

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 March 29, 2026

OR

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

Commission File No. 1-7604

Crown Crafts, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State of Incorporation)

58-0678148
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

8184 Highway 44
Gonzales, Louisiana
(Address of principal executive offices)

70737
(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, including area code: (225) 647-9100

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

Title of class
Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

Trading Symbol(s)
CRWS

Name of exchange on which registered
Nasdaq Capital Market

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

None

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Securities Exchange 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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit such files). Yes No

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, a 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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Non-Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Emerging Growth Company	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

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

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

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

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

The approximate aggregate market value of the voting stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of September 28, 2025 (the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter) was \$27.6 million.

As of May 31, 2026, 10,760,287 shares of the registrant’s common stock were outstanding.

Documents Incorporated by Reference:

Portions of the registrant’s Proxy Statement for its 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated into Part III hereof by reference.

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Cautionary Notice Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain of the statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “Annual Report”) under the caption “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” and elsewhere, including information incorporated herein by reference to other documents, are “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of, and subject to the protections of, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Forward-looking statements include statements with respect to our beliefs, plans, objectives, goals, expectations, anticipations, assumptions, estimates, intentions and future performance and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which may be beyond our control and which may cause the actual results, performance or achievements of Crown Crafts, Inc. (“Crown Crafts” or the “Company”) to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements.

All statements other than statements of historical fact are statements that could be forward-looking. Such statements are based upon management’s current expectations, projections, estimates and assumptions, and may be identified as forward-looking through the Company’s use of words such as “expects,” “believes,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “predicts,” “forecasts,” “plans,” “projects,” “targets,” “should,” “potential,” “continue,” “aims,” “intends,” “will,” “could,” “would” and variations of such words and similar expressions. Forward-looking statements involve known and unknown risks and uncertainties that may cause future results to differ materially from those suggested by the forward-looking statements. These risks include those described in Part I, Item 1A. “Risk Factors,” and elsewhere in this Annual Report and those described from time to time in our future reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) of additional factors that may impact the Company’s results of operations and financial condition.

All written or oral forward-looking statements that are made by or are attributable to the Company are expressly qualified in their entirety by this cautionary notice. The Company's forward-looking statements apply only as of the date of this Annual Report or the respective date of the document from which they are incorporated herein by reference. The Company has no obligation and does not undertake to update, revise or correct any of the forward-looking statements after the date of this Annual Report, or after the respective dates on which such statements are otherwise made, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I

ITEM 1. *Business*

Description of Business

The Company operates indirectly through its two wholly-owned subsidiaries, NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc. ("NoJo") and Sassy Baby, Inc. ("Sassy"), in the infant, toddler and juvenile products segment within the consumer products industry. The infant, toddler and juvenile products segment consists of infant and toddler bedding, bibs, toys, plush, dolls, diaper bags, disposables and feeding products. Most sales of the Company's products are generally made directly to retailers, such as mass merchants, large chain stores, mid-tier retailers, juvenile specialty stores, value channel stores, grocery and drug stores, restaurants, wholesale clubs and internet-based retailers. The Company's products are marketed under a variety of Company-owned trademarks, under trademarks licensed from others and as private label goods.

The Company's fiscal year ends on the Sunday nearest to or on March 31. References herein to "fiscal year 2026" or "2026" represent the 52-week period ended March 29, 2026, and references herein to "fiscal year 2025" or "2025" represent the 52-week period ended March 30, 2025.

The Company was incorporated as a Georgia corporation in 1957 and was reincorporated as a Delaware corporation in 2003. The Company's executive offices are located at 8184 Highway 44, Suite 111, Gonzales, Louisiana 70737, its telephone number is (225) 647-9100 and its internet address is www.crowncrafts.com.

International Sales

Sales to customers in countries other than the U.S. represented 9% and 8% of the Company's total gross sales during fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. International sales are based upon the location that predominately represents what the Company believes to be the final destination of the products delivered to the Company's customers.

Competition

The infant, toddler and juvenile consumer products industry is highly competitive. The Company competes with a variety of distributors and manufacturers (both branded and private label), including large infant, toddler and juvenile product companies and specialty infant, toddler and juvenile product manufacturers, on the basis of quality, design, price, brand name recognition, service and packaging. The Company's ability to compete depends principally on styling, price, service to the retailer and continued high regard for the Company's products and trade names.

Human Capital Resources

As of March 29, 2026, the Company had 149 employees, all of whom are full-time and none of whom is represented by a labor union or is otherwise a party to a collective bargaining agreement. Crown Crafts' employees drive the Company's business growth and success. In return, Crown Crafts strives to drive the professional growth, success and well-being of our employees. Crown Crafts' workplace policies and initiatives aim to create a workplace of choice that attracts and retains the talent needed to achieve the Company's business objectives. The Company attracts and maintains qualified personnel by paying competitive salaries and benefits and offering opportunities for advancement. The Company's success is only possible with the hard work and dedication of the Company's employees.

Trademarks, Copyrights and Patents

The Company considers its intellectual property to be of material importance to its business. Sales of products marketed under the Company's trademarks, including Sassy®, Manhattan Toy®, NoJo®, Baby Boom® and Neat Solutions®, accounted for 41% and 39% of the Company's total gross sales during fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. Protection for these trademarks is obtained through domestic and foreign registrations. The Company also markets designs that are subject to copyrights and design patents owned by the Company.

Product Sourcing

Foreign and domestic contract manufacturers produce most of the Company's products, with the largest concentration being in China. The Company makes sourcing decisions on the basis of quality, timeliness of delivery and price, including the impact of ocean freight and duties. Although the Company maintains relationships with a limited number of suppliers, the Company believes that its products may be readily manufactured by several alternative sources in quantities sufficient to meet the Company's requirements. The Company's management and quality assurance personnel visit the third-party facilities regularly to monitor and audit product quality and to ensure compliance with labor requirements and social and environmental standards. In addition, the Company closely monitors the currency exchange rate. The impact of future fluctuations in the exchange rate or changes in safeguards cannot be predicted with certainty.

The Company maintains foreign representative offices located in Shanghai and Shenzhen, China, which are responsible for the coordination of production, purchases and shipments, seeking out new vendors and overseeing inspections for social compliance and quality control.

The Company's products are warehoused and distributed domestically from leased facilities located in Compton, California and Eden Valley, Minnesota and internationally from third-party logistics warehouses in Belgium, Shanghai and the United Kingdom.

During 2025, the U.S. administration issued executive orders directing the United States to impose new tariffs on imports from several nations, including China. The additional tariffs increased the cost of the products the Company sources from China and has affected shipments from the Company's Chinese-based suppliers. In February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that tariffs imposed under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act ("IEEPA") were not authorized by the statute and were deemed illegal. In April 2026, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection launched the Consolidated Administration and Processing of Entries ("CAPE"), a platform for importers of record to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests. The Company has evaluated its eligibility to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests, is complying with all applicable refund procedures and has submitted its eligible entries. The ultimate availability, timing and amount of any potential refunds of such tariffs are highly uncertain and are subject to further legal, regulatory and administrative developments. We continue to monitor these developments and the evolving tariff environment. See "*Risk Factors – Global trade policy and the imposition of tariffs on imports from China have adversely affected the cost and sourcing of the Company's products among other things*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Known Trends and Uncertainties*".

Licensed Products

Certain products are manufactured and sold pursuant to licensing agreements for trademarks. Also, many of the designs used by the Company are copyrighted by other parties, including trademark licensors, and are available to the Company through copyright license agreements. The licensing agreements are generally for an initial term of one to three years and may or may not be subject to renewal or extension. Sales of licensed products represented 52% of the Company's gross sales in fiscal year 2026, which included 23% of gross sales under the Company's license agreements with affiliated companies of The Walt Disney Company ("Disney"). The Company's license agreement with Disney expires December 31, 2027 and covers infant and toddler bedding, diaper bags, infant feeding and bath in the United States and Canada, and bibs and disposable products in the United States, Canada and Japan.

Customers

The Company's customers consist principally of mass merchants, large chain stores, mid-tier retailers, juvenile specialty stores, value channel stores, grocery and drug stores, restaurants, internet accounts and wholesale clubs. The Company does not enter into long-term or other purchase agreements with its customers. The table below sets forth those customers that represented at least 10% of the Company's gross sales in fiscal years 2026 and 2025.

	Fiscal Year	
	2026	2025
Walmart Inc.	40%	47%
Amazon.com, Inc.	17%	19%

Products

The Company's primary focus is on infant, toddler and juvenile products, including the following:

- Developmental toys;
- Dolls and plush toys;
- Reusable and disposable bibs;
- Infant and toddler bedding;
- Diaper bags;
- Blankets and swaddle blankets;
- Nursery and toddler accessories;
- Room décor;
- Burp cloths;
- Reusable and disposable placemats;
- Feeding and care goods; and
- Other infant, toddler and juvenile soft goods.

Seasonality and Inventory Management

There are no significant variations in the seasonal demand for the Company's products from year to year. Sales are generally higher in periods when customers take initial shipments of new products, as these orders typically include enough products for initial sets for each store and additional quantities for the customer's distribution centers. The timing of these initial shipments varies by customer and depends on when the customer finalizes store layouts for the upcoming year and whether the customer has any mid-year introductions of products. Sales may also be higher or lower, as the case may be, in periods when customers are restricting internal inventory levels. Customer returns of merchandise shipped are historically less than 1% of gross sales.

Consistent with the expected introduction of specific product offerings, the Company carries necessary levels of inventory to meet the anticipated delivery requirements of its customers. The Company will also typically increase the purchases and inventory levels of its products in the months prior to the Lunar New Year, a celebration beginning in late January to mid-February during which the Company's contract manufacturers in China cease operations for 2-4 weeks.

Government Regulation and Environmental Control

The Company is subject to various federal, state and local environmental laws and regulations, which regulate, among other things, product safety and the discharge, storage, handling and disposal of a variety of substances and wastes, and to laws and regulations relating to employee safety and health, principally the Occupational Safety and Health Administration Act and regulations thereunder. The Company believes that it currently complies in all material respects with applicable environmental, health and safety laws and regulations and that future compliance with such existing laws or regulations will not have a material adverse effect on its capital expenditures, earnings or competitive position. However, there is no assurance that such requirements will not become more stringent in the future or that the Company will not have to incur significant costs to comply with such requirements.

During 2025, the U.S. administration issued executive orders directing the United States to impose new tariffs on imports from several nations, including China. The additional tariffs increased the cost of the products the Company sources from China and has affected shipments from the Company's Chinese-based suppliers. In February 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that tariffs imposed under IEEPA were not authorized by the statute and were deemed illegal. In April 2026, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection launched CAPE, a platform for importers of record to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests. The Company has evaluated its eligibility to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests, is complying with all applicable refund procedures and has submitted its eligible entries. The ultimate availability, timing and amount of any potential refunds of such tariffs are highly uncertain and are subject to further legal, regulatory and administrative developments. We continue to monitor these developments and the evolving tariff environment. See "*Risk Factors – The imposition of tariffs on imports from China have adversely affected the cost and sourcing of the Company's products among other things*" and "*Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Known Trends and Uncertainties*".

Product Design and Styling

The Company believes that its creative team is one of its key strengths. The Company's product designs are primarily created internally and are supplemented by numerous additional sources, including independent artists, decorative fabric manufacturers and apparel designers. Ideas for product design creations are drawn from various sources and are reviewed and modified by the design staff to ensure consistency within the Company's existing product offerings and the themes and images associated with such existing products. In order to respond effectively to changing consumer preferences, the Company's designers and stylists attempt to stay abreast of emerging lifestyle trends in color, fashion and design. When designing products under the Company's various licensed brands, the Company's designers coordinate their efforts with the licensors' design teams to provide for a more fluid design approval process and to effectively incorporate the image of the licensed brand into the product. The Company's designs include traditional, contemporary, textured and whimsical patterns across a broad spectrum of retail price points.

The Company continually develops new designs throughout the year for all of its product groups. This continual development cycle affords the Company design flexibility, multiple opportunities to present new products to customers and the ability to provide timely responses to customer demands and changing market trends. The Company also creates designs for exclusive sale by certain of its customers under the Company's brands, as well as the customers' private label brands.

Sales and Marketing

The Company's products are marketed through a national sales force consisting of salaried sales executives and employees located in Louisiana, California, Minnesota, Michigan and Arkansas, and by independent commissioned sales representatives located throughout the United States.

Available Information

The Company makes available free of charge on its website at www.crowncrafts.com the Company's annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and exhibits and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act as soon as reasonably practicable upon filing such information with, or furnishing it to, the SEC. These reports are also available without charge on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

The following risk factors as well as the other information contained in this Annual Report and other filings made by the Company with the SEC should be considered in evaluating the Company's business. Additional risks and uncertainties that are not presently known or that are not currently considered material may also impair the Company's business operations. If any of the following risks actually occur, then operating results may be affected in future periods.

Risks Associated with the Company, Business and Industry

The loss of one or more of the Company's key customers could result in a material loss of revenues.

The Company's top two customers represented approximately 57% of gross sales in fiscal year 2026. Although the Company does not enter into contracts with its key customers, it expects its key customers to continue to be a significant portion of its gross sales in the future. The loss of, or a decline in orders from, one or more of these customers could result in a material decrease in the Company's revenue and operating income.

The loss of one or more of the Company's licenses could result in a material loss of revenues.

Sales of licensed products represented 52% of the Company's gross sales in fiscal year 2026, which included 23% of gross sales associated with the Company's license agreements with Disney. The Company could experience a material loss of revenues if it is unable to renew its major license agreements or obtain new licenses. The volume of sales of licensed products is inherently tied to the success of the characters, films and other licensed programs of the Company's licensors. A decline in the popularity of these licensed programs or the inability of the licensors to develop new properties for licensing could also result in a material loss of revenues to the Company. Additionally, the Company's license agreements with Disney and others require a material amount of minimum guaranteed royalty payments. The failure by the Company to achieve the sales envisioned by the license agreements could result in the payment by the Company of shortfalls in the minimum guaranteed royalty payments, which would adversely impact the Company's operating results.

Global trade policy and the imposition of tariffs on imports from China have adversely affected the cost and sourcing of the Company's products, among other things.

The Company's business is worldwide in scope, and political instability, civil unrest, or the deterioration of the political, economic, or social situation or changes to trade policy or the breakdown of trade relations with the United States in a country in which the Company has significant manufacturing, operations or sales, or from which the Company sources raw materials, components or finished products could adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

The Company sources its products primarily from foreign contract manufacturers, with the largest concentration being in China. During 2025, the U.S. administration issued executive orders directing the United States to impose new tariffs on imports from several nations, including China. The additional tariffs have increased the cost of the products the Company sources from China and for a time affected shipments from the Company's Chinese-based suppliers. The Company was not able to pass along to its customers all increases in tariffs and freight charges, and alterations the Company made to its business strategy and operations to adapt to the foregoing, including sourcing products from suppliers in other countries, were time consuming and expensive. Any unforeseen future additional tariffs may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

Global trade policy continues to evolve and the ultimate impact of recent developments with respect to U.S. tariffs is unclear. On February 20, 2026, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that tariffs imposed under IEEPA were not authorized by the statute and were deemed illegal. Following the Supreme Court's decision, the U.S. presidential administration announced its intention to invoke other laws to collect tariffs and announced new tariffs on imports from all countries, in addition to any existing non-IEEPA tariffs. There remains substantial uncertainty regarding the duration of existing and newly announced tariffs, potential changes or pauses to such tariffs, tariff levels, and whether further additional tariffs or other retaliatory actions may be imposed, modified or suspended, and the impacts of such actions on the Company's business. These and future changes in tariffs, trade policies, trade actions or retaliatory trade measures in response, have resulted and may continue to result in additional costs and pricing pressures, supply chain disruptions, volatile or unpredictable customer spending patterns and increased economic or geopolitical risks, which could adversely impact the Company's future sales, and the Company's business, cash flow, results of operations, and financial condition, materially or in ways that the Company cannot predict.

Any increased trade barriers or restrictions on global trade imposed by the United States, or further retaliatory trade measures or currency controls taken by other countries in response, could further adversely affect the Company's business, financial condition and results of operations.

Growing geopolitical tensions could adversely affect the Company's operations and profitability.

We are currently experiencing significant geopolitical instability and armed conflicts in multiple regions of the world, including the ongoing conflict involving Russia and Ukraine, armed conflict and tensions involving Iran in the Middle East, increasing military and political tensions involving China and Taiwan, and increasingly unpredictable and provocative actions by North Korea. These events, including disruptions affecting the Strait of Hormuz, a critical transit route for a significant portion of the world's crude oil supply, together with elevated global oil prices and volatility in energy and financial markets, could result in a slowdown to the global economy that may affect the Company's business by reducing the prices that the Company's customers may be willing or able to pay for its products or by reducing the demand for the Company's products, which could negatively impact the Company's revenues and result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

Disruptions to global energy supplies, shipping routes and international trade flows have resulted, and may continue to result, in increased fuel, transportation, logistics, tariff and raw material costs, including costs associated with petroleum-based materials used in the manufacture and packaging of the Company's products. In addition, geopolitical instability, military activity, sanctions, retaliatory trade measures, cyberattacks and related economic uncertainty may adversely affect the operations of the Company's manufacturers, suppliers, retailers, logistics providers and other business partners, particularly those operating in or sourcing from China and other internationally connected markets.

Increased inflationary pressures, higher fuel and household energy costs, weakening consumer confidence and broader macroeconomic uncertainty may also reduce discretionary consumer spending, including spending on toys and other non-essential consumer products, particularly during key seasonal selling periods. Any prolonged escalation or expansion of regional conflicts, continued disruption of critical shipping channels, sustained increases in oil prices, deterioration in U.S.-China relations, instability involving Taiwan, or broader disruption to global trade and economic conditions could materially adversely impact consumer demand, the Company's supply chain, the Company's ability to source and transport products in a timely and cost-effective manner, and the Company's overall business, financial condition and results of operations.

Climate change may negatively affect the Company's business, results of operations, cash flow and financial condition.

The Company is exposed to risks associated with climate change. The adverse impacts of climate change include the increased frequency and severity of natural disasters and extreme weather events, including hurricanes, tornados, wildfires, extreme heat, rising sea levels and inland flooding. The occurrence of one or more of these events pose a physical risk to the Company's facilities, as well as those of its customers, suppliers and employees, the likelihood of a loss of the Company's inventory and an overall disruption to the Company's operations. Climate change has the potential to result in a material adverse effect on the Company's business, cash flow, results of operations and financial condition.

The Company's inability to anticipate and respond to consumers' tastes and preferences could adversely affect the Company's revenues.

Sales are driven by consumer demand for the Company's products. There can be no assurance that the demand for the Company's products will not decline or that the Company will be able to anticipate and respond to changes in demand related to consumers' tastes and preferences. The infant and toddler consumer products industry is characterized by the continual development of cutting-edge new products to meet the high standards of parents. Also, social media has caused, and will continue to cause, monumental shifts in the modern shopping experience. The Company's failure to adapt to these changes, develop new products or reach consumers where they are could lead to lower sales and excess inventory, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition and results of operations.

The Company's sourcing and marketing operations in foreign countries are subject to anti-corruption laws.

The Company's foreign operations are subject to laws prohibiting improper payments and bribery, including the U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar laws and regulations in foreign jurisdictions, which apply to the Company's directors, officers, employees and agents acting on behalf of the Company. Failure to comply with these laws could result in damage to the Company's reputation, a diversion of management's attention from its business, increased legal and investigative costs, and civil and criminal penalties, any or all of which could adversely affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company's business is impacted by general economic conditions and related uncertainties, including a declining birthrate, affecting markets in which the Company operates.

The Company's growth is impacted by the birthrate, and in particular, the rate of first births. Geopolitical risks and economic conditions, including the real and perceived threat of wars, terrorism, inflation, interest rates, tension among nations, rising prices or unemployment, could lead individuals to decide to forgo or delay having children. Even under optimal conditions, shifts in demographic trends and preferences could have the consequence of individuals starting to have children later in life and/or having fewer children.

In recent years, the birthrate in the United States has steadily declined. This in connection with other economic conditions could result in reduced demand for some of the Company's products, increased order cancellations and returns, an increased risk of excess and obsolete inventories and increased pressure on the prices of the Company's products. Also, although the Company's use of a commercial factor significantly reduces the risk associated with collecting accounts receivable, such factor may at any time terminate or limit its approval of shipments to a particular customer. The bankruptcy of a customer, the perceived pending threat of a bankruptcy of a customer, or an adverse change in overall economic conditions are among the events that would increase the likelihood that the factor would terminate or limit its approval of shipments to customers. Such an action by the factor could result in the loss of future sales to such affected customers.

Economic conditions could result in an increase in the costs of the Company's products.

Significant increases in freight costs, tariffs, and the price of raw materials that are components of the Company's products, including cotton, oil and labor, could adversely affect the amounts that the Company must pay its suppliers for its finished goods. If the Company is unable to pass these cost increases along to its customers, its profitability could be adversely affected.

The Company could experience losses associated with its intellectual property.

The Company relies upon the fair interpretation and enforcement of patent, copyright, trademark and trade secret laws in the U.S., similar laws in other countries, and agreements with employees, customers, suppliers, licensors and other parties. Such reliance serves to establish and maintain the intellectual property rights associated with the products that the Company develops and sells. However, the laws and courts of certain countries at times do not protect intellectual property rights or respect contractual agreements to the same extent as the laws of the U.S. Therefore, in certain jurisdictions the Company may not be able to protect its intellectual property rights against counterfeiting or enforce its contractual agreements with other parties. Finally, a party could claim that the Company is infringing upon such party's intellectual property rights, and claims of this type could lead to a civil complaint. An unfavorable outcome in litigation involving intellectual property could result in any or all of the following: (i) civil judgments against the Company, which could require the payment of royalties on both past and future sales of certain products, as well as plaintiff's attorneys' fees and other litigation costs; (ii) impairment charges of up to the carrying value of the Company's intellectual property rights; (iii) restrictions on the ability of the Company to sell certain of its products; (iv) legal and other costs associated with investigations and litigation; and (v) adverse effects on the Company's competitive position.

The strength of the Company's competitors may impact the Company's ability to maintain and grow its sales, which could decrease the Company's revenues.

The infant and toddler consumer products industry is highly competitive. The Company competes with a variety of distributors and manufacturers, both branded and private label. The Company's ability to compete successfully depends principally on styling, price, service to the retailer and continued high regard for the Company's products and trade names. Several of these competitors are larger and have greater financial resources than the Company, and some have experienced financial challenges from time to time, including servicing significant levels of debt. Those facing financial pressures could choose to make particularly aggressive pricing decisions in an attempt to increase revenue. Competitors based in China have begun to sell and ship directly to customers without having to rely on distributors in the destination country, making their products more affordable. The effects of increased competition could result in a material decrease in the Company's revenues.

The Company's success is dependent upon retaining key management personnel.

Certain of the Company's executive management and other key personnel have been integral to the Company's operations and the execution of its growth strategy. The departure from the Company of one or more of these individuals, along with the inability of the Company to attract qualified and suitable individuals to fill the Company's open positions, could adversely impact the Company's growth and operating results.

The Company may need to write down or write off inventory.

If product programs end before the inventory is completely sold, then the remaining inventory may have to be sold at less than carrying value. The market value of certain inventory items could drop to below carrying value after a decline in sales, at the end of programs, or when management makes the decision to exit a product group. Such inventory would then need to be written down to the lower of carrying or market value, or possibly completely written off, which would adversely affect the Company's operating results.

Recalls or product liability claims could increase costs or reduce sales.

The Company must comply with the Consumer Product Safety Improvement Act, which imposes strict standards to protect children from potentially harmful products and which requires that the Company's products be tested to ensure that they are within acceptable levels for lead and phthalates. The Company must also comply with related regulations developed by the Consumer Product Safety Commission and similar state regulatory authorities. The Company's products could be subject to involuntary recalls and other actions by these authorities, and concerns about product safety may lead the Company to voluntarily recall, accept returns or discontinue the sale of select products. Product liability claims could exceed or fall outside the scope of the Company's insurance coverage. Recalls or product liability claims could result in decreased consumer demand for the Company's products, damage to the Company's reputation, a diversion of management's attention from its business and increased customer service and support costs, any or all of which could adversely affect the Company's operating results.

The Company could experience adjustments to its effective tax rate or its prior tax obligations, either of which could adversely affect its results of operations.

The Company is subject to income taxes in the many jurisdictions in which it operates, including the U.S., several U.S. states and China. At any particular point in time, several tax years are subject to general examination or other adjustment by these various jurisdictions. Although the Company believes that the calculations and positions taken on its filed income tax returns are reasonable and justifiable, administrative or legal proceedings leading to the outcome of any examination could result in an adjustment to the position that the Company has taken. Such adjustment could result in further adjustment to one or more income tax returns for other jurisdictions, or to income tax returns for prior or subsequent tax years, or both. To the extent that the Company's reserve for unrecognized tax liabilities is not adequate to support the cumulative effect of such adjustments, the Company could experience a material adverse impact on operating results.

The Company's provision for income taxes is based on its effective tax rate, which in any given financial statement period could fluctuate based on changes in tax laws or regulations, changes in the mix and level of earnings by taxing jurisdiction, changes in the amount of certain expenses within the consolidated statements of operations that will never be deductible on the Company's income tax returns and certain charges deducted on the Company's income tax returns that are not included within the consolidated statements of operations. These changes could cause fluctuations in the Company's effective tax rate either on an absolute basis, or in relation to varying levels of the Company's pre-tax income. Such fluctuations in the Company's effective tax rate could adversely affect its results of operations.

Changes in international trade regulations and other risks associated with foreign trade could adversely affect the Company's sourcing.

The Company sources its products primarily from foreign contract manufacturers, with the largest concentration being in China. Difficulties encountered by these suppliers, such as fires, accidents, natural disasters and the instability inherent in operating within an authoritarian political structure, could halt or disrupt production and shipment of the Company's products. The Chinese government could make allegations against the Company of corruption or antitrust violations, or could adopt regulations related to the manufacture of products within China, including quotas, duties, taxes and other charges or restrictions on the exportation of goods produced in China. The Company could also be affected by the United States imposition or increase of import duties, tariffs and other import regulations and deteriorating diplomatic relations with China, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, cash flow, results of operations and financial condition. *See "Risk Factors – The imposition of tariffs on imports from China have adversely affected the cost and sourcing of the Company's products, among other things."*

In response to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, the U.S. government and other allied countries across the world have levied coordinated and wide-ranging economic sanctions against Russia. If China were to escalate its aggression towards Taiwan, similar sanctions could be levied against China, up to and including increased tariffs or a complete ban on the importation of goods manufactured in China, then the Company could be forced to source its products from suppliers in other countries.

The Company's products are primarily shipped by merchant vessels across the world's oceans. The intrinsic nature of such shipping includes the risk of intentional or unintentional impediments at the world's global marine chokepoints, including various straits and the Panama and Suez canals. The recent Iran conflict impacting shipping through the Strait of Hormuz has resulted in an increase in oil prices which may affect the Company's shipping costs. Risk also remains in the Red Sea as firing on merchant vessels by militants of Yemen's Houthi movement results in shipments to be routed around Africa. These and any other events causing a disruption of the flow of the Company's products, whether within the Chinese interior, at the port of embarkation, on global waters, or at the destination port, could result in delays in shipping.

Most of the Company's products are imported from China into the Port of Long Beach in Southern California and the Port of Prince Rupert in British Columbia. There are many links in the distribution chain, including the availability of ocean freight, cranes, dockworkers, containers, tractors, chassis and drivers. The timely receipt of the Company's products is dependent upon efficient operations at these ports. Any shortages in the availability of any of these links or disruptions in port operations, including strikes, lockouts or other work stoppages or slowdowns, could cause bottlenecks and other congestion in the distribution network, which could adversely impact the Company's ability to obtain adequate inventory on a timely basis and result in lost sales, increased transportation costs and an overall decrease of the Company's profits.

Any of these actions could result in lost sales, increased transportation costs and ultimately the inability of the Company to maintain the current sourcing of its products. Also, an arbitrary strengthening of the Chinese currency versus the U.S. Dollar could increase the prices at which the Company purchases finished goods. In addition, changes in U.S. customs procedures or delays in the clearance of goods through customs could result in the Company being unable to deliver goods to customers in a timely manner or the potential loss of sales altogether. The occurrence of any of these events could adversely affect the Company's profitability.

Disruptions to the Company's information technology systems could negatively affect the Company's results of operations.

The Company's operations are highly dependent upon computer hardware and software systems, including customized information technology systems and cloud-based applications. The Company also employs third-party systems and software that are integral to its operations. These systems are vulnerable to cybersecurity incidents, including disruptions and security breaches, which can result from unintentional events or deliberate attacks by insiders or third parties, such as cybercriminals, competitors, nation-states, computer hackers and other cyber terrorists. The Company faces an evolving landscape of cybersecurity threats in which evildoers use a complex array of means to perpetrate attacks, including the use of stolen access credentials, malware, ransomware, phishing, structured query language injection attacks and distributed denial-of-service attacks. The use of AI technologies are in the early stages of widespread adoption and continue to evolve rapidly. The risks to AI include operational risks and the rapidly evolving and uncertain legal and regulatory environment relating to AI.

The Company has implemented both passive and active cybersecurity measures to securely maintain confidential and proprietary information stored on the Company's information systems and continually invests in maintaining and upgrading the systems and applications to mitigate these risks. In addition to firewalls, antivirus software and intrusion detection, the Company's passive cybersecurity measures include multifactor authentication for external access to the Company's cyber networks. The Company's active cybersecurity measures are designed to detect and prevent live ransomware attacks, insider threats and data breaches. There is no assurance that these measures and technology will adequately prevent an intrusion or that a third party that is relied upon by the Company will not suffer an intrusion, that unauthorized individuals will not gain access to confidential or proprietary information or that any such incident will be timely detected and effectively countered. A significant data security breach could result in negative consequences, including a disruption to the Company's operations and substantial remediation costs, such as liability for stolen assets or information, repairs of system damage, and incentives to customers or other business partners in an effort to maintain relationships after an attack. An assault against the Company's information technology infrastructure could also lead to other adverse impacts to its results of operations such as increased future cybersecurity protection costs, which may include making organizational changes, deploying additional personnel and protection technologies, and engaging third-party experts and consultants.

Customer pricing pressures could result in lower selling prices, which could negatively affect the Company's operating results.

The Company's customers could place pressure on the Company to reduce the prices of its products. The Company continuously strives to stay ahead of its competition in sourcing, which allows the Company to obtain lower cost products while maintaining high standards for quality. There can be no assurance that the Company could respond to a decrease in sales prices by proportionately reducing its costs, which could adversely affect the Company's operating results. With the implementation of tariffs on imports from China, there can be no assurance the Company could respond to increases in tariffs and freight charges by passing them along to its customers.

General Risk Factors

The Company's ability to successfully identify, consummate and integrate acquisitions, divestitures and other significant transactions could have an adverse impact on the Company's business and financial results.

As part of its business strategy, the Company has made acquisitions of businesses, divestitures of businesses and assets, and has entered into other transactions to further the interests of the Company's business and its stockholders. Risks associated with such activities include the following, any of which could adversely affect the Company's financial results:

- The active management of acquisitions, divestitures and other significant transactions requires varying levels of Company resources, including the efforts of the Company's key management personnel, which could divert attention from the Company's ongoing business operations.
- The Company may not fully realize the anticipated benefits and expected synergies of any particular acquisition or investment, or may experience a prolonged timeframe for realizing such benefits and synergies.
- Increased or unexpected costs, unanticipated delays or failure to meet contractual obligations could make acquisitions and investments less profitable or unprofitable.
- The failure to retain executive management members and other key personnel of the acquired business that may have been integral to the operations and the execution of the growth strategy of the acquired business.

The Company's debt covenants may affect its liquidity or limit its ability to pursue acquisitions, incur debt, make investments, sell assets or complete other significant transactions.

The Company's credit facility contains usual and customary covenants regarding significant transactions, including restrictions on other indebtedness, liens, investments and acquisitions, merger or consolidation transactions, transactions with affiliates and changes in or amendments to the organizational documents for the Company and its subsidiaries. Unless waived by the Company's lender, these covenants could limit the Company's ability to pursue opportunities to expand its business operations, respond to changes in business and economic conditions and obtain additional financing, or otherwise engage in transactions that the Company considers beneficial.

The Company's ability to comply with its credit facility is subject to future performance and other factors.

The Company's ability to make required payments of principal and interest on its debts, to refinance its maturing indebtedness, to fund capital expenditures or to comply with its debt covenants will depend upon future performance. The Company's future performance is, to a certain extent, subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond its control. The breach of any of the debt covenants could result in a default under the Company's credit facility. Upon the occurrence of an event of default, the Company's lender could make an immediate demand of the amount outstanding under the credit facility. If a default was to occur and such a demand was to be made, there can be no assurance that the Company's assets would be sufficient to repay the indebtedness in full.

A stockholder could lose all or a portion of their investment in the Company.

The Company's common stock has historically experienced a degree of price variability, and the price could be subject to rapid and substantial fluctuations. The Company's common stock has also historically been thinly traded, a circumstance that exists when there is a relatively small volume of buy and sell orders for the Company's common stock at any given point in time. In such situations, a stockholder may be unable to liquidate his or her position in the Company's common stock at the desired price. Also, as an equity investment, a stockholder's investment in the Company is subordinate to the interests of the Company's creditors, and a stockholder could lose all or a substantial portion of his or her investment in the Company in the event of a bankruptcy filing or liquidation.

ITEM 1B. *Unresolved Staff Comments*

None.

ITEM 1C. *Cybersecurity*

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

The Company's cybersecurity measures are primarily focused on ensuring the security and protection of its information technology systems and data. The Company recognizes the increasing volume and sophistication of cybersecurity threats and takes seriously its responsibility to protect these information technology systems and data. The Company considers risks associated with cybersecurity alongside the Company's other risks as part of its overall risk assessment process. The Company's Vice President of Information Technology and his staff monitor the Company's information systems to provide a comprehensive approach to assess, identify, manage, mitigate, and respond to cybersecurity threats.

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The Company uses cost-effective controls that are commensurate with the risk and sensitivity of its specific information systems, control systems and enterprise data. The Company’s cybersecurity program incorporates best practices and industry standards from multiple sources and includes, but is not limited to, risk assessment, policies and procedures, training and awareness, auditing, log collection and analysis, threat hunting and intelligence surveillance, compliance monitoring and testing, and incident response.

When necessary, the Company’s Vice President of Information Technology and his staff collaborate with external third-party subject matter specialists. The Company has processes in place to oversee and identify material risks from cybersecurity threats associated with its use of these providers. All third parties engaged for such matters are subjected to scrutiny to ensure they satisfy the Company’s security standards. The Company periodically reviews its third-party engagements to ensure that the providers maintain the necessary levels of protection and competency, as well as to oversee and identify potential cybersecurity risks and threats from such engagements.

As of March 29, 2026 and through the date of this filing, the Company has not identified any risks from known cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the Company, including its business strategy, results of operation or financial condition. The Company has further disclosed how risks from cybersecurity threats could potentially have a material impact on the Company, including its business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition, in Part I, Item 1A, “Risk Factors” of this Annual Report.

Cybersecurity Governance

Cybersecurity, as an important part of the Company’s risk management processes, is a critical area of focus for the Company’s Board of Directors (the “Board”), which is responsible for oversight of the Company’s cybersecurity risk, including the effectiveness of cybersecurity risk management policies and protocols. As part of the Board’s oversight, the Board receives periodic reports from the Company’s Vice President of Information Technology and other members of the Company’s executive management team. These reports include updates on the Company’s cybersecurity risks and threats, the status of projects intended to strengthen its information security systems, assessments of the cybersecurity program, and the emerging threat landscape.

In the event of a cybersecurity incident, the Company has processes by which the incident would be escalated internally and, when appropriate, reported to the Board or an appropriate committee of the Board, as well as for updating the Board regarding the incident until it has been resolved.

The Company’s Vice President of Information Technology is responsible for the Company’s cybersecurity strategy and execution. He has more than 30 years of experience in technology and information systems leadership and reports directly to the Company’s Chief Executive Officer.

ITEM 2. *Properties*

Each of the Company’s facilities are rented under leases that expire on various dates through fiscal year 2032. In addition, several employees of the Company perform their respective job functions from remote locations for which no rent is paid. Management believes that its properties are suitable for the purposes for which they are used, are in generally good condition and provide adequate capacity for current and anticipated future operations. The table below sets forth certain information regarding the Company’s principal real property as of the close of business on June 10, 2026.

<u>Location</u>	<u>Use</u>	<u>Approximate Square Feet</u>
Gonzales, Louisiana	Corporate office	8,640
Compton, California	Offices, warehouse and distribution center	157,400
Minneapolis, Minnesota	Product design and sales office	16,837
Eden Valley, Minnesota	Warehouse and distribution center	128,074
Grand Rapids, Michigan	Product design office	9,100
Florham Park, New Jersey	Product design office	2,048
Shanghai, People’s Republic of China	Office	1,912

ITEM 3. *Legal Proceedings*

The Company is, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings relating to claims arising in the ordinary course of its business. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is a party to any such legal proceeding the outcome of which, individually or in the aggregate, is expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

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**

The Company's common stock is traded on the Nasdaq Capital Market under the symbol "CRWS." As of March 29, 2026, there were 152 record holders of the Company's common stock.

The Company has historically paid cash dividends. The Company's payment of dividends is and will continue to be restricted by or subject to, among other limitations, applicable provisions of federal and state laws, the Company's earnings and various business considerations, including the Company's financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, level of capital expenditures, future business prospects and such other matters as the Board and its Capital Committee deem relevant. The Company's credit facility permits the Company to pay cash dividends on its common stock without limitation, provided there is no default under the credit facility before or as a result of the payment of such dividends.

For information regarding securities of the Company that have been authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans, refer to "Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans" in Item 12, Part III. of this Annual Report.

ITEM 6. Reserved**ITEM 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations****Objective**

The following discussion and analysis is intended to provide material information relevant to an assessment of the Company's financial condition and results of operations, as well as an evaluation of the amounts and certainty of cash flows from operations and from outside sources. This discussion and analysis is further intended to provide details concerning material events and uncertainties known to management that are reasonably likely to cause reported financial information to not be necessarily indicative of future operating results or future financial condition. This data includes descriptions and amounts of matters that have had a material impact on reported operations, as well as matters that management has assessed to be reasonably likely to have a material impact on future operations. Management intends that this discussion and analysis will enhance a reader's understanding of the Company's financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity and capital resources. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Results of Operations

The following table contains results of operations for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 and the dollar and percentage changes for those periods (in thousands, except percentages).

	Fiscal Years		Change	
	2026	2025	\$	%
Net sales by category:				
Bedding and diaper bags	\$ 35,004	\$ 41,083	\$ (6,079)	-14.8%
Bibs, toys and disposable products	47,262	46,167	1,095	2.4%
Total net sales	82,266	87,250	(4,984)	-5.7%
Cost of products sold	62,188	65,985	(3,797)	-5.8%
Gross profit	20,078	21,265	(1,187)	-5.6%
<i>% of net sales</i>	<i>24.4%</i>	<i>24.4%</i>		
Marketing and administrative expenses	18,979	18,690	289	1.5%
<i>% of net sales</i>	<i>23.1%</i>	<i>21.4%</i>		
Interest (expense) income - net	(1,044)	(1,173)	129	-11.0%
Other (expense) income - net	2,583	(49)	2,632	-5371.4%
Income tax (benefit) expense	795	(3,057)	3,852	-126.0%
Net (loss) income	1,843	(9,356)	11,199	-119.7%
<i>% of net sales</i>	<i>2.2%</i>	<i>-10.7%</i>		

Net Sales:

Sales decreased to \$82.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026, compared with \$87.3 million in the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025, a decrease of \$5.0 million, or 5.7%. Sales of bedding and diaper bags decreased by \$6.1 million, and sales of bibs, toys and disposable products increased by \$1.1 million. The decrease in sales of bedding and diaper bags is due to the decrease in the number of items included in programs at a major retailer, which was partially offset by an increase in the sales of bibs, toys and disposables. Sales were also negatively affected by inventory shortages resulting from the Company's strategy to minimize the impact of increased tariffs in effect primarily during the first quarter of the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026.

Gross Profit:

Gross profit decreased by \$1.2 million from the prior year reflecting a margin of 24.4% of net sales for the fiscal years ended March 30, 2026 and March 29, 2025. The primary cause of this decrease in gross profit relates to increased tariff costs associated with products imported from China.

Marketing and Administrative Expenses:

Marketing and administrative expenses increased by \$289 thousand and increased from 21.4% of net sales for fiscal year 2025 to 23.1% of net sales for fiscal year 2026. Advertising costs increased \$467,000 from the prior year.

Other Income (Expense):

Other income increased \$2.6 million from the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025 to the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026. The increase is primarily due to \$2.5 million, received during the third quarter of fiscal year 2026, in proceeds from certain claims filed by the Company under a representations and warranties insurance policy (the "Insurance Proceeds") purchased in connection with NoJo's acquisition of substantially all of the assets, and assumed certain specified liabilities, of Baby Boom Consumer Products, Inc. (the "Acquisition"). The financial impact of the Insurance Proceeds, excluding certain legal and license related expenses, resulted in a net impact of \$2.0 million to income before income tax expense for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026.

Income Tax Expense:

The Company's provision for income taxes includes all currently payable federal and state taxes and is based upon the Company's annual effective tax rate ("ETR"). The Company's provision for income taxes for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 are based upon an annual ETR of 30.1% and 24.6%, respectively. The increase in the ETR primarily relates to the result of tax credits that were included in the prior year provision that were not applicable in the current year provision and increase in state taxes due to jurisdictional nexus. The ETR was also impacted by discrete items such as the effects of tax shortfalls and excess tax benefits arising from the forfeiture and expiration of stock options and the vesting of non-vested stock.

Known Trends and Uncertainties

The Company's financial results are closely tied to sales to the Company's top two customers, which represented approximately 57% of the Company's gross sales in fiscal year 2026. A significant downturn experienced by either or both of these customers could lead to decreased sales.

During the fiscal year, consumers responded to macroeconomic conditions by trading down to lower priced items, buying fewer items, or foregoing some items altogether due to inflationary concerns. The Company monitors the impact of inflation on its operations on an ongoing basis and may need to adjust its prices to mitigate the impact of changes to the rate of inflation in future periods. Future volatility of prices could affect consumer purchases of the Company's products. Additionally, the impact of inflation on input and other operational costs could adversely affect the Company's financial results.

The Company primarily sources products from foreign contract manufacturers, with the largest concentration being in China. The U.S. government has tariffs on imports from certain countries, including China. During 2025, the U.S. government increased tariffs which increased the cost of the products the Company sources from China and affected shipments from the Company's Chinese-based suppliers. The Company was not able to timely pass along to its customers all increases in tariffs and freight charges, and any further alterations the Company may make to its business strategy or operations to adapt to the foregoing will be time-consuming and expensive. The full impact of the new tariffs may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, cash flow, results of operations and financial condition. Some of these tariffs, the IEEPA tariffs, were recently deemed illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling issued on February 20, 2026. In April 2026, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection launched CAPE, a platform for importers of record to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests. The Company has evaluated its eligibility, is complying with all applicable refund procedures and has submitted its eligible entries. The ultimate availability, timing and amount of any potential refunds of such tariffs are highly uncertain and are subject to further legal, regulatory and administrative developments. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of the tariffs, and their potential refund, on imports from China to the Company's business and financial condition.

For an additional discussion of trends, uncertainties and other factors that could impact the Company's operating results, refer to "Risk Factors" in Item 1A, Part I. of this Annual Report.

Financial Position, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Net cash provided by operating activities decreased from \$9.8 million for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025 to \$8.3 million for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026. The decrease in the current year was the result of an increase in inventories in the current year that was \$4.5 million greater than the decrease in the prior year, and a decrease of \$3.4 million in accrued liabilities from the prior year to the current year. The decrease in the current year was partially offset by a decrease in accounts receivable balances that was \$4.0 million greater than the decrease in the prior year.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$864 thousand in the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026 compared with \$17.2 million in the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025. The decrease in the current year was primarily due to the \$16.3 million payment that was made in the prior year for the Acquisition.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$7.1 million in the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025 compared with \$7.7 million in cash used in financing activities in the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026. The decrease was due to the issuance of indebtedness pursuant to an \$8.0 million term loan under a financing agreement with The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. ("CIT") in a prior year as well as the Company repaying debt in the current year.

The Company's future performance is, to a certain extent, subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors beyond its control. Based upon the current level of operations, the Company believes that its cash flow from operations and the availability on its revolving line of credit will be adequate to meet its liquidity needs.

The Company's credit facility at March 29, 2026 includes a revolving line of credit and a term loan of \$8.0 million under a financing agreement with CIT. The Company may borrow up to \$40 million under the revolving line of credit, which includes a \$1.5 million sub-limit for letters of credit, bearing interest at prime minus 0.5% or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 1.6%, and is secured by a first lien on all assets of the Company. At March 29, 2026, the Company had elected to pay interest on balances owed under the revolving line of credit, if any, under the SOFR option, which was 5.2%. The financing agreement also provides for the payment by CIT to the Company of interest at prime as of the beginning of the calendar month minus 2.0% on daily negative balances, if any, held at CIT.

As of March 29, 2026, there was a balance of \$9.5 million owed on the revolving line of credit, there was no letter of credit outstanding and \$12.5 million was available under the revolving line of credit based on the Company's eligible accounts receivable and inventory balances. As of March 30, 2025, there was a balance of \$11.9 million owed on the revolving line of credit, there was no letter of credit outstanding and \$13.8 million was available under the revolving line of credit based on the Company's eligible accounts receivable and inventory balances.

On June 23, 2025, the Company and CIT amended the Company's financing agreement with CIT to: (i) provide that, until the Company's term loan is paid in full, the Company shall maintain at all times Excess Availability (as defined in the financing agreement) equal to or the greater of (a) the sum of the balance outstanding under the Company's term loan plus \$1,000,000 or (b) \$4,000,000 (the "Availability Covenant"); and (ii) reinstate the fixed charge coverage ratio; provided however, that the fixed charge coverage ratio shall not be tested at any fiscal quarter end in which, during the immediately preceding fiscal quarter, the Company at all times has been in compliance with the Availability Covenant. As of March 29, 2026, the Company has complied with the Excess Availability requirements.

To reduce its exposure to credit losses, the Company assigns the majority of its trade accounts receivable to CIT pursuant to factoring agreements, which have expiration dates that are coterminous with that of the financing agreement described below. Under the terms of the factoring agreements, CIT remits customer payments to the Company as such payments are received by CIT.

CIT bears credit losses with respect to assigned accounts receivable from approved shipments, while the Company bears the responsibility for adjustments from customers related to returns, allowances, claims and discounts. CIT may at any time terminate or limit its approval of shipments to a particular customer. If such a termination or limitation occurs, the Company either assumes (and may seek to mitigate) the credit risk for shipments to the customer after the date of such termination or limitation or discontinues shipments to the customer. Factoring fees, which are included in marketing and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, were \$335,000 and \$386,000 during fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company prepares its financial statements to conform with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“GAAP”) as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”). References herein to GAAP are to topics within the FASB Accounting Standards Codification (the “FASB ASC”), which the FASB periodically revises through the issuance of an Accounting Standards Update (“ASU”) and which has been established by the FASB as the authoritative source for GAAP recognized by the FASB to be applied by nongovernmental entities.

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 at the date of the consolidated balance sheets and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. The policies below, while not inclusive of all of the Company's accounting policies, set forth those accounting policies which the Company's management believes embody the most significant judgments due to the uncertainties affecting their application and the likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported under different conditions or using different assumptions.

Allowances Against Accounts Receivable: The Company estimates certain allowances from revenues recognized through sales made to its customers. These allowances include anticipated returns and claims, expected credit losses, cooperative advertising allowances, warehouse allowances, placement fees, volume rebates, coupons, and discounts.

The allowance for anticipated returns and claims is estimated based upon the Company's historical experience with actual returns and claims, combined with the consideration of events that could result in a change from historical rates on a per-customer basis. The allowance for anticipated returns and claims is recorded as a reduction of net sales in the reporting period within which the related sales are recorded.

To reduce the Company's exposure to expected credit losses, and to enhance the predictability of its cash flows, the Company assigns the majority of its receivables under factoring agreements with CIT. In the event that a factored receivable becomes uncollectible due to creditworthiness, CIT bears the risk of loss. With respect to the receivables that are not assigned under factoring agreements with CIT, the Company addresses this credit risk by establishing an allowance that is intended to represent the Company's best estimate of the expected credit losses for such receivables. In the development of this estimate, the Company makes a number of judgements utilizing the Current Expected Credit Losses methodology, which requires the Company to estimate lifetime expected credit losses by specifically analyzing the receivables. This analysis incorporates an aging of the receivables, relevant payment history and historical loss experience, as well as the consideration of customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness, negotiated changes to the payment terms of customers, recent economic trends, and expectations regarding economic conditions over a reasonable and supportable future period. The allowance for expected credit losses is included in marketing and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The allowance for cooperative advertising, warehouse allowances, placement fees, volume rebates, coupons and discounts is recorded commensurate with sales activity or using the straight-line method, as appropriate. The majority of the Company's allowances for such chargebacks occurs on a per invoice basis. The Company analyzes the components of the allowances for customer chargebacks monthly and adjusts the allowances to appropriate levels. Since allowances associated with cooperative advertising are accrued commensurate with sales activity or using the straight-line method, as appropriate, the timing of funding requests for cooperative advertising may result in fluctuations in the allowance from period to period, although such timing should not have a material impact on the consolidated statements of operations. The allowance for cooperative advertising is included in marketing and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. All other allowances for chargebacks related to warehouse allowances, placement fees, volume rebates, coupons and discounts are recorded as a reduction of net sales in the reporting period within which the related sales are recorded.

The Company's actual experience associated with its allowances against accounts receivable in a future period may differ from the judgements, estimates, analysis and considerations employed in the development of these allowances. Thus, the Company's allowances against accounts receivable at any point in time may be over-funded or under-funded.

Inventory Valuation: On a periodic basis, management reviews its inventory quantities on hand for obsolescence, physical deterioration, changes in price levels and the existence of quantities on hand which may not reasonably be expected to be sold within the Company's normal operating cycle. To the extent that any of these conditions is believed to exist or the market value of the inventory expected to be realized in the ordinary course of business is no longer as great as its carrying value, an allowance against the inventory value is established. To the extent that this allowance is established or increased during an accounting period, an expense is recorded in cost of products sold in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Only when inventory for which an allowance has been established is later sold or is otherwise disposed is the allowance reduced accordingly. Significant management judgment is required in determining the amount and adequacy of this allowance. In the event that actual results differ from management's estimates or these estimates and judgments are revised in future periods, the Company may not fully realize the carrying value of its inventory or may need to establish additional allowances, either of which could materially impact the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Goodwill: The Company measures for impairment of goodwill within its reporting units annually as of the first day of the Company's fiscal year. An additional interim measurement for impairment is performed during the year whenever an event or change in circumstances occurs that suggests that the fair value of either of the reporting units of the Company has more likely than not (defined as having a likelihood of greater than 50%) fallen below its carrying value. The annual or interim measurement for impairment is performed by first assessing 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 such qualitative factors so indicate, then the measurement for impairment is continued by calculating an estimate of the fair value of each reporting unit and comparing the estimated fair value to the carrying value of the reporting unit. If the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of the reporting unit, then an impairment charge is calculated as the difference between the carrying value of the reporting unit and its estimated fair value, not to exceed the goodwill of the reporting unit.

Business Combinations: The Company accounts for acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations*. An acquisition is accounted for as a purchase and the appropriate account balances and operating activities are recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition date and thereafter. Assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interests, if any, are measured at fair value as of the acquisition date using the appropriate valuation method. The Company may engage an independent third party to assist with these measurements. Goodwill resulting from an acquisition is recognized for the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets, less the liabilities assumed. In determining the fair value of the identifiable intangible assets and any noncontrolling interests, the Company uses various valuation techniques, including the income approach, the cost approach and the market approach. These valuation methods require significant management judgement to make estimates and assumptions surrounding projected revenues and costs, growth rates and discount rates. In the event that actual results differ from management's estimates, the Company may need to recognize an impairment to all or a portion of the carrying value of these assets in a future period, which could materially impact the Company's financial position and results of operations.

ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

For a detailed discussion of market risk and other factors that could impact the Company's operating results, refer to "Risk Factors" in Item 1A. of Part I. of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Interest Rate Risk

As of March 29, 2026, the Company had \$14.1 million of indebtedness that bears interest at a variable rate, comprised of borrowings under the revolving line of credit and a term loan. Based upon this level of outstanding debt, the Company's annual net income would decrease by approximately \$99 thousand for each increase of one percentage point in the interest rate applicable to the debt.

Commodity Rate Risk

The Company sources its products primarily from foreign contract manufacturers, with the largest concentration being in China. The Company's exposure to commodity price risk primarily relates to changes in the prices in China of cotton, oil and labor, which are the principal inputs used in a substantial number of the Company's products. In addition, although the Company pays its Chinese suppliers in U.S. dollars, a strengthening of the rate of the Chinese currency versus the U.S. dollar could result in an increase in the cost of the Company's finished goods. There is no assurance that the Company could timely respond to such increases by proportionately increasing the prices at which its products are sold to the Company's customers.

Market Concentration Risk

The Company's financial results are closely tied to sales to its top two customers, which represented approximately 57% of the Company's gross sales in fiscal year 2026. In addition, 52% of the Company's gross sales in fiscal year 2026 consisted of licensed products, which included 23% of gross sales associated with the Company's license agreements with affiliated companies of Disney. The Company's results could be materially impacted by the loss of one or more of these licenses.

The U.S. administration has implemented additional tariffs on imports from certain countries, including China. The new tariffs have increased the cost of the products the Company sources from China and have affected shipments from the Company's Chinese-based suppliers. The Company was not able to pass along to its customers all increases in tariffs and freight charges, and alterations the Company made to its business strategy and operations to adapt to the foregoing, including sourcing products from suppliers in other countries, was time consuming and expensive.

The U.S. government has tariffs on imports from certain countries, including China. During 2025, the U.S. government increased tariffs which increased the cost of the products the Company sources from China and affected shipments from the Company's Chinese-based suppliers. Some of these tariffs, the IEEPA tariffs, were recently deemed illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling issued on February 20, 2026. The Company incurred approximately \$5.3 million and \$267 thousand of IEEPA tariffs during fiscal year 2026 and 2025, respectively. In April 2026, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection launched CAPE, a platform for importers of record to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests. The Company has evaluated its eligibility to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests, is complying with all applicable refund procedures and has submitted its eligible entries. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of the tariffs and its potential refunds on imports from China to the Company's business and financial condition. While certain legal developments have indicated that refunds may be available, significant uncertainty remains regarding the ultimate availability, timing, and amount of any recoveries. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded a receivable as of March 29, 2026. The Company will continue to monitor developments and will recognize any recovery when realization becomes probable. As of June 17, 2026, the Company has received \$0.2 million in IEEPA refunds.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See pages 25 and F-1 through F-23 of this Annual Report.

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

Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, evaluated, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K, the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on our evaluation and taking into account the remediation of the previously identified material weakness discussed below, our principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rule(s) 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) were effective as of March 29, 2026.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). At March 29, 2026, management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the criteria for effective internal control over financial reporting established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on the assessment, management determined that the internal control over financial reporting at March 29, 2026, was effective.

A material weakness is a deficiency, or a combination of deficiencies, in internal control over financial reporting, such that there is a reasonable possibility that a material misstatement of the Company's annual or interim financial statements will not be prevented or detected on a timely basis.

The Company's internal control system has been designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and the Board regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only a reasonable, rather than absolute, assurance that the Company's financial statements are free of any material misstatement, whether caused by error or fraud.

As a non-accelerated filer and a “smaller reporting company”, the Company is exempt from the auditor attestation requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. As a result, the Company’s independent registered public accounting firm has not audited or issued an attestation report with respect to the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of March 29, 2026.

On July 19, 2024, we completed the acquisition of Baby Boom. As permitted by Securities and Exchange Commission guidelines, management excluded Baby Boom from its assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of March 30, 2025. During the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026, we successfully integrated Baby Boom into our existing control structure and internal control over financial reporting environment. As a result of this integration, the operations of Baby Boom, are now included in management’s assessment of internal control over financial reporting as of March 29, 2026.

Material Weakness in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

As previously reported in 2025, our management identified a material weakness in internal control over financial reporting related to review and approval of manual journal entries.

Remediation Status

Management, with oversight from the Audit Committee, implemented remediation measures to improve the internal control structure. Specifically, the Company has implemented processes and controls including:

- Improving our internal control policies and procedures to ensure that there is appropriate segregation of duties regarding the recording and approval of manual journal entries; and
- Enhancing the review of manual journal entries, including outlining policies and procedures to strengthen retention of contemporaneous documentation and ensure timely supervisory reviews by management.

Management has completed the implementation of these remedial measures and, based on testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the remediated controls, concluded that the previously identified material weakness was remediated as of March 29, 2026.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Other than the changes noted above, there were no changes in the Company’s internal control over financial reporting identified in management’s evaluation pursuant to Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act during the quarter ended March 29, 2026 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. Other Information

None of our directors or “officers,” as defined in Rule 16a1(f) of the Exchange Act, adopted or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan or arrangement or a non-Rule 10b5-1 trading plan or arrangement, as defined in Item 408(c) of Regulation S-K, during the fiscal quarter covered by this Annual Report.

ITEM 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. *Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance*

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Company's Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held in 2026 (the "Proxy Statement") under the following captions, and the information under such captions is incorporated herein by reference:

- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Board of Directors
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Director Nominees
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Continuing Directors
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Qualifications of Directors and Director Nominees
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Independence of Directors and Director Nominees
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Board Leadership Structure
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Board Committees
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Board, Committee and Stockholder Meetings
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Director Nomination Process
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Board Diversity
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Communication with the Board and its Committees
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Principles of Corporate Governance; Code of Business Conduct and Ethics; Code of Conduct for Directors
- Proposal 1 – Election of Directors
- Executive Compensation – Executive Officers
- Executive Compensation – Compensation Discussion and Analysis
- Report of the Audit Committee
- Stock Ownership Information – Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports
- Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

ITEM 11. *Executive Compensation*

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement under the following captions, and the information under such captions is incorporated herein by reference:

- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Board Committees – Compensation Committee
- Director Compensation
- Executive Compensation (excluding Pay Versus Performance)
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation

ITEM 12. *Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters*

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement under the following caption, and the information under such caption is incorporated herein by reference:

- Stock Ownership Information – Security Ownership of Directors, Executive Officers and Certain Beneficial Owners

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The table below sets forth information regarding shares of the Company's common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options, warrants and other rights granted to employees, consultants or directors under all of the Company's existing equity compensation plans as of March 29, 2026.

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders:			
2014 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan	334,000(1)	\$7.52	0
2021 Incentive Plan	325,000(2)	\$5.63	125,504

(1) Consists of 334,000 shares of the Company's common stock subject to outstanding stock options.

(2) Consists of: (i) 200,000 shares of the Company's common stock subject to outstanding stock options; and (ii) 125,500 shares subject to unearned (performance conditions not satisfied) performance share awards (assuming achievement of target performance).

ITEM 13. *Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence*

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement under the following captions, and the information under such captions is incorporated herein by reference:

- Introductory Paragraph to Board of Directors and Corporate Governance
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Independence of Directors and Director Nominees
- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Board Committees
- Certain Relationships and Related Transactions

ITEM 14. *Principal Accountant Fees and Services*

The information required by this item will be set forth in the Proxy Statement under the following captions, and the information under such captions is incorporated herein by reference:

- Board of Directors and Corporate Governance – Board Committees – Audit Committee
- Proposal 3 – Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a)(1). Financial Statements

The following consolidated financial statements of the Company are included in Part II, Item 8. of this Annual Report:

- Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm
- Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025
- Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Fiscal Years Ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025
- Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Fiscal Years Ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025
- Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Fiscal Years Ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025
- Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(a)(2). Financial Statement Schedule

The following financial statement schedule of the Company is included with this Annual Report:

Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

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All other schedules not listed above have been omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

CROWN CRAFTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>			<u>Column E</u>
	<u>Column B</u>	<u>Column C</u>	<u>Column D</u>	
	<u>Balance at</u> <u>Beginning</u> <u>of Period</u>	<u>Charged to</u> <u>Expenses</u>	<u>Deductions</u>	<u>Balance at</u> <u>End of</u> <u>Period</u>
	(in thousands)			
Accounts Receivable Valuation Accounts:				
Year Ended March 30, 2025				
Allowance for customer deductions	\$ 1,170	\$ 7,480	\$ 7,201	\$ 1,449
Allowance for expected credit losses	\$ 316	\$ 0	\$ 42	\$ 274
Year Ended March 29, 2026				
Allowance for customer deductions	\$ 1,449	\$ 5,794	\$ 6,132	\$ 1,111
Allowance for expected credit losses	\$ 274	\$ 136	\$ 0	\$ 410

(a)(3). Exhibits

Exhibits required to be filed by Item 601 of SEC Regulation S-K are included as Exhibits to this Annual Report and listed below.

In reviewing the agreements included as exhibits to this Annual Report, investors are reminded that the agreements are included to provide information regarding their terms and are not intended to provide any other factual or disclosure information about the Company or the other parties to the agreements. Some of the agreements contain representations and warranties made by each of the parties to the applicable agreement. These representations and warranties have been made solely for the benefit of the other parties to the applicable agreement and:

- Should not in all instances be treated as categorical statements of fact, but rather as a way of allocating the risk to one of the parties if those statements prove to be inaccurate;
- Have been qualified by the disclosures that were made to the other party in connection with the negotiation of the applicable agreement, which disclosures are not necessarily reflected in the agreement;
- May apply standards of materiality in a way that is different from what may be viewed as material to you or other investors; and
- Were made only as of the date of the applicable agreement or such other date or dates may be specified in the agreement and are subject to more recent developments.

Accordingly, the representations and warranties may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time. Additional information about the Company may be found elsewhere in this Annual Report and the Company's other public filings with the SEC.

Exhibit Number	Description of Exhibits
2.1	— Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as July 19, 2024, between Crown Crafts, Inc., NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc., Baby Boom Consumer Products, Inc., and Elliot Betesh, Michael Betesh and Steven Betesh. (28)
3.1	— Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company. (1)
3.2	— Certificate of Amendment to the Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company. (9)
3.3	— Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, effective as of November 14, 2023. (34)
4.1*	— Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Agreement (Employees). (4)
4.2*	— Crown Crafts, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan. (12)
4.3*	— Form of Non-Qualified Stock Option Grant Agreement. (13)
4.4*	— Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement. (13)
4.5*	— Crown Crafts, Inc. 2021 Incentive Plan. (24)
4.6*	— Form of Incentive Stock Option Grant Agreement. (25)
4.7*	— Form of Nonstatutory Stock Option Grant Agreement. (25)
4.8*	— Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement. (25)
4.9*	— Form of Performance Share Grant Agreement (effective February 23, 2022). (26)
4.10	— Description of Capital Stock. (35)
10.1	— Financing Agreement dated as of July 11, 2006 by and among the Company, Churchill Weavers, Inc., Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (3)
10.2	— Stock Pledge Agreement dated as of July 11, 2006 by and among the Company, Churchill Weavers, Inc., Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (3)
10.3	— First Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of November 5, 2007 by and among the Company, Churchill Weavers, Inc., Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (5)
10.4	— Third Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of July 2, 2009 by and among the Company, Churchill Weavers, Inc., Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (6)

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10.5	—	Sixth Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of March 5, 2010 by and among the Company, Churchill Weavers, Inc., Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (7)
10.6	—	Seventh Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of May 27, 2010 by and among the Company, Churchill Weavers, Inc., Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (8)
10.7	—	Eighth Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of March 26, 2012 by and among the Company, Churchill Weavers, Inc., Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (10)
10.8	—	Ninth Amendment to Financing Agreement dated May 21, 2013 by and among the Company, Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (11)
10.9	—	Tenth Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of December 28, 2015 by and among the Company, Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (14)
10.10	—	Eleventh Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of March 31, 2016 by and among the Company, Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (15)
10.11*	—	Amendment No. 1 to the Crown Crafts, Inc. 2014 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan. (16)
10.12*	—	Form of Incentive Stock Option Grant Agreement (effective November 2016). (16)
10.13*	—	Form of Nonqualified Stock Option Grant Agreement (effective November 2016). (16)
10.14*	—	Form of Restricted Stock Grant Agreement (effective November 2016). (16)
10.15	—	Joinder Agreement dated as of August 4, 2017 by and among the Company, Hamco, Inc., Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc., Carousel Acquisition, LLC and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (17)
10.16	—	Twelfth Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of December 15, 2017 by and among the Company, Hamco, Inc., Carousel Designs, LLC, Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (18)
10.17	—	Thirteenth Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of August 7, 2018 by and among the Company, Hamco, Inc., Carousel Designs, LLC, Crown Crafts Infant Products, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (19)
10.18*	—	Employment Agreement dated January 18, 2019 by and between NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc. and Donna Sheridan. (20)
10.19*	—	Employment Agreement dated February 22, 2021 by and between the Company and Craig Demarest. (21)
10.20*	—	Letter Agreement regarding Employment Agreement dated February 22, 2021 by and between the Company and Craig Demarest. (23)
10.21	—	Fourteenth Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of May 31, 2021, by and among the Company, NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc., Sassy Baby, Inc., Carousel Designs, LLC and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (22)
10.22*	—	Performance Share Award Certificate, dated March 1, 2022, between the Company and Olivia W. Elliott. (26)
10.23*	—	Performance Share Award Certificate, dated March 1, 2022, between the Company and Donna E. Sheridan. (26)
10.24	—	Fifteenth Amendment to Financing Agreement dated as of June 2, 2022, by and among the Company, NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc., Sassy Baby, Inc., Carousel Designs, LLC and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (27)
10.25	—	Sixteenth Amendment to Financing Agreement, dated as of March 17, 2023, by and among the Company, NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc., Sassy Baby, Inc., Manhattan Group, LLC, Manhattan Toy Europe Limited and the CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (30)
10.26*	—	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement dated June 13, 2023 by and between the Company and Olivia W. Elliott. (29)
10.27	—	Seventeenth Amendment to Financing Agreement, dated July 19, 2024, by and among Crown Crafts, Inc., Sassy Baby, Inc., NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc., Manhattan Toy Europe Limited and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (30)

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10.28	—	Promissory Note, dated July 18, 2024, made by Crown Crafts, Inc., Sassy Baby Inc., NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc. and Manhattan Toy Europe, Limited, in favor of The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (31)
10.29	—	Letter Agreement, dated as of December 27, 2024, among Crown Crafts, Inc., Sassy Baby, Inc., NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (32)
10.30	—	Eighteenth Amendment to Financing Agreement, dated February 10, 2025, by and among Crown Crafts, Inc., Sassy Baby, Inc., NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (33)
10.31*	—	Employment Agreement dated as of June 16, 2025 by and between Crown Crafts, Inc. and Claire K. Spencer (36) Nineteenth Amendment to Financing Agreement, dated June 23, 2025, by and among Crown Crafts, Inc., Sassy Baby, Inc., NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc. and The CIT Group/Commercial Services, Inc. (37)
10.32	—	Code of Ethics. (2)
14.1	—	Crown Crafts, Inc. Insider Trading Policy. (37)
19.1	—	Subsidiaries of the Company. (37)
21.1	—	Consent of KPMG LLP. (37)
23.1	—	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer. (37)
31.1	—	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification by the Company’s Chief Financial Officer. (37)
31.2	—	Section 1350 Certification by the Company’s Chief Executive Officer. (38)
32.1	—	Section 1350 Certification by the Company’s Chief Financial Officer. (38)
32.2	—	Crown Crafts, Inc. Policy for the Recovery of Erroneously Awarded Compensation, Effective as of October 2, 2023. (35)
97.1	—	The following information from the Registrant’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026, formatted as interactive data files in iXBRL (Inline eXtensible Business Reporting Language):
101	—	(i) Consolidated Statements of Operations; (ii) Consolidated Balance Sheets; (iii) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders’ Equity; (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows; and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.
104		Interactive Data File (embedded within the Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)

* Management contract or a compensatory plan or arrangement.

- (1) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 28, 2003.
- (2) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2004.
- (3) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 17, 2006.
- (4) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated August 24, 2006.
- (5) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 9, 2007.
- (6) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 6, 2009.
- (7) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 8, 2010.
- (8) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 27, 2010.
- (9) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 9, 2011.
- (10) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 27, 2012.
- (11) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 21, 2013.
- (12) Incorporated herein by reference to Appendix A to the Registrant’s Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on June 27, 2014.
- (13) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Registration Statement on Form S-8 dated November 10, 2014.
- (14) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 28, 2015.
- (15) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 4, 2016.
- (16) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 2, 2016.
- (17) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 7, 2017.
- (18) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant’s Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 18, 2017.

- (19) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended July 1, 2018.
- (20) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 22, 2019.
- (21) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 22, 2021.
- (22) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 3, 2021.
- (23) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 28, 2021.
- (24) Incorporated herein by reference to Appendix A to the Registrant's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed on June 28, 2021.
- (25) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 11, 2021.
- (26) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated March 1, 2022.
- (27) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended April 3, 2022.
- (28) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 22, 2024.
- (29) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 15, 2023.
- (30) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 22, 2024.
- (31) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2024.
- (32) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 29, 2024.
- (33) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended December 29, 2024.
- (34) Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended October 1, 2023.
- (35) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2024.
- (36) Incorporated herein by reference to Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 16, 2025.
- (37) Filed herewith.
- (38) Furnished herewith.

ITEM 16. *Form 10-K Summary*

Not applicable.

ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
Crown Crafts, Inc.:

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Crown Crafts, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the related consolidated statements of operations, changes in shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended March 29, 2026, and the related notes and financial statement schedule II (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 March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the years in the two-year period ended March 29, 2026, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

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 Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits, we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

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

Evaluation of certain anticipated returns and claims, and chargebacks

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company estimates a provision for certain allowances for sales made to its customers. These allowances include anticipated returns and claims, and chargebacks. These allowances are estimated using the Company's historical experience with actual returns, claims, payments, and chargebacks considering events that could result in a change from historical experience on a per-customer basis.

We identified the evaluation of certain anticipated returns and claims, and chargebacks as a critical audit matter. Subjective auditor judgment was required to assess the relevance of historical experience used in estimating these allowances by determining if historical experience is indicative of future experience.

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The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We assessed the relevance of historical experience used in estimating these allowances by 1) evaluating the Company's assessment of current business and economic conditions, including comparing to relevant industry data and 2) testing the inputs of historical write offs on chargebacks. We evaluated the Company's assessment of the relevance of historical experience for certain anticipated returns and claims, and chargebacks by testing a sample of historical write offs. We also performed sensitivity analyses over the historical write off experience to assess the impact of possible changes in the historical experience on the allowances recorded.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2009.

Dallas, Texas
June 24, 2026

CROWN CRAFTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
MARCH 29, 2026 AND MARCH 30, 2025
(amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	March 29, 2026	March 30, 2025
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 200	\$ 521
Accounts receivable - net of allowances of \$1,521 and \$1,723, respectively		
Due from factor	16,280	21,854
Other	2,579	2,654
Inventories	28,365	27,800
Prepaid expenses	2,176	2,474
Total current assets	49,600	55,303
Operating lease right-of-use assets	8,956	12,253
Property, plant and equipment - net of accumulated depreciation of \$5,775 and \$5,037, respectively	2,011	1,888
Intangible assets - net of accumulated amortization of \$11,615 and \$10,840, respectively	6,275	7,050
Deferred income taxes	3,657	4,508
Other assets	154	152
Total Assets	\$ 70,653	\$ 81,154
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 4,913	\$ 5,225
Accrued royalties	532	1,507
Dividends payable	952	876
Operating lease liabilities, current	4,198	3,987
Accrued liabilities	1,283	1,920
Current maturities of long-term debt	1,991	1,990
Total current liabilities	13,869	15,505
Non-current liabilities:		
Long-term debt	12,132	16,512
Operating lease liabilities, noncurrent	5,529	9,107
Reserve for unrecognized tax liabilities	310	411
Total non-current liabilities	17,971	26,030
Shareholders' equity:		
Common stock - \$0.01 par value per share; Authorized 40,000,000 shares at March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025; Issued 13,674,249 shares at March 29, 2026 and 13,478,402 shares at March 30, 2025	137	135
Additional paid-in capital	59,402	58,637
Treasury stock - at cost - 2,913,962 shares at March 29, 2026 and 2,910,859 shares at March 30, 2025	(15,889)	(15,880)
Accumulated deficit	(4,837)	(3,273)
Total shareholders' equity	38,813	39,619
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	\$ 70,653	\$ 81,154

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CROWN CRAFTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 29, 2026 AND MARCH 30, 2025
(amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2026	2025
Net sales	\$ 82,266	\$ 87,250
Cost of products sold	62,188	65,985
Gross profit	20,078	21,265
Marketing and administrative expenses	18,979	18,690
Goodwill impairment charge	-	13,766
Income (loss) from operations	1,099	(11,191)
Other income (expense):		
Interest expense - net of interest income	(1,044)	(1,173)
Loss on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	(2)
Other income (expense) - net	2,583	(47)
Income (loss) before income tax expense	2,638	(12,413)
Income tax expense (benefit)	795	(3,057)
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,843</u>	<u>\$ (9,356)</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:		
Basic	10,653	10,365
Effect of dilutive securities	-	-
Diluted	<u>10,653</u>	<u>10,365</u>
Basic earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ 0.17</u>	<u>\$ (0.90)</u>
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	<u>\$ 0.17</u>	<u>\$ (0.90)</u>

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CROWN CRAFTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 29, 2026 AND MARCH 30, 2025

	Common Shares		Treasury Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Total Shareholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount			
	(Dollar amounts in thousands)						
Balances - March 31, 2024	13,208,226	\$ 132	(2,897,507)	\$ (15,821)	\$ 57,888	\$ 9,402	\$ 51,601
Issuance of shares, net of forfeitures	270,176	3	-	-	(3)	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	752	-	752
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	(13,352)	(59)	-	-	(59)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	-	(9,356)	(9,356)
Dividend declared on common stock - \$0.32 per share	-	-	-	-	-	(3,319)	(3,319)
Balances - March 30, 2025	13,478,402	\$ 135	(2,910,859)	\$ (15,880)	\$ 58,637	\$ (3,273)	\$ 39,619
Issuance of shares, net of forfeitures	195,847	2	-	-	(2)	-	-
Stock-based compensation	-	-	-	-	767	-	767
Acquisition of treasury stock	-	-	(3,103)	(9)	-	-	(9)
Net income	-	-	-	-	-	1,843	1,843
Dividends declared on common stock - \$0.32 per share, net of forfeitures	-	-	-	-	-	(3,407)	(3,407)
Balances - March 29, 2026	13,674,249	\$ 137	(2,913,962)	\$ (15,889)	\$ 59,402	\$ (4,837)	\$ 38,813

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

CROWN CRAFTS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
FISCAL YEARS ENDED MARCH 29, 2026 AND MARCH 30, 2025
(amounts in thousands)

	2026	2025
Operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 1,843	\$ (9,356)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	752	704
Amortization of intangibles	775	772
Amortization of debt issuance costs	9	7
Impairment charge - goodwill	-	13,766
Reduction in the carrying amount of right of use assets	3,937	4,618
Deferred income taxes	851	(4,231)
Loss (gain) on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	2
Reserve for unrecognized tax liabilities	(101)	17
Stock-based compensation	767	752
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	5,649	1,658
Inventories	(565)	3,898
Prepaid expenses	298	(237)
Other assets	(2)	50
Lease liabilities	(4,007)	(4,465)
Accounts payable	(323)	55
Accrued liabilities	(1,611)	1,811
Net cash provided by operating activities	8,272	9,821
Cash used in investing activities:		
Capital expenditures for property, plant and equipment	(864)	(872)
Payment to acquire Baby Boom	-	(16,296)
Net cash used in investing activities	(864)	(17,168)
Financing activities:		
Repayments under revolving line of credit	(78,337)	(82,081)
Borrowings under revolving line of credit	75,947	85,834
Payments on term loan	(1,999)	(1,333)
Proceeds from term loan, net of issuance costs	-	7,964
Shares withheld to pay taxes on stock compensation	(9)	(59)
Dividends paid	(3,331)	(3,286)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(7,729)	7,039
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(321)	(308)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	521	829
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 200	\$ 521
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Income taxes paid	\$ 635	\$ 633
Interest paid	1,088	1,046
Noncash activities:		
Property, plant and equipment purchased but unpaid	(11)	(67)
Dividends declared but unpaid	(935)	(876)

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Crown Crafts, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Note 1 – Description of Business

Crown Crafts, Inc. (the “Company”) was originally formed as a Georgia corporation in 1957 and was reincorporated as a Delaware corporation in 2003. The Company operates indirectly through two wholly-owned subsidiaries, NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc. (“NoJo”) and Sassy Baby, Inc. (“Sassy”), in the infant, toddler and juvenile products segment within the consumer products industry. The infant, toddler and juvenile products segment consists of infant and toddler bedding, diaper bags, bibs, plush, dolls, disposables, toys and feeding products. Most sales of the Company’s products are generally made directly to retailers, such as mass merchants, large chain stores, mid-tier retailers, juvenile specialty stores, value channel stores, grocery and drug stores, restaurants, wholesale clubs and internet-based retailers. The Company’s products are marketed under a variety of Company-owned trademarks, under trademarks licensed from others and as private label goods.

The Company’s fiscal year ends on the Sunday nearest to or on March 31. References herein to “fiscal year 2026” or “2026” represent the 52-week period ended March 29, 2026, and references herein to “fiscal year 2025” or “2025” represent the 52-week period ended March 30, 2025.

Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation: The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and have been prepared pursuant to accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. (“GAAP”) as promulgated by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”).

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 consolidated balance sheets and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the periods presented on the consolidated statements of operations and cash flows. Significant estimates are made in relation to allowances related to accounts receivable for expected credit losses and for customer deductions for returns, allowances and disputes; inventory reserves for discontinued finished goods; and a reserve for unrecognized tax liabilities in respect of the tax impact of state apportionment percentages. Actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The Company’s credit facility consists of a revolving line of credit under a financing agreement with The CIT Group/Commercial Services (“CIT”). The Company classifies a negative balance outstanding under this revolving line of credit as cash and cash equivalents, as these amounts are legally owed to the Company and are immediately available to be drawn upon by the Company. There are no compensating balance requirements or other restrictions on the transfer of amounts associated with the Company’s depository accounts.

Financial Instruments: For short-term instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable, the Company uses carrying value as a reasonable estimate of fair value. Additionally, the Company’s long-term debt is a revolving credit facility whereby the Company uses carrying value as a reasonable estimate of fair value.

Segments and Related Information: The Company operates primarily in one principal segment, infant, toddler and juvenile products. These products consist of infant and toddler bedding, bibs, toys, plush, dolls, diaper bags, disposables and feeding products. Net sales of bedding, diaper bags and net sales of bibs, toys and disposable products for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Bedding and diaper bags	\$ 35,004	\$ 41,083
Bibs, toys and disposable products	47,262	46,167
Total net sales	\$ 82,266	\$ 87,250

Revenue Recognition: Revenue is recognized upon the satisfaction of all contractual performance obligations and the transfer of control of the products sold to the customer. The majority of the Company’s sales consists of single performance obligation arrangements for which the transaction price for a given product sold is equivalent to the price quoted for the product, net of any stated discounts applicable at a point in time. Each sales transaction results in an implicit contract with the customer to deliver a product as directed by the customer. Shipping and handling costs that are charged to customers are included in net sales, and the Company’s costs associated with shipping and handling activities are included in cost of products sold.

Revenue from sales made directly to consumers is recorded when the shipped products have been received by customers and excludes sales taxes collected on behalf of governmental entities. Revenue from sales made to retailers is recorded when legal title has been passed to the customer based upon the terms of the customer's purchase order, the Company's sales invoice, or other associated relevant documents. Such terms usually stipulate that legal title will pass when the shipped products are no longer under the control of the Company, such as when the products are picked up at the Company's facility by the customer or by a common carrier. Payment terms can vary from prepayment for sales made directly to consumers to payment due in arrears (generally, 60 days of being invoiced) for sales made to retailers.

Allowances Against Accounts Receivable: The Company estimates certain allowances from revenues recognized through sales made to its customers. These allowances include anticipated returns and claims, expected credit losses, chargebacks related to negotiated customer terms and discounts, cooperative advertising allowances, warehouse allowances, placement fees, volume rebates, coupons, discounts and other allowances.

The allowance for anticipated returns and claims is estimated based upon the Company's historical experience with actual returns and claims, combined with the consideration of events that could result in a change from historical rates on a per-customer basis. The allowance for anticipated returns and claims is recorded as a reduction of net sales in the reporting period within which the related sales are recorded.

To reduce the Company's exposure to expected credit losses, and to enhance the predictability of its cash flows, the Company assigns the majority of its receivables under factoring agreements with CIT. In the event that a factored receivable becomes uncollectible due to creditworthiness, CIT bears the risk of loss. With respect to the receivables that are not assigned under factoring agreements with CIT, the Company addresses this credit risk by establishing an allowance that is intended to represent the Company's best estimate of the expected credit losses for such receivables. In the development of this estimate, the Company makes a number of judgements utilizing the Current Expected Credit Losses methodology, which requires the Company to estimate lifetime expected credit losses by specifically analyzing the receivables. This analysis incorporates an aging of the receivables, relevant payment history and historical loss experience, as well as the consideration of customer concentrations, customer creditworthiness, negotiated changes to the payment terms of customers, recent economic trends, and expectations regarding economic conditions over a reasonable and supportable future period. The allowance for expected credit losses is included in marketing and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The allowance for chargebacks related to cooperative advertising, warehouse allowances, placement fees, volume rebates, coupons, discounts and other allowances is recorded commensurate with sales activity or using the straight-line method, as appropriate. The majority of the Company's allowances for such chargebacks occurs on a per-invoice basis. When a customer requests to have an agreed-upon deduction applied against the customer's outstanding balance due to the Company, the allowances are correspondingly reduced to reflect such payments or credits issued against the customer's account balance. The Company analyzes the components of the allowances for customer chargebacks monthly and adjusts the allowances to appropriate levels. Since allowances associated with cooperative advertising are accrued commensurate with sales activity or using the straight-line method, as appropriate, the timing of funding requests for cooperative advertising may result in fluctuations in the allowance from period to period, although such timing should not have a material impact on the consolidated statements of operations. The allowance for cooperative advertising is included in marketing and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. All other allowances for chargebacks related to warehouse allowances, placement fees, volume rebates, coupons and discounts are recorded as a reduction of net sales in the reporting period within which the related sales are recorded.

The Company's actual experience associated with its allowances against accounts receivable in a future period may differ from the judgements, estimates, analysis and considerations employed in the development of these allowances. Thus, the Company's allowances against accounts receivable at any point in time may be over-funded or under-funded.

Credit Concentration: The Company's accounts receivable at March 29, 2026 amounted to \$18.9 million, net of allowances of \$1.5 million. Of this amount, \$16.3 million was due from CIT under the factoring agreements, which represents the maximum loss that the Company could incur if CIT failed completely to perform its obligations under the factoring agreements. The Company's accounts receivable at March 30, 2025 amounted to \$24.5 million, net of allowances of \$1.7 million. Of this amount, \$21.9 million was due from CIT under the factoring agreements, which represents the maximum loss that the Company could have incurred if CIT had failed completely to perform its obligations under the factoring agreements.

Inventory Valuation: The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires careful determination of the appropriate value of the Company's inventory balances. Such amounts are presented as a current asset in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are a direct determinant of cost of products sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and, therefore, have a significant impact on the amount of net income reported in the accounting periods. The basis of accounting for inventories is cost, which includes the direct supplier acquisition cost, duties, taxes and freight, and the indirect costs to design, develop, source and store the product until it is sold. Once cost has been determined, the Company's inventory is then stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value, with cost determined using the first-in, first-out method, which assumes that inventory quantities are sold in the order in which they are acquired.

The determination of the indirect charges and their allocation to the Company's finished goods inventories requires management judgment and estimates. If management made different judgments or utilized different estimates, then differences would result in the valuation of the Company's inventories and in the amount and timing of the Company's cost of products sold and the resulting net income for the reporting period.

On a periodic basis, management reviews its inventory quantities on hand for obsolescence, physical deterioration, changes in price levels and the existence of quantities on hand which may not reasonably be expected to be sold within the Company's normal operating cycle. To the extent that any of these conditions is believed to exist or the market value of the inventory expected to be realized in the ordinary course of business is otherwise no longer as great as its carrying value, an allowance against the inventory value is established. To the extent that this allowance is established or increased during an accounting period, an expense is recorded in cost of products sold in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. Only when inventory for which an allowance has been established is later sold or is otherwise disposed is the allowance reduced accordingly. Significant management judgment is required in determining the amount and adequacy of this allowance. In the event that actual results differ from management's estimates or these estimates and judgments are revised in future periods, the Company may not fully realize the carrying value of its inventory or may need to establish additional allowances, either of which could materially impact the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Leases: The Company capitalizes most of its operating lease obligations as right-of-use assets and recognizes corresponding lease liabilities. The Company elects to use the practical expedient that permits the Company to exclude short-term agreements of less than 12 months from capitalization. The Company is a party to various operating leases for offices, warehousing facilities and certain office equipment. The leases expire on various dates, have varying options to renew and cancel, and may contain escalation provisions. The Company recognizes as expense non-variable lease payments ratably over the lease term. The key estimates for the Company's leases include the discount rate used to discount the unpaid lease payment to present value and the lease term. The Company's leases generally do not include a readily determinable implicit rate; therefore, management determined the incremental borrowing rate to discount the lease payment based on the information available at lease commencement. For purposes of such estimates, a lease term includes the noncancellable period under the applicable lease.

Depreciation and Amortization: The accompanying consolidated balance sheets reflect property, plant and equipment, and certain intangible assets at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization. The Company capitalizes additions and improvements and expenses maintenance and repairs as incurred. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are three to eight years for property, plant and equipment, and five to twenty years for intangible assets other than goodwill. The Company amortizes improvements to its leased facilities over the term of the lease or the estimated useful life of the asset, whichever is shorter.

Patent Costs: The Company incurs certain legal and related costs in connection with patent applications. The Company capitalizes such costs to be amortized over the expected life of the patent to the extent that an economic benefit is anticipated from the resulting patent or an alternative future use is available to the Company. The Company also capitalizes legal and other costs incurred in the protection or defense of the Company's patents when it is believed that the future economic benefit of the patent will be maintained or increased and a successful defense is probable. Capitalized patent defense costs are amortized over the remaining expected life of the related patent. The Company's evaluation of future economic benefit of its patents involves considerable management judgment, and a different conclusion could result in a material impairment charge up to the carrying value of these assets.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets and Identifiable Intangible Assets: In addition to the depreciation and amortization procedures set forth above, the Company reviews for impairment long-lived asset groups and certain identifiable intangible asset groups whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of any asset group may not be recoverable. In the event of an impairment, the asset is written down to its fair value.

Goodwill: Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired in business combinations. For the purpose of presenting and measuring for the impairment of goodwill, the Company has two reporting units: one that produces and markets infant and toddler bedding and diaper bags and another that produces and markets infant and toddler bibs, toys and disposables. The Company fully impaired its goodwill during the year ended March 30, 2025.

Royalty Payments: The Company has entered into agreements that provide for royalty payments based on a percentage of sales with certain minimum guaranteed amounts. These royalty amounts are accrued based upon historical sales rates adjusted for current sales trends by customers. Royalty expense is included in cost of products sold in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and amounted to \$6.5 million and \$6.7 million for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, respectively.

Provision for Income Taxes: The Company's provision for income taxes includes all currently payable federal, state, local and foreign taxes and is based upon the Company's effective tax rate, which is based on the Company's pre-tax income, as adjusted for certain expenses within the consolidated statements of operations that will never be deductible on the Company's tax returns and certain charges expected to be deducted on the Company's tax returns that will never be deducted on the consolidated statements of operations, multiplied by the statutory tax rates for the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates and reduced by certain anticipated tax credits. The Company files income tax returns in the many jurisdictions in which it operates, including the U.S., several U.S. states and the People's Republic of China. The statute of limitations varies by jurisdiction; taxable years open to examination as of March 29, 2026 were the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026, March 30, 2025, March 31, 2024, April 2, 2023, April 3, 2022, and March 28, 2021.

Management evaluates items of income, deductions and credits reported on the Company's various federal and state income tax returns filed and recognizes the effect of positions taken on those income tax returns only if those positions are more likely than not to be sustained. The Company applies the provisions of accounting guidelines that require a minimum recognition threshold that a tax benefit must meet before being recognized in the financial statements. Recognized income tax positions are measured at the largest amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized. Changes in recognition or measurement are reflected in the period in which the change in judgment occurs. After considering all relevant information regarding the calculation of the state portion of its income tax provision, the Company believes that the technical merits of the tax position that the Company has taken with respect to state apportionment percentages would more likely than not be sustained. However, the Company also realizes that the ultimate resolution of such tax position could result in a tax charge that is more than the amount realized based upon the application of the tax position taken. Therefore, the Company's measurement regarding the potential tax impact of revised state apportionment percentages resulted in the Company recording a discrete reserve for unrecognized tax liabilities during fiscal year 2025 of \$22 thousand in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. The Company did not record a discrete reserve during fiscal year 2026 because the measurement of the potential tax impact was not a material amount.

The Company's policy is to accrue interest expense and penalties as appropriate on any estimated unrecognized tax liabilities as a charge to interest expense in the Company's consolidated statements of operations. During the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the Company accrued \$28 thousand and \$81 thousand, respectively, for interest expense and penalties on the portion of the unrecognized tax liabilities for which the relevant statute of limitations remained unexpired.

Although management believes that the calculations and positions taken on its filed income tax returns are reasonable and justifiable, the outcome of an examination could result in an adjustment to the position that the Company took on such income tax returns. Such adjustment could also lead to adjustments to one or more other state income tax returns, or to income tax returns for subsequent fiscal years, or both. To the extent that the Company's reserve for unrecognized tax liabilities is not adequate to support the cumulative effect of such adjustments, the Company could experience a material adverse impact on its future results of operations. Conversely, to the extent that the calculations and positions taken by the Company on the filed income tax returns under examination are sustained, the reversal of all or a portion of the Company's reserve for unrecognized tax liabilities could result in a favorable impact on its future results of operations.

Advertising Costs: The Company's advertising costs are primarily associated with cooperative advertising arrangements with certain of the Company's customers and are recognized using the straight-line method based upon aggregate annual estimated amounts for these customers, with periodic adjustments to the actual amounts of authorized agreements. Advertising expense is included in marketing and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations and amounted to \$1.4 million and \$914 thousand for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, respectively.

Business Combinations: The Company accounts for acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations*. An acquisition is accounted for as a purchase and the appropriate account balances and operating activities are recorded in the Company's consolidated financial statements as of the acquisition date and thereafter. Assets acquired, liabilities assumed and noncontrolling interests, if any, are measured at fair value as of the acquisition date using the appropriate valuation method. The Company may engage an independent third party to assist with these measurements. Goodwill resulting from an acquisition is recognized for the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of the tangible and identifiable intangible assets, less the liabilities assumed.

Earnings (Loss) Per Share: The Company calculates basic earnings (loss) per share by using a weighted average of the number of shares outstanding during the reporting periods. Diluted shares outstanding are calculated in accordance with the treasury stock method, which assumes that the proceeds from the exercise of all exercisable options would be used to repurchase shares at market value. The net number of shares issued after the exercise proceeds are exhausted represents the potentially dilutive effect of the exercisable options, which are added to basic shares to arrive at diluted shares. Due to the net loss incurred by the Company for the period ended March 29, 2025, diluted shares used in the calculation of the diluted loss per share represented basic shares because the inclusion of the potentially dilutive effect of the exercisable stock options would have resulted in anti-dilution.

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Recently-Issued Accounting Standards: In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740) – Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*, the objective of which is to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures. The ASU requires disaggregated information about the Company’s effective income tax rate reconciliation as well as on income taxes paid. The ASU was required to be adopted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024 and early adoption was permitted. The Company adopted ASU No. 2023-09 effective for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026 and the income tax disclosures in Note 12 reflect that adoption.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40) – Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*, the objective of which is to enhance the transparency and usefulness of financial statements by requiring public entities to provide more detailed disclosures about their expenses. The amendments in ASU No. 2024-03 are required to be adopted for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and for interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the guidance of the ASU No. 2024-03 against its existing disclosures related to income statement expenses.

The Company has determined that all other ASUs issued which had become effective as of March 29, 2026, or which will become effective at some future date, are not expected to have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

Note 3 – Segment Reporting

The Company’s operations are managed and reported to its Chief Executive Officer, the Company’s chief operating decision maker (“CODM”), on a consolidated basis. The Company operates in one principal segment, infant, toddler and juvenile products. These products consist of infant and toddler bedding, diaper bags, bibs, plush, dolls, disposables, toys and feeding products. The CODM assesses performance and allocates resources based on the Company’s consolidated statements of operations, which requires the CODM to manage and evaluate the results of the Company in a consolidated manner to drive efficiencies and develop uniform strategies. Segment asset information is not used by the CODM to allocate resources.

As a single reportable segment entity, the Company’s segment performance measure is net income. The following table presents information about the Company’s reportable segment (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Net sales	\$ 82,266	\$ 87,250
Less:		
Cost of products sold	62,188	65,985
Marketing and administrative expenses	18,979	18,690
Goodwill impairment charge	-	13,766
Interest expense, net and other	(1,539)	1,222
Income tax expense (benefit)	795	(3,057)
Segment net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,843</u>	<u>\$ (9,356)</u>

Included in the profit or loss measure above are the following for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026, depreciation and amortization expenses were \$752 thousand and \$774 thousand, respectively, while for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025, depreciation expense was \$704 thousand and amortization expense, including \$13.8 million of goodwill impairment, totaled \$14.5 million.

Note 4 – Major Customers and Concentrations

Product Sourcing: Foreign and domestic contract manufacturers produce most of the Company’s products, with the largest concentration being in China. The Company makes sourcing decisions on the basis of quality, timeliness of delivery and price, including the impact of ocean freight and duties. Although the Company maintains relationships with a limited number of suppliers, the Company believes that its products may be readily manufactured by several alternative sources in quantities sufficient to meet the Company’s requirements.

For the year ended March 29, 2026, purchases from the Company's two largest suppliers accounted for approximately 16% and 10% of purchases. To mitigate the risks associated with supplier concentration, the Company engages in ongoing efforts to identify alternative sources of supply, assess supplier reliability and performance, and negotiate favorable contractual terms where feasible. However, there is no assurance that the Company will be successful in reducing its dependence on any single supplier or mitigating the impact of supplier-related risks in the future.

The Company maintains foreign representative offices located in Shanghai and Shenzhen, China, which are responsible for the coordination of production, purchases and shipments, seeking out new vendors and overseeing inspections for social compliance and quality. The Company's management and quality assurance personnel visit the third-party facilities regularly to monitor and audit product quality and to ensure compliance with labor requirements and social and environmental standards. In addition, the Company closely monitors the currency exchange rate. The impact of future fluctuations in the exchange rate or changes in safeguards cannot be predicted with certainty.

The U.S. government has tariffs on imports from certain countries, including China. During 2025, the U.S. government increased tariffs which increased the cost of the products the Company sources from China and affected shipments from the Company's Chinese-based suppliers. Certain of these tariffs, the IEEPA tariffs, were recently deemed illegal by the U.S. Supreme Court ruling issued on February 20, 2026. The Company incurred approximately \$5.3 million and \$267 thousand of IEEPA tariffs during fiscal year 2026 and 2025, respectively. In April 2026, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection launched the Consolidated Administration and Processing of Entries ("CAPE"), a platform for importers of record to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests. The Company has evaluated its eligibility to submit IEEPA tariff refund requests, is complying with all applicable refund procedures and has submitted its eligible entries. The Company continues to evaluate the impact of the tariffs, and their potential refunds, on imports from China and on the Company's business and financial condition. Accordingly, the Company has not recorded a receivable as of March 29, 2026. The Company will continue to monitor developments and will recognize any recovery when realization becomes probable. As of June 17, 2026, the Company has received \$0.2 million in IEEPA refunds.

The ultimate availability, timing and amount of any potential refunds of such tariffs are highly uncertain and are subject to further legal, regulatory and administrative developments. We continue to monitor these developments and the evolving tariff environment.

Licensed Products: Certain products are manufactured and sold pursuant to licensing agreements for trademarks. Also, many of the designs used by the Company are copyrighted by other parties, including trademark licensors, and are available to the Company through copyright license agreements. The licensing agreements are generally for an initial term of one to three years and may or may not be subject to renewal or extension. Sales of licensed products represented 52% and 50% of the Company's gross sales in fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively, which included 23% and 21% of gross sales in fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively, under the Company's license agreements with affiliated companies of The Walt Disney Company ("Disney"). The Company's license agreement with Disney expires December 31, 2027 and covers infant and toddler bedding, diaper bags, infant feeding and bath in the United States and Canada, and bibs and disposable products in the United States, Canada and Japan.

Customers: The Company's customers consist principally of mass merchants, large chain stores, mid-tier retailers, juvenile specialty stores, value channel stores, grocery and drug stores, restaurants, internet accounts and wholesale clubs. The Company does not enter into long-term or other purchase agreements with its customers. The table below sets forth those customers that represented more than 10% of the Company's gross sales during the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025.

	2026	2025
Walmart Inc.	40%	47%
Amazon.com, Inc.	17%	19%

Note 5 – Inventories

As of March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the Company's balances of inventory were \$28.4 million and \$27.8 million, respectively, nearly all of which were finished goods.

Note 6 – Financing Arrangements

Factoring Agreements: To reduce its exposure to credit losses, the Company assigns the majority of its trade accounts receivable to CIT, a subsidiary of First Citizens Bank, pursuant to factoring agreements, which have expiration dates that are coterminous with that of the financing agreement described below. Under the terms of the factoring agreements, CIT remits customer payments to the Company as such payments are received by CIT. As such, the Company does not take advances on the factoring agreements.

CIT bears credit losses with respect to assigned accounts receivable from approved shipments, while the Company bears the responsibility for adjustments from customers related to returns, allowances, claims and discounts. CIT may at any time terminate or limit its approval of shipments to a particular customer. If such a termination or limitation occurs, then the Company either assumes (and may seek to mitigate) the credit risk for shipments to the customer after the date of such termination or limitation or discontinues shipments to the customer. Factoring fees, which are included in marketing and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations, were \$335 thousand and \$386 thousand during the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, respectively.

Credit Facility: The Company's credit facility includes a revolving line of credit and a term loan of \$8.0 million under a financing agreement with CIT. The Company may borrow up to \$40.0 million under the revolving line of credit, which includes a \$1.5 million sub-limit for letters of credit, bearing interest at prime minus 0.5% or the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus 1.6%, and is secured by a first lien on all assets of the Company. The financing agreement for the revolving line of credit matures on July 19, 2029. At March 29, 2026, the Company had elected to pay interest on balances owed under the revolving line of credit, if any, under the SOFR option, which was 5.3%. The financing agreement also provides for the payment by CIT to the Company of interest at prime as of the beginning of the calendar month minus 2.0% on daily negative balances, if any, held at CIT.

At March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the balances on the revolving line of credit were \$9.5 million and \$11.9 million, respectively, there was no letter of credit outstanding and \$12.5 million and \$13.8 million, respectively, was available under the revolving line of credit based on the Company's eligible accounts receivable and inventory balances. The financing agreement contains usual and customary covenants for agreements of that type, including limitations on other indebtedness, liens, transfers of assets, investments and acquisitions, merger or consolidation transactions, transactions with affiliates, and changes in or amendments to the organizational documents for the Company and its subsidiaries.

On January 2, 2025, the Company and its subsidiaries entered into a letter agreement with CIT with respect to the financing agreement, pursuant to which CIT waived the Company's non-compliance with the fixed charge coverage ratio required under the financing agreement with respect to the Company's fiscal quarters ended September 29, 2024 and December 29, 2024. In addition, the letter agreement modified the financing agreement by changing the Excess Availability (as defined in the agreement) to \$7,000,000 (from 50% of the outstanding balance of the Company's term loan under the financing agreement).

On February 10, 2025, the Company and CIT amended the Company's financing agreement with CIT to: (i) waive, with respect to the fiscal year ending March 30, 2025, and through the fiscal year ending March 29, 2026, the Company's obligation to comply with the fixed charge coverage ratio; and (ii) increase the Excess Availability required to be maintained by the Company with respect to its revolving line of credit under the financing agreement from \$7,000,000 to \$7,500,000, until further notice to the Company by CIT. After such notice, the Excess Availability required to be maintained by the Company shall be 50% of the outstanding balance of the Company's term loan under the financing agreement.

On June 23, 2025, the Company and CIT further amended the Company's financing agreement with CIT to: (i) provide that, until the Company's term loan is paid in full, the Company shall maintain at all times Excess Availability equal to or the greater of (a) the sum of the balance outstanding under the Company's term loan plus \$1.0 million or (b) \$4.0 million (the "Availability Covenant"); and (ii) reinstate the fixed charge coverage ratio; provided however, that the fixed charge coverage ratio shall not be tested at any fiscal quarter end in which, during the immediately preceding fiscal quarter, the Company at all times has been in compliance with the Availability Covenant. As of March 29, 2026, the Company was in compliance with the Excess Availability requirements.

The balance on the \$8.0 million term loan as of March 29, 2026 was \$4.7 million, including \$2.0 million classified as current. The term loan was issued July 19, 2024, is payable by the Company in 48 equal monthly installments and bears interest at SOFR plus 2.25% (5.9% at March 29, 2026).

Credit Concentration: The Company's accounts receivable at March 29, 2026 amounted to \$18.9 million, net of allowances of \$1.5 million. Of this amount, \$16.3 million was due from CIT under the factoring agreements, which represents the maximum loss that the Company could incur if CIT failed completely to perform its obligations under the factoring agreements. The Company's accounts receivable at March 30, 2025 amounted to \$24.5 million, net of allowances of \$1.7 million. Of this amount, \$21.9 million was due from CIT under the factoring agreements, which represented the maximum loss that the Company could have incurred if CIT had failed completely to perform its obligations under the factoring agreements.

Fair Value: The Company evaluates the fair value of its debt using the three level fair value hierarchy. Fair value should be based on the assumptions market participants would use when pricing the liability and establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes the inputs used to develop those assumptions and measure fair value. The hierarchy requires companies to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs. The three levels of inputs in the fair value hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1 – Includes the most reliable sources, and includes quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 – Includes observable inputs. Observable inputs include inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the liability, interest rates and forward rate curves, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the liabilities.
- Level 3 – Includes unobservable inputs and should be used only when observable inputs are unavailable.

The carrying value of financial instruments reported in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets for cash, which is considered Level 1, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities, which are all considered Level 2, approximate fair value due to the immediate or short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The following table presents fair value of the debt as of March 29, 2026:

	Fair Value	Fair Value Measurement Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Term loan	\$ 4,699	\$ -	\$ 4,699	\$ -
Revolving line of credit	9,596	-	9,596	-
Total debt	\$ 14,295	\$ -	\$ 14,295	\$ -

The Company uses a valuation model to determine the fair value of its revolving line of credit and the term loan with CIT. The Company uses a discounted cash flow model to project the future principal and interest payments over the remaining life of the loans. The significant inputs used in the model are observable market data including SOFR Forward Curves.

The aggregate maturities of long-term debt for each of the five years subsequent to March 29, 2026 are: \$2 million in 2027, \$2.2 million in 2028, \$500 thousand in 2029, \$9.5 million in 2030 and \$0 in 2031.

Note 7 – Goodwill, Customer Relationships and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill: Goodwill represents the excess of the purchase price over the fair value of net identifiable assets acquired in business combinations. For the purpose of presenting and measuring for impairment of goodwill, the Company has two reporting units: one that produces and markets bedding and diaper bags and another that produces and markets bibs, toys and disposable products. The Company measures for impairment annually as of the first day of the Company’s fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025, the Company determined that a triggering event occurred in relation to the depressed market price of the Company’s common stock and corresponding significant decline in the Company’s market capitalization. As a result, the Company performed a quantitative goodwill impairment test.

The fair value of goodwill in each impairment test was determined using a combination of an income approach, which estimates fair value based upon projections of future revenues, expenses, and cash flows discounted to their respective present values, and a market approach. The valuation methodology and underlying financial information included in the Company’s determination of fair value required significant judgments by management. The principal assumptions used in the Company’s discounted cash flow analysis consisted of (a) long-term projections of financial performance and (b) the weighted-average cost of capital of market participants, adjusted for the risk attributable to the Company and the industry in which it operates. Under the market approach, the principal assumption included an estimate of a control premium.

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Based on the goodwill impairment analysis performed, the Company determined that the estimated fair values of its reporting units were lower than their carrying value, indicating that the goodwill within these reporting units had been impaired. Consequently, the Company recorded a non-cash goodwill impairment charge of \$13.8 million during the year ended March 30, 2025. The following table presents the carrying amounts of goodwill (in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2024	March 30, 2025	March 29, 2026
Gross goodwill	\$ 30,838	\$ 36,678	\$ 36,678
Accumulated impairment losses	(22,912)	(28,752)	(36,678)
Additions	-	5,840	-
Impairment charge	-	(13,766)	-
Net goodwill	<u>\$ 7,926</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Other Intangible Assets: Other intangible assets as of March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 consisted primarily of the fair value of identifiable assets acquired in business combinations other than tangible assets and goodwill. The gross amount and accumulated amortization of the Company's other intangible assets as of March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the amortization expense for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2026, the entirety of which has been included in marketing and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, are as follows (in thousands):

	Gross Amount		Accumulated Amortization		Net Amount	
	March 29, 2026	March 30, 2025	March 29, 2026	March 30, 2025	March 29, 2026	March 30, 2025
Tradename and trademarks	\$ 3,217	\$ 3,217	\$ 2,405	\$ 2,316	\$ 812	\$ 901
Non-compete covenants	98	98	98	98	-	-
Patents	1,601	1,601	1,212	1,160	389	441
Customer relationships	8,174	8,174	7,292	7,007	882	1,166
Licensing relationships	4,800	4,800	608	259	4,192	4,541
Total other intangible assets	<u>\$ 17,890</u>	<u>\$ 17,890</u>	<u>\$ 11,615</u>	<u>\$ 10,840</u>	<u>\$ 6,275</u>	<u>\$ 7,050</u>

Amortization expense, which is included in marketing and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, amounted to \$775 thousand and \$772 thousand for the years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, respectively. The Company estimates that its amortization expense will be \$747 thousand, \$701 thousand, \$563 thousand, \$563 thousand and \$563 thousand in fiscal years 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 and 2031, respectively.

Note 8 – Acquisition

On July 19, 2024 (the "Closing Date"), NoJo acquired substantially all of the assets, and assumed certain specified liabilities, of Baby Boom Consumer Products, Inc. ("Baby Boom")(the "Acquisition"), for a purchase price of \$18.0 million in cash, subject to a working capital adjustment. The Acquisition was funded by the Company using the proceeds of an \$8.0 million term loan from CIT and additional borrowings under the Company's revolving line of credit with CIT.

The Acquisition has been accounted for in accordance with FASB ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations*. The identifiable assets acquired were recorded at their estimated fair value, which has been determined based on available information and the use of multiple valuation approaches. The estimated useful lives of the identifiable intangible assets acquired were determined based upon the remaining time that these assets are expected to directly or indirectly contribute to the future cash flow of the Company. On December 23, 2025, the Company received \$2.5 million in proceeds from certain claims filed by the Company under a representations and warranties insurance policy purchased in connection with the Acquisition (the "Insurance Proceeds"). The Insurance Proceeds are recorded within other income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations for the year ended March 29, 2026. The Company considers the measurement period to have ended as of June 25, 2025 and further considers all measurement period adjustments to be final.

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The acquisition cost paid on the Closing Date amounted to \$16.3 million, which included net working capital adjustment. The following table represents the Company's allocation of the acquisition cost (in thousands) to the identifiable assets acquired and the liabilities assumed based on their respective estimated fair values as of the Closing Date. The excess of the acquisition cost over the estimated fair value of the identifiable net assets acquired is reflected as goodwill.

Tangible assets:	
Accounts receivable	\$ 3,764
Inventories	1,989
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	354
Total tangible assets	6,107
Amortizable intangible assets:	
Tradenname	350
Licensing relationships	4,600
Total amortizable intangible assets	4,950
Goodwill	5,840
Total acquired assets	16,897
Liabilities assumed:	
Accounts payable	601
Total liabilities assumed	601
Net acquisition cost	\$ 16,296

Based on the allocation of the acquisition cost, the Company recognized \$5.3 million of goodwill as of the Closing Date, the entirety of which was assigned to the reporting unit of the Company that produces and markets infant and toddler bedding and diaper bags. The goodwill recognized primarily consists of synergies expected from combining operations of Baby Boom and the Company and intangible assets acquired that do not qualify for separate recognition. The following table represents adjustments made to the amount of goodwill during the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025 (in thousands):

Amount of goodwill recognized based upon the preliminary allocation of the acquisition cost	\$ 5,319
Adjustments made during the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025:	
Increase to pre-acquisition accounts payable	10
Decrease to tradenname as of the Closing Date	70
Decrease to licensing relationships as of the Closing Date	500
Settlement of working capital adjustment	(59)
Net adjustments made during the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025	521
Amount of goodwill recognized as of March 30, 2025	\$ 5,840

Goodwill is expected to be deductible for income tax purposes, net of the effects of the adjustments outlined in the table above and the Insurance Proceeds.

The assets acquired in the Acquisition generated net sales of \$11.9 million of bedding and diaper bag products for the period from the Closing Date to March 30, 2025. The Company is unable to reasonably estimate Baby Boom earnings from the Closing Date to March 30, 2025 after making every reasonable effort to do so. Amortization expense associated with the acquired amortizable intangible assets was \$352 thousand and \$234 thousand during the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, respectively, which is included in marketing and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Amortization is computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which are 15 years for the tradenname, 14 years for the licensing relationships and 14 years on a weighted-average basis for the grouping taken together.

The Company has determined, on a pro forma basis, that the combined net sales and the combined net loss of the Company and Baby Boom, giving effect to the Acquisition as if it had been completed on April 3, 2023, would have been \$92.3 million and \$8.6 million, respectively, (unaudited) for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025. The combined net income includes adjustments related to the amortization of the amortizable intangible assets acquired and estimates of the interest expense and income tax expense or benefit that would have been incurred, but otherwise do not reflect the costs of any integration activities or benefits that may result from the realization of future cost savings from operating efficiencies, or any revenue, tax or other synergies that may result from the Acquisition.

Note 9 – Leases

During the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the Company capitalized operating lease obligations as right of use assets and recognized corresponding lease liabilities in the amount of \$641 thousand and \$999 thousand. The Company made cash payments related to its recognized operating leases of \$4.7 million and \$4.5 million during the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, respectively. Such payments reduced the operating lease liabilities and were included in the cash flows provided by operating activities in the accompanying consolidated statements of cash flows. The Company recognized noncash reductions to its operating right of use assets resulting from reductions to its lease liabilities in the amount of \$876 thousand during the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025. As of March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the Company’s operating leases had weighted-average discount rates of 6.1% and 6.0%, respectively, and weighted-average remaining lease terms of 2.4 years and 3.2 years, respectively.

During the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the Company classified its operating lease costs within the accompanying consolidated statements of operations as follows (in thousands):

	Fiscal Years Ended	
	2026	2025
Cost of products sold	\$ 4,225	\$ 4,202
Marketing and administrative expenses	417	386
Total operating lease costs	\$ 4,642	\$ 4,588

The maturities of the Company’s operating lease liabilities as of March 29, 2026 by fiscal year are as follows (in thousands):

2027	\$ 4,667
2028	4,521
2029	884
2030	192
2031	148
2032	48
2033	-
Total undiscounted operating lease payments	10,460
Less imputed interest	734
Operating lease liabilities - net	\$ 9,727

Note 10 – Stock-based Compensation

The Company has two incentive stock plans, the 2014 Omnibus Equity Compensation Plan (the “2014 Plan”) and the 2021 Incentive Plan (the “2021 Plan”). As a result of the approval of the 2021 Plan by the Company’s stockholders at the Company’s 2021 annual meeting of stockholders, grants may no longer be issued under the 2014 Plan.

The Company believes that awards of long-term, equity-based incentive compensation will attract and retain directors, officers and employees of the Company and will encourage these individuals to contribute to the successful performance of the Company, which will lead to the achievement of the Company’s overall goal of increasing stockholder value. Awards granted under the 2021 Plan may be in the form of incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, shares of restricted or unrestricted stock, stock units, stock appreciation rights, or other stock-based awards. Awards may be granted subject to the achievement of performance goals or other conditions, and certain awards may be payable in stock or cash, or a combination of the two. The 2021 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Board, which selects eligible employees, non-employee directors and other individuals to participate in the 2021 Plan and determines the type, amount, duration (such duration not to exceed a term of ten (10) years for grants of stock options) and other terms of individual awards. At March 29, 2026, 125,504 shares of the Company’s common stock were available for future issuance under the 2021 Plan, which may be issued from authorized and unissued shares of the Company’s common stock or treasury shares.

Stock-based compensation is calculated according to FASB ASC Topic 718, *Compensation – Stock Compensation*, which requires stock-based compensation to be accounted for using a fair-value-based measurement. During fiscal years 2026 and 2025, the Company recorded \$766 thousand and \$752 thousand of stock-based compensation, respectively. The Company records the compensation expense associated with stock-based awards granted to individuals in the same expense classifications as the cash compensation paid to those same individuals. All stock awards are expensed over the vesting period and are adjusted for forfeitures as occurred.

Stock Options: The following table represents stock option activity for fiscal years 2026 and 2025:

	2026		2025	
	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding
Outstanding at Beginning of Period	\$ 6.84	763,000	\$ 6.93	895,500
Granted	\$ -	-	\$ 5.03	30,000
Expired	\$ 8.38	(55,000)	\$ 7.90	(52,500)
Forfeited	\$ 6.50	(174,000)	\$ 6.59	(110,000)
Outstanding at End of Period	\$ 6.81	534,000	\$ 6.84	763,000
Exercisable at End of Period	\$ 6.85	524,000	\$ 7.11	658,000

At March 29, 2026, there was no intrinsic value of both the outstanding and exercisable stock options. There were no stock options exercised during the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026, and March 30, 2025. As of March 30, 2025, there was no intrinsic value of both the outstanding and exercisable options.

To determine the estimated fair value of stock options granted, the Company uses the Black-Scholes-Merton valuation formula, which is a closed-form model that uses an equation to estimate fair value. The following table sets forth the assumptions used to determine the fair value of the non-qualified stock options awarded to certain employees during fiscal year 2025, which options vest over a two-year period, assuming continued service.

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 30, 2025	
Number of options issued	10,000	20,000
Grant date	July 15, 2024	June 10, 2024
Dividend yield	6.67%	6.21%
Expected volatility	20.00%	20.00%
Risk free interest rate	4.23%	4.62%
Contractual term (years)	10.00	10.00
Expected term (years)	3.00	3.00
Forfeiture rate	5.00%	5.00%
Exercise price (grant-date closing price) per option	\$ 4.80	\$ 5.15
Fair value per option	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.30

For the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026, the Company recognized \$15 thousand as compensation expense associated with stock options with \$8 thousand in cost of products sold and \$7 thousand in marketing & administrative expenses. For the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025, the Company recognized \$39 thousand as compensation expense associated with stock options with \$21 thousand in cost of products sold and \$18 thousand in marketing & administrative expenses.

A summary of stock options outstanding and exercisable as of March 29, 2026 is as follows:

Exercise Price	Number of Options Outstanding	Weighted-Avg. Remaining Contractual Life in Years	Weighted-Avg. Exercise Price of Options Outstanding	Number of Options Exercisable	Weighted-Avg. Exercise Price of Options Exercisable
\$4.00 - 4.99	75,000	4.94	\$ 4.77	70,000	\$ 4.76
\$5.00 - 5.99	120,000	7.08	\$ 5.31	115,000	\$ 5.31
\$6.00 - 6.99	70,000	6.19	\$ 6.54	70,000	\$ 6.54
\$7.00 - 7.99	209,000	3.95	\$ 7.71	209,000	\$ 7.71
\$8.00 - 8.99	0	0.00	\$ 0.00	0	\$ 0.00
\$9.00 - 9.99	60,000	0.19	\$ 9.60	60,000	\$ 9.60
	<u>534,000</u>	4.66	\$ 6.81	<u>524,000</u>	\$ 6.85

As of March 29, 2026, total unrecognized stock-option compensation costs amounted to \$3 thousand, which will be recognized as the underlying stock options vest over a weighted-average period of 3.0 months. The amount of future stock-option compensation expense could be affected by any future stock option grants and by the separation from the Company of any employee or director who has stock options that are unvested as of such individual's separation date.

Time-Based Restricted Shares: The Company issues time-based restricted shares to the Board of Directors and certain officers and executives under our stock-based compensation plan. The time-based restricted shares automatically convert to shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis as the awards vest. The time-based restricted shares typically vest over a one-to-three-year vesting period on the anniversary of the grant date. The grant date fair value is equal to the quoted market price for the shares on the date of the grant. The total fair value of time-based restricted shares vested during the twelve months ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2026 was \$410 thousand and \$573 thousand, respectively. The following table summarizes the Company's non-vested share activity for the years ended March 30, 2025 and March 29, 2026:

	Number of Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Non-vested shares at March 31, 2024	196,412	\$ 5.19
Granted	270,176	\$ 4.12
Vested	(126,412)	\$ 4.53
Forfeited	-	\$ -
Non-vested shares at March 30, 2025	340,176	\$ 4.59
Granted	217,276	\$ 2.86
Vested	(91,747)	\$ 4.47
Forfeited	(21,429)	\$ 3.19
Non-vested shares at March 29, 2026	444,276	\$ 3.84

Performance Award Shares: On March 1, 2022, performance awards were granted to certain of the Company's executive officers, consisting of 187,500 shares, of which: (a) 75,000 shares shall be earned if the closing price per share of the Company's common stock equals or exceeds \$8.00 on ten trading days within any period of twenty consecutive trading days prior to March 1, 2027; and (b) 112,500 shares shall be earned if the closing price per share of the Company's common stock equals or exceeds \$9.00 on ten trading days within any period of twenty consecutive trading days prior to March 1, 2027. Upon the achievement of each applicable stock hurdle described above: (i) one-third of the shares that are earned shall vest on the later of the date on which the shares are earned and March 1, 2023; (ii) one-third of the shares that are earned shall vest on the first anniversary of the date on which the shares are earned; and (iii) one-third shall vest on the second anniversary of the date on which the shares are earned. All shares that are non-earned or non-vested will be forfeited upon the termination of service. The Company, with the assistance of an independent third party, determined that the grant date fair value of the awards amounted to \$732 thousand. On October 27, 2025, 62,500 of these performance award shares were forfeited.

For the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, the Company recognized compensation expense associated with non-vested stock grants, which is included in marketing and administrative expenses, of \$751 thousand and \$713 thousand, respectively.

As of March 29, 2026, total unrecognized compensation expense related to the Company’s non-vested stock grants was \$857 thousand, which will be recognized over the remaining portion of the respective vesting periods associated with each block of grants, such grants having a weighted average vesting term of 17.5 months.

In connection with the retirement of Craig J. Demarest as the Company’s Chief Financial Officer, Vice President and Secretary effective June 30, 2025, the Compensation Committee of the Board accelerated the vesting of the restricted stock award, consisting of 25,000 shares of the Company’s common stock, granted to Mr. Demarest on March 26, 2024, pursuant to the 2021 Plan (the “Award”). The Award was originally scheduled to vest in its entirety on March 26, 2027 (from March 26, 2024, through March 26, 2027, the “Vesting Period”). The Award now will vest on the last day of Mr. Demarest’s employment with the Company (which is expected to be July 1, 2025) as to a number of shares of the Company’s common stock equal to the product of (i) 25,000, multiplied by (ii) a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of days Mr. Demarest was employed by the Company during the Vesting Period and the denominator of which is the number of calendar days in the Vesting Period. The unvested portion of the Award, as of the last day of Mr. Demarest’s employment with the Company, will be forfeited.

Note 11 – Shareholders’ Equity

Dividends: The holders of shares of the Company’s common stock are entitled to receive dividends when and as declared by the Board. Cash dividends of \$0.32 per share were declared during each of the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, amounting to \$3.4 million and \$3.3 million, respectively. The Company’s financing agreement with CIT permits the payment by the Company of cash dividends on its common stock without limitation, provided there is no default before or as a result of the payment of such dividends.

Stock Repurchases: The Company acquired treasury shares by way of the surrender to the Company shares of common stock from several employees to satisfy the income tax withholding obligations relating to the vesting of non-vested stock. In this manner, the Company acquired 3,000 treasury shares during the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026 at a market value of \$2.89 per share, and acquired 13,000 treasury shares during the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025 at a weighted-average market value of \$4.44 per share.

Note 12 – Income Taxes

As disclosed in Note 2, the Company adopted ASU No. 2023-09 effective for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026. The ASU requires disaggregation of information contained in the disclosures related to the reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory corporate income tax rate to the Company’s effective tax rate, which is summarized below for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026 (amounts in thousands):

	Fiscal year ended March 29, 2026	
	Amount	Tax Rate
U.S. statutory rate applied to income before income taxes	\$ 554	21.0%
Differences arising from:		
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit (1)	161	6.1%
Foreign tax effects - Peoples Republic of China	24	0.9%
Tax credits - foreign tax credits	(24)	(0.9%)
Changes in unrecognized tax liabilities	(88)	(3.4%)
Nontaxable or nondeductible items (2)	157	6.0%
Other - net	11	0.4%
Income tax expense / effective tax rate	\$ 795	30.1%

(1) For the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026, the majority of the Company's state income taxes were incurred in California, Georgia, Michigan, Minnesota and Texas.

(2) Primarily the effect of tax shortfalls arising from the expiration and forfeiture of stock options and performance share awards, as well as the vesting of non-vested stock during the year.

In accordance with the guidance in effect prior to the adoption of ASU No. 2023-09, the Company's previously disclosed reconciliation of the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate for the fiscal year ended March 30, 2025 is summarized below (amounts in thousands):

	Amount	Tax Rate
U.S. statutory rate applied to loss before income taxes	\$ (2,607)	21.0%
State income taxes, net of federal income tax	(527)	4.2%
Tax credits	(14)	0.1%
Discrete items	64	(0.5%)
Other - net, including foreign	27	(0.2%)
Income tax benefit / effective tax rate	<u>\$ (3,057)</u>	<u>24.6%</u>

All income of the Company is earned domestically. The Company is required to pay foreign taxes to the Peoples Republic of China based strictly on the expenses incurred at the Company's foreign representative offices in that country. The Company recognizes these foreign taxes paid as a component of the Company's income tax provision.

The Company's income tax provision for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 is summarized below (in thousands):

	Fiscal year ended March 29, 2026		
	Current	Deferred	Total
Income tax expense (benefit) on current year income:			
Federal	\$ (201)	\$ 683	\$ 482
State	36		204
Foreign	24	-	24
Total income tax expense (benefit) on current year income	<u>(141)</u>	<u>851</u>	<u>710</u>
Income tax expense (benefit) - discrete items:			
Reserve for unrecognized tax benefits	(88)	-	(88)
Adjustment to prior year provision	13	-	13
Tax shortfall related to stock-based compensation	160	-	160
Income tax expense - discrete items	<u>85</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>85</u>
Total income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ (56)</u>	<u>\$ 851</u>	<u>\$ 795</u>

	Fiscal year ended March 30, 2025		
	Current	Deferred	Total
Income tax expense (benefit) on current year loss:			
Federal	\$ 950	\$ (3,419)	\$ (2,469)
State	145	(812)	(667)
Foreign	15	-	15
Total income tax expense (benefit) on current year loss	<u>1,110</u>	<u>(4,231)</u>	<u>(3,121)</u>
Income tax expense - discrete items:			
Reserve for unrecognized tax benefits	6	-	6
Adjustment to prior year provision	24	-	24
Tax shortfall related to stock-based compensation	34	-	34
Income tax expense - discrete items	<u>64</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>64</u>
Total income tax expense (benefit)	<u>\$ 1,174</u>	<u>\$ (4,231)</u>	<u>\$ (3,057)</u>

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The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities as of March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 are as follows (in thousands):

	March 29, 2026	March 30, 2025
Deferred income tax assets:		
Employee wage and benefit accruals	\$ 293	\$ 260
Accounts receivable and inventory reserves	594	673
Operating lease liabilities	2,408	3,241
Intangible assets	2,487	3,490
Net operating loss carryforwards	728	704
Accrued interest and penalty on unrecognized tax liabilities	24	20
Stock-based compensation	442	517
Total gross deferred income tax assets	6,976	8,905
Less valuation allowance	(704)	(704)
Deferred income tax assets after valuation allowance	6,272	8,201
Deferred income tax liabilities:		
Prepaid expenses	(317)	(488)
Operating lease right of use assets	(2,217)	(3,033)
Property, plant and equipment	(81)	(172)
Total deferred income tax liabilities	(2,615)	(3,693)
Net deferred income tax assets	\$ 3,657	\$ 4,508

In assessing the probability that the Company's deferred tax assets will be realized, management of the Company has considered whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of taxable income during the future periods in which the temporary differences giving rise to the deferred tax assets will become deductible. The Company has also considered the scheduled inclusion into taxable income in future periods of the temporary differences giving rise to the Company's deferred tax liabilities. The valuation allowance as of March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 was related to state net operating loss carryforwards that the Company does not expect to be realized. Based upon the Company's expectations of the generation of sufficient taxable income during future periods, the Company believes that it is more likely than not that the Company will realize its deferred tax assets, net of the valuation allowance and the deferred tax liabilities.

As disclosed in Note 2, the Company adopted ASU No. 2023-09 effective for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026. The ASU requires a disaggregation of income tax payments, which is summarized below for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2026 (in thousands):

Federal - United States of America	\$ 500
State	
California	100
Texas	12
Michigan	2
North Carolina	1
Total state income taxes paid	115
Foreign - Peoples Republic of China	20
Total income taxes paid	\$ 635

The following table sets forth the reconciliation of the beginning and ending amounts of unrecognized tax liabilities during the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 (in thousands):

	2026	2025
Balance at beginning of period	\$ 411	\$ 394
Additions related to current year positions	-	22
Additions related to prior year positions	28	81
Reductions due to lapses of the statute of limitations	(129)	(86)
Balance at end of period	<u>\$ 310</u>	<u>\$ 411</u>

During fiscal years 2026 and 2025, the Company recorded discrete income tax charges of \$160 thousand and \$34 thousand, respectively, to reflect the effect of tax shortfalls arising from the expiration and forfeiture of stock options and performance share awards, as well as the vesting of non-vested stock during the periods. Income tax overpayments at March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025 were \$504 thousand and \$76 thousand, respectively, and were recorded in other accounts receivable in the consolidated balance sheets.

Note 13 – Retirement Plan

The Company sponsors a defined contribution retirement savings plan with a cash or deferred arrangement (the “401(k) Plan”), as provided by Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”). The 401(k) Plan covers substantially all employees, who may elect to contribute a portion of their compensation to the 401(k) Plan, subject to maximum amounts and percentages as prescribed in the Code. Each calendar year, the Board determines the portion, if any, of employee contributions that will be matched by the Company.

For calendar years 2026, 2025, and 2024, the Board established the employer matching contributions at 100% of the first 2% of employee contributions and 50% of the next 3% of employee contributions to the 401(k) Plan. If an employee separates from the Company prior to the full vesting of the funds in their account, then the unvested portion of the matching employer amount in their account is forfeited when the employee receives a distribution from their account. The Company utilizes such forfeitures as an offset to the aggregate matching contributions. The Company’s matching contributions to the 401(k) Plan, net of the utilization of forfeitures, were \$392 thousand and \$359 thousand for the fiscal years ended March 29, 2026 and March 30, 2025, respectively.

Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies

Royalty expense amounted to \$6.5 million and \$6.7 million during fiscal years 2026 and 2025, respectively. The Company’s commitment for the next five fiscal years for minimum guaranteed royalty payments under its license agreements as of March 29, 2026 is \$9.2 million, consisting of \$5.0 million, \$3.6 million, \$425 thousand, \$59 thousand and \$59 thousand due in fiscal years 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030 and 2031, respectively.

The Company is, from time to time, involved in various legal proceedings relating to claims arising in the ordinary course of its business. Neither the Company nor any of its subsidiaries is a party to any such legal proceeding the outcome of which, individually or in the aggregate, is expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company’s financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

SIGNATURES

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

CROWN CRAFTS, INC.

Date: June 24, 2026

By: /s/ Olivia W. Elliott
Olivia W. Elliott
President, Chief Executive Officer and Director

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>Signatures</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Olivia W. Elliott</u> Olivia W. Elliott	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	June 24, 2026
<u>/s/ Claire K. Spencer</u> Claire K. Spencer	Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)	June 24, 2026
<u>/s/ Zenon S. Nie</u> Zenon S. Nie	Chairman of the Board of Directors	June 24, 2026
<u>/s/ Michael Benstock</u> Michael Benstock	Director	June 24, 2026
<u>/s/ Donald Ratajczak</u> Donald Ratajczak	Director	June 24, 2026
<u>/s/ Patricia Stensrud</u> Patricia Stensrud	Director	June 24, 2026

CROWN CRAFTS, INC.

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

1. PURPOSE

This Insider Trading Policy (this “*Policy*”) provides guidelines with respect to transactions in the securities of Crown Crafts, Inc. (the “*Company*”) and the handling of confidential information about the Company and the companies with which the Company engages in transactions or does business. The Company’s Board of Directors (the “*Board*”) has adopted this Policy to promote compliance with applicable securities laws that prohibit certain persons who are aware of material nonpublic information about a company from: (i) engaging in transactions in the securities of that company; or (ii) providing material nonpublic information to other persons who may trade on the basis of that information.

This Policy supersedes any previous policy of the Company concerning insider trading, including the Company’s Insider Trading Policy, dated as of August 15, 2012. In the event of any conflict or inconsistency between this Policy and any such previous policy, this Policy shall control.

As used in this Policy, unless the context otherwise requires, references to: (i) “the Company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to Crown Crafts, Inc. and its subsidiaries; and (ii) “you” and “your” refers to persons subject to this Policy.

2. PERSONS SUBJECT TO THE POLICY

This Policy applies to all members of the Board and all officers and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. The Company may also determine that other persons should be subject to this Policy, such as contractors and consultants who have access to material nonpublic information. This Policy also applies to your: (i) Family Members (as defined under Section 8 “Transactions By Family Members and Others” below); and (ii) Controlled Entities (as defined under Section 9 “Transactions by Entities that You Influence or Control” below).

3. TRANSACTIONS SUBJECT TO THE POLICY

This Policy applies to transactions in securities of the Company (collectively referred to as “*Company Securities*”), including the Company’s common stock, options to purchase common stock, preferred stock, convertible debentures, warrants and any other type of securities that the Company may issue, as well as derivative securities that are not issued by the Company, such as exchange-traded put or call options or swaps relating to Company Securities. Transactions subject to this Policy include all purchases, sales and *bona fide* gifts of Company Securities. For the avoidance of doubt:

- if and to the extent a broker, dealer or other party has the authority to engage in transactions with respect to Company Securities on your behalf, or
- if you or a Family Member are a member of, or participate in, an investment club;

then, in each case, this Policy would apply to any transactions in Company Securities by such broker, dealer or other party on your behalf, or such investment club. See Section 6 “Statement of Policy” below for a further discussion regarding the application of this Policy to investment clubs.

4. **INDIVIDUAL RESPONSIBILITY**

You have ethical and legal obligations to maintain the confidentiality of information about us and to not engage in transactions in Company Securities while in possession of material nonpublic information. You must not engage in illegal trading and must avoid the appearance of improper trading. Each individual is responsible for making sure that he, she or they comply with this Policy, and that any Family Member or Controlled Entity also complies with this Policy. In all cases, the responsibility for determining whether an individual is in possession of material nonpublic information rests with that individual, and any action on the part of the Company, the Compliance Officer (as defined below) or any other employee or director pursuant to this Policy (or otherwise), does not in any way constitute legal advice or insulate an individual from liability under applicable securities laws. You could be subject to severe legal penalties and disciplinary action by the Company for any conduct prohibited by this Policy or applicable securities laws, as described below in more detail under Section 16 “Consequences of Violations.”

5. **ADMINISTRATION OF THE POLICY**

The Company’s Corporate Secretary shall serve as the Compliance Officer for the purposes of this Policy and shall be responsible for its administration. All determinations and interpretations by the Compliance Officer regarding this Policy shall be final and not subject to further review.

6. **STATEMENT OF POLICY**

No member of the Board and no officer or other employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries (or any other person designated by this Policy or by the Compliance Officer as subject to this Policy) who is aware of material nonpublic information relating to the Company may, directly, or indirectly through family members or other persons or entities:

- (a) Engage in transactions in Company Securities, except as otherwise specified in this Policy under Section 10 “Transactions Under Company Plans” and Section 13 “Rule 10b5-1 Plans”;
- (b) Recommend that others engage in transactions in any Company Securities;
- (c) Disclose material nonpublic information to: (i) persons within the Company whose jobs do not require them to have that information, or (ii) outside of the Company to other persons, including family, friends, business associates, investors or consulting firms, unless any such disclosure is made in accordance with the Company’s policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of information regarding the Company; or
- (d) Assist anyone engaged in the above activities.

Accordingly, if you or a Family Member are a member of, or participate in, an investment club, then you or such Family Member may not disclose any material non-public information about the Company to the investment club or its members or participants. You are strongly encouraged to advise, and to advise your Family Member to advise, the investment club that it may not trade in Company Securities and to terminate the relationship with such investment club if it does not agree to such prohibition.

In addition, no member of the Board and no officer or other employee of the Company or any of its subsidiaries (or any other person designated by this Policy or by the Compliance Officer as subject to this Policy) who, in the course of working for the Company, learns of material nonpublic information about a company: (i) with which the Company does business, such as the Company’s distributors, vendors, customers and suppliers; or (ii) that is involved in a potential transaction or business relationship with the Company, may engage in transactions in that company’s securities until the information becomes public or is no longer material.

There are no exceptions to this Policy, except as specifically noted herein. Transactions that may be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure), or small transactions, are not excepted from this Policy. The securities laws do not recognize any mitigating circumstances, and, in any event, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve the Company's reputation for adhering to the highest standards of conduct.

7. DEFINITION OF MATERIAL NONPUBLIC INFORMATION

(a) **Material Information.** Information is considered "material" if a reasonable investor would consider that information important in making a decision to buy, hold or sell securities. Any information that could be expected to affect the Company's stock price, whether it is positive or negative, should be considered material. There is no bright-line standard for assessing materiality; rather, materiality is based on an assessment of all of the facts and circumstances, and is often evaluated by enforcement authorities with the benefit of hindsight. While it is not possible to define all categories of material information, some examples of information that ordinarily would be regarded as material are:

- Projections of future earnings or losses, or other earnings guidance;
- Changes to previously announced earnings guidance, or the decision to suspend earnings guidance;
- A pending or proposed merger, acquisition or tender offer;
- A pending or proposed acquisition or disposition of a significant asset;
- A pending or proposed joint venture;
- A Company restructuring;
- Significant related party transactions;
- A change in dividend policy, the declaration of a stock split, or an offering of additional securities;
- Bank borrowings or other financing transactions out of the ordinary course;
- The establishment of a repurchase program for Company Securities;
- A change in the Company's pricing or cost structure;
- Major marketing changes;
- A change in management;
- A change in auditors or notification that the auditors' reports may no longer be relied upon;
- Development of a significant new product;
- Pending or threatened significant litigation, or the resolution of such litigation;

- Impending bankruptcy or the existence of liquidity problems;
- The gain or loss of a significant customer or supplier;
- The imposition of a trading ban;
- A significant cybersecurity incident, such as a data breach, or any other significant disruption in the Company's operations or loss, potential loss, breach or unauthorized access of the Company's property or assets, whether at our facilities or through our information technology infrastructure; or
- The imposition of an event-specific restriction on trading in Company Securities or the securities of another company or the extension or termination of such restriction.

(b) When Information is Considered Public. Information that has not been disclosed to the public is generally considered to be nonpublic information. In order to establish that the information has been disclosed to the public, it may be necessary to demonstrate that the information has been widely disseminated. Information generally would be considered widely disseminated if it has been disclosed through the newswire services, a broadcast on widely-available radio or television programs, publication in a widely-available newspaper, magazine or news website, or public disclosure documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "**SEC**") that are available on the SEC's website. By contrast, information would likely not be considered widely disseminated if it is available only to the Company's employees, or if it is only available to a select group of analysts, brokers and institutional investors.

Once information is widely disseminated, it is still necessary to provide the investing public with sufficient time to absorb the information. As a general rule, information should not be considered fully absorbed by the marketplace until at least one full trading day has elapsed after public disclosure of the information. If, for example, the Company were to make an announcement on a Monday, you should not trade in Company Securities until Wednesday. Depending on the particular circumstances, the Company may determine that a longer or shorter period should apply to the release of specific material nonpublic information.

8. **TRANSACTIONS BY FAMILY MEMBERS AND OTHERS**

This Policy applies to: (i) your family members who reside with you (including a spouse, a child, a child away at college, stepchildren, grandchildren, parents, stepparents, grandparents, siblings and in-laws); (ii) anyone else who lives in your household; and (iii) any family members who do not live in your household but whose transactions in Company Securities are directed by you or are subject to your influence or control, such as parents or children who consult with you before they trade in Company Securities (collectively referred to as "**Family Members**").

You are responsible for the transactions of Family Members and, therefore, should make them aware of the need to confer with you before they trade in Company Securities, and you should treat all such transactions for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if the transactions were for your own account. This Policy does not, however, apply to personal securities transactions of Family Members where the purchase or sale decision is made by a third party not controlled by, influenced by or related to you or your Family Members

9. **TRANSACTIONS BY ENTITIES THAT YOU INFLUENCE OR CONTROL**

This Policy also applies to any entities that you influence or control, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts (collectively referred to as “**Controlled Entities**”), and transactions by these Controlled Entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for your own account.

10. **TRANSACTIONS UNDER COMPANY PLANS**

This Policy does not apply in the case of the following transactions, except as specifically noted:

(a) **Stock Option Exercises.** This Policy does not apply to the exercise of an employee stock option acquired pursuant to the Company’s plans, or to the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which you have elected to have the Company withhold shares subject to an option to satisfy tax withholding requirements. This Policy does apply, however, to any sale of stock as part of a broker-assisted cashless exercise of an option, or any other market sale for the purpose of generating the cash needed to pay the exercise price of an option.

(b) **Restricted Stock Awards.** This Policy does not apply to the vesting of restricted stock, or the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which you elect to have the Company withhold shares of stock to satisfy tax withholding requirements upon the vesting of any restricted stock. The Policy does apply, however, to any market sale of restricted stock.

(c) **401(k) Plan.** Currently, the Company’s 401(k) Plan does not offer a Company Securities fund. If this were to change, this Policy would not apply to purchases of Company Securities in the Company’s 401(k) Plan resulting from your periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to your payroll deduction election. This Policy would apply, however, to certain elections you may make under the Company’s 401(k) Plan, including: (i) an election to increase or decrease the percentage of your periodic contributions that will be allocated to the Company Securities fund; (ii) an election to make an intra-plan transfer of an existing account balance into or out of the Company Securities fund; (iii) an election to borrow money against your 401(k) Plan account if the loan will result in a liquidation of some or all of your Company Securities fund balance; and (iv) an election to pre-pay a plan loan if the pre-payment will result in allocation of loan proceeds to the Company Securities fund. It should be noted that sales of Company Securities from a 401(k) account are also subject to Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (“**Rule 144**”), and therefore affiliates should ensure that a Form 144 is filed when required.

(d) **Employee Stock Purchase Plan.** The Company does not currently have an employee stock purchase plan. If the Company were to adopt one, this Policy would not apply to purchases of Company Securities in the employee stock purchase plan resulting from your periodic contribution of money to the plan pursuant to the election you made at the time of your enrollment in the plan. This Policy also does not apply to purchases of Company Securities resulting from lump sum contributions to the plan, provided that you elected to participate by lump sum payment at the beginning of the applicable enrollment period. This Policy would apply, however, to your election to participate in the plan for any enrollment period, and to your sales of Company Securities purchased pursuant to the plan.

(e) **Dividend Reinvestment Plan.** The Company does not have a dividend reinvestment plan (a “Company DRIP”). If the Company were to adopt one, this Policy would not apply to purchases of Company Securities under the Company DRIP resulting solely from the automatic reinvestment of dividends paid on Company Securities. This Policy would apply, however, to all voluntary purchases of Company Securities resulting from additional contributions you choose to make to the Company DRIP, and to your election to participate in the Company DRIP or increase your level of participation in the Company DRIP. This Policy also applies to your sale of any Company Securities purchased pursuant to the Company DRIP.

This Policy applies to transactions in Company Securities under any dividend reinvestment plan, program or feature offered by a third-party broker, dealer or other person (a “Broker DRIP”), including:

- purchases of Company Securities under the Broker DRIP resulting solely from the automatic reinvestment of dividends on Company Securities;
- all voluntary purchases of Company Securities resulting from additional contributions you choose to make to the Broker DRIP;
- your election to participate in or terminate participation in the Broker DRIP, or to increase your level of participation in the Broker DRIP; and
- your sale of any Company Securities purchased pursuant to the Broker DRIP.

(f) Other Similar Transactions. Any other purchase of Company Securities from the Company or sales of Company Securities to the Company are not subject to this Policy.

11. SPECIAL AND PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS

The Company has determined that there is a heightened legal risk and/or the appearance of improper or inappropriate conduct if you engage in certain types of transactions. Therefore, you may not engage in any of the following transactions, or should otherwise consider the Company’s preferences as described below:

(a) Short-Term Trading. Short-term trading of Company Securities may be distracting to the person and may unduly focus the person on the Company’s short-term stock market performance instead of the Company’s long-term business objectives. For these reasons, any person subject to this Policy who purchases Company Securities in the open market, may not sell any Company Securities of the same class during the six months following the purchase (or vice versa).

(b) Short Sales. Short sales of Company Securities (*i.e.*, the sale of a security that the seller does not own) may evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore have the potential to signal to the market that the seller lacks confidence in the Company’s prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce a seller’s incentive to seek to improve the Company’s performance. For these reasons, short sales of Company Securities are prohibited. In addition, Section 16(c) of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “*Exchange Act*”), prohibits officers and directors from engaging in short sales. (Short sales arising from certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the paragraph below captioned “Hedging Transactions.”)

(c) Publicly-Traded Options. Given the relatively short term of publicly-traded options, transactions in options may create the appearance that a person subject to this Policy is trading based on material nonpublic information and focus the person’s attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company’s long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in put options, call options or other derivative securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited by this Policy. (Option positions arising from certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the provisions below under “Hedging Transactions.”)

(d) Hedging Transactions. Hedging or monetization transactions can be accomplished through a number of possible mechanisms, including through the use of financial instruments such as prepaid variable forwards, equity swaps, collars and exchange funds. Such transactions may permit a person subject to this Policy to continue to own Company Securities obtained through employee benefit plans or otherwise, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the person may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other shareholders. Therefore, persons subject to this Policy are prohibited from engaging in any such transactions.

(e) Margin Accounts and Pledged Securities. Securities held in a margin account as collateral for a margin loan may be sold by the broker without the customer's consent if the customer fails to meet a margin call. Similarly, securities pledged (or hypothecated) as collateral for a loan may be sold in foreclosure if the borrower defaults on the loan. Because a margin sale or foreclosure sale may occur at a time when the pledgor is aware of material nonpublic information or otherwise is not permitted to trade in Company Securities, persons subject to this Policy are prohibited from holding Company Securities in a margin account or otherwise pledging Company Securities as collateral for a loan. (Pledges of Company Securities arising from certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the provisions under "Hedging Transactions.")

(f) Standing and Limit Orders. Standing and limit orders (except standing and limit orders under approved Rule 10b5-1 Plans, as described below) create heightened risks for insider trading violations similar to the use of margin accounts. There is no control over the timing of purchases or sales that result from standing instructions to a broker, and as a result the broker could execute a transaction when a director, officer or other employee is in possession of material nonpublic information. The Company therefore discourages placing standing or limit orders on Company Securities. If a person subject to this Policy determines that they must use a standing order or limit order, then the order should be limited to short duration and should otherwise comply with the restrictions and procedures outlined below under Section 12 "Additional Procedures."

12. ADDITIONAL PROCEDURES

The Company has established additional procedures in order to assist the Company in the administration of this Policy, to facilitate compliance with laws prohibiting insider trading while in possession of material nonpublic information and to avoid the appearance of any impropriety. These additional procedures are applicable only to: (i) members of the Board; (ii) officers of the Company and its subsidiaries; and (iii) any other persons designated by the Compliance Officer as being subject to the pre-clearance procedures and/or quarterly trading restrictions described below (collectively referred to as "**Covered Persons**"), as well as those other persons described below.

(a) Pre-Clearance Procedures. Covered Persons, as well as the Family Members and Controlled Entities of such Covered Persons, may not engage in any transaction in Company Securities without first obtaining pre-clearance of the transaction from the Compliance Officer. A request for pre-clearance should be submitted to the Compliance Officer at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction. The Compliance Officer is under no obligation to approve a transaction submitted for pre-clearance, and may determine not to permit the transaction. If a Covered Person seeks pre-clearance and permission to engage in the transaction is denied, then such Covered Person should refrain from initiating any transaction in Company Securities, and should not inform any other person of the restriction.

When a Covered Person makes a request for pre-clearance, the Covered Person should carefully consider whether the Covered Person may be aware of any material nonpublic information about the Company, and should describe fully those circumstances to the Compliance Officer. The Covered Person should also indicate whether the Covered Person has effected any non-exempt "opposite-way" transactions within the past six months, and should be prepared to report the proposed transaction on an appropriate Form 4 or Form 5. The Covered Person should also be prepared to comply with Rule 144 and file a Form 144, if necessary, at the time of any sale.

Any transaction pre-cleared by the Compliance Officer must be effected within five business days of receipt of such pre-clearance, unless an exception is granted by the Compliance Officer. Transactions not effected within such five-business day period may not be effected unless once again pre-cleared in accordance with the pre-clearance procedures set forth in this Policy. Upon the completion of any transaction in Company Securities by a person subject to this Policy, prompt written notice must be given to the Compliance Officer.

(b) Quarterly Trading Restrictions. No Covered Person, or any Family Member or Controlled Entity of such Covered Person, may conduct any transactions involving the Company's Securities (other than as specified by this Policy), during a period (the "*Restricted Period*") beginning at the close of trading on the last trading day immediately preceding the date that is 15 days prior to the end of each fiscal quarter and ending at the close of trading on the first full trading day following the public release of the Company's earnings results for that quarter.

(c) Event-Specific Trading Restrictions. From time to time, an event may occur that is material to the Company and is known by only a few directors, officers and/or employees.

So long as the event remains material and nonpublic, no Covered Person may engage in transactions in Company Securities. In addition, the Company's financial results may be sufficiently material in a particular fiscal quarter that, in the judgment of the Compliance Officer, designated persons should refrain from engaging in transactions in Company Securities even sooner than the quarterly Restricted Period described above. In this Policy, each of these situations is referred to as an "*Event-Specific Restricted Period*."

With respect to an Event-Restricted Period, the Compliance Officer may notify these persons that they should not trade in the Company's Securities, without disclosing the reason for the restriction. The existence of an Event-Specific Restricted Period will not be announced to the Company as a whole and should not be communicated to any other person. Even if the Compliance Officer has not designated you as a person who should not engage in transactions in Company Securities due to an Event-Specific Restricted Period, you should not trade while aware of material nonpublic information. Exceptions will not be granted during an Event-Specific Restricted Period.

(d) Exceptions. The quarterly trading restrictions and event-specific trading restrictions do not apply to those transactions to which this Policy does not apply, as described above under Section 10 "Transactions Under Company Plans." Further, the requirements for pre-clearance, the quarterly trading restrictions and event-specific trading restrictions do not apply to transactions conducted pursuant to approved Rule 10b5-1 plans, described below under "Rule 10b5-1 Plans."

13. **RULE 10b5-1 PLANS**

Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act ("*Rule 10b5-1*") provides a defense from insider trading liability under Rule 10b-5. In order to be eligible to rely on this defense, a person subject to this Policy must enter into a Rule 10b5-1 plan for transactions in Company Securities that meets certain conditions specified in Rule 10b5-1 (a "*Rule 10b5-1 Plan*"). If the plan meets the requirements of Rule 10b5-1, then transactions in Company Securities may occur even when the person who has entered into the plan is aware of material nonpublic information.

To comply with this Policy, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be approved by the Compliance Officer and must meet the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 and the provisions below.

In general, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be entered into at a time when the person entering into the plan is not aware of material nonpublic information. Once the plan is adopted, the person must not exercise any influence over the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are to be traded or the date of the trade. The Rule 10b5-1 Plan must either specify the amount, pricing and timing of transactions in advance or delegate discretion on these matters to an independent third party.

The Rule 10b5-1 Plan must include a cooling-off period before trading can commence, which cooling-off period is outlined below. A person may not enter into overlapping Rule 10b5-1 Plans (subject to certain exceptions) and may only enter into one single-trade Rule 10b5-1 Plan during any 12-month period (subject to certain exceptions). Directors and officers must include a representation in their Rule 10b5-1 Plan as described below. All persons entering into a Rule 10b5-1 Plan must act in good faith with respect to that plan.

Any Rule 10b5-1 Plan must be submitted for approval to the Compliance Officer five days prior to the entry into the Rule 10b5-1 Plan. No further pre-approval of transactions conducted pursuant to the Rule 10b5-1 Plan will be required.

The following apply to all Rule 10b5-1 Plans:

- You may not enter into, modify or terminate a trading program during a Restricted Period or an Event-Specific Restricted Period or otherwise while you are aware of material nonpublic information.
- All Rule 10b5-1 Plans must have a duration of at least six months and no more than two years.
- For officers and directors of the Company, no transaction may take place under a Rule 10b5-1 Plan until the later of: (i) 90 days after adoption or modification (as specified in Rule 10b5-1) of the Rule 10b5-1 Plan; or (ii) two business days following the disclosure of the Company's financial results in a Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the fiscal quarter (the Company's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of a Form 10-K) in which the Rule 10b5-1 Plan was adopted or modified (as specified in Rule 10b5-1). In any event, the cooling-off period is subject to a maximum of 120 days after adoption of the plan.
- For persons other than officers and directors of the Company, no transaction may take place under a Rule 10b5-1 Plan until 30 days following the adoption or modification (as specified in Rule 10b5-1) of a Rule 10b5-1 Plan.
- You must act in good faith with respect to a Rule 10b5-1 Plan. A Rule 10b5-1 Plan cannot be entered into as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibition of Rule 10b5-1. Therefore, although modifications to an existing Rule 10b5-1 Plan are not prohibited, a Rule 10b5-1 Plan should be adopted with the intention that it will not be amended or terminated prior to its expiration.
- Officers and directors must include a representation to the Company at the time of adoption or modification of a Rule 10b5-1 Plan that: (i) the person is not aware of material nonpublic information about the Company or Company Securities; and (ii) the person is adopting the plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b-5.

The Company and its officers and directors must make certain disclosures in SEC filings concerning Rule 10b5-1 Plans. Officers and directors of the Company must provide any information requested by the Company regarding Rule 10b5-1 Plans for the purpose of providing the required disclosures or any other disclosures that the Company deems to be appropriate under the circumstances

The approval or adoption of a Rule 10b5-1 Plan in no way reduces or eliminates a person's obligations under Section 16 of the Exchange Act, including the person's disclosure and short-swing trading liabilities thereunder.

14. **POST-TERMINATION TRANSACTIONS**

This Policy continues to apply to transactions in Company Securities even after termination of service to the Company. If a person subject to this Policy is in possession of material nonpublic information when the person's service terminates, then the person may not engage in transactions in Company Securities until that information has become public or is no longer material. The pre-clearance procedures specified under Section 12 "Additional Procedures" above, however, will cease to apply to transactions in Company Securities upon the expiration of any Restricted Period or other Company-imposed trading restrictions applicable at the time of the termination of service.

15. **"TIPPING" INFORMATION TO OTHERS**

You may be liable for communicating or tipping material nonpublic information to a third party ("*tippee*"), whether or not such tippee is a Family Member. A tippee inherits your duties and can be liable for trading on material nonpublic information illegally tipped to such tippee by you. In addition, you may not recommend that another person place a purchase or sell order in Company Securities, regardless of whether or not you have knowledge of material non-public information.

16. **CONSEQUENCES OF VIOLATIONS**

The purchase or sale of securities while aware of material nonpublic information, or the disclosure of material nonpublic information to others who then engage in transactions in the Company's Securities, is prohibited by federal and state laws. Punishment for insider trading violations is severe and could include significant fines and imprisonment. While the regulatory authorities concentrate their efforts on the individuals who trade, or who tip inside information to others who trade, the federal securities laws also impose potential liability on companies and other "controlling persons" if they fail to take reasonable steps to prevent insider trading by company personnel.

In addition, a person's failure to comply with this Policy may subject the person to Company-imposed sanctions, including dismissal for cause, whether or not your failure to comply results in a violation of law. Needless to say, a violation of law, or even an SEC investigation that does not result in prosecution, can tarnish a person's reputation and irreparably damage a career.

17. **COMPANY ASSISTANCE**

Any person who has a question about this Policy or its application to any proposed transaction may obtain additional guidance from the Compliance Officer.

18. **CERTIFICATION**

All persons subject to this Policy must certify their understanding of, and intent to comply with, this Policy. The Certification is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

Effective as of October 2, 2023.

EXHIBIT A

CERTIFICATION

CROWN CRAFTS, INC.

INSIDER TRADING POLICY

By my signature below, I certify that:

I have read and understand the Crown Crafts, Inc. Insider Trading Policy, effective October 2, 2023, as may be amended, restated, supplemented or otherwise modified from time to time, (the "***Policy***"), and agree to strictly adhere to it. I understand that failure to do so will result in serious consequences and may result in my termination.

I will comply with the Policy for as long as I am subject to the Policy.

Signature:

Printed Name:

Date:

SUBSIDIARIES OF THE REGISTRANT

<u>SUBSIDIARY</u>	<u>STATE OR OTHER JURISDICTION OF INCORPORATION OR FORMATION</u>
NoJo Baby & Kids, Inc.	Delaware
Sassy Baby, Inc.	Louisiana

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (No. 333-136868, No. 333-183298, No. 333-200037, and No. 333-258678) on Form S-8 of our report dated June 24, 2026, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Crown Crafts, Inc.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Dallas, Texas
June 24, 2026

CERTIFICATION

I, Olivia W. Elliott, certify that:

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

Date: June 24, 2026

/s/ Olivia W. Elliott
Olivia W. Elliott,
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Crown Crafts, Inc.

CERTIFICATION

I, Claire K. Spencer, certify that:

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

Date: June 24, 2026

/s/ Claire K. Spencer
Claire K. Spencer,
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer,
Crown Crafts, Inc.

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATION

I, Olivia W. Elliott, the President and Chief Executive Officer of Crown Crafts, Inc. (the "Company"), do hereby certify, in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended March 29, 2026 (the "Periodic Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: June 24, 2026

/s/ Olivia W. Elliott
Olivia W. Elliott,
President and Chief Executive Officer,
Crown Crafts, Inc.

SECTION 1350 CERTIFICATION

I, Claire K. Spencer, a Vice President and the Chief Financial Officer of Crown Crafts, Inc. (the "Company"), do hereby certify, in accordance with 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that, to my knowledge:

1. The Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the period ended March 29, 2026 (the "Periodic Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and
2. The information contained in the Periodic Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Dated: June 24, 2026

/s/ Claire K. Spencer
Claire K. Spencer,
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer,
Crown Crafts, Inc.