expenses, interest expense, adjustments to tax receivable agreement, other corporate costs, and unallocated shared service function expenses. “Corporate expenses and other” is included in the table above to reconcile the total of Segment adjusted EBITDA to the Company’s consolidated income (loss) before income taxes.

⁴ Saxdor was acquired on March 2, 2026. Given the recent nature of the acquisition the Company has not yet allocated corporate costs to this segment.

Geographic Information

Net sales are attributed to countries based on the location of the dealer. For information about how our reportable segments derive revenue, as well as revenue grouped by offerings and geographical region, refer to **Note 2—Revenue Recognition**. Tangible long-lived assets are shown based on the physical location of the assets and primarily include net property, plant and equipment. The following table presents financial information by geographical region:

	<u>2026</u>		<u>2025</u>		<u>2024</u>	
Tangible Long-Lived Assets						
US	226,476	90.7%	235,457	99.8%	244,056	99.8%
International	<u>23,187</u>	<u>9.3%</u>	<u>420</u>	<u>0.2%</u>	<u>545</u>	<u>0.2%</u>
Total	<u>\$249,663</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$235,877</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$244,601</u>	<u>100%</u>

21. Subsequent Event

Debt Refinancing

On July 10, 2026, Malibu Boats, LLC, or the Borrower, entered into a Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement (the “Credit Agreement”), which amended and restated the Third A&R Credit Agreement, with a group of banks, including Truist Bank, who served as administrative agent and issuing bank. The Credit Agreement provides Malibu Boats, LLC with a revolving credit facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$250.0 million and a term loan facility in an aggregate principal amount of up to \$100.0 million, each with a maturity date of July 10, 2031. Upon the closing of the Credit Agreement on July 10, 2026, Malibu Boats, LLC borrowed the full \$100.0 million under the term loan facility and used the net proceeds to repay amounts outstanding under the Third A&R Credit Agreement. The Borrower had \$65.0 million outstanding under the revolving credit facility after such repayment.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date of issuance of these financial statements to ensure that any subsequent events that met the criteria for recognition and disclosure in this Annual Report have been properly included.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) of the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives.

As of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we carried out an evaluation under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon this evaluation, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of June 30, 2026.

Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Pursuant to Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, we included a report of management's assessment of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026. Management's report is included in the Company's 2026 Financial Statements under the captions entitled "*Report of Management on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*" and is incorporated herein by reference.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

KPMG LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited the fiscal year 2026 consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of June 30, 2026, which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

On March 2, 2026, we acquired Saxdor. Prior to the acquisition, Saxdor was a privately held company and was not subject to the rules and regulations of the SEC. We are in the process of analyzing and evaluating the internal control environment as it relates to the integration of Saxdor, which may result in additions or changes to our internal control over financial reporting. We have excluded Saxdor's operations from the scope of our annual assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting for the year ended June 30, 2026 in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission guidance. Saxdor represented approximately 28.0% of consolidated total assets and 9.2% of consolidated revenues as of and for the year ended June 30, 2026.

Other than our integration of Saxdor, there have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the fourth quarter ended June 30, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

During the three months ended June 30, 2026, none of our directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated any "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as those terms are defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III.

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The Company has adopted a Code of Conduct applicable to our employees, directors, and officers. Our Code of Conduct is available on the Company's website at www.malibubootsinc.com. To the extent required by rules adopted by the SEC and Nasdaq, we intend to promptly disclose future amendments to certain provisions of the codes or waivers of such provisions granted to executive officers and directors on our website at www.malibubootsinc.com.

Insider Trading Arrangements and Policies.

The Company has an insider trading policy and procedures that govern the purchase, sale and other dispositions of its securities by directors, officers and employees. We believe these policies and procedures are reasonably designed to promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations and applicable listing standards.

The remaining information required by this Item 10 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by this Item 11 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by this Item 12 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by this Item 13 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Our independent registered public accounting firm is KPMG LLP, Nashville, TN, PCAOB Firm ID: 185.

The information required by this Item 14 will be included in the Proxy Statement and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV.

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

1. Consolidated Financial Statements

The following financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K:

- Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024.
- Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2026 and 2025.
- Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024.
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the fiscal years ended June 30, 2026, 2025, and 2024.
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
- Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.

2. Financial Statement Schedules

Separate financial statement schedules have been omitted because such information is inapplicable or is included in the financial statements or notes described above.

3. Exhibits

The exhibits filed as part of this Annual Report are listed in the exhibit index immediately preceding such exhibits, which exhibit index is incorporated herein by reference.

Exhibit No.	Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference		
			File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
2.1	Securities Purchase Agreement dated March 2, 2026	8-K	001-36290	2.1	March 2, 2026
3.1	Certificate of Incorporation of Malibu Boats, Inc.	S-1	333-192862	3.1	January 8, 2014
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Malibu Boats, Inc.	8-K	001-36290	3.1	October 28, 2024
3.3	Certificate of Formation of Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC	S-1	333-192862	3.3	January 8, 2014
3.4	First Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC, dated as of February 5, 2014	8-K	001-36290	10.1	February 6, 2014
3.4.1	First Amendment, dated as of February 5, 2014, to First Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC	10-Q/A	001-36290	3.5	May 13, 2014
3.4.2	Second Amendment, dated as of June 27, 2014, to First Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC	8-K	001-36290	3.1	June 27, 2014
4.1	Description of Class A Common Stock	10-K	001-36290	4.1	August 28, 2025
4.2	Form of Class A Common Stock Certificate	S-1	333-192862	4.1	January 8, 2014
4.3	Form of Class B Common Stock Certificate	S-1	333-192862	4.2	January 8, 2014
4.4	Exchange Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2014, by and among Malibu Boats, Inc. and Affiliates of Black Canyon Capital LLC and Horizon Holdings, LLC	8-K	001-36290	10.2	February 6, 2014

Exhibit No.	Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference		
			File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
4.5	Exchange Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2014, by and among Malibu Boats, Inc. and the Members of Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC	8-K	001-36290	10.3	February 6, 2014
4.6	Tax Receivable Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2014, by and among Malibu Boats, Inc., Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC and the Other Members of Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC	8-K	001-36290	10.4	February 6, 2014
10.1*	2014 Long-Term Incentive Plan	S-1	333-192862	10.15	January 8, 2014
10.2*	Amendment Number One, dated as of June 24, 2014, to the Long Term Incentive Plan	8-K	001-36290	10.2	June 27, 2014
10.3*	Form of Stock Option Agreement for Long-Term Incentive Plan	10-K	001-36290	10.12	September 8, 2017
10.4*	Form of Restricted Stock Agreement for Long-Term Incentive Plan	10-K	001-36290	10.13	September 8, 2017
10.5*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Long-Term Incentive Plan (executive)	10-K	001-36290	10.14	September 8, 2017
10.6*	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement for Long-Term Incentive Plan (non-executive)	10-K	001-36290	10.15	September 8, 2017
10.7*	Form of Indemnification Agreement	S-1	333-192862	10.19	December 13, 2013
10.8*	Director Compensation Policy	10-K	001-36290	10.14	August 25, 2022
10.9*	Form of Time and Performance Based Restricted Stock Award Agreement (executive)	10-Q	001-36290	10.1	February 6, 2020
10.10*	Employment Agreement by and between Malibu Boats, Inc. and Steven Menneto, dated July 18, 2024	8-K	001-36290	10.1	July 22, 2024
10.11*	Malibu Boats, Inc. 2024 Performance Incentive Plan	8-K	001-36290	10.1	October 28, 2024
10.12*	Employment Agreement, dated as of November 13, 2025, between Malibu Boats, Inc. and David Black	8-K	001-36290	10.2	November 13, 2025
10.13	Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 10, 2026, by and among Malibu Boats, LLC, Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC, the other guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto, and Truist Bank, as administrative agent, as issuing bank and as swingline lender	8-K	001-36290	10.1	July 13, 2026
10.14	Fourth Amended and Restated Security Agreement, dated July 10, 2026, by and among Malibu Boats, LLC, Malibu Boats Holdings, LLC, the other debtors party thereto, and Truist Bank, as administrative agent	8-K	001-36290	10.2	July 13, 2026
19.1	Malibu Boats Inc. Insider Trading Policy	10-K	001-36290	19.1	August 28, 2025
21.1++	Subsidiaries of Malibu Boats, Inc.				

Exhibit No.	Description	Form	Incorporated by Reference		
			File No.	Exhibit	Filing Date
23.1++	Consent of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm for Malibu Boats, Inc.				
31.1++	Certificate of the Chief Executive Officer of Malibu Boats, Inc. pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				
31.2++	Certificate of the Chief Financial Officer of Malibu Boats, Inc. pursuant to Rule 13a-14 or 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				
32.1#	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Malibu Boats, Inc. pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				
97.1	Malibu Boats Inc. Clawback Policy	10-K	001-36290	97.1	August 28, 2025
101	The following financial statements from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026 were formatted in Inline XBRL: (i) Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive (Loss) Income, (ii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iii) Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text and including detailed tags.				
104	The cover page from the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2026, formatted in Inline XBRL (Included as Exhibit 101).				

* Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

++ Filed herewith

The certifications attached as Exhibit 32.1 accompany this Annual Report on Form 10-K, are not deemed filed with the SEC and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of Malibu Boats, Inc. under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act, whether made before or after the date of this Annual Report, irrespective of any general incorporation language contained in such filing.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURE

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

MALIBU BOATS, INC.

August 27, 2026

/s/ Steven D. Menneto

Steven D. Menneto
President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

August 27, 2026

/s/ David S. Black

David S. Black
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Steven D. Menneto</u> Steven D. Menneto	President, Chief Executive Officer, and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ David S. Black</u> David S. Black	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Michael K. Hooks</u> Michael K. Hooks	Chairman of the Board and Director	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ James R. Buch</u> James R. Buch	Director	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Ivar S. Chhina</u> Ivar S. Chhina	Director	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Michael J. Connolly</u> Michael J. Connolly	Director	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Melanie K. Cook</u> Melanie K. Cook	Director	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Mark W. Lanigan</u> Mark W. Lanigan	Director	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Peter E. Murphy</u> Peter E. Murphy	Director	August 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Nancy M. Taylor</u> Nancy M. Taylor	Director	August 27, 2026

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Board of Directors



Michael K. Hooks ⁽³⁾
Chairman of the Board Malibu Boats, Inc.

Steven D. Menneto
President and Chief Executive Officer

James R. Buch ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾
Retired

Ivar S. Chhina ^{(1)* (3)}
Retired

Michael J. Connolly ^{(2)(3)*}
Chief Executive Officer
Fourth Street Capital, Inc.

Melanie K. Cook ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Director
Commercial Vehicle Group,
Inc. and Badger Meter, Inc.

Mark W. Lanigan ^{(2)* (3)}
Co-Founder and Managing
Director Black Canyon Capital
LLC

Peter E. Murphy ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾
Founder and Chief Executive
Officer Wentworth Capital
Management

Nancy M. Taylor ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾
Director
TopBuild Corp.

Management

Steven D. Menneto
President and Chief Executive
Officer

David S. Black
Chief Financial Officer

(1) Audit Committee, (2) Compensation Committee, (3) Nominating and Governance Committee, * Committee Chair

Transfer Agent and Registrar
Equiniti Trust Company, LLC.
28 Liberty Street 53rd Floor New
York, NY 10005
Telephone: 1-800-937-5449
www.equiniti.com

Annual Meeting
The annual meeting of Malibu Boats will be held at 8:00 a.m. EST, on November 3, 2026, at RT Lodge, 1406 Wilkinson Pike, Maryville, TN 37803

Investor Relations Website
www.malibuboatsinc.com/investor-information/stock-information/

Company Website
www.malibuboatsinc.com

Stock Exchange Listing
The Nasdaq Stock Market Ticker
Symbol: MBUU

Independent Accounting Firm
KPMG LLP

Code of Conduct
Malibu Boats' Code of Conduct is available on its Investor Relations website at
www.malibuboatsinc.com/governance/governance-documents/

Stockholders of Record
As of September 8, 2026:

- 30 holders of Class A common stock
- 12 holders of Class B common stock

Form 10-K / Quarterly
Report Stockholders may obtain, free of charge, a copy of Malibu Boats' annual report on Form 10-K, its quarterly reports on Form 10-Q as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and quarterly press releases by contacting:

- Investor Relations at Malibu Boats, Inc. 5075 Kimberly Way Loudon, Tennessee 37774
- Telephone: (865) 458-5478

Copies of all documents filed by Malibu Boats with the Securities and Exchange Commission, including Form 10-K and Form 10-Q, are also available on the SEC's EDGAR server at www.sec.gov.





T250




PURSUIT

DC 286




COBIA

305 CC



PATHFINDER

2800 HYBRID



SAXDOR 460 GTC



DREAM DAYS ON THE WATER

