

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

FORM 10-K

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2026

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from to
Commission file number 1-32349

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

Not Applicable
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11
Bermuda**
(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (441) 296 5872

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

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol(s)	Name of Each Exchange on which Registered
Common Shares of \$0.18 each	SIG	The New York Stock Exchange

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 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

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

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, 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 Accelerated filer
Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
Emerging growth company

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

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

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

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

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

The aggregate market value of voting common shares held by non-affiliates of the Registrant (based upon the closing sales price quoted on the New York Stock Exchange) as of August 2, 2025 was \$3,054,140,516.

Number of common shares outstanding on March 13, 2026: 40,067,774.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's proxy statement for its 2026 annual meeting of shareholders which will be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 120 days after January 31, 2026 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
FISCAL 2026 ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
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REFERENCES

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “Signet”, the “Company”, “we”, “us”, or “our” refer to Signet Jewelers Limited and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to the “Parent Company” are to Signet Jewelers Limited.

PRESENTATION OF FINANCIAL INFORMATION

All references to “dollars,” “US dollars” and “\$” are to the lawful currency of the United States of America (“US”). Signet prepares its financial statements in US dollars. All references to “British pound(s),” “pounds,” and “£” are to the lawful currency of the United Kingdom (“UK”). All references to “Canadian dollar” or “C\$” are to the lawful currency of Canada.

Percentages in tables have been rounded and accordingly may not add up to 100%. Certain financial data may have been rounded. As a result of such rounding, the totals of data presented in this document may vary slightly from the actual arithmetical totals of such data.

Throughout this Annual Report on Form 10-K, financial data has been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the US (“GAAP”). However, Signet provides certain additional non-GAAP measures in order to assist investors in evaluating historical trends and current period performance of the business. Additional information related to the definition and purpose of each non-GAAP measure used can be found in Item 7.

Fiscal year, fourth quarter and Holiday Season

Signet’s fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest to January 31. As used herein, “Fiscal 2027”, “Fiscal 2026”, “Fiscal 2025”, and “Fiscal 2024” refer to the 52-week period ending January 30, 2027, the 52-week periods ended January 31, 2026, and February 1, 2025, and the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024, respectively. Fourth quarter references relate to the 13 weeks ended January 31, 2026 (“fourth quarter”) and February 1, 2025 (“prior year fourth quarter”).

As used herein, the “Holiday Season” consists of results for the months of November and December.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K contains statements which are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. These statements are based upon management's beliefs and expectations as well as on assumptions made by and data currently available to management, appear in a number of places throughout this document and include statements regarding, among other things, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, prospects, growth, strategies and the industry in which we operate. The use of the words "guidance," "expects," "continue," "intends," "anticipates," "enhance," "estimates," "predicts," "believes," "should," "potential," "may," "preliminary," "forecast," "objective," "opportunity," "plan," "progress," "strategy," "target," or "will" and other similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties which could cause the actual results to not be realized, including, but not limited to: executing or optimizing major business or strategic initiatives, such as expansion of the services business or realizing the benefits of our restructuring plans or transformation strategies, including those that the Company may develop in the future; attracting and retaining key executive talent during periods of leadership transition, such as the recent changes in our senior leadership from the reorganization under our Grow Brand Love strategy; the failure to adequately mitigate the impact of existing tariffs and/or the imposition of additional duties, tariffs, taxes and other charges or other barriers to trade or impacts from trade relations; impacts of US government shutdowns, including recent disruptions to travel and related consumer activity resulting from interruptions to agencies such as the Transportation Security Administration and the Department of Homeland Security, on consumer spending; difficulty or delay in executing or integrating an acquisition; the impact of the conflicts in the Middle East on financial markets and consumer spending, such as from the impact of higher oil and gas prices, as well as on our operations of our quality control and technology centers in Israel; the negative impacts that public health crisis, disease outbreak, epidemic or pandemic has had, and could have in the future, on our business, financial condition, profitability and cash flows; risks relating to shifts in consumer spending away from the jewelry category or away from the cultural customs of expressing commitments through engagements and weddings; trends toward more experiential purchases such as travel; general economic or market conditions, including impacts of inflation or other pricing environment factors on our merchandise costs or other operating costs; a prolonged slowdown in the growth of the jewelry market or a recession in the overall economy; financial market risks; a decline in consumer discretionary spending or deterioration in consumer financial position; disruptions in our supply chain; our ability to attract and retain labor; changes to regulations relating to customer credit; disruption in the availability of credit for customers and customer inability to meet credit payment obligations, which has occurred and may continue to deteriorate; our ability to achieve the benefits related to the outsourcing of the credit portfolio, including due to technology disruptions and/or disruptions arising from changes to or termination of the relevant outsourcing agreements, as well as a potential increase in credit costs due to the current interest rate environment; deterioration in the performance of individual businesses or of the Company’s market value relative to its book value, resulting in further impairments of long-lived assets or intangible assets or other adverse financial consequences; the volatility of our stock price; the impact of financial covenants, credit ratings or interest volatility on our ability to borrow; our ability to maintain adequate levels of liquidity for our cash needs, including debt obligations, payment of dividends, planned share repurchases (including execution of accelerated share repurchases and the payment of related excise taxes) and capital expenditures as well as the ability of our customers, suppliers and lenders to access sources of liquidity to provide for their own cash needs; potential regulatory changes; future legislative and regulatory requirements in the US and globally relating to climate change, including any new climate related disclosure or

compliance requirements, such as those issued in the state of California; exchange rate fluctuations; the cost, availability of and demand for diamonds, gold and other precious metals, including any impact on the global market supply of diamonds due to the ongoing conflicts in the Middle East, the potential sale or divestiture of the De Beers Diamond Company and its natural diamond mining operations by parent company Anglo-American plc, and the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict or related sanctions; stakeholder reactions to disclosure regarding the source and use of certain minerals; scrutiny or detention of goods produced in certain territories resulting from trade restrictions; seasonality of our business; the merchandising, pricing and inventory policies followed by us and our ability to manage inventory levels; our relationships with suppliers including the ability to continue to utilize extended payment terms and the ability to obtain merchandise that customers wish to purchase; the level of competition and promotional activity in the jewelry sector; our ability to optimize our multi-year strategy to gain market share, expand and improve existing services, innovate and achieve sustainable, long-term growth; the maintenance and continued innovation of our OmniChannel retailing and ability to increase digital sales, as well as management of digital marketing costs; failure to anticipate and keep pace with changing fashion trends; changes in the costs, retail prices, supply and consumer acceptance of, and demand for gem quality lab-grown diamonds and adequate identification of the use of substitute products in our jewelry; ability to execute successful marketing programs and manage social media; the ability to optimize our real estate footprint, including operating in attractive trade areas and effectively monitoring changes in consumer traffic in mall locations; the performance of and ability to recruit, train, motivate and retain qualified team members - particularly store associates in regions experiencing low unemployment rates; management of social, ethical and environmental risks; ability to deliver on our corporate sustainability goals or our environmental, social and governance goals; the reputation of Signet and its brands; inadequacy in and disruptions to internal controls and systems, including related to the migration to new information technology systems which impact financial reporting; risks associated with the Company's and its third-party service providers' use of artificial intelligence; security breaches and other disruptions to our or our third-party providers' information technology infrastructure and databases; an adverse development in legal or regulatory proceedings or tax matters, including any new claims or litigation brought by employees, suppliers, consumers or shareholders, regulatory initiatives or investigations, assessments or penalties levied by tax authorities, and ongoing compliance with regulations and any consent orders or other legal or regulatory decisions; failure to comply with labor regulations; collective bargaining activity; changes in corporate taxation rates, laws, rules or practices in the US and other jurisdictions in which our subsidiaries are incorporated, including developments related to the tax treatment of companies engaged in internet commerce or deductions associated with payments to foreign related parties that are subject to a low effective tax rate; risks related to international laws and Signet being domiciled in Bermuda; risks relating to the outcome of pending litigation; our ability to protect our intellectual property or assets including cash which could be affected by failure of a financial institution or conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets as a whole; changes in assumptions used in making accounting estimates relating to items such as extended service plans or asset impairments; or the impact of weather-related incidents, natural disasters, organized crime or theft, increased security costs, strikes, protests, riots or terrorism, or acts of war (including the ongoing Russia-Ukraine and conflicts in the Middle East).

For a discussion of these and other risks and uncertainties which could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statement, see the "Risk Factors" section in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Signet undertakes no obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances, except as required by law.

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

PURPOSE & STRATEGY

Signet's Purpose is **Inspiring Love**, with the mission to enable individuals to "celebrate life and express love". The Company's new vision, announced in Fiscal 2026, is to "Create an influential community of distinct jewelry brands, designs, and experiences for every significant milestone, every special moment, every expression of self, every kind of love, every day." Signet aims to lead innovation and market share in the jewelry category, expanding its market presence and achieving profitable growth by fostering brand loyalty through emotional and engaging customer connections while fully leveraging the benefits of our scale.

Signet introduced the *Grow Brand Love* strategy in Fiscal 2026 in connection with our new vision. This transformative approach focuses on positioning the Company for balanced and sustainable organic growth by building on our strong core foundation to create shareholder value. *Grow Brand Love* emphasizes style and product innovation, captivating experiences, and brand loyalty while harnessing centralized core capabilities. This strategic framework launched with three imperatives: **Shifting from Banners to Brand Mindset**; **Growing our Core Business and Expanding to Adjacent Categories**; and **Organizational Realignment to Accelerate Strategy Execution**. The first year of *Grow Brand Love* returned the business to growth, a result we look to continue going forward. In Fiscal 2027, those imperatives will evolve into *Shaping Distinct and Coveted Brands*; *Unlocking Portfolio Value*; and *Strengthening our Operating Model*.

Below is a summary of the goals within each of the three strategic imperatives under *Grow Brand Love*:

Shaping Distinct and Coveted Brands aims to leverage the strong brand recognition of Signet's businesses, focusing on how brand experience resonates within assortment, product designs and collaborations, and marketing that is expressed distinctly by channel, with the goal of increasing customer consideration. Aligned with our sharpened go-to-market brand strategies, we aim to create a captivating and modern shopping experience for our customers, both in-store and online. The focus will be on reflecting each brand's identity through new store designs, product innovations, and by leveraging a customer-centric e-commerce redesign for a more curated experience. Additionally, we will further align our real estate footprint to support each brand proposition and modernize stores through capital improvements. We believe the combination of these efforts will build brand equity to drive emotional connections rather than primarily relying on promotion.

Unlocking Portfolio Value focuses on leveraging Signet's strengths in scale and industry expertise, including improving inventory turnover, managing exposure to tariff and commodity price volatility and enhancing pricing architecture in each brand. Targeting consolidated sourcing and pricing efficiencies works to protect and expand margins. Tenured jewelry expertise provides Signet the opportunity to educate customers on the differences between timeless stores of value, such as natural diamonds, as well as industry innovations like lab-grown diamonds ("LGD"). Education builds customer trust and, ultimately, builds brand equity.

Strengthening our Operating Model involves cost diligence and accountability across the organization. This includes brand portfolio optimization – both customer facing and within support functions. For example, the transition of the James Allen and Rocksbox brands into proprietary collections within remaining brands, furthering footprint optimization as Signet limits exposure to declining malls, and organizational improvements that drive higher performing teams.

We believe that this *Grow Brand Love* framework has established a foundation for Signet to support sustainable organic growth, as well as create shareholder value and a high-performing organization for the future.

2030 Corporate Sustainability Goals

As a company with a Board-level Governance Nominations & Sustainability Committee focused on its corporate sustainability and a Purpose-inspired business strategy, Signet seeks to create business and stakeholder value through the pursuit of sustainable business practices, including the Company's award-winning open-source Signet Responsible Sourcing Protocol. To that end, the Company's 2030 Corporate Sustainability Goals ("CSGs") and its business strategy seek to be mutually reinforcing, further strengthening Signet's Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability leadership across the jewelry category value chain.

The Company's CSGs are aligned with the United Nations ("UN") Sustainable Development Goals in areas where Signet can have the most impact. Signet is a member of the UN Global Compact and adheres to its principles-based approach to responsible business. The Signet Leadership Team is engaged to provide governance and accountability for the Company's CSGs with leaders throughout the Company engaged in the Company's sustainability efforts. Brand leaders as well as functional leaders in Corporate Communications & Sustainability, Finance, Human Resources, Information Security, Digital & Technology, Legal, Marketing, Merchandising and Supply Chain are responsible for achieving short-term and long-term goals. Signet released its annual update on CSGs in its Fiscal 2025 Corporate Citizenship and Sustainability report published in June 2025.

For more information about Signet's Citizenship & Sustainability strategy and programs, please refer the Company's corporate website at www.signetjewelers.com/sustainability which is not, and shall not be deemed to be, a part of this Form 10-K or incorporated into any of our other filings made with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC").

OVERVIEW

Signet is a specialty jewelry retailer incorporated in Bermuda. The Company operated 2,582 retail locations as of January 31, 2026, which when combined with the Company's digital capabilities, provides customers the opportunity to use both online and in-store experiences as part of their shopping journey. Signet manages its business by geography, a description of which follows:

- The North America reportable segment operated nine brands through both online and brick and mortar retail operations. The segment had 2,238 locations in the US and 91 locations in Canada as of January 31, 2026.
 - In the US, the segment operated under the following brands: Kay (Kay Jewelers and Kay Outlet); Zales (Zales Jewelers and Zales Outlet); Jared (Jared Jewelers and Jared Vault); Banter by Piercing Pagoda; Diamonds Direct; Rocksbox; and Digital brands, James Allen and Blue Nile.
 - In Canada, the segment operated under the Peoples brand (Peoples Jewellers).
- The International reportable segment had 253 locations in the UK and Republic of Ireland as of January 31, 2026, and maintained an online retail presence for its brands, H.Samuel and Ernest Jones.

Certain Company activities are managed in the "Other" reportable segment for financial reporting purposes, primarily the Company's diamond sourcing operation and diamond polishing factory in Botswana. See Note 5 of Item 8 for additional information regarding the Company's reportable segments.

Competition and Signet's Competitive Strengths

Jewelry retailing is highly fragmented and competitive. Signet competes against other specialty jewelers, as well as other retailers that sell jewelry, including department stores, mass merchandisers, discount stores, apparel and accessory fashion stores, brand retailers, online retail and auction sites, shopping clubs, home shopping television channels and direct home sellers. The jewelry category competes for customers' share-of-wallet with other consumer sectors such as electronics, clothing and furniture, as well as experience-oriented categories such as travel and restaurants. This competition for consumers' discretionary spending is particularly relevant to gift giving.

Signet believes its competitive advantages include strong awareness for each brand, superior customer experience, branded differentiated and exclusive merchandise, data-driven marketing and advertising, a diversified real estate portfolio, an ongoing commitment to a culture of innovation and agility, an efficient and flexible supply chain, a range of customer financing options, and services such as extended service plans, repair, custom design, and piercing, among others. Signet is committed to delivering an inspiring, innovative, full-service experience for customers across all channels to ensure the business's success. The Company prioritizes recruiting, training, and retaining qualified jewelry consultants to deliver customer satisfaction, including virtual jewelry consultants to support the online customer experience. Signet also continues to invest in capabilities to enhance the customer experience to make it more personalized and journey-focused.

Signet offers its customers a personalized and intimate shopping experience as a specialty jeweler, setting it apart from other retailers. Signet operates websites for each of its brands that serve as educational resources for customers seeking information on jewelry products and brands. Customers are able to invest time on these websites and social media to explore a range of merchandise, and often before visiting physical stores to make their purchase.

Brand Operations

As noted above, the Company operated nine brands in North America and two brands in the UK as of January 31, 2026, through both online and brick and mortar retail operations. Signet has specific operating and financial criteria that must be satisfied before investing in new stores or renewing leases on existing stores, including evaluation of the mall/trade area and market potential. Signet continues to rationalize its store footprint in a manner that it believes will drive greater store productivity. These efforts include development and implementation of innovative store concepts to improve the in-store shopping experience, execution of opportunistic store relocations and store closures aimed at under-performing stores, and reducing the Company's mall-based exposure, specifically in declining venues.

The Signet brand websites also offer customers the ability to purchase products online and have them delivered to their local store or home. Customers are able to choose from a variety of delivery methods based on product availability, including quick ship, buy-online-pickup-in-store ("BOPIS"), and same-day delivery. The aim is to create a hassle-free customer experience, connecting websites and customers seamlessly.

Store activity was as follows for Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025:

	February 3, 2024	Openings ⁽¹⁾	Closures ⁽¹⁾	February 1, 2025	Openings ⁽¹⁾	Closures ⁽¹⁾	January 31, 2026
North America segment:							
Mall ⁽²⁾	1,485	4	(44)	1,445	1	(63)	1,383
Off-mall and outlet	926	16	(8)	934	21	(9)	946
Total North America segment store activity	2,411	20	(52)	2,379	22	(72)	2,329
International segment store activity	287	—	(24)	263	—	(10)	253
Total Signet store activity	2,698	20	(76)	2,642	22	(82)	2,582
North America segment:							
Total net selling square feet (thousands)	3,765			3,748			3,714
Decrease in net store selling space	(1.4)%			(0.5)%			(0.9)%
International segment:							
Total net selling square feet (thousands)	330			307			298
Decrease in net store selling space	(15.4)%			(7.0)%			(2.9)%

⁽¹⁾ Includes 8 store repositions in Fiscal 2026 and 2 repositions in Fiscal 2025.

⁽²⁾ Includes mall-based kiosks for the Banter by Piercing Pagoda brand.

Refer to Item 2 for additional information on the Company's real estate portfolio.

North America Brands

The North America reportable segment operates jewelry stores in malls, mall-based kiosks and off-mall locations throughout the US and Canada, as well as online. As of January 31, 2026, its US national brands principally included Kay, Zales, Jared, Diamonds Direct, Banter by Piercing Pagoda, Rocksbox, and Digital brands, James Allen and Blue Nile. Its Canadian stores operated as Peoples Jewellers.

Kay Jewelers ("Kay")

Kay is the largest specialty retail jewelry brand in the US based on sales, operating in shopping malls, off-mall centers and outlet malls, as well as online. Kay is positioned as the champion of modern love, connecting with customers and empowering them to tell their stories, and the destination for bridal and all occasion-based gifting offering a broad assortment of fine jewelry including bridal, diamond solitaire, fashion jewelry and watches.

In Fiscal 2027, the Rocksbox private label fashion assortment will become a distinct proprietary collection within Kay. Rocksbox will operate within the Kay team rather than as a standalone brand.

Kay accounted for 38% of Signet's consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 37%).

Zales Jewelers ("Zales")

Zales redefines fine jewelry. From jewelry box essentials to diamonds classics and personalized pieces that represent each individual customer. Zales designs are meant to be worn, layered and lived in. Zales blends quality craftsmanship with everyday style to make fine jewelry accessible. The brand is the third largest specialty retail jewelry brand in the US based on sales and operates primarily in shopping malls, outlet malls, neighborhood power centers and online.

Zales accounted for 18% of Signet's consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 18%).

Jared Jewelers ("Jared")

Jared is the fifth largest US specialty retail jewelry brand by sales and is a leading off-mall destination specialty retail jewelry store chain. Jared is positioned to curate an accessible luxury assortment and additional services to appeal to a higher income customer and deliver higher average price points than Kay and Zales. Every Jared also has an on-site Design & Service Center, which service multiple brands, and specialize in repairs of jewelry and the creation of custom jewelry designs for our guests (refer to Services section below).

Jared locations are typically free-standing sites with high visibility and traffic flow, positioned close to major roads within shopping developments. Jared stores primarily operate in retail centers that contain strong retail co-tenants, including big box, destination stores and some smaller specialty units.

Jared accounted for 17% of Signet's consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 16%).

James Allen and Blue Nile (“Digital brands”)

The Digital brands are comprised of the Company’s online pure-play brands James Allen and Blue Nile. Blue Nile is a leading online retailer for diamonds and fine jewelry, offering vast selection, transparent pricing, and quality products like engagement rings, wedding bands, necklaces, and earrings, focusing on customer education and confident purchasing through detailed online tools. James Allen’s focus is primarily diamonds, engagement rings and fine jewelry with technology at the core of the James Allen model, providing an innovative online buying experience to make it easy to find the right piece for any occasion. Both brands offer a wide selection of natural and lab-grown diamond options, and together look to maximize and achieve meaningful operating synergies that increases value for both our customers and shareholders.

In Fiscal 2027, to support our growth aspirations for Blue Nile to evolve into a more elevated luxury position, we will leverage the James Allen brand as a proprietary collection, and transition complementary products and styles to the Blue Nile website. During the first half of the year we will be sunsetting the jamesallen.com website.

The Digital brands accounted for 7% of Signet’s consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 8%).

Diamonds Direct

Diamonds Direct is an off-mall, destination jeweler in the US, with a highly productive and efficient operating model with demonstrated growth and profitability. Diamonds Direct’s strong value proposition, extensive bridal offerings and customer-centric, high-touch shopping experience is a destination for younger, luxury-oriented bridal shoppers. Diamonds Direct enhances Signet’s accessible luxury positioning with a distinct focus on bridal, appealing to a higher income customer and delivers higher average price points compared to other brands. Diamonds Direct’s stores are typically located in desirable off-mall sites proximate to high-end, destination centers alongside strong performing upscale retailers.

Diamonds Direct accounted for 5% of Signet’s consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 6%).

Banter by Piercing Pagoda (“Banter”)

Banter invites confident creatives to explore their styles with curated jewelry and piercing services. The assortment includes fashion gold, silver and diamond jewelry. The brand operates primarily through mall-based kiosks in high-traffic areas across the US that are easily accessible and visible in regional shopping malls and online. The brand also offers virtual styling sessions, giving customers an omni-channel shopping experience. Banter has continued to expand its facial piercing offerings with the introduction of hollow needle piercing in select markets, seeing opportunity to leverage this growing trend.

Banter accounted for 5% of Signet’s consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 5%).

Peoples Jewellers (“Peoples”)

Peoples is Canada’s largest specialty jewelry retailer and is positioned as “Canada’s #1 Diamond Store” emphasizing its diamond business while also offering a wide selection of gold jewelry, gemstone jewelry and watches. Peoples operates primarily in shopping malls and online.

Peoples accounted for 3% of Signet’s consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 3%).

International Brands

The International reportable segment operates primarily in the UK and Republic of Ireland.

H.Samuel

H.Samuel has over 150 years of jewelry heritage, with a target customer focused on lower-price point fashion-trend oriented, everyday jewelry. H.Samuel continues to focus on larger store formats in regional shopping centers.

H.Samuel accounted for 4% of Signet’s consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 3%).

Ernest Jones

Ernest Jones serves the upper middle market, with a target customer focused on high-quality, timeless jewelry.

Ernest Jones accounted for 2% of Signet’s consolidated sales in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: 2%).

Products and merchandising

Signet believes that one of its competitive strengths is its industry-leading merchandising. Merchandise selection, innovation, availability and value are all critical success factors. The range of merchandise offered and the appropriate level of inventory availability are supported centrally by extensive and continuous research and testing. Signet’s jewelry merchant teams are constantly evaluating global design trends, innovating, and developing new jewelry collections, including through strategic partnerships, that resonate with customers.

Signet purchases finished product where management has identified compelling value based on product design, cost and availability, among other factors. Under certain types of arrangements, this method of purchasing also provides the Company with the opportunity to reserve inventory held by vendors and to make returns or exchanges with suppliers, which reduces the risk of over- or under-purchasing. Signet's scale, balance sheet and robust procurement systems enable it to purchase merchandise at advantageous prices.

Suppliers

In Fiscal 2026, the five largest suppliers collectively accounted for approximately 22% of total purchases, with the largest supplier comprising approximately 6%. Signet transacts business with suppliers on a worldwide basis at various stages of the supply chain with third party diamond cutting and jewelry manufacturing being predominantly carried out in Asia.

Merchandise

Details of merchandise mix by major product category, which excludes sales from service plans, repairs, subscriptions, loose diamonds and other miscellaneous sales, are shown below:

	North America	International	Consolidated
Fiscal 2026			
Bridal	50 %	36 %	49 %
Fashion	45 %	33 %	44 %
Watches	4 %	30 %	6 %
Other	1 %	1 %	1 %
	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>
Fiscal 2025 ⁽¹⁾			
Bridal	49 %	36 %	49 %
Fashion	46 %	34 %	45 %
Watches	4 %	29 %	5 %
Other	1 %	1 %	1 %
	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>100 %</u>

⁽¹⁾ Certain amounts have been reclassified, primarily between bridal and fashion, to conform to the Company's current product categorizations, including harmonization of similar products across the North America and International segments.

The bridal category, which includes engagement, wedding and anniversary purchases, is predominantly diamond jewelry. All of our product categories are to an extent dependent on the economic environment as customers can trade up or down price points depending on their available budget. During Fiscal 2026, bridal represented 49% of Signet's total merchandise sales.

Merchandise is classified as non-branded, third-party branded, and branded differentiated and exclusive. Non-branded merchandise includes items and styles such as bracelets, gold necklaces, solitaire diamond rings, and diamond stud earrings. Branded differentiated and exclusive merchandise are items that are branded and exclusive to Signet within its marketplaces, or that are not widely available from other jewelry retailers (e.g. Vera Wang Love[®], Neil Lane[®], Disney Enchanted[®]).

Signet believes that the development of branded differentiated and exclusive merchandise raises the profile of its brands, helps to drive sales and provides its well-trained jewelry consultants with a powerful selling proposition. Digital marketing and national television advertisements include elements that drive brand awareness and purchase intent. Signet's scale and proven record of success in developing branded differentiated and exclusive merchandise attracts offers of such programs from jewelry manufacturers, designers and others ahead of competing retailers, and enables it to leverage its supply chain strengths.

Merchandise held on consignment is used to enhance product selection and test new designs. This minimizes exposure to changes in fashion trends and provides the flexibility for the Company to return non-performing merchandise to vendors. The bulk of Signet's consignment inventory is held in the North America reportable segment.

Signet also leverages "virtual inventory" through supplier relationships that enable the Company to display certain suppliers' inventories on brand websites for customers to purchase while not physically holding the items in its inventory. Virtual inventory expands the choice of merchandise available to customers online. During Fiscal 2026, sales of virtual inventory in the North America reportable segment were approximately 51% of segment e-commerce sales and 11% of total segment sales.

Raw materials

The Company's costs, as with the jewelry industry as a whole, are generally affected by fluctuations in the price and supply of natural and lab-grown diamonds, gold and, to a much lesser extent, other precious and semi-precious metals and stones. Signet generally procures its diamonds, gemstones and precious metals as part of the cost of finished jewelry; however the Company also procures diamonds through its diamond sourcing operation further described below. The cost of raw materials is only part of the cost involved

in determining the retail selling price of jewelry, with labor costs and assembly costs from third-party vendors also being significant factors.

Diamond sourcing

The Company's diamond sourcing operations procure loose polished diamonds as well as rough diamonds. Signet purchases loose polished diamonds in global markets (e.g. India and Israel) from a variety of sources (e.g. polishers and traders). As a sightholder with De Beers, the Company sources natural rough diamonds based upon contractual allocations. It also contracts with suppliers for lab-grown rough diamonds.

The Company primarily cuts and polishes natural rough diamonds it procures in its Gaborone, Botswana factory. Lab-grown rough diamonds are cut and polished at third-party factories primarily in India.

These diamonds are offered for sale as loose stones to customers to be mounted in settings through our custom designed jewelry offerings, supplied to our jewelry vendors to be included in our merchandise, and offered for sale on a stand-alone basis. By using these approaches, the cost of merchandise is reduced, and the consistency of quality is maintained, enabling Signet to provide better value to our customers. Buying loose diamonds allows Signet's buyers to gain a detailed understanding of the manufacturing cost structures and, in turn, leverage that knowledge to negotiate better prices for the supply of finished products. Stones that will not be used for Signet's needs are sold to third parties on the open market.

Signet continues to take steps to advance its vertical integration, which includes natural and lab-grown rough diamond sourcing and processing. Signet's objective with this initiative is to secure additional, reliable and consistent supplies of diamonds for customers worldwide while achieving further efficiencies in its supply chain.

Marketing and advertising

Marketing is one of Signet's most critical investments. The Company leverages its marketing spend to drive customer awareness, purchase consideration, traffic, and revenue in the short-term, and customer loyalty, lifetime value and market share growth over time. Effective and efficient marketing investment is a competitive advantage in the jewelry industry, which involves a discretionary purchase where much of the merchandise is not branded and the purchase cycle can stretch to years.

Signet's marketing investment is actively managed across multiple online and offline consumer touchpoints including premium video across linear and streaming platforms, social media influencers and creators, digital advertising, and in-store product storytelling. The Company's spend distribution and marketing approach evolve over time to align to changes in consumer behavior, marketing technology (e.g., artificial intelligence ("AI") and personalization capabilities) and economic shifts.

As marketing activities are undertaken throughout the year, digital and data capabilities provide real-time insights into customer journeys, enabling personalized communications. Signet continues to evolve its marketing model by balancing the timing and mix of its media investments, leveraging a personalized journey-based approach, and evolving content to align to shifts in media consumption. While the Company maintains its strong media presence during traditional time-based holidays (e.g., Valentine's Day, Mother's Day, and the Holiday Season), Signet has also expanded its visibility in milestone gifting occasions (e.g., birthdays and anniversaries) and in targeted "always on" bridal messaging.

The individual Signet brands are highly focused on driving differentiated brand value propositions across all customer touchpoints. In doing so, they work with a portfolio of media and creative partners and have access to an array of internal and external data, analytics, and personalization expertise.

Details of gross advertising (i.e. advertising before vendor contributions) by segment is shown below:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025	
	Gross advertising spend	as a % of sales	Gross advertising spend	as a % of sales
North America	\$ 536.2	8.4 %	\$ 545.5	8.7 %
International	18.8	4.6 %	14.6	3.9 %
Signet	\$ 555.0	8.1 %	\$ 560.1	8.4 %

Services

The Company offers repair services to its customers that include both merchandise repairs and custom design services and provide an important opportunity to build lifetime customer loyalty. Signet's custom jewelry offering utilizes a proprietary computer selling system, in-store design capabilities and centralized design and sourcing expertise. The custom design and repair business has its own field management and training structure and operates in Design & Service Centers located in Jared stores. These Design & Service Centers are staffed with skilled artisans who support the repair and custom business generated in the Kay, Zales and Jared brands. In addition, Signet operates centralized service facilities in Ohio, Washington, Tennessee, Illinois and Toronto, Canada, which allow the Company to provide customer and business-to-business repairs, appraisals and custom design services.

The Kay, Zales, Jared and Peoples brands sell extended service plans covering lifetime repair service for jewelry, and Banter sells jewelry replacement plans. The Design & Service Centers also service the lifetime repair service plans in the US, in addition to supporting the chargeable repairs and custom businesses. The Company offers lifetime repair service plans for both bridal and fashion merchandise, which cover services such as ring sizing, refinishing and polishing, rhodium plating of white gold, earring repair, chain soldering, engraving for bridal merchandise, and the resetting of diamonds and gemstones that arise due to the normal usage of the merchandise or a replacement option if the merchandise cannot be repaired. The extended service plans are a valuable part of the customer experience and product offerings. These plans provide the Company a higher rate of profitability than merchandise sales and are a significant component of Signet's operating income. Jewelry replacement plans require the issuance of new replacement merchandise if the original merchandise is determined to be defective or damaged within a defined period in accordance with the plan agreement. The North America segment also offers customers two-year and three-year fine watch warranties. Other services managed through third-party offerings include personal jewelry insurance and appraisals. Refer to Note 3 of Item 8 for additional information on Signet's extended service plans.

Customer finance

Several factors inherent in the US jewelry business support the circumstances through which Signet is positioned to generate profitable incremental business through its partner-supported consumer payment programs. These factors include a high average transaction value and a significant population of customers seeking to finance merchandise, primarily in the bridal category. Signet's financial service offerings are an integral part of its business and a major driver of customer retention. In North American markets, customers are offered revolving and promotional credit plans under Signet's private label credit card programs, a lease purchase option provided by Progressive Leasing, and installment loan and split-payment options provided by Affirm, allowing Signet to offer payment options that meet each customer's individual needs. The Company partners with these third-party providers who directly extend financing to Signet's customers, and who also manage and service the customers' accounts.

Below is a summary of the payment participation rate in North America which reflects activity for Signet's outsourced credit program in North America for Kay, Jared, Zales, Peoples and Banter customers, as well as lease purchase and Affirm customers:

(dollars in millions)

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025
Total North America sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 5,494.4	\$ 5,325.7
Credit, lease and Affirm purchase sales	\$ 2,306.6	\$ 2,268.2
Credit, lease and Affirm purchase sales as % of total eligible North America sales ⁽¹⁾	42.0 %	42.6 %

⁽¹⁾ Excludes Diamonds Direct, James Allen, Blue Nile and Rocksbox, as these brands do not fully participate in the Company's financing programs discussed above.

Through Signet's partnerships, the Company offers a range of financing, leasing, and payment opportunities across most of its brands and continues to source and develop new options to meet its customers' needs across the various merchandise price points. These offerings and partnerships allow the Company to focus on its core business of being the premier jewelry partner for its customers.

Comenity Bank and Comenity Capital Bank (collectively "Comenity") provide credit card services to the Kay, Jared, Zales and Banter brands. Concora Credit Inc. ("Concora") provides a second look program for applicants declined by Comenity. The Comenity and Concora program agreements are effective through December 2028. Servicing on non-prime receivables, including operational interfaces and customer servicing, is provided by Concora. As a result of the amended and restated agreements entered into with Comenity and Concora, Signet has not retained any customer in-house finance receivables since Fiscal 2022. Refer to Note 11 of Item 8 for additional information.

Progressive Leasing provides a no credit needed financing option in Kay, Jared, Zales and Banter brands, and Affirm offers buy now pay later installment loans and split payment options for the same brands. The Progressive Leasing program agreement is effective through May 2031, and the Affirm agreement is effective through September 2027.

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

Signet's People First Approach

At Signet, our approach to human capital management starts with our core value of "People First" and aims at creating a truly inclusive, innovative, and collaborative company culture. As a retail company, sales and customer relationships are at the core of our business model. Our success depends on our ability to attract, develop, and retain highly engaged, high performing and motivated employees, referred to as "team members," who are deeply connected to our Purpose of **Inspiring Love**. In Fiscal 2026, Signet earned the designation of a Great Place to Work-Certified™ company for the sixth consecutive year, which reflects the pride, engagement, and enthusiasm of our team members. We attribute this accolade to our focus on our Purpose, culture, team member engagement and our overall human capital management strategy. Signet's Board of Directors (the "Board"), through the Human Capital Management & Compensation Committee, oversee human capital management matters.

Team Members

As of January 31, 2026, the number of global team members employed at Signet was 27,097 as compared to 27,595 as of February 1, 2025. Approximately 89% of the Company's workforce was employed in North America, namely the US and Canada. Because of the seasonal nature of the retail business, the number of team members peaks during the Holiday Season.

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
North America	24,166	24,517	24,639
UK	2,510	2,465	2,737
Other international	421	613	615
Total global team members	27,097	27,595	27,991

The following table provides additional information related to the North America team members as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025.

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Headcount by status		
Full-time	13,751	13,986
Part-time	10,415	10,531
Total North America team members	24,166	24,517

Inclusive Culture

Signet values engaged team members as key to our success. Guided by our Purpose and "People First" core value, we foster a culture that respects and celebrates everyone. This workplace environment and culture strengthens our team and fuels business growth. Our diverse teams create an inviting experience for customers and help us better meet our customers' tastes, interests and purchase preferences. Our executive sponsors have collaborated with our Business Resource Groups, which are open to all employees, to create a culture of inclusion. As a result of these partnerships, the Business Resource Groups are thriving and continuing to grow.

Learning and Development

We strive to create a collaborative and energized environment where all team members can be empowered to learn, grow, and have meaningful careers. We foster advancement opportunities through internal leadership mentorship programs, training, internships, and a recruiting strategy that ensures we pursue top talent across industries and backgrounds. Investments in our people, such as training, allow us to recruit and retain exceptional candidates from other retailers and industries and provide them with new skills and experiences regarding Signet values, leadership traits and jewelry knowledge. To help our team members succeed in their roles, we emphasize ongoing training and development opportunities. These include, but are not limited to, role-based training for our retail team members, safety and security protocols, updates on new products and service offerings, and deployment of technologies. Our jewelry consultants engage in ongoing training and education on diamonds, precious gemstones and metals.

Total Rewards

Our emphasis on rewarding our retail team members with competitive wages and benefits provides a compelling package. Signet was an early retail adopter in setting a minimum wage of \$15/hour for our US operations since the fall of Fiscal 2022. Jewelry consultants, the primary hourly paid position in stores, are also eligible for individual sales commission as well as a team bonus. Competitive benefits are critical to our success in identifying, recruiting, retaining, and incentivizing our existing and prospective team members. Signet aims to be a destination employer for both full-time and part-time workers in the retail space. Approximately 50% of our retail team members in North America are full-time and are offered medical, dental, vision and life insurance, and all eligible team members, regardless of full-time or part-time status, are offered a portfolio of benefits including paid time off and wellness benefits. Signet expands its benefits each year to retain and attract top talent. In Fiscal 2026, Signet made our benefits package more appealing to retail workers by offering immediate health insurance eligibility for non-exempt US team members. All US team members can contribute to a 401(k) plan, with a company matching contribution formula that provides up to a 3% matching opportunity. Signet offers Employee Assistance Programs to all US and international team members. The benefits package provided to Signet's international team members vary by country.

Workplace Health and Safety

We strive to maintain a safe and secure work environment and have specific safety programs. This includes administering a comprehensive occupational injury- and illness-prevention program and training for team members.

Collective bargaining

We respect our employees' rights to organize and engage in bargaining in good faith to reach a collective agreement that meets team members' needs. Our diamond polishing factory employees in Gaborone, Botswana are covered by a collective bargaining agreement (represents less than 1% of Signet's total employees). None of our employees in the UK and North America are covered by collective bargaining agreements.

Additional information about the Company's human capital management can be found in the Corporate Citizenship & Sustainability Report, which is available on the Company's website. The Corporate Citizenship & Sustainability Report is not, and will not be deemed to be, a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or incorporated by reference into any of the Company's other filings with the SEC.

MARKETS

Signet operates primarily in the US, Canada and UK markets.

US

Based on industry and transaction data from MasterCard Spending Pulse and market research company Circana, we estimate that the total US jewelry and watch market was approximately \$63 billion in calendar year 2025, flat to the prior year. This implies a Signet jewelry and watch market share of 8.5%, virtually flat to the prior year. Since 2021, the industry average annual growth rate has decreased by approximately 2%. According to the latest data from the Jewelers Board of Trade, as of September 2025 there were approximately 16,800 jewelry retail stores in the US, down approximately 2% from the prior year.

Canada

The average of the most recent Canada jewelry and watch market estimates published by Euromonitor in January 2026 and Statista in July 2025 was approximately C\$7.5 billion (adjusted to exclude Quebec) in calendar year 2025, an estimated increase of approximately 3% from the previous year based on these sources. Since 2021, based on the average of the above sources, the industry annual growth rate has been approximately 5%.

UK

In the UK, the jewelry and watch market was approximately £7.7 billion in calendar year 2025 based on the average of estimates published by Euromonitor in January 2026, Statista in July 2025 and Mintel in August 2025, an estimated increase of approximately 2% from the previous year based on these sources. Since 2021, based on the average of the above sources, the industry annual growth rate has been approximately 5%.

TRADEMARKS AND TRADE NAMES

Signet is not dependent on any material patents or licenses in any of its reportable segments. Signet has several well-established trademarks and trade names associated with its brands which are significant in maintaining its reputation and competitive position in the jewelry retailing industry. Some of these trademarks and trade names include the following:

- Kay®; Kay Jewelers®, Kay Jewelers Outlet®, Jared®, Jared The Galleria Of Jewelry®, Jared Vault®, Jared Jewelers™, Jared Foundry™, Jared Atelier®, Every Kiss Begins with Kay®, Every Kiss®, Kay Signature™, Celebrate Life Express Love™, Leo®, The Leo Diamond™, Chosen®, Ever Us®, James Allen®, Unstoppable Love®, Radiant Reflections®, Bold Reflections®, Vault Rewards®, Diamonds Direct®, Your Love. Our Passion.®, Rocksbox®, and Blue Nile®.
- Zales®, Zales Jewelers™, Zales the Diamond Store®, Zales Outlet®, Zales Essentials™, Gordon's Jewelers®, Peoples Jewellers®, Peoples the Diamond Store®, Peoples Outlet the Diamond Store®, Banter®, Banter by Piercing Pagoda™, Arctic Brilliance®, and Arctic Brilliance Canadian Diamonds®.
- H.Samuel®, Ernest Jones®, Ernest Jones The Outlet Collection™, Forever Diamonds®, Princessa Collection®, Secrets of the Sea®, It Feels Good To Gift™, The Eternal Diamond – Cut From The Stars®, Style to Make You Smile™, Celebrate Your Story®, Origin by Ernest Jones®, and Harriet®.

SEASONALITY

Signet's business is seasonal, with the fourth quarter historically accounting for approximately 35-40% of annual sales, as well as for a substantial portion of the annual operating income and cash flows. The Holiday Season consists of results for the months of November and December, with December being the highest volume month of the year.

REGULATION

As a company with both US and international operations, we are required to comply with numerous laws and regulations in the jurisdictions in which we operate, covering areas such as consumer protection, consumer privacy, data protection, consumer credit, consumer credit insurance, health and safety, waste disposal, supply chain integrity, truth in advertising and employment. Signet monitors changes in these laws to maintain compliance with applicable requirements.

CLIMATE CHANGE

Signet recognizes that climate change poses a systemic risk to its business operations, supply chain and long-term strategy. Adverse effects of climate change, such as extreme weather events, particularly over a prolonged period, could negatively impact the Company's business and results of operations if such conditions limit our consumers' ability to access our stores, cause our consumers to limit discretionary spending, or disrupt our vendors, global supply chains or distribution channels. Signet manages these risks through various processes, including continuous review of our physical footprint, utilization of supplier questionnaires to assess environmental performance, and the establishment of its CSGs (as previously discussed).

Signet has put a governance structure in place to monitor climate risks and adjust business operations accordingly. Two Board-level committees at Signet are responsible for monitoring climate risks: (1) the Audit Committee oversees all enterprise risks across the Company; and (2) the Governance Nominations & Sustainability Committee oversees enterprise-wide policy regarding Signet's 2030 CSGs, including the Company's plan to reduce greenhouse gas ("GHG") emissions, and provides management oversight for opportunities and risks that may significantly impact the Company's sustainability objectives and related initiatives on business performance. At the management level, Signet's Climate Action and Sustainability Committee, led by an in-house sustainability team to manage our climate strategy, is comprised of senior leaders across Signet's business operations. This committee meets periodically to review GHG performance, regulatory developments, and the effectiveness of internal controls and disclosures.

Signet continuously improves business processes and systems required to disclose GHG emissions with sufficient controls and assurances to satisfy statutory reporting requirements and applicable climate-related emissions reporting rules at the federal and state level. While the Company has established systems and processes to identify and manage climate-related risks, additional analysis of longer-term climate scenarios may be necessary to further evaluate potential physical and transition risks in order to inform business and operational strategies longer term.

See the "Risk Factors" section in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information related to the potential impacts of climate change on our business.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Signet files annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. Such information, and amendments to reports previously filed or furnished, is available free of charge from the Company's corporate website, www.signetjewelers.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are filed with or furnished to the SEC. The SEC also maintains an internet site at www.sec.gov that contains the Company's filings.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Risks Related to Global and Economic Conditions

Many of the factors affecting consumer spending are outside of our control, and a decline in consumer spending may unfavorably impact Signet's future sales and earnings, particularly if such decline occurs during the Holiday Season.

Our financial performance is somewhat dependent on US consumer confidence and the broader economic environment. Overall economic conditions in the US, Canada, UK, and Europe impact our revenue and earnings. A deterioration in these conditions, particularly in the mid-tier and accessible luxury segments, could further pressure our future sales and profitability. The UK economy is also influenced by the Eurozone, which may affect our International segment and have ripple effects on the US economy.

Discretionary consumer spending is influenced by numerous factors including but not limited to: economic conditions, inflation, consumer confidence, unemployment, disposable income, interest rates, debt levels, credit availability, taxation, changes in government stimulus and assistance programs, shifts in discretionary spending toward travel and experiences. As our sales are highly seasonal, adverse economic shifts or changes in these factors during the Holiday Season could amplify negative impacts. While we serve a broad customer base, our mid-market store brands are more vulnerable to inflation and reductions in government stimulus than luxury jewelry retailers or even our own accessible luxury store brands.

Consumer spending is also affected by factors beyond our control, including wage levels, merchandise demand trends, competitive retail activity, supply chain disruptions, rising costs of necessities, weather and natural disasters (including those linked to climate change), public health crises, geopolitical conflicts, and social unrest. These pressures could reduce store traffic, same-store sales, and average transaction values, while causing us to increase promotional activity, which would negatively affect margins and overall financial performance, particularly if prolonged.

Jewelry is a discretionary purchase often perceived as a luxury, making it sensitive to economic downturns and declines in disposable income. During recessions or periods of high unemployment, consumers tend to reduce discretionary spending. To address demand fluctuations, we have historically adjusted pricing and promotions, but such measures can pressure margins and earnings.

Additionally, competition from other discretionary spending categories such as electronics, entertainment, and travel (especially during the Holiday Season) can further shift consumer priorities.

Rising inflation and increased operating costs including but not limited to tariffs, materials, labor, fulfillment and advertising may negatively impact our business. If we are unable to adjust pricing to offset these cost increases without negatively impacting demand, profitability may decline. Sharp commodity cost increases, including the recent impacts of gold and silver pricing, may create a lag before they are reflected in retail prices, affecting margins. If sustained, these costs may require higher inventory funding or adjustments in product offerings, disrupting sales and liquidity.

Any deterioration in consumers' financial position, changes to the regulatory requirements regarding the granting of credit to customers or disruption in the availability of credit to customers could adversely impact the Company's sales and earnings.

Approximately 42% of Signet's sales in the US and Canada utilize third-party customer financing or payment programs, with the additional purchases being made in cash or using third-party bank cards. Any significant deterioration in general economic conditions, including a potential recession, or increase in consumer debt levels may inhibit consumers' use of credit and decrease consumers' ability to satisfy requirements for access to customer financing or payment options, which could in turn have an adverse effect on the Company's sales.

Additionally, the ability of Signet's customers to obtain credit from our private label credit card providers and the terms of such credit depends on many factors, including continued arrangements with the parties providing the credit financing and compliance with applicable laws and regulations in the US and Canada, any of which may change from time to time. As discussed further in Note 11 to the consolidated financial statements in Item 8, Signet has outsourced its third-party credit programs, however, if any of those third-party credit agreements were to terminate, Signet may need to enter into other arrangements with other third parties. If Signet is unable to find other potential providers to supply a similar third-party credit program and alternative payment options, Signet's ability to extend credit to customers could be impaired, which could have an adverse effect on our business.

Any new regulatory initiatives or investigations by federal or state authorities, including a potential cap on late fees or relating to the Company's in-store credit practices, promotions, and payment protection products could impose additional costs and/or restrictions on credit practices of the North America segment, which could have an adverse effect on the conduct of Signet's business.

Because of the highly seasonal nature of Signet's sales, any one of these factors that occurs during the Holiday Season would have an increased adverse impact.

New tariffs, trade embargoes, sanctions or other restrictions on foreign trade, if imposed against entire nations or specific goods, supplies or materials that the Company imports, could have an adverse effect on the Company's results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

The Company sources almost all of its retail merchandise, which includes jewelry, watches, and cut and polished diamonds, from suppliers that manufacture outside of the US. Historically, approximately half of the finished merchandise and loose diamonds that Signet has purchased have been imported from India. Other key sourcing countries include Thailand, Italy, China, Botswana and Japan. In addition, many of the supplies, materials and fixtures used in our stores and operations are imported from foreign countries including but not limited to China, Mexico, and Canada.

Government officials in the US, Canada and the UK have periodically imposed tariffs on goods and materials that the Company imports. Since February 1, 2025, the US administration has announced a series of new tariffs and trade penalties affecting imports from a broad range of countries, including key sourcing countries for the Company noted above.

The imposition of additional or increased tariffs on jewelry or other supplies and materials that the Company imports from India or other countries, or the Company's inability to successfully manage inventory from such countries, could require the Company to further increase prices to its customers or, if unable to do so, result in reduced sales or lower gross margins.

Moreover, the evolving global tariff environment has caused, and is likely to continue to cause, significant uncertainty and instability in international trade and financial markets. The continuation of elevated tariffs, as well as retaliatory measures by foreign governments, have and may continue to adversely affect consumer sentiment and inflationary pressures, which has and may continue to reduce demand for our products. Also, disruptions and volatility in the financial markets may lead to adverse changes in the availability, terms, and cost of capital. These conditions, as well as the Company's inability to mitigate the risks related to tariffs, could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, cash flows or financial condition.

Public health crises or disease outbreaks, epidemics or pandemics, such as COVID-19, have had and may in the future have a significant adverse impact on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows and may exacerbate the effect of other risk factors on our business.

A public health crisis or disease outbreak, epidemic or pandemic, such as COVID-19, or the threat or fear of such an event, could adversely impact our business. COVID-19 significantly impacted consumer traffic and our retail sales during Fiscal 2021 and had long-term impacts on consumer shopping habits and trends. The scope, duration, and severity of any future public health crisis, as well as related governmental, regulatory, or behavioral responses, are inherently uncertain and could result in disruptions to our operations, supply chain, workforce availability, consumer demand, and financial markets.

A reduction in traffic to shopping malls or centers, including the closing of other destination retailers in the shopping areas where our stores are located, could significantly reduce our sales and leave us with excess inventory, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, profitability, and cash flows.

Many Signet stores are located within shopping malls or shopping centers and benefit from heavy consumer traffic in such locations. Due to the increase in online shopping, there has been a substantial decline in shopping mall and shopping center traffic. If the Company does not focus its locations in attractive areas and/or increase its online sales, this trend away from shopping mall and shopping center purchases could adversely impact Signet's operations and financial condition. As Signet tests and develops new types of store locations and designs, there is no certainty as to their success.

Additionally, because many Signet stores are located within shopping malls or shopping centers, our sales are derived, in part, from the volume of traffic generated by the other destination retailers and the anchor stores in the malls and shopping centers where our stores are located. Customer traffic to these shopping areas may be adversely affected by the closing of such destination retailers or anchor stores, or by a reduction in traffic to such stores resulting from a regional or global economic downturn, an outbreak of flu or other viruses, increased crime, a general downturn in the local area where our store is located, or a decline in the desirability of the shopping environment of a particular mall or shopping center. Such a reduction in customer traffic would reduce our sales and leave us with excess inventory, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, profitability, and cash flows. We may respond by increasing markdowns, initiating marketing promotions, or transferring product to other stores to reduce excess inventory, which would further decrease our gross margins and operating income.

Fluctuations in foreign exchange rates could adversely impact the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

Signet prepares its consolidated financial statements in US dollars. At January 31, 2026, Signet held approximately 90% of its total assets in entities whose functional currency is the US dollar and generated approximately 91% of its sales in US dollars for the fiscal year then ended. All the remaining assets and sales are primarily in British pounds and Canadian dollars. Therefore, the Company's results of operations and balance sheet are subject to fluctuations in the exchange rates between the US dollar and both the British pound and Canadian dollar. Accordingly, any decrease in the weighted average value of the British pound or Canadian dollar against the US dollar would decrease reported sales and operating income.

The monthly average exchange rates are used to prepare the statements of operations and are calculated based on the daily exchange rates experienced by the International segment and the Canadian subsidiaries of the North America segment in the fiscal month. If British pounds or Canadian dollars are held or used to fund the cash flow requirements of the business, any decrease in the weighted average value of the British pound or Canadian dollar against the US dollar would reduce the amount of cash and cash equivalents.

Signet uses foreign currency derivative instruments to hedge certain exposures to currency exchange rate risks. Market conditions, particularly in the UK and Canada could result in significant volatility in currency exchange rate fluctuations and increase Signet's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risks and reduce its ability to effectively use certain derivative instruments to hedge risks. In addition, the prices of certain materials and products bought on the international markets by Signet are denominated in foreign currencies. As a result, Signet has exposures to exchange rate fluctuations on its cost of goods sold, as well as volatility of input prices if foreign manufacturers and suppliers are impacted by exchange rate fluctuations.

Our future results of operations may be adversely affected by input cost inflation.

Many aspects of our business have been, and may continue to be, directly affected by volatile commodity costs and other inflationary pressures. Commodities, such as diamonds and precious metals, are subject to price volatility which can be caused by commodity market fluctuations, changes in currency exchange rates, imbalances between supply and demand, and government programs and tariffs, policies and sanctions among other factors. Volatile fuel costs translate into unpredictable costs for the products and services we receive from our third-party providers. While we seek to offset increased input costs with a combination of price increases to our customers, purchasing strategies, cost savings initiatives and operating efficiencies, we may be unable to fully offset our increased

costs or unable to do so in a timely manner. If we are unable to fully offset such cost increases, our financial results could be materially adversely affected.

Signet's business could be adversely affected by extreme weather conditions, natural disasters, or terrorism and acts of war.

Extreme weather conditions in the areas in which the Company's stores are located have negatively impacted sales in the past and could negatively affect the Company's business and results of operations in the future. For example, frequent or unusually heavy snowfall, ice storms, flooding, extreme heat, prolonged cold periods, or other extreme weather conditions, whether as a result of climate change or otherwise, over a prolonged period could make it difficult for the Company's sales force or customers to travel to its stores and thereby reduce the Company's sales and profitability, particularly if such events occur during the Company's Holiday Season. In addition, natural disasters such as hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, or wildfires, or a combination of these or other factors, could damage or destroy the Company's facilities or make it difficult for the sales force or customers to travel to its stores, thereby negatively affecting the Company's business and results of operations.

Terrorism, armed conflict, and acts of war (or the expectation of such events), both in the US and abroad, could also have a significant impact on Signet's business and the worldwide economy. At times throughout the past several years, volatile geopolitical conditions have impacted the financial markets. Significant market volatility, and government actions taken in response, may exacerbate some of the risks we face. Conflicts abroad could cause decreased demand for the Company's products as consumers' attention and interests are diverted from jewelry and become focused on issues relating to these events or may impact consumers' ability to purchase discretionary items, including jewelry, due to prolonged macroeconomic effects such as the rising cost of energy. For instance, the Russia-Ukraine and recent Iran-Middle East conflicts have adversely impacted and could continue to adversely impact, among other things, certain of the Company's local markets and suppliers, global and local macroeconomic conditions, foreign exchange rates and financial markets, raw material, energy and transportation costs, and cause further supply chain disruptions. In addition, Signet operates quality control and technology centers in Israel. The recent Middle East conflicts could cause a disruption to Signet's operations including, but not limited to, delays in product quality certification, failure to maintain or timely update the e-commerce platform for our Digital brands or impact our supply chain with vendors located in the Middle East. An inability to receive products after quality control, shortages of products or difficulties in procuring Signet's products, or a disruption or shutdown of our digital brand websites, among others, may adversely impact our ability to commercialize, manufacture or market our products in a timely manner, any of which could have an adverse effect on Signet's results of operations. Furthermore, there have been travel advisories imposed related to travel to Israel, and restriction on travel, or delays and disruptions as related to imports and exports may be imposed in the future. Volatile geopolitical conditions give rise to regional instability and may result in heightened economic sanctions from the US and the international community in a manner that adversely affects Signet's business and may impact its ability to manufacture and ship its merchandise for sale to customers. Given that Signet's control over such issues, including both weather disasters and large-scale violence, is extremely limited, the Company may not have the ability to mitigate the impacts of such occurrences on its business and operations.

Risks Related to Our Operations and Seasonality

Fluctuations in the pricing and availability of commodities, particularly polished diamonds and gold, which account for the majority of Signet's merchandise costs, could adversely impact our earnings, inventory valuations and cash availability.

The jewelry industry is subject to significant fluctuations in the pricing and availability of natural and lab-grown diamonds, gold, silver, and other precious metals and stones. Increases in commodity costs may adversely affect our merchandise margins, earnings, and cash requirements. While we may seek to mitigate rising costs through product redesign, assortment changes, or pricing actions, such measures may not be successful, timely, or accepted by customers and could negatively impact demand.

Diamond pricing and availability are influenced by a range of factors outside our control, including mining and production decisions by major producers, supply chain inventory practices, geopolitical conditions in producing countries, trade sanctions, and regulatory frameworks such as the Kimberley Process. In addition, climate-related impacts such as severe weather may increase the cost and complexity of jewelry production, including diamond mining, cutting and polishing. Although Signet and its key suppliers source conflict-free diamonds from around the world, some supplier locations may be more vulnerable to flooding, extreme heat, sea-level rise or other physical risks than others. Disruptions in these regions could restrain supply, increase production costs, or affect distribution channels. Disruptions to diamond supply, changes in consumer demand for natural or lab-grown diamonds, or adverse consumer perceptions regarding the diamond supply chain could negatively affect our business.

Constraints in the supply of diamonds of the size, quality, or characteristics required for our assortments may require changes to our sourcing practices, inventory strategies, or commercial arrangements, including holding higher inventory levels or committing capital earlier in the supply chain. These actions may increase cash usage, operational complexity, or risk, and may not generate the anticipated benefits.

Gold and silver prices have experienced significant volatility in recent years, driven largely by global economic conditions and investment market activity. Sustained increases in precious metal prices could materially increase our cost of merchandise and adversely affect profitability if we are unable to redesign products or adjust retail prices in a timely or effective manner. Because we use an average cost inventory methodology, sharp commodity price movements may also result in timing differences before cost changes are reflected in margins or pricing.

If commodity cost increases cannot be fully or sustainably offset through pricing, sourcing, or assortment changes, or if higher prices reduce consumer demand, our gross margins, operating income, inventory levels, and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

Lab-grown diamonds are a meaningful portion of sales and inventory for Signet and the jewelry industry, and declining costs and retail prices could impact operating results and cause consumer dissatisfaction.

A material increase in the supply of gem quality lab-grown diamonds, combined with a material increase in consumer acceptance and demand thereof, has impacted and could continue to impact the cost and retail pricing of lab-grown and natural diamonds. Signet is a leading retailer of lab-grown diamonds and over the past several years the portion of our inventory, revenue and operating income related to lab-grown diamonds has been increasing along with consumer demand and acceptance. In Fiscal 2026, approximately 27% of Signet's merchandise sales were products containing lab-grown diamonds. The costs of lab-grown diamonds have been declining over the past several years as more supply from producers becomes available. The increased supply and lower costs have and may continue to drive down retail prices of lab-grown diamonds, particularly those without specialty designs, cuts and brands, which may have a negative impact on our revenue, merchandise margins and operating results. Further, as retail prices of lab-grown diamonds decline, consumers who purchased lab-grown diamonds at higher prices may become disappointed in the relative value of their purchase which could negatively impact the reputation of Signet and the jewelry industry.

Alrosa, a Russian natural diamond mining and distribution company, supplies more than 30% of the world's natural diamonds. Sanctions against Alrosa specifically or the Russian Oligarchs by the US government or other governments have limited and may further limit the supply of natural diamonds in the world.

The world's sources of rough natural diamonds are highly concentrated in a limited number of countries. Varying degrees of political and economic risk exist in these countries. As a consequence, the natural diamond business is subject to various sovereign risks beyond Signet's control, such as changes in laws and policies affecting foreign trade and investment. In addition, Signet is subject to various political and economic risks, including the instability of foreign economies and governments, labor disputes, war and civil disturbances and other risks that could cause production difficulties or stoppages, restrict the movement of inventory or result in the deprivation or loss of contract rights or the taking of property by nationalization or expropriation without fair compensation. Signet's direct purchases from Alrosa and its sourcing arrangement in Russia ceased in February 2022 and did not represent a significant part of its operations. However, any further interruption in the total market supply of natural diamonds due to the ongoing Russia-Ukraine conflict or domestic or foreign government sanctions against Alrosa or Russian natural diamonds may impact the ability of Signet's suppliers to provide Signet with responsibly sourced natural diamonds that were mined by other companies or in other countries. Beginning in March of 2024, leaders of the G7 nations announced they intend to phase-in further import restrictions against not only direct purchases of natural diamonds mined in Russia but also indirect purchases of natural diamonds mined in Russia (e.g. natural diamonds that were mined in Russia but then cut and polished in other countries). Any significant disruption of Signet's sources of supply, or restriction of inventory movement could have a material adverse effect on Signet's results of operations or cash flows.

Signet may voluntarily disclose, or pursuant to the Dodd Frank Act and SEC rules must file public disclosures regarding the country of origin of certain supplies and materials, which could damage Signet's reputation or impact the Company's ability to obtain merchandise if customers or other stakeholders react negatively to Signet's disclosures.

In August 2012, the SEC, pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (the "Dodd-Frank Act"), issued final rules, which require annual disclosure and reporting on the source and use of certain minerals, including gold, from the Democratic Republic of Congo and adjoining countries. The gold supply chain is complex and, while management believes that the rules currently cover less than 1% of annual worldwide gold production, the final rules require Signet (and other affected companies that file with the SEC) to make specified country of origin inquiries of Signet's suppliers, and otherwise to exercise reasonable due diligence in determining the country of origin and certain other information relating to any of the statutorily designated minerals (gold, tin, tantalum and tungsten), that are used in products sold by Signet in the US and elsewhere.

There may be reputational risks associated with the potential negative response of Signet's customers and other stakeholders to future disclosures by Signet in the event that, due to the complexity of the global supply chain, Signet is unable to sufficiently verify the origin of the relevant commodities. Also, if future responses to verification requests by suppliers of any of the materials used in

Signet's products are inadequate or adverse, Signet's ability to obtain merchandise may be impaired and its compliance costs may increase. It is possible that other minerals, such as diamonds as noted above, could be subject to similar disclosure requirements or rules in the future.

Signet's sales, operating income, cash and inventory levels fluctuate on a seasonal basis.

Signet's business is highly seasonal, with a significant proportion of its sales, operating income, and cash flows generated during its fourth quarter, which includes the Holiday Season. Management expects Signet to continue to experience a seasonal fluctuation in its sales and earnings. Therefore, there is limited ability for Signet to compensate for shortfalls in fourth quarter sales or earnings by changes in its operations and strategies in other quarters, or to recover from any extensive disruption, for example, due to sudden adverse changes in consumer confidence, consumer spending ability, economic conditions, unexpected trends in merchandise demand, significant competitive and promotional activity by other retailers, inclement weather conditions having an impact on a significant number of stores, especially in the last few days immediately before Christmas Day or disruption to warehousing and store replenishment systems. Additionally, in anticipation of increased sales activity in the Holiday Season, Signet incurs certain significant incremental expenses prior to and during peak selling seasons, including advertising and costs associated with hiring a substantial number of temporary employees to supplement the Company's existing workforce. A significant shortfall in results for the fourth quarter of any fiscal year would therefore be expected to have a material adverse effect on the annual results of operations and cash flows, as well as inventory levels. Disruption at lesser peaks in sales at Valentine's Day and Mother's Day would also be expected to adversely impact the results.

Failure to manage inventory levels or to obtain merchandise that customers wish to purchase on a timely basis could have a materially adverse impact on sales and earnings.

In order to operate its business successfully, Signet must maintain sufficient inventory levels. This requires forecasting, especially in the case of the Holiday Season, and a balance between meeting customer demand and avoiding accumulating excess inventory. If management misjudges expected customer demand, fails to identify changes in customer demand, or its supply chain does not respond in a timely manner, a shortage of merchandise or an accumulation of excess inventory could occur, which could adversely impact Signet's results.

Other factors that could affect the Company's inventory management and planning team's ability to accurately forecast customer demand for its products include:

- a substantial increase or decrease in demand for products of Signet's competitors;
- failure to accurately forecast trends and customer acceptance for new products;
- new product introductions, promotions or pricing strategies by competitors, particularly during holiday periods;
- changes in the Company's product offerings including seasonal items and the Company's ability to replenish these items in a timely manner;
- changes to the Company's overall seasonal promotional cadence and the number and timing of promotional events and clearance sales;
- more limited historical store sales information for stores in newer markets;
- weakening of economic conditions or consumer confidence in the future, which could reduce demand for discretionary items, such as jewelry; and
- acts or threats of war, terrorism or epidemics, which could adversely affect consumer confidence and spending or interrupt production and distribution of Signet's products and raw materials.

If the Company is unable to forecast demand accurately, it may encounter difficulties in filling customer orders or liquidating excess inventory at discount prices and may experience significant write-offs and customers could opt to purchase jewelry from a competitor. These outcomes could have a material adverse effect on the Company's brand image, sales, gross margins, cash flow, competitive advantage and profitability.

Any difficulty, delay or failure in executing acquisitions, strategic initiatives or transformation plans could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We have completed significant acquisitions in recent years, including Diamonds Direct and Blue Nile, and we continue to integrate these businesses into our operations. We may pursue additional acquisitions or business combinations in the future. Acquisitions and integrations involve inherent risks and uncertainties, including challenges in evaluating opportunities, allocating management and financial resources, integrating operations, personnel, financial and technology systems, realizing anticipated synergies or cost savings, retaining key employees, maintaining cultural alignment, and identifying or managing unknown or underestimated liabilities.

Acquisitions of businesses with operating margins lower than ours may also adversely affect our overall operating margins. Any significant acquisition or integration effort may disrupt our existing operations and divert management attention.

In addition to acquisitions, we regularly undertake major strategic initiatives and transformation plans, such as our *Grow Brand Love* plan, designed to support long-term growth, improve operating performance, and enhance customer engagement. These initiatives, including initiatives related to sourcing, brand strategy, digital capabilities, and enterprise transformation, are complex, may require significant investment, and may not achieve their intended objectives, benefits, or timing expectations, or may fail entirely. The success and ultimate impact of these initiatives depend on a variety of factors, many of which are outside of our control, and there can be no assurance that they will deliver the expected returns or strategic benefits.

As part of our ongoing brand and digital transformation efforts, we are continuously evaluating and implementing changes to our brand portfolio and digital platforms, including aligning brands, evolving digital brand strategies, and, in certain cases, consolidating or sunsetting standalone digital experiences. For example, we are planning to transition James Allen as a collection within the Blue Nile website and decommission the standalone James Allen website. These actions involve risks, including customer disruption, loss of brand equity or traffic, technology and execution challenges, adverse customer or market reaction, cannibalization of other brands within our portfolio and failure to achieve the intended strategic or financial benefits.

In addition, our strategic focus on accelerating growth and investment in our largest brands may reduce management attention or resource allocation to smaller or emerging brands, which could adversely affect their performance, market position, or long-term viability. If we are unable to successfully execute or integrate acquisitions, strategic initiatives, or transformation plans, or if these efforts fail to achieve their intended goals or produce the expected benefits, we may incur significant costs, asset impairments, or other charges, and our business, results of operations, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected. In addition, our current and future borrowing arrangements may limit our flexibility to pursue certain acquisitions or strategic actions.

Long-term changes in consumer attitudes toward jewelry could be unfavorable and harm jewelry sales.

Consumer attitudes toward diamonds, gold and other precious metals and gemstones influence Signet's sales. Attitudes could be affected by a variety of issues including: concern over the source of raw materials; the impact of mining and refining of minerals on the environment; the local community and the political stability of the producing country; labor conditions in the supply chain; changing perceptions related to the cultural custom of expressing commitments through engagements and weddings; and the availability of and consumer attitudes about substitute products such as cubic zirconia, moissanite and lab-grown diamonds. A negative change in consumer attitudes toward jewelry could adversely impact Signet's sales and earnings. In addition, transparency regarding substitute products such as lab-grown diamonds is important to maintaining consumer confidence. If the Company does not appropriately and adequately identify the use of the substitute products in its jewelry, its reputation and results could be adversely impacted.

Signet depends on manufacturers, suppliers and brand partners to provide timely, sufficient quantities of quality and on-trend products.

Signet's ability to meet customer demand and operate efficiently depends on the performance of third-party manufacturers and suppliers. If a supplier fails to manufacture or deliver products on a timely basis or at required quality standards, Signet may be unable to satisfy consumer demand, may lose sales, or may incur higher costs to secure alternative supply on an expedited basis, which could adversely affect results of operations.

Certain commercial reasons, regulatory requirements, trade restrictions, sanctions, or changes in sourcing practices, including those related to commodity origin, ethical sourcing standards, governmental actions may require Signet to modify or terminate supplier relationships. The loss of, or disruption to, relationships with significant suppliers could negatively impact product availability, cost structure, and financial performance.

In addition, the growing importance of branded merchandise within the jewelry market presents supply and execution risks. If Signet is unable to obtain sufficient quantities of, develop, or retain distribution rights for brands that customers prefer, or if it remains committed to brands that lose relevance or consumer appeal, sales and earnings could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Technology and Security

Inadequacies in and disruption to systems could result in lower sales and increased costs or adversely impact the disclosure procedures and controls.

Signet is dependent on the suitability, reliability and durability of its systems and procedures, including its accounting, information technology, data protection, warehousing and distribution systems, and those of its service providers. If support ceased for a critical externally supplied software package or system, management would have to implement an alternative software package or system or begin supporting the software internally. Disruption to parts of the business could result in lower sales and increased costs.

Signet is in the process of substantially modifying its enterprise resource planning systems, inventory management systems, point of sale systems and certain web platforms, which involves updating or replacing legacy systems with successor systems and migrating some systems, data and functionality to cloud provider servers. These system changes and upgrades can require significant capital investments and dedication of resources. When evaluating and making such changes, there can be no assurances that the Company will successfully implement such changes, that significant additional investments will not be required beyond the project budget, that such changes will occur without disruptions to its operations or maintenance of its internal control compliance programs or that the new or upgraded systems will achieve the desired business objectives. Any damage, disruption or shutdown of the Company's information systems, or the failure to successfully implement new or upgraded systems, could have a material adverse effect on Signet's results of operations and its internal control over financial reporting.

Security breaches and other disruptions to Signet's information technology infrastructure and databases and failure of Signet's customer-facing technology to function as intended or in accordance with applicable law could interfere with Signet's operations and may in the future fail or be compromised, and could compromise Signet's and its customers' and suppliers' information or cause other harm, exposing Signet to possible business interruptions and liability, which would have a material adverse effect on Signet's business and reputation.

In the ordinary course of business, Signet relies upon information technology networks and systems, some of which are managed by third parties, to process, transmit and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes and activities, including e-commerce sales, supply chain, merchandise distribution, marketing, customer relationship management, customer invoicing and collection of payments. Our computer systems and those of our partners and third-party service providers have been and may be in the future vulnerable to physical or electronic intrusions, computer malware, malicious code or other attacks, system failures, programming errors, employee and third-party errors or wrongdoing, and similar disruption or adverse outcomes. In addition, as AI technologies develop rapidly, threat actors are using these technologies to create new sophisticated attack methods that are increasingly automated, targeted and coordinated, are both technology and social engineering oriented, and more difficult to defend against. The failure of our computer systems, manual processes and those of our partners and third-party service providers could cause significant interruptions to our operations, which could result in a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Signet also uses information technology systems to record, process and summarize financial information and results of operations for internal reporting purposes and to comply with regulatory financial reporting, legal and tax requirements. Signet collects and stores this financial and other sensitive data, including intellectual property, proprietary business information, the proprietary business information of its customers and suppliers, as well as personally identifiable information of Signet's customers and employees, in data centers, with cloud service providers, and on information technology networks. Although we have implemented and maintain what we believe to be reasonable security controls to seek to prevent, detect and respond to attempts by unauthorized users to gain access to our information technology systems, and incur significant costs to do so, our information technology network infrastructure has in the past been and may in the future be vulnerable to attacks by hackers, including state-sponsored organizations with significant financial and technological resources, breaches due to employee error, fraud or malice or other disruptions (including, but not limited to, computer viruses and other malware, denial of service, data disclosure and ransomware), which may involve a privacy breach requiring us to notify regulators, customers or employees and enlist identity theft protection.

The secure operation of these networks, and the processing and maintenance of this information is critical to Signet's business operations and strategy. Despite security measures and business continuity plans, Signet may not timely anticipate evolving techniques used to effect security breaches that may result in damage, disruptions or shutdowns of Signet's and its third-party vendors' networks and infrastructure due to attacks by hackers, including phishing or other cyber-attacks, or breaches due to employee error or malfeasance, or other non-hostile disruptions during the process of upgrading or replacing computer software or hardware, power outages, computer viruses, telecommunication or utility failures or natural disasters or other catastrophic events. The occurrence of any of these events could compromise Signet's or the third-party's networks and the information stored there, including personal, proprietary or confidential information about Signet, its customers or its third-party vendors, and personally identifiable information of

Signet's customers and employees could be accessed, manipulated, publicly disclosed, lost or stolen, exposing its customers to the risk of identity theft and exposing Signet or its third-party vendors to a risk of loss or misuse of this information.

Signet and its third-party vendors have experienced successful attacks and breaches from time to time, however, to date, these attacks or breaches have not had a material impact on Signet's business or operations. Any such malfunction, access, disclosure or other loss of information could result in legal claims or proceedings, liability or regulatory penalties under laws protecting the privacy of personal information, significant breach-notification costs, lost sales and a disruption to operations (including the Company's ability to process consumer transactions and manage inventories), media attention, and damage to Signet's reputation, which could adversely affect Signet's business. In addition, it could harm Signet's reputation and ability to execute its business through service and business interruptions, management distraction and/or damage to physical infrastructure, which could adversely impact sales, costs and earnings. If Signet is the target of a material cybersecurity attack resulting in unauthorized disclosure of its customer data, the Company may be required to undertake costly notification and credit monitoring procedures. Compliance with these requirements will likely increase the costs of doing business.

In addition, if Signet's online activities or other customer-facing technology systems do not function as designed or are deemed to not comply with applicable state and federal regulations concerning automated outbound contacts such as text messages and the sale, advertisement and promotion of the jewelry it sells, the Company may experience a loss of customer confidence, data security breaches, regulatory fines, lawsuits, lost sales or be exposed to fraudulent purchases.

The regulatory environment related to information security, data collection and privacy is becoming increasingly demanding, with new and changing requirements applicable to Signet's business, including the General Data Protection Regulation and the California Consumer Privacy Act, and compliance with those requirements could result in additional costs, such as costs related to organizational changes, implementing additional protection technologies, training employees and engaging consultants. In addition, the Company could be subject to claims, fines, penalties or other liabilities for a failure to comply.

Failure to manage these risks could have a material adverse effect on Signet's results of operations, financial condition and cash flow.

Our use of AI, machine learning ("ML"), and generative AI ("Gen AI") technologies, including customer-facing applications, may expose us to confidentiality, cybersecurity, operational, legal, regulatory and reputational risks and could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

We use, and expect to continue expanding our use of, AI, ML, and Gen AI technologies across our business, including for inventory optimization, supply chain and fulfillment, analytics, marketing and personalization, digital experiences, administrative functions, and customer-facing applications such as product discovery, customer service, and other interactive tools. These technologies involve significant technical complexity, are rapidly evolving, and are subject to increasing regulatory, legal, and public scrutiny. As a result, their use may create or amplify operational, cybersecurity, legal, compliance, and reputational risks.

AI and Gen AI systems may produce outputs that are inaccurate, incomplete, misleading, biased, or otherwise inappropriate, and such outputs may be difficult to predict, detect, explain, or fully control. If customer-facing AI applications generate incorrect, offensive, misleading, or biased content, recommendations, or responses, or fail to perform as intended, we may experience harm to our brand, loss of customer trust, increased customer complaints, competitive harm, regulatory scrutiny, or legal liability. In addition, reliance on AI-driven personalization, pricing, marketing, or decision-support tools may expose us to consumer protection, unfair competition, discrimination, or other claims, including allegations that our use or marketing of AI capabilities is misleading.

Our AI and Gen AI initiatives may depend on internal data, third-party data, and third-party tools, platforms, infrastructure, or model providers. These dependencies may increase risks related to data privacy and cybersecurity, including the unauthorized disclosure or misuse of sensitive, proprietary, or confidential information, prompt-based data leakage, system vulnerabilities, impact system availability or data integrity, or other security incidents. If third-party providers experience outages, degrade performance, change pricing or contractual terms, restrict access, discontinue services, or fail to meet applicable legal, security, or compliance requirements, our ability to operate our business, innovate, or deploy AI-enabled capabilities could be adversely affected.

The use of AI and Gen AI also raises legal and regulatory risks, including risks related to intellectual property, data protection, consumer protection, employment, and emerging AI-specific regulation in the US and internationally. Claims may arise alleging that AI-generated outputs infringe third-party intellectual property rights or that training data or model behavior violates applicable law. Regulatory requirements governing AI are evolving rapidly, and compliance with current or future laws, regulations, or enforcement priorities may require significant changes to our business practices, increased costs, or limitations on how we deploy AI technologies. Our vendor and service provider use of AI may also impact our ability to comply with various consumer privacy regulations related to consumer data these providers process on our behalf.

We have implemented and continue to enhance policies, governance structures, security controls, guardrails, and oversight processes designed to promote responsible AI use, including human review and approval processes, employee training, and monitoring of AI-enabled systems. However, these measures may not be effective in preventing all risks or incidents associated with AI or Gen AI technologies, particularly as these technologies continue to develop and be adopted across our operations and customer-facing platforms.

If we fail to effectively design, implement, govern, or monitor our use of AI and Gen AI, or if significant AI-related incidents, failures, or regulatory actions occur, our business, reputation, results of operations, and financial condition could be materially adversely affected.

Risks Related to Competition and Innovation

Signet's pricing compared to that of competitors, the increased price transparency in the market and the highly fragmented competitive nature of the retail jewelry industry, may have an adverse impact on Signet's performance.

Critical to maintaining an optimal customer experience is a multi-faceted value proposition focused on attractive brand and category assortments, availability of financing, deep customer service and relationship building with the Company's guest service professionals, as well as competitive pricing. Although not a singular differentiator to the Company's value proposition, if significant price increases are implemented by any segment or across a wide range of merchandise, the impact on earnings will depend on, among other factors, the pricing by competitors of similar products and the response by customers to higher prices. Such price increases may result in lower sales and adversely impact earnings.

The retail jewelry industry is competitive. Signet's competitors are specialty jewelry retailers, as well as other jewelry retailers, including department stores, mass merchandisers, discount stores, apparel and accessory fashion stores, brand retailers, shopping clubs, home shopping television channels, direct home sellers, online retailers and auction sites. Aggressive discounting by competitors may adversely impact Signet's performance in the short term. This is particularly the case for easily comparable pieces of jewelry, of similar quality, sold through stores that are situated near those that Signet operates. Signet faces significant competition from independent and regional specialty jewelry retailers that are able to adjust their competitive stance, for example on pricing, to local market conditions. This can put individual Signet stores at a competitive disadvantage as Signet segments have a national pricing strategy.

Consumers are increasingly shopping or starting their jewelry buying experience online, which makes it easier for them to compare prices and quality with other jewelry retailers. If Signet's brands do not offer the same or a similar item at the lowest price, or if competitors offer a better and more user-friendly website experience than Signet, or financing that is easier to access or provides better terms, consumers may purchase their jewelry from competitors, which would adversely impact the Company's sales, results of operations and market share.

An inability to successfully develop and maintain a relevant OmniChannel experience for customers, failure to anticipate changing fashion trends in the jewelry industry, and poor execution of marketing programs and management of social media could result in a loss of confidence by consumers in Signet's brand names and have an adverse impact on sales.

Signet's business has evolved from primarily an in-store experience to interaction with customers across numerous channels, including in-store, online, mobile and social media, among others. OmniChannel retailing is rapidly evolving and Signet must keep pace with changing customer expectations and new developments by its competitors. Signet's customers are increasingly using computers, tablets, mobile phones and other devices to comparison shop, determine product availability and complete purchases online. Signet must compete and remain relevant by offering a consistent and convenient shopping experience for its customers regardless of the ultimate sales channel and by investing in, providing and maintaining digital tools for customers that have the right features and are reliable and easy to use.

The ability to differentiate Signet's stores, services, online experience and merchandise from competitors by better designs, branding and category assortments and the level and quality of customer service and marketing and advertising programs, is an important factor in attracting consumers. In today's market, this differentiation requires, among other factors, keeping pace with trends in design, as well as setting new jewelry trends, effectively implementing an OmniChannel experience, and targeting effective media campaigns, including an expansion of social media use and new social media platforms, in order to build and maintain customer confidence in the Company and in the brands it sells. As a result, the Company needs to continuously innovate and develop its merchandise assortment, services offerings, OmniChannel experience and social media strategies in order to maintain broad appeal with customers and brand relevance. These initiatives may not be successful, resulting in expenses incurred without the benefit of higher revenues, increased employee engagement or brand recognition. In a distressed economic and retail environment, in which many of the Company's competitors continue to engage in aggressive promotional activities, any failure on Signet's part to react appropriately to changing

consumer preferences and fashion trends, including the failure to plan in advance and invest in marketing and advertising campaigns, could have an adverse impact on sales.

In addition, adverse or inaccurate information concerning the Company or its brands may be posted on social media platforms at any time, and such information can quickly reach a wide audience. The harm may be immediate without affording the Company an opportunity for redress or correction, and it is challenging to monitor and anticipate developments on social media in order to respond in an effective and timely manner. The Company could also be exposed to these risks if it fails to use social media responsibly in its marketing efforts, including the improper disclosure of proprietary information, exposure of personally identifiable information, fraud, or out-of-date information. Regardless of its basis or validity, any unfavorable publicity could adversely affect public perception of Signet's brands. These factors could have a material adverse effect on its business.

If Signet fails to make, improve, develop or acquire relevant customer-facing technology in a timely manner, fails to keep pace with trendsetting, or if the Company's marketing and social media advertising and efforts are not to scale or do not align with consumer preferences, the customer could lose confidence in any of Signet's brands, which could materially and adversely impact sales and earnings.

Risks Related to Asset Management

The Company's inability to optimize its real estate footprint could adversely impact sales and earnings.

The success of Signet's stores, as part of our OmniChannel strategy, is dependent upon a number of factors. These include the availability of desirable property, placement of stores in easily accessible locations with high visibility, the demographic characteristics of the area around the store, the design and maintenance of the stores, the availability of attractive locations within the markets/trade areas that also meet the operational and financial criteria of management, the terms of leases and Signet's relationship with major landlords. If Signet is unable to maintain a real estate portfolio that satisfies its strategic, operational and financial criteria, through cost-effective strategic store closings and targeted, limited store openings, or if there is a disruption in its relationship with its major landlords, sales could be adversely affected.

Substantially all of Signet's retail locations are leased, requiring significant cash flow to satisfy the lease obligations. Given the typical length of retail leases, Signet is dependent upon the continued popularity of particular retail locations. Following the initial terms of each lease, it is possible that Signet will not be able to negotiate contract terms favorable to the Company for future leases. This would cause occupancy costs to rise, which would either decrease profit margins at each specific store or force Signet to close certain retail locations.

The rate of store footprint optimization is dependent on a number of factors including obtaining suitable real estate, the capital resources of Signet, the availability of appropriate staff and management, estimated sales transference rate and the level of the financial return on investment required by management.

The Company's ability to protect its assets, particularly inventory and cash, or intellectual property could have a material adverse impact on its brands, reputation and operating results.

Signet's jewelry products carry high value with resale potential and are therefore subject to loss by theft by customers, organized crime or other third-parties. In addition, products held by us for repair or service are also subject to risk of loss or theft. We have experienced theft in the past and loss by theft may continue or increase in the future. In addition, the security measures we take may not be effective in reducing losses. Higher rates of theft including theft by organized retail crime networks that orchestrate burglaries, "smash and grabs," looting or shoplifting operations could adversely impact our reputation, operations and ultimately, our overall financial condition. Furthermore, other costs and expenses resulting from criminal activity such as increased security costs and measures to prevent such activity, increased repair costs and increased costs to protect, retain, replace or recruit team members that may be concerned about future crime impacting our stores or the shopping centers they operate in may also adversely impact our reputation, operations and financial condition.

The Company holds significant amounts of cash on hand or short term, highly liquid investments (i.e. cash equivalents) on its balance sheet from time to time. Credit risk exists on the realizability of these assets should the counterparties fail to perform as contracted. Signet does not require collateral or other security to support cash investments or financial instruments with credit risk; however, it is Signet's policy to generally only hold cash and cash equivalent investments and to transact financial instruments with financial institutions with a certain minimum credit rating. Failure, entrance into receivership or insolvency by any of these financial institutions in response to conditions affecting the banking system and financial markets could threaten our ability to access our existing cash, cash equivalents and investments and could adversely impact the Company's financial position and results of operations.

Signet's trade names, trademarks, copyrights, patents and other intellectual property are important assets and an essential element of our strategy. The unauthorized reproduction, theft or misappropriation of our intellectual property could diminish the value of our brands or reputation and cause a decline in sales. Protection of our intellectual property and maintenance of distinct branding are particularly important as they distinguish our products and services from those of our competitors. The costs of defending intellectual property may adversely affect our operating results. In addition, any infringement or other intellectual property claim made against us, whether or not it has merit, could be time-consuming, result in costly litigation, cause product delays, or require us to enter into royalty or licensing agreements. As a result, any such claim could have a material adverse effect on our operating results.

If the Company's goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets or long-lived assets become impaired, the Company may be required to record significant charges to earnings.

The Company has a substantial amount of goodwill, intangible assets and long-lived assets on its balance sheet. The Company reviews goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets and long-lived assets for impairment annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate impairment may have occurred. The impairment evaluation requires significant judgment and estimates by management, and unfavorable changes in these assumptions or other factors could result in future impairment charges and have a significant adverse impact on the Company's reported earnings. Such factors include the operating performance and cash flows of the Company's businesses, lower than anticipated consumer traffic, changes in customer spending behavior, uncertainties in the macroeconomic environment, inflation, interest rates, changes in the Company's real estate strategy or other key business initiatives. Additionally, a general decline in the market valuation of the Company's common shares, whether related to Signet's business or overall market conditions, could adversely impact the assumptions used to perform the evaluation of its goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets and long-lived assets.

For additional information on Signet's evaluation of impairment for goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible assets and long-lived assets, see "Critical Accounting Estimates" under Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock and Indebtedness

Signet's share price may be volatile due to Signet's results and financial condition or factors impacting the market overall, which could have a short or long-term adverse impact on an investment in Signet stock.

Signet's share price has fluctuated and may fluctuate substantially as a result of variations in the actual or anticipated results and financial conditions of Signet and other companies in the retail industry. In addition, the stock market has experienced, and may continue to experience, price and volume fluctuations that have affected the market price of many retail and other stocks, including Signet's, in a manner unrelated, or disproportionate, to the operating performance of these companies.

Signet provides public guidance on its expected sales and operating results for future periods. Such guidance consists of forward-looking statements subject to the risks and uncertainties described in this report and in Signet's other public filings and public statements. Signet's actual results may be below the provided guidance or the expectations of Signet's investors and analysts, especially in times of economic uncertainty. In the past, when the Company has reduced its outlook related to certain measures in its previously provided guidance, the market price of its common stock has declined. If, in the future, Signet's operating or financial results for a particular period do not meet guidance or the expectations of investors and analysts or if Signet reduces its outlook related to certain measures in its guidance for future periods, the market price of its common stock may decline. In addition, if the analysts that regularly follow the Company's stock lower their rating or lower their projections for future growth and financial performance, the Company's stock price could decline.

Shareholder activists could cause a disruption to our business.

We have been subject to shareholder activism and may be subject to such activism in the future. For example, on February 27, 2025, Select Equity Group, L.P. filed a Schedule 13D with the SEC advocating for, among other things, the Company to explore strategic options for the business, including its sale. Shareholder activism against the Company could lead to increased costs (e.g., third-party advisors, insurance, and administrative expenses), reputational damage, and business disruptions. It may create uncertainties about our direction, harming relationships with investors, customers, suppliers, and employees, and make it harder to attract and retain talent. Additionally, it could delay or hinder the execution of our business strategy, divert management's focus, and cause stock price fluctuations based on market perceptions rather than fundamentals. Such activism could negatively impact our business, financial condition, and results of operations.

The Company's ability to borrow is important to its operations and financial covenants, credit ratings and interest rate volatility could all impact the availability of such debt and could adversely impact the Company's financial results.

The Company's primary sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash provided by operations and availability under its asset-based credit facility. The Company's ability to borrow and maintain adequate cash flow is necessary to sustain its operations, particularly given the seasonal fluctuations in inventory and staffing requirements and the concentration of sales in the fourth quarter. The Company's debt obligations also require maintaining sufficient cash flow to make continuing payment obligations for interest and dividends. Because a large portion of its financing is asset-based and secured, the Company's ability to draw funds is dependent on maintaining a sufficient borrowing base and it is subject to the risk of loss of such assets to foreclosure or sale to satisfy its debt obligations.

Signet's borrowing agreements include various financial and other covenants. A material deterioration in its financial performance could result in a breach of these covenants. In the event of a breach, the Company would have to renegotiate terms with its current lenders or find alternative sources of financing if current lenders required cancellation of facilities or early repayment. In addition, these covenants, in some cases, limit the Company's flexibility to adapt its operations to changing conditions. Terms under the Company's asset-based credit facility include exposure to variable interest rate debt and volatility in benchmark interest rates could adversely impact the Company's financial results.

Additionally, credit rating agencies periodically review Signet's capital structure and the quality and stability of the Company's earnings, and should Signet need to obtain more financing, a credit rating downgrade would make it more difficult, expensive and restrictive to do so. Changes in general credit market conditions could also affect Signet's ability to access capital at rates and on terms determined to be attractive.

If Signet's ability to access capital becomes constrained, it may not be able to adequately fund its ongoing operations, dividends and share repurchases or planned initiatives and the Company's interest costs will likely increase, which could have a material adverse effect on its results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Risks Related to Human Capital

The Company's ability to recruit, train, motivate and retain suitably qualified sales associates and executive talent could adversely impact sales and earnings.

Management regards the customer experience as an essential element in the success of its business. Competition for suitable sales associates or changes in labor and healthcare laws could require Signet to incur higher labor costs. A shortage of qualified individuals, higher labor costs and the execution of strategic initiatives, including those designed to improve the customer experience, could result in disruptions to the performance of sales associates and an inability to recruit, train, motivate and retain suitably qualified sales associates, which could adversely impact sales and earnings. Likewise, there are risks associated with attracting and retaining key executive talent during periods of leadership transition, such as our appointment of a new chief executive officer ("CEO") and other recent changes in senior leadership from the reorganization under our *Grow Brand Love* strategy.

Signet's success is dependent on the strength and effectiveness of its relationships with its various stakeholders. The Company's management of its 2030 CSGs as well as changing demand for sustainability initiatives and disclosures could result in additional costs or risks.

We have established and publicly announced 2030 CSGs including commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and protect human rights. These statements reflect integration with our business planning and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties, many of which are outside our control. The ability for companies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions is dependent on the energy infrastructure of the US, namely the availability and cost of low or non-carbon-based energy sources for our physical locations as well as the availability of low or non-carbon transportation. Prolonged heat or cold periods in key markets could increase electricity and natural gas consumption, potentially offsetting anticipated efficiency gains and cost savings from the Company's energy efficiency initiatives and impacting the Company's progress toward achieving its Scope 1 and 2 targets. Changes to the energy mix or less access to renewable energy measures in the regions where our suppliers manufacture our jewelry could impede the Company's progress toward achieving its Scope 3 reduction targets.

Signet carefully considers a wide range of factors, including stakeholder expectations, regulatory requirements, business goals, and corporate strategies in forming our CSGs and when investing resources in initiatives, disclosures, processes and tools. Standards for tracking and reporting CSG performance continue to evolve. Signet has revised and may continue to reassess and modify CSG goals based on changes to our Company purpose, business objectives, stakeholder expectations and the regulatory environment. Signet may be subject to consumer boycotts from customers on both sides of the ideological spectrum. Any changes to the CSGs may be perceived as a retraction or deviation from our core values. The voluntary disclosure frameworks and standards we select, and the

interpretation or application of those frameworks and standards, may be subject to change and may be different from our peers. Further, the methodologies we use for reporting CSG performance may be updated and our previously reported data may be adjusted to reflect improvements in data that is available to us, changing assumptions, changes in our operations and other changes in circumstances. Our processes and controls for reporting such matters across our operations and supply chain are continually evolving as are the differing standards for identifying, measuring, and reporting sustainability-related disclosures that may be required by government agencies. In addition, the State of California recently adopted certain climate disclosure requirements for climate risks and greenhouse gas emissions, and compliance with these rules is expected to require additional resources. Other states may also soon require similar climate disclosure rules. The evolving regulatory landscape related to climate disclosure and greenhouse gas emissions reporting could increase compliance costs and may expose the Company to litigation or regulatory or enforcement risks. Emerging federal and state-level regulations will likely require disclosure of Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions, as well as third-party assurance over reported data. As climate regulation continues to develop and respond to stakeholder input and legal challenges, Signet may incur additional costs to enhance internal controls, reporting systems, and governance processes to comply with applicable laws and disclosure standards or face potential litigation or enforcement exposure due to regulatory uncertainty. These regulatory measures may also increase climate-related reporting transparency across the jewelry industry allowing external stakeholders to better evaluate relative emissions performance and long-term risks of Signet compared to industry peers. Signet will always prioritize legally required disclosures such as greenhouse gas emissions calculations over voluntary frameworks.

Consequently, it is possible that we may fail to achieve our 2030 CSGs or that our customers, team members, investors, advocacy groups, government agencies or other stakeholders may not be satisfied with the CSGs we set or our efforts to achieve them. Our failure, or perceive failure, to adequately achieve, update or accurately track and report on these CSGs on a timely basis, or at all, could adversely affect our reputation, financial performance and growth, and may expose us to adverse consumer actions, inhibit our ability to attract and retain talent, and subject us to increased scrutiny from the investment community, special interest groups and enforcement authorities. Additionally, there is some indication that sustainability goals are becoming more controversial. Changes in investor and stakeholder perspectives on sustainability could also affect our ability to pursue our CSGs and could lead to increased criticism and associated reputational harm, including as a result of ‘anti-ESG’ sentiment among certain stakeholders, including governmental authorities, regulators, shareholders and customers.

Collective bargaining activity could disrupt the Company’s operations, increase labor costs or interfere with the ability of management to focus on executing business strategies.

The employees of Signet’s diamond polishing factory in Gaborone, Botswana are covered by a collective bargaining agreement. If relationships with these employees become adverse, operations at the factory could experience labor disruptions such as strikes, lockouts, boycotts and public demonstrations, which could negatively impact the Company’s diamond supply, increase costs and cause negative publicity. Labor regulation and the negotiation of new or existing collective bargaining agreements could lead to higher wage and benefit costs, changes in work rules that raise operating expenses, legal costs and limitations on the Company’s ability to take cost-saving measures during economic downturns. Any of these cost increases and constraints on Signet’s operations could adversely impact its results of operations. Further, collective bargaining activity in other industries may adversely affect traffic to our stores or delivery of online orders and in turn negatively impact our sales.

Risks Related to Compliance

The Company’s exposure to legal proceedings, tax matters, and/or regulatory or other investigations could reduce earnings and cash, as well as negatively impact debt covenants, leverage ratios and its reputation and divert management attention.

Signet is involved in legal proceedings incidental to its business. Litigation is inherently unpredictable. Any actual or potential claims against us, whether meritorious or not, or regulatory or other investigations, could be time consuming, result in costly litigation or litigation settlements, require significant amounts of management time, negatively impact Signet’s reputation and result in the diversion of significant operational resources. In addition, while Signet maintains insurance to cover various types of liabilities and loss, such coverage may not be sufficient to cover the full extent of any damages and expenses and the timing of any reimbursement may not correspond to the liabilities accrued or incurred.

At any point in time, various tax years are subject to, or are in the process of, audit by various taxing authorities. To the extent that management’s estimates of the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact income tax in the period in which such determinations are made. For example, should His Majesty’s Revenue and Customs, or other tax authorities, assess Signet and should the tax authorities prevail in such assessments, there could be a material adverse impact on our results of operations and cash flows in future periods.

The Company’s ability to comply with laws and regulations and adapt to changes thereto, including labor regulations, could adversely affect its business.

Signet's policies and procedures are designed to comply with applicable laws and regulations including the various state, federal and global laws that govern Signet's relationship with its employees. Changing legal and regulatory requirements in the US and other jurisdictions in which Signet operates have increased the complexity of the regulatory environment in which the business operates and the cost of compliance. Some examples of these laws include requirements related to minimum wage, sick pay, overtime pay, paid time off, workers' compensation rates, and healthcare reform. These laws and regulations change frequently, and the ultimate cost of compliance cannot be precisely estimated. Failure to comply with the various regulatory requirements or labor laws may result in damage to Signet's reputation, civil and criminal proceedings and liability, fines and penalties, and further increase the cost of regulatory compliance. In addition, our ability to recruit and retain staff could be harmed. These consequences could adversely affect the Company's business.

Changes in existing taxation laws, rules or practices may adversely affect the Company's financial results.

The Company operates through various subsidiaries in numerous countries throughout the world. Consequently, Signet is subject to changes in tax laws, treaties or regulations or the interpretation or enforcement thereof in the US or jurisdictions where any subsidiaries operate or are incorporated. Tax laws, treaties and regulations are highly complex and subject to interpretation. The Company's income tax expense is based upon interpretation of the tax laws in effect in various countries at the time such expense was incurred. If these tax laws, treaties or regulations, including the recent Bermuda Corporate Income Tax Act of 2023, were to change or any tax authority were to successfully challenge Signet's assessment of the effects of such laws, treaties and regulations in any country, this could result in a higher effective tax rate on the Company's taxable earnings, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations.

In addition, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development ("OECD") has led international efforts to devise, and to implement on a permanent basis, a two-pillar solution to address the tax challenges arising from the digitalization of the economy. Pillar One focuses on nexus and profit allocation, and Pillar Two provides for a global minimum effective corporate tax rate of 15%. Pillar One would apply to multinational enterprises with annual global revenue above 20 billion euros and profitability above 10%, with the revenue threshold potentially reduced to 10 billion euros in the future. Based on these thresholds, we currently expect to be outside the scope of the Pillar One proposals, though we anticipate that we will be subject to Pillar One in the future if our global revenue exceeds the Pillar One thresholds. In December 2021, the OECD published detailed rules that define the scope of the Pillar Two global minimum effective tax rate proposal. A number of countries, including the UK, have adopted the core elements of the Pillar Two proposal effective for years beginning in 2024, and the European Union has adopted a Council Directive which requires certain Pillar Two rules to be transposed into member states' national laws from such time. Based on our current understanding of the Pillar Two rules, we believe we are within their scope; however, these rules continue to be subject to interpretation and application in each country. In January 2025, the OECD published revised guidance which included revisions to the treatment of deferred tax assets under Pillar Two for companies with cross-border operations such as Signet. If Bermuda, or jurisdictions in which Signet operates, adopt revisions to their tax code related to this updated OECD guidance, those revisions may override, reduce or eliminate the deferred tax asset that Signet recorded in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2024 related to the enactment of Bermuda's Corporate Income Tax Act of 2023. Additionally, these changes may result in unilateral or uncoordinated local country application of the action items. Any such inconsistencies in the tax laws of countries where the Company operates or is incorporated may lead to increased uncertainty with respect to tax positions or otherwise increase the potential for double taxation. Proposals for US tax reform also potentially could have a significant adverse effect on us. In addition, the European Commission has conducted investigations in multiple countries focusing on whether local country tax legislation or rulings provide preferential tax treatment in violation of European Union state aid rules. Any impacts of these actions could increase the Company's tax liabilities, which in turn could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations and financial condition.

International laws and regulations and foreign taxes could impact Signet's ability to continue sourcing and manufacturing materials for its products on a global scale.

Signet is engaged in sourcing and manufacturing on a global scale, and as such, could be impacted by foreign governmental laws and regulations, foreign duties, taxes, and other charges on importing products, and international shipping delays or disruptions. Signet's global operations are also subject to the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other such anti-corruption laws. Additionally, labor relations and general political conditions in the countries where Signet sources and manufactures its materials could impact the ultimate shipment and receipt of such supplies and products.

Stakeholders may face difficulties in enforcing proceedings against Signet Jewelers Limited as it is domiciled in Bermuda.

It is doubtful whether courts in Bermuda would enforce judgments obtained by investors in other jurisdictions, including the US, Canada and the UK, against the Parent Company or its directors or officers under the securities laws of those jurisdictions or entertain actions in Bermuda against the Parent Company or its directors or officers under the securities laws of other jurisdictions.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 1C. CYBERSECURITY

Risk management and strategy

Signet recognizes the importance cybersecurity has to the success of our business. We also recognize the need to continually assess cybersecurity risk and evolve our response in the face of a rapidly and ever-changing environment. Accordingly, we aim to protect our business operations, including customer records and information, against known and evolving cybersecurity threats.

Signet manages cybersecurity risk using a cross-functional approach, which is overseen by the Company's Board. The Company's cyber risk management program is designed to anticipate, identify, assess, manage, mitigate, and respond to cybersecurity threats. This program is integrated within the Company's enterprise risk management ("ERM") processes and addresses the store and corporate information technology environments, as well as third-party vendors, software, and applications upon which we rely.

The underlying controls of the cyber risk management program are based on recognized best practices and standards for cybersecurity and information technology, including the National Institute of Standards and Technology ("NIST") Cybersecurity Framework ("CSF"). Signet conducts periodic assessments against the NIST CSF and reviews key cybersecurity risks, utilizing a third party to perform this assessment of the Company's cyber risk management program. The risk assessments, together with risk-based analysis and judgment, are used to determine security controls to address identified risks. Signet has strategically integrated cybersecurity risk management into the Company's policies and broader ERM framework to promote a company-wide culture of cybersecurity. Signet considers the following factors, among others, during the process of determining how to address risks and which controls to implement: likelihood and severity of the risk; the impact on the Company, the Company's customers, employees, and shareholders; and if a risk materializes, the feasibility and cost of controls and the impact of controls on operations.

Signet has a cybersecurity operations program that monitors its global cybersecurity environment and coordinates the investigation and remediation of cybersecurity alerts. In the event of a cybersecurity incident, the Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO") is equipped with an incident response plan that includes immediate actions designed to mitigate the impact and long-term strategies for remediation and prevention of future incidents. We frequently stage incident response drills to prepare support teams to respond to a significant incident. The Company's information security program includes the following specific controls that are used to some extent: endpoint threat detection and response; identity and access management; privileged access management; logging and monitoring involving the use of security information and event management; multi-factor authentication; firewalls and intrusion detection and prevention; and vulnerability and patch management, as well as policy and technical controls governing the use of AI.

Signet partners with leading cybersecurity companies and organizations, leveraging third-party technology and expertise. Signet engages with these partners to provide or operate technical controls and technology systems, monitor, and maintain the performance and effectiveness of products and services deployed in Signet's environment, and conduct vulnerability scans and penetration testing.

Signet also maintains a risk-based approach for assessing, identifying, and managing risks from cybersecurity threats associated with third-party service providers, third-party software, third-party applications and other companies with whom we do business (such as our outsourced credit card partners). Signet utilizes industry standard tools to assess the criticality of software, data assets, and operational technology. We conduct security assessments of high-risk third-party service providers before engagement to ensure compliance with our cybersecurity standards, including review of the service providers' System and Organization Controls report to assess their cybersecurity controls and risk assessment. This approach is designed to mitigate risks related to data breaches or other security incidents originating from or otherwise due to reliance on third parties.

Signet faces risks from cybersecurity threats that could have a material adverse effect on its business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or reputation. Signet does not believe that risks from cybersecurity threats, including as a result of any previous cybersecurity incidents, have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our overall business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition. However, Signet (or third parties on which Signet relies) may not be able to implement security controls fully, continuously and effectively as designed or intended. As described above, the Company utilizes a risk-based approach and judgment to determine the security controls to implement, and it is possible that Signet may not implement appropriate controls if management does not recognize, or underestimates, a particular risk. In addition, security controls, no matter how well designed or implemented, may only partially mitigate, but not fully eliminate, risks. Security events, when detected by security tools or third parties, may not always be immediately understood or acted upon by the Company (or by third parties on which Signet relies). See the "Risk Factors" section in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional discussion of our cybersecurity risks.

Governance

Signet's cybersecurity program is overseen by our CISO, who is the head of the Company's cybersecurity team, and who reports to Signet's Chief Digital and Technology Officer ("CDTO"). The CISO is responsible for assessing and managing Signet's cybersecurity risk management program, regularly informing senior management regarding the prevention, detection, mitigation, and remediation of cybersecurity incidents and supervising such efforts. Our CISO and CDTO have extensive experience assessing and managing

cybersecurity programs and cybersecurity risk. Our CISO has served in this position with Signet since 2018, was previously CISO at multiple Fortune 500 retail and hospitality organizations and held senior cybersecurity management roles in the financial services industry. The Signet cybersecurity team supporting the CISO has experience selecting, deploying, and operating cybersecurity technologies, initiatives, and processes around the world, and relies on threat intelligence as well as other information obtained from governmental, public, or private sources, including external consultants engaged by Signet. In addition, a cross-functional management committee has been established to assess cybersecurity breaches, should they occur, to determine whether a breach is material and requires disclosure.

The Governance and Technology Committee of the Board (“GTC”) oversees Signet’s cybersecurity risk exposures and the steps taken by management to monitor and mitigate cybersecurity risks. Two of the members of our GTC are technology executives employed at their respective organizations who are highly technology-fluent and well-versed on cyber risks. The CISO and CDTO regularly brief the GTC on the effectiveness of Signet’s cyber risk management program and risk status. Cybersecurity risks are also reviewed by the full Board, at least annually, as part of the Company’s corporate risk-mapping exercise. In addition to scheduled meetings, the GTC, CISO and CDTO maintain an ongoing dialogue regarding emerging or potential cybersecurity risks. Together, they receive updates on any significant developments in the cybersecurity domain, ensuring the Board’s oversight is proactive and responsive.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

The following table provides the location, use and size of Signet’s material corporate, distribution, and other non-retail facilities required to support the Company’s global retail operations as of January 31, 2026:

Location	Function	Approximate square footage	Lease or Own	Lease expiration
Akron, Ohio	Corporate and distribution	546,000	Lease	2048
Akron, Ohio	Training facility	11,000	Lease	2032
Akron, Ohio	Repair facility	38,000	Own	N/A
Barberton, Ohio	Non-merchandise fulfillment	135,000	Lease	2032
Brentwood, Tennessee	Repair facility	17,700	Lease	2028
Charlotte, North Carolina	Corporate and administrative	12,000	Lease	2033
Dallas, Texas	Corporate and administrative	190,000	Lease	2029
Frederick, Maryland	Customer service	14,000	Lease	2026
Kent, Washington	Customer service and virtual studios	10,500	Lease	2029
New York City, New York	Administrative and fulfillment	65,800	Lease	2032
Peoria, Illinois	Repair facility	13,000	Lease	2029
Seattle, Washington	Repair facility	27,500	Lease	2030
Seattle, Washington	Photo studio	11,000	Lease	2027
Markham, Ontario (Canada)	Distribution and fulfillment	31,000	Lease	2031
Birmingham, UK	Corporate, distribution and e-commerce fulfillment	235,000	Own	N/A
Watford, UK	Administrative	20,500	Lease	2037
Gaborone, Botswana	Diamond polishing	34,200	Own	N/A
Herzliya, Israel	Technology center	17,800	Lease	2028

The Company has additional facilities in Dallas, New York, Israel, and the United Arab Emirates, as well as a diamond liaison office in India. Sufficient distribution exists in all geographies to meet the respective needs of the Company’s operations.

Global retail property

Signet attributes great importance to the location and appearance of its stores. Accordingly, in each of Signet's brands, investment decisions on selecting sites and refurbishing stores are made centrally, and strict real estate and investment criteria are applied. Below is a summary of Signet's retail operations by geography and reportable segment as of January 31, 2026:

	North America	International	Signet
US	2,238	—	2,238
Canada	91	—	91
UK	—	245	245
Republic of Ireland	—	8	8
Total	2,329	253	2,582

North America retail property

Signet's North America segment operates stores and kiosks in the US and Canada, with substantially all of the locations being leased. In addition to a minimum annual rent cost, mall stores may be required to pay rent based on sales above a specified base level. Under the terms of a typical lease, the Company is required to conform and maintain its usage to agreed-upon standards and is responsible for its proportionate share of expenses associated with common area maintenance, utilities and taxes of the location.

Towards the end of a lease, Signet evaluates whether to renew a lease and refit the store, using similar operational and investment criteria as for a new store. Where the Company is uncertain whether the location will meet its required return on investment, but the store is profitable, the lease may be renewed for an appropriate amount of time and reconsidered for investment at a later date based on the store's performance. The Company not only monitors the stores' performance but also monitors other factors such as trade area and mall grade and condition, as well as co-tenancy. The cost of remodels and refurbishments can vary greatly by scope, location and age of store.

Below is a summary of lease and cost information for stores and kiosks in the North America segment as of January 31, 2026:

	Typical Initial Lease Term	Average Unexpired Lease Term	Typical Cost of New Store
Kay			
Mall	5 years	2 years	\$0.7 million to \$1.0 million
Off-mall	5 to 10 years	3 years	\$0.6 million to \$0.9 million
Zales			
Mall	5 years	2 years	\$0.7 million to \$1.1 million
Off-mall	5 years	2 years	\$0.6 million to \$0.9 million
Jared	10 to 20 years	4 years	\$2.2 million to \$3.2 million
Diamonds Direct	10 to 20 years	8 years	\$3.2 million to \$4.0 million
Blue Nile	5 to 10 years	5 years	\$1.4 million to \$1.9 million
Banter			
In-line	3 to 5 years	2 years	\$0.3 million to \$0.5 million
Kiosk	3 to 5 years	1 year	\$0.1 million to \$0.2 million

In the North America segment, approximately 27% of US store and kiosk locations are leased from two lessors, and approximately 42% of Canada store locations are leased from three lessors. There is no other individual relationship with any lessor accounting for 10% or more of store locations in either country.

During the past five fiscal years, the Company generally has been successful in renewing its store leases as they expire and has not experienced difficulty in securing suitable locations for its stores. No store lease is individually material to Signet's operations.

International retail property

The International segment's stores are generally leased under full repairing and insuring leases (equivalent to triple net leases in the US). Wherever possible, Signet is shortening the length of new leases that it enters into or including break clauses in order to improve the flexibility of its lease commitments. As of January 31, 2026, the average unexpired lease term of International premises was four years, and a majority of leases had either break clauses or terms expiring within five years. Rents are usually subject to upward review every five years if market conditions so warrant. An increasing proportion of rents also have an element related to the sales of a store, subject to a minimum annual value.

At the end of the lease period, subject to certain limited exceptions, leaseholders in the UK generally have statutory rights to enter into a new lease of the premises on negotiated terms. As current leases expire, Signet believes that it will be able to renew leases, if

desired, for present store locations or to obtain leases in equivalent or improved locations in the same general area. Signet has not experienced difficulty in securing leases for suitable locations for its International stores.

A typical International segment store undergoes a remodel or refurbishment every five to ten years. The cost of remodeling a regular store is typically between \$0.4 million and \$0.8 million for both H.Samuel and Ernest Jones, while remodels in prestigious locations could exceed these amounts.

The International segment has no relationship with any lessor relating to 10% or more of its store locations. No store lease is individually material to Signet's operations.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See discussion of legal proceedings in Note 28 of Item 8.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II**ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES****Market and dividend information**

The Company's common shares (symbol: SIG) are traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE").

Future payments of quarterly dividends will be based on Signet's ability to satisfy all applicable statutory and regulatory requirements and its continued financial strength. Any future payment of cash dividends will depend upon such factors as Signet's earnings, capital requirements, financial condition, restrictions under Signet's borrowing arrangements, legal restrictions and other risk factors deemed relevant by the Board. See Item 1A Risk Factors.

Number of common shareholders

As of March 13, 2026, there were approximately 6,168 shareholders of record of the Company's common shares.

Issuer purchases of equity securities

The following table contains the Company's repurchases of common shares in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026:

Period	Total number of shares purchased	Average price paid per share ⁽¹⁾	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Approximate dollar value of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
November 2, 2025 to November 29, 2025	—	\$ —	—	\$544,923,002
November 30, 2025 to December 27, 2025	—	\$ —	—	\$544,923,002
December 28, 2025 to January 31, 2026 ⁽²⁾	297,116	\$ 90.86	297,116	\$544,625,886
Total	297,116	\$ 90.86	297,116	\$544,625,886

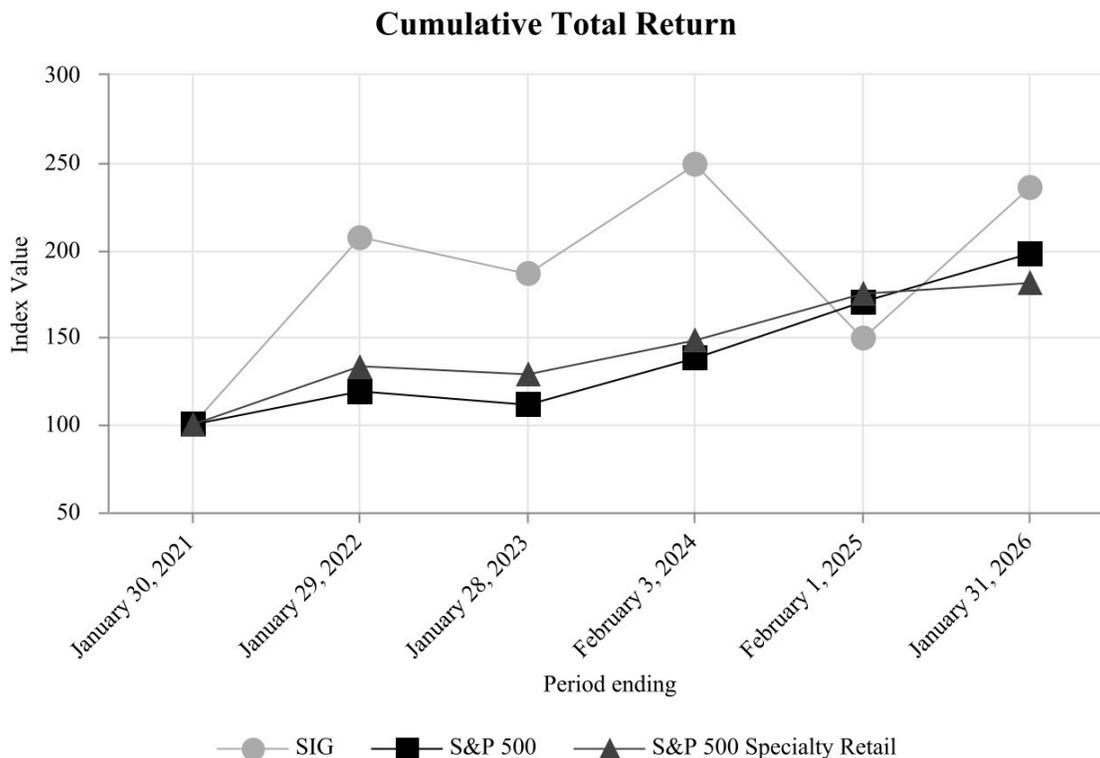
⁽¹⁾ The average price paid per share excludes commissions paid of \$4,457 in connection with the repurchases made under the 2017 Share Repurchase Program.

⁽²⁾ Includes shares repurchased under a 10b5-1 Trading Plan adopted by the Company under the 2017 Share Repurchase Program entered into for the period between January 5, 2026 to March 17, 2026 to repurchase up to \$90 million of common shares pursuant to a trading grid at prices ranging from \$85 to \$120 per share.

Performance graph

The following performance graph and related information shall not be deemed “soliciting material” or to be filed with the SEC, nor shall such information be incorporated by reference into any future filing under the Securities Act of 1933 or Securities Exchange Act of 1934, each as amended, except to the extent that Signet specifically incorporates it by reference into such filing.

Historical share price performance should not be relied upon as an indication of future share price performance. The following graph compares the cumulative total return to holders of Signet’s common shares against the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and the S&P 500 Specialty Retail Index for the five-year period ended January 31, 2026. The comparison of the cumulative total returns for each investment assumes that \$100 was invested in Signet’s common shares and the respective indices on January 30, 2021 through January 31, 2026.



Related Shareholder Matters

Signet Jewelers Limited (the “Parent Company”) is classified by the Bermuda Monetary Authority as a non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes. Issues and transfers of the Parent Company’s common shares involving persons regarded as non-residents of Bermuda for exchange control purposes may be effected without specific consent under the Exchange Control Act 1972 of Bermuda and regulations thereunder for so long as the Parent Company’s common shares are listed on an appointed stock exchange (which includes the NYSE). Issues and transfers of common shares involving persons regarded as residents in Bermuda for exchange control purposes may require specific prior approval under the Exchange Control Act 1972 of Bermuda and regulations thereunder.

The owners of common shares who are non-residents of Bermuda are not subject to any restrictions on their rights to hold or vote their shares. Because the Parent Company is classified as a non-resident of Bermuda for exchange control purposes, there are no restrictions on its ability to transfer funds into and out of Bermuda or to pay dividends, other than in respect of local Bermuda currency.

There is no reciprocal tax treaty between Bermuda and the US regarding withholding taxes. Under existing Bermuda law, there is no Bermuda income or withholding tax on dividends paid by the Parent Company to its shareholders. Furthermore, under existing Bermuda law, no Bermuda tax is levied on the sale or transfer of Signet common shares.

ITEM 6. [RESERVED]

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The discussion and analysis in this Item 7 is intended to provide the reader with information that will assist in understanding the significant factors affecting the Company’s consolidated operating results, financial condition, liquidity and capital resources. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements included in Item 8. This discussion contains forward-looking statements and information. The Company’s actual results could materially differ from those discussed in these forward-looking statements. Factors that could cause or contribute to those differences include, but are not limited to, those discussed below and elsewhere in this report, particularly in “Forward-Looking Statements” above as well as the “Risk Factors” section within Item 1A.

This management’s discussion and analysis provides comparisons of material changes in the consolidated financial statements for Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025. For a comparison of Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, refer to Item 7 included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended February 1, 2025 filed with the SEC on March 19, 2025.

OVERVIEW

Overall performance

Signet’s total sales decreased by 0.3% during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026 compared to the same period in Fiscal 2025. The Company saw same store sales decline of 0.7% during the quarter, with low single-digit declines in bridal and fashion, while services grew mid-single-digits in the North America segment compared to prior year quarter on the strength of the extended service plan offerings. Despite the overall decline in the quarter, we delivered positive performance during the 10 peak selling days of the Holiday Season, which continued for the balance of fourth quarter. Merchandise average unit retail (“AUR”) increased overall and in all categories, which offset an overall decline in units period over period. During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026, AUR was up 5.6% in the North America reportable segment and up 4.0% in the International reportable segment compared to the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2025. AUR in North America was bolstered by a focus on our assortment strategy, particularly in LGD fashion, as well as the impact of higher gold prices. Same store sales in the International reportable segment were up 2.1% in the fourth quarter.

Refer to the “Results of Operations” section below for additional information on performance during Fiscal 2026.

Grow Brand Love strategy

In Fiscal 2026, the Company launched its transformative *Grow Brand Love* strategy, which focuses on driving sustainable growth and builds on a strong core foundation to create shareholder value. In addition, this strategy emphasizes style and product innovation, captivating customer experiences, and brand loyalty while harnessing centralized core capabilities. In Fiscal 2027, we will be applying the learnings from year one to refine each of the strategy’s imperatives. The three strategic imperatives of the *Grow Brand Love* framework have evolved into: shaping distinct and coveted brands; unlocking portfolio value; and strengthening our operating model.

See the Purpose & Strategy section within Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for additional information.

Fiscal 2027 Outlook

The Company anticipates same store sales in the range of down 1.25% to up 2.5% for Fiscal 2027. This range is driven by the positive momentum and traction going into Fiscal 2027 in our core brands, while allowing for flexibility in consumer spending. The Company has also excluded the Digital brands from this estimate of same store sales beginning in the second quarter of Fiscal 2027, following the transition and repositioning of the James Allen brand into Blue Nile. The Company believes that it can build on its imperatives under the *Grow Brand Love* strategy in year two by shaping distinct and coveted brands, unlocking additional portfolio model and optimizing the operating model. The Company is sharpening its go-to-market strategy for each of its three largest brands, and we will be taking actions to improve the customer experience, both in-store and online. This includes accelerating our store renovation schedule to ensure brand relevance and consistency as we implement relevant marketing campaigns to enhance the shopping experience. The Company’s online focus will be on storytelling and curation for customers, with marketing spend targeted at fueling engagement in channels that customers interact with the most.

The Company continues to closely monitor ongoing activities related to changes to US economic policy, including impacts from both taxes and tariffs. The second quarter of Fiscal 2026 saw significant activity on new tariff announcements on countries such as India and Italy, where the Company purchases significant amounts of merchandise and diamonds. We believe that we are now able to mitigate the majority of the higher tariffs through strategic sourcing initiatives by working with vendors to maximize production timing and country of origin, as well as by value engineering merchandise at the right price points. The Company believes that its well-balanced assortment and promotional cadence for the Holiday Season discussed above will continue to mitigate the impacts of the tariff environment and higher gold prices. In February 2026, the US Supreme Court struck down certain tariffs implemented in April 2025 under the International Emergency Economic Powers Act (“IEEPA”). Management has not currently forecasted any impacts from the recent ruling, including potential refunds of tariffs paid under IEEPA or alternative tariff structures that may be implemented by the current administration, as the timing and amount of such impacts remain highly uncertain.

The Company also continues to evaluate other macroeconomic factors on its business, such as inflation and potential impacts of the conflicts in the Middle East. As previously discussed, Signet operates quality control and technology centers in Israel, and to date, these operations have not been impacted by the geopolitical conflict in the Middle East. While the Company currently does not expect disruptions to its operations in Israel to have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, the Company will continue to closely monitor this conflict and any impacts on its business, as well as its team members in Israel. Uncertainties exist that could impact the Company's results of operations or cash flows in the future, such as competitive pricing pressure, including on lab-grown diamonds, impacts of the US government shut down on consumer spending, continued inflationary impacts (including, but not limited to, materials, labor, fulfillment and advertising costs), adverse shifts in consumer discretionary spending, slower than anticipated recovery of engagements, deterioration of consumer credit, supply chain disruptions to the Company's business, the Company's ability to recruit and retain qualified team members, and organized retail crime and its impact to mall traffic. See "Forward-Looking Statements" above as well as the "Risk Factors" section within Item 1A.

Market and operating conditions

The Company operates in the highly competitive jewelry industry and faces a dynamic retail landscape and challenging global macro-economic environment throughout the geographies where it does business as described above. Refer to Item 1 for additional information on the Company's business, markets and strategy.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Fiscal 2026 Overview

Similar to many other retailers, Signet follows the retail 4-4-5 reporting calendar. Both Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025 were 52-week reporting periods.

Same store sales

Management considers same store sales useful as it is a major benchmark used by investors to judge performance within the retail industry. Same store sales is calculated by comparison of sales in stores that were open in both the current and the prior fiscal year, excluding the impacts of changes in foreign exchange rates, as further described below. Sales from stores that have been open for less than 12 months are excluded from the comparison until their 12-month anniversary. Similarly, sales from acquired businesses made within the last 12 months are excluded from the comparison until their 12-month anniversary. Sales from stores that were acquired during the period and have not been included in the Company's results for both the current and prior period presented are also excluded from same store sales. Sales after the 12-month anniversary are compared against the equivalent prior period sales within the comparable store sales comparison. Stores closed in the current financial period are included up to the date of closure and the comparative period is correspondingly adjusted. Stores that have been relocated or expanded, but remain within the same local geographic area, are included within the comparison with no adjustment to either the current or comparative period. Stores that have been refurbished are also included within the comparison except for the period when the refurbishment was taking place, when those stores are excluded from the comparison both for the current year and for the comparative period. Same store sales are also impacted by certain accounting adjustments to sales, primarily related to the deferral of revenue from the Company's extended service plans.

E-commerce sales include all sales with customers that originate online, including direct to customer, ship to store, and BOPIS. E-commerce sales are included in the calculation of same store sales for the period and the comparative figures from the 12-month anniversary of the launch of the relevant website. Brick and mortar same store sales are calculated by removing the e-commerce sales from the same store sales calculation described above.

In a 53-week reporting period, the 14th week in the fourth quarter and 53rd week for the full year are excluded from same store sales in the fiscal year in which they occur. In the subsequent fiscal year, same store sales is calculated by aligning the sales weeks of the current period to the equivalent sales weeks in the prior fiscal year period.

Foreign currency impact on sales

The Company provides the year-over-year change in total sales excluding the impact of foreign currency fluctuations, which is a non-GAAP measure, to provide transparency to performance and enhance investor's understanding of underlying business trends. The effect from foreign currency, calculated on a constant currency basis, is determined by applying current year average exchange rates to prior year sales in local currency.

Merchandise average unit retail ("AUR")

AUR is defined as merchandise product sales on a constant currency basis, net of discounts and promotions, divided by merchandise units. AUR is measured each period based on reported sales for the corresponding period presented.

Cost of sales and gross margin

Cost of sales consists primarily of the following expense categories:

- Merchandise costs, net of discounts and allowances;
- Cost of services, including the cost of replacement components, repair supplies and related compensation and benefits for employees directly associated with performing the service;
- Store operating and occupancy costs such as rent, utilities, real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance (including common area maintenance), depreciation and amortization; and
- Distribution and inventory-related costs, including freight, processing, inventory scrap, shrinkage and related compensation and benefits.

As the classification of cost of sales or selling, general and administrative expenses varies from retailer to retailer, Signet's gross margin percentage may not be directly comparable to other retailers.

Factors that influence gross margin include pricing, promotional environment, changes in merchandise costs (including the underlying costs of diamond, gold and other precious metals and gemstones), changes in non-merchandise components of cost of sales (as described above), changes in sales mix, foreign exchange, and the economics of services such as repairs and extended service plans.

Signet primarily uses an average cost inventory methodology and, as jewelry inventory turns slowly, the impact of movements in inventory costs takes time to be fully reflected in gross margin. Signet's inventory turns faster in the fourth quarter, therefore, changes in the cost of merchandise are more impactful on the gross margin in that quarter. An increase in inventory turnover would accelerate the rate at which commodity costs impact gross margin.

Selling, general and administrative expenses ("SG&A")

SG&A is mostly composed of store staff and store administrative costs as well as advertising and promotional costs. SG&A also includes centralized administrative expenses such as information technology, credit costs and other administrative operating expenses not specifically categorized elsewhere in the consolidated statements of operations.

The primary drivers of staffing costs are the number of full-time equivalent team members and the level of compensation, payroll taxes, benefits and incentives. Management varies, on a store by store basis, the hours worked based on the expected level of selling activity, subject to minimum staffing levels required to operate the store. Non-store staffing levels are less variable. A significant element of compensation is performance-based and is primarily dependent on sales and operating income.

The level of advertising expenditures can vary year over year. In order to evolve its marketing allocations based on consumer habits, business needs, and maximize return on its advertising investments, the Company primarily focuses its spend on digital and social marketing, supplemented by advertising on premium video across both linear and streaming platforms.

Other operating (expense) income, net

Other operating (expense) income, net primarily consists of miscellaneous operating income and expense items such as litigation settlements, restructuring charges, gains or losses on the sale of assets (including divestitures), foreign currency gains and losses, and gains and losses from undesignated derivative contracts. See Note 21 of Item 8 for further detail on the Company's other operating (expense) income, net.

Comparison of Fiscal 2026 to Prior Year

	Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025	
	\$	% of total sales	\$	% of total sales
(in millions, except per share amounts)				
Merchandise sales	\$ 6,010.1	88.2 %	\$ 5,958.6	88.9 %
Service sales	803.5	11.8	745.2	11.1
Total sales	6,813.6	100.0	6,703.8	100.0
Cost of sales	(4,119.0)	(60.5)	(4,078.2)	(60.8)
Gross margin	2,694.6	39.5	2,625.6	39.2
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,173.2)	(31.9)	(2,122.6)	(31.7)
Asset impairments, net	(91.6)	(1.3)	(372.0)	(5.5)
Other operating expense, net	(36.7)	(0.5)	(20.3)	(0.3)
Operating income	393.1	5.8	110.7	1.7
Interest income, net	4.0	0.1	9.8	0.1
Other non-operating income, net	1.0	—	3.7	0.1
Income before income taxes	398.1	5.8	124.2	1.9
Income taxes	(103.7)	(1.5)	(63.0)	(0.9)
Net income	294.4	4.3	61.2	0.9
Dividends on redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	(96.8)	(1.4)
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$ 294.4	4.3 %	\$ (35.6)	(0.5)%
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$ 7.08	nm	\$ (0.81)	nm

nm Not meaningful.

Sales

Signet's total sales increased 1.6% to \$6.81 billion compared to \$6.70 billion in the prior year. Same store sales increased 1.3%, compared to a decrease of 3.4% in the prior year. These increases were primarily driven by filling merchandise assortment gaps at key price points both in fashion and in bridal, particularly in the largest brands, which led to higher AUR compared to the prior year. Services also continued to grow year over year, increasing approximately \$58 million compared to the prior year, primarily due to higher extended service plan attachment rates. These increases were unfavorably impacted by same store sales declines in the James Allen and Diamonds Direct brands in the current year compared to the prior year.

E-commerce sales were \$1.49 billion in Fiscal 2026, down \$36.0 million or 2.4%, compared to \$1.52 billion in the prior year. E-commerce sales accounted for 21.8% of total sales, down slightly from 22.7% of total sales in the prior year. The decrease in total e-commerce sales was driven by the underperformance in the James Allen brand noted above. Brick and mortar same store sales increased 2.3% from the prior period.

The breakdown of Fiscal 2026 sales performance by reportable segment is set out in the table below:

	Change from previous year					Total reported sales (in millions)
	Same store sales	Non-same store sales, net	Total sales at constant exchange rate	Exchange translation impact	Total sales as reported	
North America reportable segment	1.2 %	(0.2) %	1.0 %	— %	1.0 %	\$ 6,363.6
International reportable segment	2.6 %	2.7 %	5.3 %	4.7 %	10.0 %	\$ 410.4
Other reportable segment ⁽¹⁾	nm	nm	nm	nm	nm	\$ 39.6
Signet	1.3 %	0.1 %	1.4 %	0.2 %	1.6 %	\$ 6,813.6

⁽¹⁾ Includes sales from Signet's diamond sourcing operation.

nm Not meaningful.

North America sales

The North America reportable segment's total sales were \$6.36 billion in Fiscal 2026 compared to \$6.30 billion in the prior year, up 1.0%. Same store sales increased 1.2% compared to a decrease of 3.6% in the prior year. These increases reflect the focus on the largest brands in both bridal and fashion, an enhanced assortment strategy, as well as continued growth in services. The improved assortment across the bridal and fashion categories drove strong AUR growth of 7.6% compared to the prior year. The number of units sold decreased 6.9%, primarily driven by unit decrease in the Banter brand. The overall increase for the year was negatively impacted by the underperformance of the James Allen and Diamonds Direct brands as noted above.

International sales

The International reportable segment's total sales increased 10.0% during Fiscal 2026, or 5.3% at constant exchange rates, to \$410.4 million compared to \$373.2 million in the prior year. The number of units decreased 2.8% and AUR increased 4.2% over prior year. Same store sales increased 2.6% compared to a decrease of 0.5% in the prior year. Reported sales were favorably impacted by a change in estimate in the product protection plan commissions revenue recognized of approximately \$15 million, as further discussed in Note 3 of Item 8.

Gross margin

Gross margin for Fiscal 2026 was \$2.7 billion or 39.5% of sales compared to \$2.6 billion or 39.2% of sales in Fiscal 2025. The increase in overall gross margin in both total dollars and as a percentage of sales for Fiscal 2026 reflects a slight increase in merchandise margins year over year, driven by higher AUR in fashion and bridal, growth in services and refined pricing and assortment strategies, all while navigating pressure from tariffs and notable increases in gold prices. Improved leverage from occupancy and efficiencies in inventory management, including accelerating scrap recovery to take advantage of higher gold prices, also continued to favorably impact overall gross margin.

Selling, general and administrative expenses

SG&A for Fiscal 2026 was \$2.17 billion or 31.9% of sales compared to \$2.12 billion or 31.7% of sales in Fiscal 2025. The increase in SG&A in dollars and as a percentage of sales was primarily driven higher incentive compensation, store labor costs and change management costs for the reorganization, partially offset by savings under the *Grow Brand Love* initiatives and disciplined expense management.

Asset impairments, net

During Fiscal 2026, the Company recorded non-cash, pre-tax asset impairments related to the impairment of long-lived assets and intangible assets of \$91.6 million, of which \$74.6 million was related to the impairment of the goodwill and indefinite-lived trade names, primarily related to the Digital brands, and \$17.0 million related to the impairment of long-lived assets and cloud computing arrangements. During Fiscal 2025, the Company recorded non-cash, pre-tax asset impairments related to the impairment of long-lived assets and intangible assets of \$372.0 million, of which \$366.5 million related to the impairment of the goodwill and indefinite-lived trade names for Diamonds Direct and the Digital brands and \$5.5 million was related to the impairment of long-lived assets. See Note 14 of Item 8 for additional information on the asset impairments.

Other operating (expense) income, net

In Fiscal 2026, other operating expense was \$36.7 million compared to expense of \$20.3 million in Fiscal 2025. Fiscal 2026 was primarily driven by restructuring and related charges of \$26.5 million related to actions under the Company's *Grow Brand Love* strategy. Fiscal 2025 was primarily driven by restructuring and related charges of \$11.5 million. See Note 21 and Note 25 of Item 8 for additional information.

Operating income

In Fiscal 2026, operating income was \$393.1 million or 5.8% of sales compared to \$110.7 million or 1.7% of sales in Fiscal 2025. The increase in operating income was primarily driven by lower goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment charges taken in the current year and stronger sales performance, partially offset by higher SG&A and restructuring costs.

North America operating income

In Fiscal 2026, operating income in the North America reportable segment was \$452.6 million, or 7.1% of segment sales, and includes \$91.6 million of asset impairment charges primarily related to goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets and \$16.4 million of restructuring and related charges. In Fiscal 2025, operating income in the North America reportable segment was \$173.7 million, or 2.8% of segment sales, and included \$371.7 million of asset impairment charges primarily related to goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets, \$6.9 million of restructuring and related charges and \$1.3 million of leadership transition costs.

International operating income

In Fiscal 2026, operating income in the International reportable segment was \$16.3 million, or 4.0% of segment sales, and includes approximately \$15 million related to increased product protection plan commission revenue noted above, \$4.1 million of losses from the previously announced divestiture of the UK prestige watch business and \$0.5 million of restructuring and related charges. In Fiscal 2025, operating income in the International reportable segment was \$1.0 million, or 0.3% of segment sales, and included \$5.2 million of restructuring and related charges and \$2.6 million of net losses from the divestiture of the UK prestige watch business.

Corporate and unallocated expenses

In Fiscal 2026, corporate and unallocated expenses were \$70.0 million, compared to \$53.2 million in Fiscal 2025. The increase was driven primarily by higher incentive compensation year over year discussed above. The Company incurred \$9.6 million of restructuring and related charges in Fiscal 2026 and \$6.7 million of leadership transition costs in Fiscal 2025.

Interest income, net

In Fiscal 2026, net interest income was \$4.0 million compared to net interest income of \$9.8 million in Fiscal 2025. The decrease in net interest income was primarily the result of lower cash balances earning interest due to common share repurchases and cash used during Fiscal 2025 for the redemptions of the redeemable Series A Convertible Preference Shares (the “Preferred Shares”) and repayment of the Senior Notes. Signet had no outstanding debt in Fiscal 2026.

Income taxes

Signet and its Bermuda domiciled subsidiaries were not subject to income tax in Bermuda prior to Fiscal 2026. On December 27, 2023, Bermuda enacted a 15% corporate income tax that became effective for the Company in Fiscal 2026. The legislation includes a provision referred to as the economic transition adjustment (“ETA”) which was intended to provide a fair and equitable transition into the tax regime. The ETA allows companies to establish tax basis in the assets and liabilities at fair value as of September 30, 2023, excluding goodwill, of any entity subject to the tax. As a result of this provision, the Company recorded a \$263.3 million deferred tax asset in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2024 related to the tax basis of certain intangible assets, which it expects to utilize to reduce future cash taxes paid in Bermuda over approximately a 10-year period beginning in Fiscal 2026. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) issued guidance which would limit the cash benefit recognized under the OECD’s Pillar Two related to the \$263.3 million deferred tax asset to the amortization recognized in the first two years of the 10-year period, or approximately \$52.7 million.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the “Act”) was enacted in the US. The Act includes significant provisions, such as the permanent extension of certain expiring provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, modifications to the international tax framework, and the restoration of tax treatment for certain business provisions. Upon enactment during Fiscal 2026, the Act did not have any material impact on the Company’s Fiscal 2026 effective tax rate, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Income tax expense for Fiscal 2026 was \$103.7 million, with an effective tax rate (“ETR”) of 26.0%, compared to income tax expense of \$63.0 million, with an effective tax rate of 50.7% in Fiscal 2025. The ETR for the current year was higher than the Bermuda corporate income tax rate primarily as a result of the unfavorable impact of foreign rate differences (primarily in the US) and unfavorable discrete tax items recognized, including non-deductible goodwill impairment charges of \$53.6 million. The ETR in the prior year comparable period was different than the US federal income tax rate, primarily due to the non-deductible impairment charges described above, partially offset by the favorable impact from the Company’s global reinsurance and financing arrangements.

Refer to Note 10 of Item 8 for additional information.

NON-GAAP MEASURES

The discussion and analysis of Signet’s results of operations, financial condition and liquidity contained in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are based upon the consolidated financial statements of Signet which are prepared in accordance with GAAP and should be read in conjunction with Signet’s consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in Item 8. Signet provides certain non-GAAP information in reporting its financial results to give investors additional data to evaluate its operations. The Company believes that non-GAAP financial measures, when reviewed in conjunction with GAAP financial measures, can provide more information to assist investors in evaluating historical trends and current period performance and liquidity. For these reasons, internal management reporting also includes these non-GAAP measures.

These non-GAAP financial measures should be considered in addition to, and not superior to or as a substitute for the GAAP financial measures presented in the Company’s consolidated financial statements and other publicly filed reports. In addition, our non-GAAP financial measures may not be the same as or comparable to similar non-GAAP measures presented by other companies.

1. Net cash

Net cash is a non-GAAP measure defined as the total of cash and cash equivalents less debt. Management considers this metric to be helpful to understand the total indebtedness of the Company after consideration of cash balances on-hand.

<i>(in millions)</i>	<u>January 31, 2026</u>	<u>February 1, 2025</u>	<u>February 3, 2024</u>
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 874.8	\$ 604.0	\$ 1,378.7
Less: Current portion of long-term debt	—	—	(147.7)
Net cash	\$ 874.8	\$ 604.0	\$ 1,231.0

2. Free cash flow

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure defined as the net cash provided by operating activities less capital expenditures. Management considers this metric to be helpful in understanding how the business is generating cash from its operating and investing activities that can be used to meet the financing needs of the business. Free cash flow is an indicator frequently used by management to evaluate its overall liquidity needs and determine appropriate capital allocation strategies. Free cash flow does not represent the residual cash flow available for discretionary purposes.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 678.8	\$ 590.9	\$ 546.9
Capital expenditures	(153.5)	(153.0)	(125.5)
Free cash flow	\$ 525.3	\$ 437.9	\$ 421.4

3. Earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization (“EBITDA”), adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDAR

EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure defined as earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization. EBITDA is an important indicator of operating performance as it excludes the effects of financing and investing activities by eliminating the effects of interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization costs. Adjusted EBITDA is a non-GAAP measure, defined as earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation expense, non-operating expense, net and certain non-GAAP accounting adjustments. Adjusted EBITDAR takes this adjusted EBITDA and further excludes minimum fixed rent expense for properties occupied under operating leases. Reviewed in conjunction with net income and operating income, management believes that EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDAR help enhance management’s and investors’ ability to evaluate and analyze trends regarding Signet’s business and performance based on its current operations. These measures are also inputs into the Company’s leverage ratios, which are non-GAAP measures defined below.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Net income	\$ 294.4	\$ 61.2	\$ 810.4
Income taxes	103.7	63.0	(170.6)
Interest income, net	(4.0)	(9.8)	(18.7)
Depreciation and amortization	147.5	148.2	161.9
Amortization of unfavorable contracts	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)
EBITDA	\$ 539.8	\$ 260.8	\$ 781.2
Other non-operating (income) expense, net	(1.0)	(3.7)	0.4
Share-based compensation	26.9	22.2	41.1
<u>Other accounting adjustments</u>			
Asset impairments ⁽¹⁾	91.3	369.2	7.1
Restructuring and related charges ⁽²⁾	26.1	12.1	7.5
Loss (gain) on divestitures, net ⁽³⁾	4.1	2.6	(12.3)
Integration-related expenses ⁽⁴⁾	—	1.1	22.0
Leadership transition costs ⁽⁵⁾	—	1.8	—
Litigation charges ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	(3.0)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 687.2	\$ 666.1	\$ 844.0
Rent expense	429.0	434.3	439.8
Adjusted EBITDAR	\$ 1,116.2	\$ 1,100.4	\$ 1,283.8

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025 asset impairment charges related primarily to goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. Fiscal 2024 charges were primarily the result of the Company’s rationalization of its store footprint. Refer to Note 14 and Note 16 of Item 8 for additional information.

⁽²⁾ Fiscal 2026 restructuring and related charges were incurred primarily as a result of the Company’s *Grow Brand Love* strategy initiatives. Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 restructuring and related charges were incurred primarily as a result of the Company’s rationalization of its store footprint and reorganization of certain centralized functions. Refer to Note 25 of Item 8 for additional information.

⁽³⁾ Fiscal 2026 and 2025 includes charges associated with the previously announced divestiture of the UK prestige watch business. Fiscal 2024 includes gain on sale of certain retail operations of the UK prestige watch business, net of transaction costs. Refer to Note 4 of Item 8 for additional information.

⁽⁴⁾ Primarily includes severance and retention, exit and disposal costs and system decommissioning costs related to the integration of Blue Nile.

⁽⁵⁾ Primarily includes professional fees incurred for the search for the Company’s CEO, as well as severance and related costs incurred as part of other leadership transitions.

⁽⁶⁾ Fiscal 2024 includes a credit to income related to the adjustment of a prior litigation accrual recognized in Fiscal 2023.

4. Adjusted operating income and adjusted operating margin

Adjusted operating income is a non-GAAP measure defined as operating income excluding the impact of certain items which management believes are not necessarily reflective of normal operational performance during a period. Management finds the information useful when analyzing operating results to appropriately evaluate the performance of the business without the impact of these certain items. Management believes the consideration of measures that exclude such items can assist in the comparison of operational performance in different periods which may or may not include such items. Management also utilizes adjusted operating margin, defined as adjusted operating income as a percentage of total sales, to further evaluate the effectiveness and efficiency of the Company's flexible operating model.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Operating income	\$ 393.1	\$ 110.7	\$ 621.5
Asset impairments ⁽¹⁾	91.3	369.2	7.1
Restructuring and related charges ⁽²⁾	26.5	12.1	7.5
Loss (gain) on divestitures, net ⁽³⁾	4.1	2.6	(12.3)
Integration-related expenses ⁽⁴⁾	—	1.1	22.0
Leadership transition costs ⁽⁵⁾	—	2.4	—
Litigation charges ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	(3.0)
Adjusted operating income	\$ 515.0	\$ 498.1	\$ 642.8
Operating margin	5.8 %	1.7 %	8.7 %
Adjusted operating margin	7.6 %	7.4 %	9.0 %

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025 asset impairment charges related primarily to goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. Fiscal 2024 charges were primarily the result of the Company's rationalization of its store footprint. Refer to Note 14 and Note 16 of Item 8 for additional information.

⁽²⁾ Fiscal 2026 restructuring and related charges were incurred primarily as a result of the Company's *Grow Brand Love* strategy initiatives. Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 restructuring and related charges were incurred primarily as a result of the Company's rationalization of its store footprint and reorganization of certain centralized functions. Refer to Note 25 of Item 8 for additional information.

⁽³⁾ Fiscal 2026 and 2025 includes charges associated with the previously announced divestiture of the UK prestige watch business. Fiscal 2024 includes gain on sale of certain retail operations of the UK prestige watch business, net of transaction costs. Refer to Note 4 of Item 8 for additional information.

⁽⁴⁾ Primarily includes severance and retention, exit and disposal costs and system decommissioning costs related to the integration of Blue Nile.

⁽⁵⁾ Primarily includes professional fees incurred for the search for the Company's CEO, as well as severance and related costs incurred as part of other leadership transitions.

⁽⁶⁾ Fiscal 2024 includes a credit to income related to the adjustment of a prior litigation accrual recognized in Fiscal 2023.

5. Adjusted diluted earnings (loss) per share ("EPS")

Adjusted diluted EPS is a non-GAAP measure defined as diluted EPS excluding the impact of certain items which management believes are not necessarily reflective of normal operational performance during a period. Management finds the information useful when analyzing financial results in order to appropriately evaluate the performance of the business without the impact of these certain items. In particular, management believes the consideration of measures that exclude such items can assist in the comparison of performance in different periods which may or may not include such items. The Company estimates the tax effect of all non-GAAP adjustments by applying a statutory tax rate to each item. The income tax items represent the discrete amount that affected the diluted EPS during the period.

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Diluted EPS	\$ 7.08	\$ (0.81)	\$ 15.01
Asset impairments ⁽¹⁾	2.19	8.39	0.13
Restructuring and related charges ⁽²⁾	0.64	0.27	0.14
Loss (gain) on divestitures, net ⁽³⁾	0.10	0.06	(0.22)
Integration-related expenses ⁽⁴⁾	—	0.02	0.41
Leadership transition costs ⁽⁵⁾	—	0.05	—
Litigation charges ⁽⁶⁾	—	—	(0.06)
Pension settlement loss ⁽⁷⁾	—	—	0.02
Tax impact of items above	(0.41)	(0.66)	(0.18)
Deemed dividend on redemption of Preferred Shares ⁽⁸⁾	—	1.93	—
Dilution effect ⁽⁹⁾	—	(0.31)	—
Bermuda economic transition adjustment ⁽¹⁰⁾	—	—	(4.88)
Adjusted diluted EPS	\$ 9.60	\$ 8.94	\$ 10.37

- (1) Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025 asset impairment charges related primarily to goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets. Fiscal 2024 charges were primarily the result of the Company's rationalization of its store footprint. Refer to Note 14 and Note 16 of Item 8 for additional information.
- (2) Fiscal 2026 restructuring and related charges were incurred primarily as a result of the Company's *Grow Brand Love* strategy initiatives. Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 restructuring and related charges were incurred primarily as a result of the Company's rationalization of its store footprint and reorganization of certain centralized functions. Refer to Note 25 of Item 8 for additional information.
- (3) Fiscal 2026 and 2025 includes charges associated with the previously announced divestiture of the UK prestige watch business. Fiscal 2024 includes gain on sale of certain retail operations of the UK prestige watch business, net of transaction costs. Refer to Note 4 of Item 8 for additional information.
- (4) Primarily includes severance and retention, exit and disposal costs and system decommissioning costs related to the integration of Blue Nile.
- (5) Primarily includes professional fees incurred for the search for the Company's CEO, as well as severance and related costs incurred as part of other leadership transitions.
- (6) Fiscal 2024 includes a credit to income related to the adjustment of a prior litigation accrual recognized in Fiscal 2023.
- (7) Includes charges associated with wind-up and settlement of the UK pension plan.
- (8) As described in Note 6 of Item 8, the Company recorded a deemed dividend to net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders of \$85.2 million in Fiscal 2025, which represents the excess of the conversion value of the Preferred Shares over their carrying value upon redemption and includes \$1.6 million of related expenses.
- (9) Adjusted diluted EPS for Fiscal 2025 was calculated using 46.2 million diluted weighted average common shares outstanding. The additional dilutive shares were excluded from the calculation of GAAP diluted EPS as their effect was antidilutive. Refer to Note 8 of Item 8 for additional information.
- (10) Relates to the impact of the deferred income tax benefit from the Bermuda economic transition adjustment. Refer to Note 10 of Item 8 for additional information.

6. Leverage ratios

The debt and net debt leverage ratios are non-GAAP measures calculated by dividing Signet's debt or net debt by adjusted EBITDA. Debt as used in these ratios is defined as current or long-term debt recorded in the consolidated balance sheet plus Preferred Shares. Net debt as used in these ratios is debt less the cash and cash equivalents on hand as of the balance sheet date. The adjusted debt and adjusted net debt leverage ratios are non-GAAP measures calculated by dividing Signet's adjusted debt or adjusted net debt by adjusted EBITDAR. Adjusted debt is a non-GAAP measure defined as debt recorded in the consolidated balance sheets, plus Preferred Shares, plus an adjustment for operating lease liabilities. Adjusted net debt, a non-GAAP measure, is adjusted debt less the cash and cash equivalents on hand as of the balance sheet dates. Management believes these financial measures are helpful to investors and analysts to analyze trends in Signet's business and evaluate Signet's performance. The debt and adjusted debt leverage ratios are key to the Company's capital allocation strategy as measures of the Company's optimized capital structure. The net debt and adjusted net debt leverage ratios are supplemental to the debt and adjusted debt ratios as both investors and management find it useful to consider cash and cash equivalents available to pay down debt.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Debt and net debt:			
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 147.7
Preferred Shares	—	—	655.5
Debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 803.2
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	874.8	604.0	1,378.7
Net debt	\$ (874.8)	\$ (604.0)	\$ (575.5)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$ 687.2	\$ 666.1	\$ 844.0
Debt leverage ratio	—x	—x	1.0x
Net debt leverage ratio	-1.3x	-0.9x	-0.7x

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Adjusted debt and adjusted net debt:			
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 147.7
Preferred Shares	—	—	655.5
Operating lease liabilities - current	286.9	279.9	260.3
Operating lease liabilities - non-current	930.4	900.0	835.7
Adjusted debt	\$ 1,217.3	\$ 1,179.9	\$ 1,899.2
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	874.8	604.0	1,378.7
Adjusted net debt	\$ 342.5	\$ 575.9	\$ 520.5
Adjusted EBITDAR	\$ 1,116.2	\$ 1,100.4	\$ 1,283.8
Adjusted debt leverage ratio	1.1x	1.1x	1.5x
Adjusted net debt leverage ratio	0.3x	0.5x	0.4x

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Overview

The Company's primary sources of liquidity are cash on hand, cash provided by operations and availability under its senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility (the "ABL"). As of January 31, 2026, the Company had \$874.8 million of cash and cash equivalents and no outstanding borrowings on the ABL. The available borrowing capacity on the ABL was \$1.2 billion as of January 31, 2026.

The Company maintains a disciplined approach to capital allocation, utilizing the following priorities: 1) Invest in organic growth; 2) maintain a conservative balance sheet; and 3) return capital to shareholders through share repurchases and dividends.

Invest in organic growth

The strategic imperatives of the Company's *Grow Brand Love* transformation strategy have been designed to drive sustainable growth by building on a strong core foundation to create shareholder value and coveted brands. In order to achieve these goals, the Company has reorganized strategic areas of our business such as marketing and sourcing to streamline operations, increase efficiencies, improve accountability and reduce costs. This reorganization has already begun to enable our go-to-market strategies and contribute towards our efforts to strengthen our brand portfolio, and builds a strong foundation as we go into year two of *Grow Brand Love* to take actions to improve the customer experience and further transform our approach to marketing. We are also continuing to optimize our real estate footprint to support the positioning of our brands and modernizing our stores through capital improvements. These real estate initiatives will include the closure of underperforming stores, repositioning stores out of declining venues, renovation of stores and an increased focus on transference from closed locations to capitalize on brand equity across the portfolio. The Company invested \$153.5 million for capital expenditures and \$41.5 million related to investments in digital and cloud information technology initiatives in Fiscal 2026.

Maintain conservative balance sheet

The Company has no outstanding debt after fully repaying the Senior Notes at maturity in the second quarter of Fiscal 2025 using cash on hand. In addition, in Fiscal 2025, the Company completed the extension of the ABL to August 2029 at substantially the same terms, as further described in Note 20 of Item 8. In connection with this extension, the ABL aggregate commitment was reduced to \$1.2 billion to better align with our reduced inventory base over the past few years, as well as provide cost savings on unused commitment fees.

On April 1, 2024, in accordance with the terms of the amended Certificate of Designation for the Preferred Shares, the Preferred Holders converted half of the then outstanding Preferred Shares and the Company elected to settle such conversions in cash totaling \$414.1 million, including accrued and unpaid dividends. During the second and third quarters of Fiscal 2025, the Preferred Holders converted all of the remaining Preferred Shares, and the Company elected to settle all the remaining Preferred Shares in cash totaling \$401.5 million. The ability of the Company to settle the Preferred Shares in cash highlights the effectiveness of the Company's flexible operating model and working capital efficiency, which has generated significant free cash flow and liquidity over the past few years. Refer to Note 6 of Item 8 for additional information.

The Company uses leverage ratios to assess the effectiveness of its capital allocation strategy. The Company maintained a 1.1x adjusted leverage ratio through the end of Fiscal 2026, and was 0.3x on an adjusted net debt basis. Net debt to adjusted EBITDA was (1.3)x.

Returning capital to shareholders

The Company remains committed to its goal of returning capital to shareholders, which includes being a dividend growth company. For the fifth year in a row, Signet has increased its quarterly common dividend from \$0.32 per share in Fiscal 2026 to \$0.35 per share beginning in Fiscal 2027. The Company also remains focused on common share repurchases under its 2017 Share Repurchase Program. The Company repurchased \$205.2 million of common shares during Fiscal 2026, with \$517.9 million of shares authorized for repurchase remaining as of January 31, 2026. See Note 7 of Item 8 for additional information related to the common share repurchases.

The Company believes that cash on hand, cash flows from operations and available borrowings under the ABL will be sufficient to meet its ongoing business requirements for at least the 12 months following the date of this report, including funding working capital needs, projected investments in the business (including capital expenditures), and returns to shareholders through dividends and common share repurchases.

Primary sources and uses of operating cash flows

Operating activities provide the primary source of cash for the Company and are influenced by a number of factors, the most significant of which are operating income and changes in working capital items, such as:

- changes in the level of inventory as a result of sales and other strategic initiatives; and
- changes and timing of accounts payable and accrued expenses, including variable compensation.

Signet derives most of its operating cash flows through the sale of merchandise and extended service plans. As a retail business, Signet receives cash when it makes a sale to a customer or when the payment has been processed by Signet or the relevant bank if the payment is made by third-party credit or debit card. The Company has outsourced its entire credit card portfolio, and it receives cash from its outsourced financing partners (net of applicable fees) generally within two to five days of the customer sale. Offsetting these receipts, the Company's largest operating expenses are the purchase of inventory, payroll and payroll-related benefits, store occupancy costs (including rent) and advertising.

Summary cash flow

The following table provides a summary of Signet's cash flow activity for Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 678.8	\$ 590.9
Net cash used in investing activities	(157.5)	(159.1)
Net cash used in financing activities	(264.8)	(1,199.5)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	256.5	(767.7)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	604.0	1,378.7
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	256.5	(767.7)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	14.3	(7.0)
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 874.8	\$ 604.0

Operating activities

Net cash provided by operating activities in Fiscal 2026 was \$678.8 million compared to \$590.9 million in the prior year comparable period. The change in operating cash flows compared to prior year was primarily driven by better working capital efficiency in the current year period. The significant movements in operating cash flows are further described below:

- Net income was \$294.4 million compared to net income of \$61.2 million in the prior year period, an increase of \$233.2 million. This increase was primarily the result of higher gross profit in the current year period and non-cash asset impairment charges of \$372.0 million recorded in the prior year period, partially offset by non-cash asset impairment charges of \$91.6 million and restructuring and related charges of \$26.5 million recorded in Fiscal 2026. See Note 14 and Note 25 of Item 8 for additional information.
- Cash flows were favorably impacted by lower overall year-over-year net income tax payments of \$77.8 million, compared to net cash payments of \$115.5 million in the prior year period. Refer to Note 10 of Item 8 for additional information.
- Cash provided by inventory was \$23.2 million compared to a source of \$1.0 million in the prior year period. Inventory was relatively flat compared to the prior year. The increases in gold prices and higher tariffs were offset by improved inventory management by the Company, including initiatives such as the acceleration of scrap to take advantage of higher gold prices.

- Cash provided by accounts payable was \$5.4 million compared to a source of \$28.7 million in the prior year period. Accounts payable balances were relatively consistent in Fiscal 2026. The Fiscal 2025 source was primarily a result of replenishment of inventory.
- Cash provided by accrued expenses and other liabilities was \$14.7 million compared to a use of \$31.2 million in the prior year period. The difference compared to the prior year period is primarily due to higher accrued incentive compensation in Fiscal 2026 and timing of advertising payments in the prior year.

Investing activities

Net cash used in investing activities in Fiscal 2026 was \$157.5 million compared to a use of \$159.1 million in the prior year period. Cash used in Fiscal 2026 was primarily related to capital expenditures of \$153.5 million, compared to \$153.0 million in Fiscal 2025. Capital expenditures are associated with new stores, remodels of existing stores, and capital investments in digital and information technology.

Stores opened and closed in Fiscal 2026:

	February 1, 2025	Openings	Closures	January 31, 2026
North America segment ⁽¹⁾	2,379	14	(64)	2,329
International segment ⁽¹⁾	263	—	(10)	253
Signet	2,642	14	(74)	2,582

⁽¹⁾ The net change in selling square footage for Fiscal 2026 for the North America and International segments was (0.9)% and (2.9)%, respectively.

Financing activities

Net cash used in financing activities in Fiscal 2026 was \$264.8 million, consisting of the repurchase of \$205.2 million of common shares, common share dividends paid of \$51.9 million and payments for withholding taxes related to the settlement of the Company's share-based compensation awards of \$7.7 million.

Net cash used in financing activities in Fiscal 2025 was \$1.2 billion, primarily consisting of the repurchase of the Preferred Shares of \$813.8 million, the repayment of the Senior Notes of \$147.8 million, the repurchase of \$138.0 million of common shares, preferred and common share dividends paid of \$67.1 million, and payments for withholding taxes related to the settlement of the Company's share-based compensation awards of \$28.5 million.

Movement in cash and indebtedness

Cash and cash equivalents at January 31, 2026 were \$874.8 million compared to \$604.0 million as of February 1, 2025. The increase year over year was primarily driven by cash flow from operations described above, resulting from stronger performance and working capital efficiency during the past year, offset partially by common share repurchases and capital expenditures. Signet holds cash and cash equivalents at a number of large, highly-rated financial institutions. The amount held at each financial institution takes into account the credit rating and size of the financial institution and is held for short-term durations.

As further described in Note 20 of Item 8, the Company entered into an agreement to amend the ABL on August 23, 2024. The amendment extended the maturity of the ABL from July 28, 2026 to August 23, 2029 and reduced the size of the ABL to \$1.2 billion to better reflect current business needs based primarily on lower inventory levels maintained over the past few years. The Company continues to have an option to increase the size of the ABL by up to an additional \$600 million.

The Company had no outstanding debt as of January 31, 2026, nor were there any borrowings on the ABL during Fiscal 2026. The Company had stand-by letters of credit on the ABL of \$16.0 million as of January 31, 2026 that reduced remaining borrowing availability. Available borrowing capacity under the ABL was \$1.2 billion as of January 31, 2026.

In the prior year comparable period, there were \$253.0 million of borrowings under the ABL, which were fully repaid by the end of the year. The Company had no outstanding debt as of February 1, 2025. As further described in Note 20 of Item 8, the Company fully repaid the Senior Notes upon maturity in the second quarter of Fiscal 2025 using cash on hand.

As of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

Capital availability

Signet's level of borrowings and cash balances fluctuate during the year reflecting the seasonality of its cash flow requirements and business performance. Management believes that cash balances and the availability under the ABL are sufficient for both its present

and near-term requirements. The following table provides a summary of these items as of January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	February 3, 2024
Working capital ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,134.7	\$ 880.7	\$ 1,560.6
Capitalization:			
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 147.7
Preferred Shares	—	—	655.5
Shareholders' equity	1,966.2	1,851.8	2,166.5
Total capitalization	\$ 1,966.2	\$ 1,851.8	\$ 2,969.7
Additional amounts available under credit agreements	\$ 1,171.7	\$ 1,162.4	\$ 1,134.2

⁽¹⁾ Includes cash and cash equivalents and current portion of long-term debt

If the excess availability under the ABL falls below the threshold specified in the ABL agreement, the Company will be required to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.00 to 1.00. As of January 31, 2026, the threshold related to the fixed coverage ratio was approximately \$114 million. The ABL places certain restrictions upon the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends, grant liens and make certain loans, investments and divestitures. The ABL contains customary events of default (including payment defaults, cross-defaults to certain of the Company's other indebtedness, breach of representations and covenants and change of control). The occurrence of an event of default under the ABL would permit the lenders to accelerate the indebtedness and terminate the ABL.

Credit ratings

The following table provides Signet's credit ratings as of January 31, 2026:

<u>Rating Agency</u>	<u>Corporate</u>
Standard & Poor's	BB
Moody's	Ba3
Fitch	BBB-

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Merchandise held on consignment

The Company held \$595.9 million of consignment inventory at January 31, 2026 compared to \$601.5 million at February 1, 2025, which is not recorded on the consolidated balance sheets. The principal terms of the consignment agreements, which can generally be terminated by either party, are such that the Company can return any or all of the inventory to the relevant suppliers without financial or commercial penalties and the supplier can adjust the inventory costs prior to sale.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

Critical accounting policies covering areas of greater complexity that are subject to the exercise of judgment due to the reliance on key estimates are listed below. A comprehensive listing of Signet's significant accounting policies is set forth in Note 1 of the consolidated financial statements in Item 8.

Revenue recognition for extended service plans ("ESP")

Certain brands within the North America reportable segment sell ESP, subject to certain conditions, to perform repair work and other services over the lifetime the product is owned by the customer. Customers generally pay for ESP at the store or online at the time of merchandise sale. The Company recognizes revenue related to ESP sales in proportion to when the expected costs will be incurred. The deferral periods for ESP sales are determined using estimates of future claims costs expected to be incurred, which are derived primarily from historical patterns of actual claims costs. This estimate of future claims costs includes decay factors related to monthly forecasted changes in claims activity over the expected lifetime of our obligations. Management regularly reviews the trends in historical claims and, beginning in Fiscal 2026, considers a range of potential outcomes from the estimated claims based on a +/- 5% variation on the decay factors used in the forecast to determine whether a change in its recognition rates or periods is required. This change more appropriately considers the inherent variability in claims over the lifetime of the ESP contracts. As a result of the consideration of this range of potential outcomes, management determined no changes in the recognition rates or periods were necessary in Fiscal 2026. All direct costs associated with the sale of the ESP are deferred and amortized in proportion to the revenue recognized and disclosed as either other current assets or other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. These direct costs primarily include sales commissions and credit card fees. Amortization of deferred ESP selling costs is included within SG&A in the consolidated statements of operations.

Lifetime ESP revenue is deferred and recognized over a maximum of 13 years after the sale of the ESP contract. Although actual historical claims experience varies between the Company's national brands, thereby resulting in different recognition rates, approximately 60% to 70% of revenue is recognized within the first two years on a weighted average basis. Based on the level of ESP sold in Fiscal 2026, management estimates that a 1% change in the first-year recognition rates between years for ESP sales would impact revenue recognized by approximately \$6 million. Management estimates that a one-year increase in the overall recognition period would decrease revenue recognized in the current year by approximately \$15 million.

As noted above, the Company utilizes historical claims data and forecasted decay factors to estimate the expected future patterns of claims cost and the related revenue recognition rates and periods. These claims patterns are subject to change based primarily on revisions to the Company's ESP product offerings and changes in customer behavior over time. The Company refreshes its analysis of the claims patterns and related recognition periods, including the estimated range of potential outcomes, on at least an annual basis, or more often if circumstances dictate such a review is required (such as occurred as a result of the disruption from COVID-19). A significant change in the Company's estimated future claims cost could impact either the overall claims patterns or the recognition periods over which the Company is expected to fulfill its obligations under the ESP, either of which could result in a material change to revenues in future periods.

Goodwill and intangibles

In a business combination, the Company estimates and records the fair value of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including identifiable intangible assets and liabilities. The fair value of these intangible assets and liabilities is estimated based on management's assessment, including selection of appropriate valuation techniques, inputs and assumptions in the determination of fair value. Significant estimates in valuing intangible assets and liabilities acquired include, but are not limited to, future expected cash flows associated with the acquired asset or liability, expected life and discount rates. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is recorded by the Company's reporting units based on the acquisitions made by each.

Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are evaluated for impairment annually as of the end of the fourth reporting period, or more often if events or conditions were to indicate the carrying value of a reporting unit or an indefinite-lived intangible asset may be greater than its fair value. The Company may elect to perform a qualitative assessment for its reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit or indefinite-lived intangible asset is greater than its carrying value. If a qualitative assessment is not performed, or if as a result of a qualitative assessment it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit or indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its carrying value, a quantitative assessment is performed that compares the carrying amount of the reporting unit or other indefinite-lived intangible asset with its estimated fair value. The quantitative impairment test for goodwill involves estimating the fair value of the reporting unit through either estimated discounted future cash flows, market-based methodologies, or a combination of both. The quantitative impairment test for other indefinite-lived intangible assets involves estimating the fair value of the asset, which is typically performed using the relief from royalty method for indefinite-lived trade names. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit or other indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recorded.

As part of our annual assessment during the second quarter of Fiscal 2026, the Company performed quantitative impairment assessments for all reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets. The estimated fair values of the Sterling, Zale US and Diamonds Direct reporting units, as well as the Zale Jewelry, Zale Outlet, Piercing Pagoda, Blue Nile and Peoples Jewellers trade names, exceeded their carrying values as of the valuation date. The fair values for all these assets substantially exceeded their carrying values, with the exception of the Diamonds Direct reporting unit and the Piercing Pagoda and Blue Nile trade names, which exceeded their carrying values by approximately 17%, 10% and 16%, respectively. The carrying values of the Diamonds Direct goodwill and the Piercing Pagoda and Blue Nile trade names were \$251.2 million, \$33.8 million and \$19 million, respectively, as of August 2, 2025.

As a result of the annual assessment, the carrying values of the Digital brands goodwill and the James Allen and Diamonds Direct trade names were reduced to their estimated fair values of \$0, \$2 million and \$109 million, respectively, which resulted in the recognition of impairment charges of approximately \$54 million, \$13 million and \$3 million, respectively. The impairment charges in the Digital brands reporting unit and related James Allen trade name were driven primarily by the decline in long-term cash flow projections of this business, particularly in the James Allen brand due to continued challenges with assortment and its competitive position in the market. Management also determined an increase in discount rates was required to reflect the current interest rate environment at the valuation date, and to reflect additional forecast risk for the Digital brands due to the challenges at James Allen noted above, as well as additional uncertainty related to potential tariff impacts on the business.

During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026, based on lower than forecasted sales during the fourth quarter, the Company determined a triggering event had occurred requiring an interim impairment assessment for the Diamonds Direct trade name, which management performed on a quantitative basis. Through the quantitative assessment, management reevaluated its sales growth projections which negatively affected the fair value estimates compared to previous valuations and the carrying value of the Diamonds Direct trade name was reduced to \$104 million, which resulted in the recognition a \$5 million impairment charge.

Management noted uncertainties exist related to the macroeconomic environment in the US and abroad, including tariffs, economic and tax policy, affordability and interest rates. These factors could unfavorably impact the cost of the Company's products, consumer confidence and discretionary spending, and thus may impact the key assumptions used to estimate fair value, such as sales trends, margin trends, long-term growth rates and discount rates. These factors could also negatively affect the share price of the Company's common stock. An increase in the discount rate and/or a further softening of sales and operating income trends for any of the Company's reporting units and related trade names, particularly during peak selling seasons, could result in a decline in the estimated fair values of the indefinite-lived intangible assets, including goodwill, which could result in future material impairment charges. For example, an increase in the discount rate of 0.5% to the Diamonds Direct trade name, assuming no other changes to assumptions, would have resulted in additional impairment charges of approximately \$5 million during Fiscal 2026.

See Note 16 of Item 8 for additional information.

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets of the Company consist primarily of property and equipment and operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Potentially impaired assets or asset groups are identified by reviewing the undiscounted cash flows of individual stores. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the store asset group, based on the Company's internal business plans. If the undiscounted cash flows for the store asset group are less than its carrying amount, the long-lived assets are measured for potential impairment by estimating the fair value of the asset group, and recording an impairment loss for the amount that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. The Company primarily utilizes the replacement cost method to estimate the fair value of its property and equipment, and the income capitalization method to estimate the fair value of its ROU assets, which incorporates historical store level sales, internal business plans, real estate market capitalization and rental rates, and discount rates.

Certain factors impacting the Company's business could continue to further negatively affect the operating performance and cash flows of the previously impaired stores or additional stores, including changes in consumer behavior and shifts in discretionary spending, the inability to achieve or maintain cost savings or other strategic initiatives, or changes in real estate strategy, as well as macroeconomic uncertainty related to areas such as the impacts of tariffs, economic and tax policy, and inflation. In addition, key assumptions used to estimate fair value, such as sales trends, capitalization and market rental rates, and discount rates could impact the fair value estimates of the store-level assets in future periods.

Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized by applying statutory tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences between the financial reporting and tax filing bases of existing assets and liabilities are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established against deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, based on management's evaluation of all available evidence, both positive and negative, including reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and results of recent operations. The Company has a valuation allowance of \$14.1 million and \$14.9 million, as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively, due to uncertainties related to the Company's ability to utilize certain of its deferred tax assets, primarily consisting of state net operating losses and foreign capital losses carried forward.

The annual effective tax rate is based on annual income, statutory tax rates and tax planning strategies available in the various jurisdictions in which the Company operates. The Company does not recognize tax benefits related to positions taken on certain tax matters unless the position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the tax position. At any point in time, various tax years are subject to or are in the process of being audited by various taxing authorities. The Company measures the tax benefit as the largest amount which is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. The Company records a reserve for uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties, for any amounts that do not meet this threshold. To the extent that management's estimates of settlements change, or the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such determinations are made. See Note 10 of Item 8 for additional information regarding deferred tax assets and unrecognized tax benefits.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Signet is exposed to market risk arising from fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and precious metal prices, which could affect its consolidated financial position, earnings and cash flows. Signet monitors and manages these market exposures as a fundamental part of its overall risk management program, which recognizes the volatility of financial markets and seeks to reduce the potentially adverse effects of this volatility on Signet's operating results. Signet manages its exposure to market risk through its

regular operating and financing activities and, when deemed appropriate, through the use of derivative financial instruments. Signet uses derivative financial instruments as risk management tools and not for trading purposes.

As a portion of the International reportable segment's purchases are denominated in US dollars and its net cash flows are in British pounds, Signet's policy is to enter into forward foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign currency swaps to manage the exposure to the US dollar. Signet also enters into derivative transactions to hedge a portion of forecasted merchandise purchases using commodity forward purchase contracts or options. Additionally, the North America reportable segment enters into forward foreign currency exchange contracts to manage the currency fluctuations associated with the Company's Canadian operations. All derivative contracts are entered into with large, reputable financial institutions, thereby minimizing the credit exposure from the Company's counterparties.

Signet has significant amounts of cash and cash equivalents held at several financial institutions. The amounts held at each financial institution takes into account the long-term credit rating and size of the financial institution. The interest rates earned on cash and cash equivalents will fluctuate in line with short-term interest rates.

MARKET RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Finance Committee of the Board is responsible for monitoring market and liquidity risk within the Company's treasury policies and guidelines framework, which are deemed to be appropriate by the Board for the management of market risk and liquidity.

Signet's exposure to market risk is managed by Signet's senior management. Where deemed necessary to achieve the objective of reducing market risk volatility on Signet's operating results, certain derivative instruments are entered into after review and approval by the Company's Chief Operating and Financial Officer ("CFO"). Signet uses derivative financial instruments for risk management purposes only.

A description of Signet's accounting policies for derivative instruments is included in Note 1 of Item 8. Signet's current portfolio of derivative financial instruments consists of forward foreign currency exchange contracts and commodity forward purchase contracts. An analysis quantifying the fair value change in derivative financial instruments held by Signet to manage its exposure to foreign exchange rates is detailed in Note 18 of Item 8.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

Approximately 90% of Signet's total assets were held in entities whose functional currency is the US dollar at January 31, 2026 and the Company generated approximately 91% of its sales in US dollars in Fiscal 2026. The remaining assets and sales are primarily recorded in British pounds and Canadian dollars.

In translating the results of the International reportable segment and the Canadian subsidiary of the North America reportable segment, Signet's results are subject to fluctuations in the exchange rates between the US dollar and both the British pound and Canadian dollar. Any depreciation in the value of the US dollar against the British pound or Canadian dollar could increase reported revenues and operating income and any appreciation in the value of the US dollar against the British pound or Canadian dollar could decrease reported revenues and operating income.

The International reportable segment buys certain products and materials on international markets that are priced in US dollars and therefore has an exposure to exchange rates on the cost of goods sold. Signet uses certain derivative financial instruments to hedge a portion of this exposure within treasury guidelines and approved by the Signet CFO. In Fiscal 2026, approximately 28% of the International reportable segment's goods purchased were transacted in US dollars (Fiscal 2025: 31%).

Signet holds a fluctuating amount of British pounds and Canadian dollars reflecting the cash generative characteristics of operations. The Company's objective is to minimize net foreign exchange exposure to the consolidated statements of operations on non-US dollar denominated items through managing cash levels, non-US dollar denominated intra-entity balances and foreign currency exchange contracts and swaps. In order to manage the foreign exchange exposure and minimize the level of funds denominated in British pounds and Canadian dollars, dividends are paid periodically by subsidiaries to their immediate holding companies and excess British pounds and Canadian dollars are sold in exchange for US dollars.

Commodity Price Risk

Signet's results are subject to fluctuations in the cost of diamonds, gold and certain other precious metals and gemstones which are key raw material components of the products sold by Signet.

When deemed appropriate by management, Signet's policy is to reduce the impact of precious metal commodity price volatility, such as gold, on operating results through the use of outright forward purchases of, or by entering into options to purchase, precious metals within treasury guidelines approved by the CFO. In particular, when price and volume warrant such actions, Signet undertakes hedging of its requirements for gold through the use of forward purchase contracts or option contracts. It is not possible to hedge against fluctuations in the cost of diamonds.

Interest Rate Risk

Signet's interest expense can be exposed to volatility in interest rates, as the ABL has a variable interest rate based on market rates plus a spread. As of January 31, 2026, a hypothetical 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in no additional annual interest expense since the Company's ABL has no borrowed balance.

Sensitivity Analysis

Management has used a sensitivity analysis technique that measures the change in the fair value of Signet's financial instruments from hypothetical changes in market rates as shown in the table below.

Fair value gains (losses) arising from:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair Value January 31, 2026	10% depreciation of \$ against £	10% depreciation of \$ against C\$	10% depreciation of gold prices	Fair Value February 1, 2025
Foreign exchange contracts	\$ 0.3	\$ (1.5)	\$ 10.1	\$ —	\$ (0.3)
Commodity contracts	26.2	—	—	(17.0)	—

The amounts generated from the sensitivity analysis quantify the impact of market risk assuming that certain adverse market conditions, specified in the table above, occur. They are not forward-looking estimates of market risk. Actual results in the future are likely to differ materially from those projected due to changes in the portfolio of financial instruments held and actual developments in the global financial markets.

Any changes in the portfolio of financial instruments held and developments in the global financial markets may cause fluctuations in exchange rates and precious metal prices to exceed the hypothetical amounts disclosed in the table above. The sensitivity scenarios are intended to allow an expected risk measure to be applied to the scenarios, as opposed to the scenarios themselves being an indicator of the maximum expected risk.

The fair value of derivative financial instruments is determined based on market value equivalents at period end, taking into account the current foreign currency forward rates or current commodity forward rates.

The estimated changes in the fair value for foreign exchange rates are based on a 10% depreciation of the US dollar against the British pound and Canadian dollar from the levels applicable at January 31, 2026 with all other variables remaining constant. There were no foreign exchange contracts outstanding in other foreign currencies as of January 31, 2026.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Shareholders and Board of Directors
Signet Jewelers Limited:

Opinions on the Consolidated Financial Statements and Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Signet Jewelers Limited and subsidiaries (the Company) as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, cash flows, and shareholders' equity for the 52-week periods ended January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, and the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024, and the related notes (collectively, the consolidated financial statements). We also have audited the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the 52-week periods ended January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 and the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026 based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Basis for Opinions

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

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

Our audits of the consolidated financial statements included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures 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. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current period audit of the consolidated financial statements that was communicated or required to be communicated to the audit committee and that: (1) relates to accounts or disclosures that are material to the consolidated financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of 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.

Revenue recognition related to extended service plans

As discussed in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company recognized revenue related to the extended service plans (ESP) of \$554.8 million, which included revenue related to lifetime ESP. Lifetime ESP revenue is recognized in proportion to when the expected costs will be incurred. To determine the amount of revenue to recognize, the Company estimates the deferral periods and patterns of future claims costs.

We identified the evaluation of revenue recognition related to lifetime ESP as a critical audit matter. Subjective and challenging auditor judgment was required to evaluate the estimated deferral periods and patterns of future claims costs used to recognize lifetime ESP revenue, which included assessing the historical claims trends by year of contract sale and estimates of future claims, because a change in these estimates could materially impact revenues. In addition, valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge were required to evaluate the Company's models used to estimate the deferral periods and patterns of future claims costs.

The following are the primary procedures we performed to address this critical audit matter. We evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of certain internal controls related to the Company's revenue recognition process, including controls related to the development of assumptions used to estimate the deferral periods and patterns of future claims costs. We evaluated the historical claims trends used by the Company in estimating the future claims costs on a sample basis by selecting claims and tracing them back to the original proof of sale. We assessed the calculations used by the Company to determine lifetime ESP revenue recognized for consistency with the estimated deferral periods and patterns of future claims costs. We involved valuation professionals with specialized skills and knowledge, who assisted by evaluating the Company's models used to develop the deferral periods and patterns of future claims costs by developing parallel models to estimate the deferral periods and patterns of future claims costs and comparing the results to the Company's estimated deferral periods and patterns of future claims costs.

/s/ KPMG LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2011.

Louisville, Kentucky
March 19, 2026

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	Notes
Merchandise sales	\$ 6,010.1	\$ 5,958.6	\$ 6,429.6	
Service sales	803.5	745.2	741.5	
Total sales	6,813.6	6,703.8	7,171.1	3
Cost of sales	(4,119.0)	(4,078.2)	(4,345.7)	
Gross margin	2,694.6	2,625.6	2,825.4	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(2,173.2)	(2,122.6)	(2,197.7)	
Asset impairments, net	(91.6)	(372.0)	(9.1)	14
Other operating (expense) income, net	(36.7)	(20.3)	2.9	21
Operating income	393.1	110.7	621.5	5
Interest income, net	4.0	9.8	18.7	
Other non-operating income (expense), net	1.0	3.7	(0.4)	
Income before income taxes	398.1	124.2	639.8	
Income taxes	(103.7)	(63.0)	170.6	10
Net income	294.4	61.2	810.4	
Dividends on redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	(96.8)	(34.5)	6, 7
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$ 294.4	\$ (35.6)	\$ 775.9	
Earnings (loss) per common share:				
Basic	\$ 7.13	\$ (0.81)	\$ 17.28	8
Diluted	\$ 7.08	\$ (0.81)	\$ 15.01	8
Weighted average common shares outstanding:				
Basic	41.3	44.1	44.9	8
Diluted	41.6	44.1	54.0	8

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026			Fiscal 2025			Fiscal 2024		
	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount
Net income			\$ 294.4			\$ 61.2			\$ 810.4
Other comprehensive income (loss):									
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 32.2	\$ —	\$ 32.2	\$ (12.5)	\$ —	\$ (12.5)	\$ 3.2	\$ —	\$ 3.2
Available-for-sale securities:									
Unrealized gain	0.2	—	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cash flow hedges:									
Unrealized gain (loss)	37.4	(9.4)	28.0	0.3	(0.1)	0.2	(0.2)	0.1	(0.1)
Reclassification adjustment for (gains) losses to earnings	(2.6)	0.5	(2.1)	0.2	(0.1)	0.1	(0.5)	0.2	(0.3)
Pension plan:									
Reclassification adjustment for pension settlement loss to earnings	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	(4.1)	(3.9)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 67.2	\$ (8.9)	\$ 58.3	\$ (12.0)	\$ (0.2)	\$ (12.2)	\$ 2.7	\$ (3.8)	\$ (1.1)
Total comprehensive income			<u>\$ 352.7</u>			<u>\$ 49.0</u>			<u>\$ 809.3</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in millions, except par value per share amounts)

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025	Notes
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 874.8	\$ 604.0	1
Inventories	1,940.1	1,937.3	12
Income taxes	18.7	14.3	
Other current assets	189.9	156.6	
Total current assets	<u>3,023.5</u>	<u>2,712.2</u>	
Non-current assets:			
Property, plant and equipment, net	498.8	506.5	13
Operating lease right-of-use assets	1,146.6	1,102.4	15
Goodwill	428.4	482.0	16
Intangible assets, net	286.4	307.2	16
Other assets	291.0	314.8	
Deferred tax assets	277.4	301.5	10
Total assets	<u>\$ 5,952.1</u>	<u>\$ 5,726.6</u>	
Liabilities and Shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities:			
Accounts payable	\$ 772.1	\$ 767.0	
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	387.3	366.8	22
Deferred revenue	377.1	362.5	3
Operating lease liabilities	286.9	279.9	15
Income taxes	65.4	55.3	
Total current liabilities	<u>1,888.8</u>	<u>1,831.5</u>	
Non-current liabilities:			
Operating lease liabilities	930.4	900.0	15
Other liabilities	82.8	85.1	23
Deferred revenue	908.6	885.1	3
Deferred tax liabilities	175.3	173.1	10
Total liabilities	<u>3,985.9</u>	<u>3,874.8</u>	
Commitments and contingencies			28
Shareholders' equity:			
Common shares of \$0.18 par value: authorized 500 shares, 40.4 shares outstanding (2025: 43.2 shares outstanding)	12.6	12.6	7
Additional paid-in capital	120.4	120.1	
Other reserves	0.4	0.4	
Treasury shares at cost: 29.6 shares (2025: 26.8 shares)	(1,934.9)	(1,749.3)	7
Retained earnings	3,986.9	3,745.5	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(219.2)	(277.5)	9
Total shareholders' equity	<u>1,966.2</u>	<u>1,851.8</u>	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$ 5,952.1</u>	<u>\$ 5,726.6</u>	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Operating activities			
Net income	\$ 294.4	\$ 61.2	\$ 810.4
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	147.5	148.2	161.9
Amortization of unfavorable contracts	(1.8)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Share-based compensation	26.9	22.2	41.1
Deferred taxation	20.6	(30.7)	(180.3)
Asset impairments, net	91.6	372.0	9.1
Loss (gain) on divestiture, net	4.1	2.6	(12.3)
Other non-cash movements	3.0	2.1	9.8
Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net of acquisitions and divestitures:			
Inventories	23.2	1.0	182.5
Other assets	16.9	49.6	(36.8)
Accounts payable	5.4	28.7	(134.5)
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	14.7	(31.2)	(252.5)
Change in operating lease assets and liabilities	(9.0)	(18.8)	(39.7)
Deferred revenue	35.9	5.1	(7.0)
Income tax receivable and payable	5.4	(19.3)	(3.0)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>678.8</u>	<u>590.9</u>	<u>546.9</u>
Investing activities			
Capital expenditures	(153.5)	(153.0)	(125.5)
Acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	—	(6.0)
Divestitures	(2.0)	—	53.8
Other investing activities, net	(2.0)	(6.1)	1.9
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(157.5)</u>	<u>(159.1)</u>	<u>(75.8)</u>
Financing activities			
Dividends paid on common shares	(51.9)	(48.6)	(39.9)
Dividends paid on redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	(18.5)	(32.9)
Repurchase of common shares	(205.2)	(138.0)	(139.3)
Repurchase of redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	(813.8)	—
Repayment of Senior Notes	—	(147.8)	—
Proceeds from asset-based credit facility	—	253.0	—
Repayments of asset-based credit facility	—	(253.0)	—
Payment of debt issuance costs	—	(4.3)	—
Other financing activities, net	(7.7)	(28.5)	(47.6)
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(264.8)</u>	<u>(1,199.5)</u>	<u>(259.7)</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	604.0	1,378.7	1,166.8
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	256.5	(767.7)	211.4
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	14.3	(7.0)	0.5
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 874.8</u>	<u>\$ 604.0</u>	<u>\$ 1,378.7</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

<i>(in millions)</i>	Common shares at par value	Additional paid-in capital	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at January 28, 2023	\$ 12.6	\$ 259.7	\$ 0.4	\$ (1,574.7)	\$ 3,144.8	\$ (264.2)	\$ 1,578.6
Net income	—	—	—	—	810.4	—	810.4
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(1.1)	(1.1)
Dividends on common shares	—	—	—	—	(41.1)	—	(41.1)
Dividends on redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	—	—	(34.5)	—	(34.5)
Repurchase of common shares	—	—	—	(139.3)	—	—	(139.3)
Net settlement of equity-based awards	—	(70.1)	—	67.1	(44.6)	—	(47.6)
Share-based compensation expense	—	41.1	—	—	—	—	41.1
Balance at February 3, 2024	\$ 12.6	\$ 230.7	\$ 0.4	\$ (1,646.9)	\$ 3,835.0	\$ (265.3)	\$ 2,166.5
Net income	—	—	—	—	61.2	—	61.2
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	(12.2)	(12.2)
Dividends on common shares	—	—	—	—	(50.9)	—	(50.9)
Dividends on redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	—	—	—	(96.8)	—	(96.8)
Redemption of redeemable convertible preferred shares	—	(71.8)	—	—	—	—	(71.8)
Repurchase of common shares	—	—	—	(138.0)	—	—	(138.0)
Net settlement of equity-based awards	—	(61.0)	—	35.6	(3.0)	—	(28.4)
Share-based compensation expense	—	22.2	—	—	—	—	22.2
Balance at February 1, 2025	\$ 12.6	\$ 120.1	\$ 0.4	\$ (1,749.3)	\$ 3,745.5	\$ (277.5)	\$ 1,851.8
Net income	—	—	—	—	294.4	—	294.4
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	58.3	58.3
Dividends on common shares	—	—	—	—	(53.0)	—	(53.0)
Repurchase of common shares	—	—	—	(205.2)	—	—	(205.2)
Net settlement of equity-based awards	—	(26.6)	—	19.6	—	—	(7.0)
Share-based compensation expense	—	26.9	—	—	—	—	26.9
Balance at January 31, 2026	\$ 12.6	\$ 120.4	\$ 0.4	\$ (1,934.9)	\$ 3,986.9	\$ (219.2)	\$ 1,966.2

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Organization and summary of significant accounting policies

Signet Jewelers Limited (“Signet” or the “Company”), a holding company incorporated in Bermuda, is a specialty jewelry retailer operating through its 100% owned subsidiaries with sales primarily in the United States (“US”), United Kingdom (“UK”) and Canada. Signet manages its business as three reportable segments: North America, International, and Other. The “Other” reportable segment consists of subsidiaries involved in the purchasing and conversion of rough diamonds to polished stones. See Note 5 for information regarding the Company’s reportable segments.

Signet’s business is seasonal, with the fourth quarter historically accounting for approximately 35-40% of annual sales, as well as for a substantial portion of the annual operating income and cash flows.

The following accounting policies have been applied consistently in the preparation of the Company’s consolidated financial statements:

(a) Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in accordance with US generally accepted accounting principles (“US GAAP” or “GAAP”) and include the results for the 52-week period ended January 31, 2026 (“Fiscal 2026”), as the Company’s fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest to January 31. The comparative periods are for the 52-week period ended February 1, 2025 (“Fiscal 2025”) and the 53-week period ended February 3, 2024 (“Fiscal 2024”). Intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated in consolidation. The Company has reclassified certain prior year amounts to conform to the current year presentation.

(b) Use of estimates

The preparation of these consolidated financial statements, in conformity with US GAAP and the regulations of the US Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”), requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reported periods. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are primarily made in relation to the valuation of inventories, deferred revenue, employee compensation, income taxes, contingencies, leases, asset impairments for goodwill, indefinite-lived intangible and long-lived assets and the depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets.

(c) Foreign currency translation

The financial position and operating results of certain foreign operations, including certain subsidiaries operating in the UK as part of the International reportable segment and Canada as part of the North America reportable segment, are consolidated using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange on the consolidated balance sheet dates, and revenues and expenses are translated at the monthly average rates of exchange during the period. Resulting translation gains or losses are included in the accompanying consolidated statements of shareholders’ equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (“AOCI”). Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included within other operating (expense) income, net within the consolidated statements of operations.

(d) Revenue recognition

The Company applies a five-step approach in determining the amount and timing of revenue to be recognized: (1) identifying the contract with a customer; (2) identifying the performance obligations in the contract; (3) determining the transaction price; (4) allocating the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and (5) recognizing revenue when the corresponding performance obligation is satisfied.

See Note 3 for additional information regarding the Company’s revenue recognition policies.

(e) Cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses

Cost of sales consists primarily of the following expense categories:

- Merchandise costs, net of discounts and allowances;
- Cost of services, including the cost of replacement components, repair supplies and related compensation and benefits for employees directly associated with performing the service;
- Store operating and occupancy costs such as rent, utilities, real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance (including common area maintenance) and depreciation and amortization; and
- Distribution and inventory-related costs, including freight, processing, inventory scrap, shrinkage and related compensation and benefits.

Selling, general and administrative expenses (“SG&A”) include store staff and store administrative costs; advertising and promotional costs; centralized administrative expenses, including information technology; credit costs; and other administrative operating expenses not specifically categorized elsewhere in the consolidated statements of operations.

Compensation and benefits costs included within cost of sales and SG&A totaled \$1,439.0 million in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$1,387.5 million; Fiscal 2024: \$1,428.0 million).

(f) Store opening costs

The opening costs of new retail locations are expensed as incurred and included within SG&A.

(g) Advertising and promotional costs

Advertising and promotional costs are expensed within SG&A. Production costs are expensed at the first communication of the advertisements, while communication expenses are recognized each time the advertisement is communicated. For catalogs and circulars, costs are all expensed at the first date they can be viewed by the customer. Point of sale promotional material is expensed when first displayed in the stores. Gross advertising costs totaled \$555.0 million in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$560.1 million; Fiscal 2024: \$522.8 million).

(h) Income taxes

Income taxes are accounted for using the asset and liability method, which requires the recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the consolidated financial statements. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized by applying statutory tax rates in effect in the years in which the differences between the financial reporting and tax filing bases of existing assets and liabilities are expected to reverse. The effect of a change in tax rates on deferred tax assets and liabilities is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date. A valuation allowance is established against deferred tax assets when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of the deferred tax assets will not be realized, based on management’s evaluation of all available evidence, both positive and negative, including reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and results of recent operations.

The Company does not recognize tax benefits related to positions taken on certain tax matters unless the position is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities, based on the technical merits of the tax position. At any point in time, various tax years are subject to or are in the process of being audited by various taxing authorities. The Company measures the tax benefit as the largest amount which is more than 50% likely of being realized upon settlement. The Company records a reserve for uncertain tax positions, including interest and penalties, for any amounts that do not meet this threshold. To the extent that management’s estimates of settlements change, or the final tax outcome of these matters is different than the amounts recorded, such differences will impact the income tax provision in the period in which such determinations are made.

See Note 10 for additional discussion of the Company’s income taxes.

(i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash on hand, money market deposits and amounts placed with external fund managers with an original maturity of three months or less. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. In addition, receivables from third-party credit card issuers are typically converted to cash within five days of the original sales transaction and are considered cash equivalents.

The following table summarizes the details of the Company’s cash and cash equivalents for the periods presented:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Cash and cash equivalents held in money markets and other accounts	\$ 820.0	\$ 546.2
Cash equivalents from third-party credit card issuers	54.8	57.8
Total cash and cash equivalents	\$ 874.8	\$ 604.0

The Company’s supplemental cash flow information for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 was as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Non-cash investing activities:			
Capital expenditures in accounts payable	\$ 18.0	\$ 27.9	\$ 13.4
Supplemental cash flow information:			
Interest paid	7.6	13.8	15.9
Income tax paid, net ⁽¹⁾	77.8	115.5	13.0

⁽¹⁾ Fiscal 2024 includes \$42.6 million refunded under the CARES Act. See Note 10 for additional information.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are held for resale and valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value. Cost is determined using weighted-average cost, on a first-in first-out basis, except for certain loose diamond inventories (including those held in the Company's diamond sourcing operations) where cost is determined using specific identification. Total inventory cost includes charges directly related to bringing inventory to its present location and condition. In addition to the cost of merchandise, such charges included in inventory costs would include freight and duties, warehousing, security, distribution and certain direct buying costs. Net realizable value is defined as estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation. Inventory reserves are recorded for obsolete, slow moving or defective items and shrinkage. Inventory reserves for obsolete, slow moving or defective items are calculated as the difference between the cost of inventory and its estimated net realizable value based on targeted inventory turn rates, future demand, management strategy and market conditions. Due to inventories primarily consisting of precious stones and metals, primarily diamonds and gold, the age of inventories has a limited impact on the estimated net realizable value. Inventory reserves for shrinkage are estimated and recorded based on historical physical inventory results, expectations of inventory losses and current inventory levels. Physical inventories are taken at least once annually for all store locations, whereas distribution centers are subject to either an annual physical inventory or a cycle count program.

(k) Vendor contributions

Contributions are received from vendors through various programs and arrangements including cooperative advertising. Where vendor contributions related to identifiable promotional events are received, contributions are matched against the costs of promotions. Vendor contributions received as general contributions and not related to specific promotional events are recognized as a reduction of merchandise costs.

(l) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, amortization and impairment charges. Maintenance and repair costs are expensed as incurred. Depreciation and amortization are recognized on the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Buildings	Ranging from 30 – 40 years
Leasehold improvements	Remaining term of lease, not to exceed 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	Ranging from 3 – 10 years
Equipment and software	Ranging from 3 – 7 years

Computer software purchased or developed for internal use is stated at cost less accumulated amortization. The Company's policy provides for the capitalization of external direct costs of materials and services associated with developing or obtaining internal use computer software. In addition, the Company also capitalizes certain payroll and payroll-related costs for employees directly associated with development of internal use software. Amortization is recorded on a straight-line basis over periods from three to seven years.

Capitalized amounts for cloud computing arrangements accounted for as service contracts are included in other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. These costs primarily consist of payroll and payroll-related costs for employees directly associated with the implementation of cloud computing projects, consulting fees, and other development fees. Amortization of these costs is recorded on a straight-line basis over the life of the service contract, ranging from two to four years. Amortization of these costs is recorded in cost of sales or SG&A, depending on the nature of the underlying service contract. In Fiscal 2026, the Company recorded \$67.2 million of amortization related to capitalized cloud computing costs (Fiscal 2025: \$66.3 million; Fiscal 2024: \$48.2 million). The carrying amount of these assets was \$117.3 million as of January 31, 2026 (February 1, 2025: \$157.5 million).

See Note 14 for the Company's policy for long-lived asset impairment, including property, plant and equipment.

(m) Goodwill and intangibles

In a business combination, the Company estimates and records the fair value of all assets acquired and liabilities assumed, including identifiable intangible assets and liabilities. The fair value of these intangible assets and liabilities is estimated based on management's assessment, including selection of appropriate valuation techniques, inputs and assumptions in the determination of fair value. Significant estimates in valuing intangible assets and liabilities acquired include, but are not limited to, future expected cash flows associated with the acquired asset or liability, expected life and discount rates. The excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed is recognized as goodwill. Goodwill is recorded by the Company's reporting units based on the acquisitions made by each.

Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are evaluated for impairment annually as of the end of the fourth reporting period, or more often if events or conditions were to indicate the carrying value of a reporting unit or an indefinite-lived intangible asset may be greater than its fair value. The Company may elect to perform a qualitative assessment for its reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of the reporting unit or indefinite-

lived intangible asset is greater than its carrying value. If a qualitative assessment is not performed, or if as a result of a qualitative assessment it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit or indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its carrying value, a quantitative assessment is performed that compares the carrying amount of the reporting unit or other indefinite-lived intangible asset with its estimated fair value. The quantitative impairment test for goodwill involves estimating the fair value of the reporting unit through either estimated discounted future cash flows, market-based methodologies, or a combination of both. The quantitative impairment test for other indefinite-lived intangible assets involves estimating the fair value of the asset, which is typically performed using the relief from royalty method for indefinite-lived trade names. If the carrying amount of the reporting unit or other indefinite-lived intangible asset exceeds its estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recorded.

Intangible assets with definite lives are amortized and reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. If the estimated undiscounted future cash flows related to the asset are less than the carrying amount, the Company recognizes an impairment charge equal to the difference between the carrying value and the estimated fair value, usually determined by the estimated discounted future cash flows of the asset.

See Note 16 for additional information regarding the Company's goodwill and intangibles.

(n) Derivatives and hedge accounting

The Company may enter into various types of derivative instruments to mitigate certain risk exposures related to changes in commodity costs and foreign exchange rates. Derivative instruments are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at fair value, as either assets or liabilities, with an offset to net income or other comprehensive income ("OCI"), depending on whether the derivative qualifies as an effective hedge.

If a derivative instrument meets certain hedge criteria, the Company designates the derivative as a cash flow hedge within the fiscal quarter it is entered into. For effective cash flow hedge transactions, the changes in fair value of the derivative instruments are recognized in equity as a component of AOCI and are recognized in the consolidated statements of operations in the same period(s) and on the same financial statement line in which the hedged item affects net income. Gains and losses on derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting are recognized immediately in other operating (expense) income, net.

In the normal course of business, the Company may terminate cash flow hedges prior to the occurrence of the underlying forecasted transaction. For cash flow hedges terminated prior to the occurrence of the underlying forecasted transaction, management monitors the probability of the associated forecasted cash flow transactions to assess whether any gain or loss recorded in AOCI should be immediately recognized in earnings. Cash flows from derivative contracts are included in net cash provided by operating activities.

(o) Employee benefits

The Company operates a defined contribution plan in the UK, a defined contribution retirement savings plan in the US, and an executive deferred compensation plan in the US. Contributions made by the Company to these benefit arrangements are expensed as incurred and recorded primarily to SG&A in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company previously operated a defined benefit pension plan in the UK (the "UK Plan"), which was fully settled in Fiscal 2024. Prior to the wind-up and settlement, the funded status of the UK Plan was recognized on the consolidated balance sheets and represented the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligation measured at the balance sheet date.

(p) Debt issuance costs

Direct debt issuance costs incurred upon entering into borrowing arrangements are capitalized and amortized into interest expense over the contractual term of the related arrangement.

(q) Share-based compensation

As further described in Note 24, certain of the Company's employees participate in share-based compensation plans. The Company measures share-based compensation cost for awards classified as equity at the grant date based on the estimated fair value of the award and recognizes the cost as an expense on a straight-line basis (net of estimated forfeitures) over the requisite service period of employees. Certain share awards under the Company's plans include a condition whereby vesting is contingent on Company performance meeting or exceeding a given target, and therefore awards granted with this condition are considered to be performance-based awards. The Company adjusts the amount recognized as expense for these awards based on the probable level of performance achievement for the awards at the end of each reporting period.

The Company estimates the fair value of time-based restricted stock units ("RSUs") and performance-based restricted stock units ("PSUs") using the share price of the Company's common stock reduced by a discount factor, as applicable, representing the present value of any dividends that will not be received during the term of the awards. The Company estimates the fair value of time-based restricted shares ("RSAs") and common stock awards at the share price of the Company's common stock as of the grant award date. The Company estimates the fair value of stock options using a Black-Scholes model for awards granted under the 2018 Omnibus Plan. Deferred tax assets for awards that result in deductions on the income tax returns of subsidiaries are recorded by the Company based

on the amount of compensation cost recognized and the subsidiaries' statutory tax rate in the jurisdiction in which it will receive a deduction. Share-based compensation is primarily recorded in SG&A in the consolidated statements of operations, consistent with the related salary costs.

(r) Contingent liabilities

Provisions for contingent liabilities are recorded for probable losses when management is able to reasonably estimate the loss or range of loss. When it is reasonably possible that a contingent liability may result in a loss or additional loss, the range of the potential loss is disclosed.

(s) Dividends

Dividends on common shares are reflected as a reduction of retained earnings in the period in which they are formally declared by Signet's Board of Directors (the "Board"). In addition, prior to the redemption of the redeemable convertible preferred shares (as further described in Note 6), the cumulative dividends on these shares were reflected as a reduction of retained earnings in the period in which they were declared by the Board, as were the deemed dividends resulting from the accretion of issuance costs related to redeemable convertible preferred shares.

2. New accounting pronouncements

The following section provides a description of new accounting pronouncements ("Accounting Standard Update" or "ASU") issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") that are applicable to the Company.

New accounting pronouncements recently adopted

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU 2023-09, *Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*. This ASU modifies the annual disclosure requirements for income taxes in the following ways:

- The effective tax rate reconciliation must be disclosed using both percentages and dollars (only one was previously required). The reconciliation must contain several prescriptive categories, including disaggregating material impacts by nature and by jurisdiction. Qualitative information regarding material reconciling items is also required to be disclosed.
- The amount of income taxes paid must be disclosed and disaggregated by jurisdiction.

This ASU was adopted by the Company during the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026 and was applied on a prospective basis. See Note 10 for the Company's disclosures.

New accounting pronouncements issued but not yet adopted

Income Statement Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Topic 220-40) ("ASU 2024-03")

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU 2024-03. This ASU requires disclosure of additional information about certain income statement expense line items, such as cost of sales and SG&A. Prescribed expense categories within each line item will be required to be disaggregated in tabular format. Prescribed expense categories include purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization. Other material expense categories identified within each income statement expense line item may also require disclosure. Total selling expenses and a definition of selling expenses are required to be disclosed.

The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, with early adoption permitted, and may be applied on a prospective or retrospective basis. This ASU will have no impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition or results of operations. The Company is evaluating the impact of this ASU on its financial statement disclosures.

Internal-Use Software (Topic 350-40) ("ASU 2025-06")

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU 2025-06. This ASU requires entities to start capitalizing software costs once management has authorized and committed to funding the software project, it is probable the project will be completed and the software will be used to perform the function intended. This ASU removes the prescriptive software development stages referenced in prior guidance. The amendments in this ASU specify the disclosures for internal-use software costs follow the same disclosure requirements as property, plant, and equipment, regardless of how these costs are presented in the consolidated financial statements.

The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and interim reporting periods within those annual periods, with early adoption permitted, and may be applied on a prospective or retrospective basis. The Company is evaluating the impact of this ASU on its consolidated financial statements.

3. Revenue recognition

The following tables provide the Company's total sales, disaggregated by brand, for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

	Fiscal 2026			
	North America	International	Other	Consolidated
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Sales by brand:				
Kay	\$ 2,572.6	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,572.6
Zales	1,235.5	—	—	1,235.5
Jared	1,143.0	—	—	1,143.0
Blue Nile	339.0	—	—	339.0
James Allen	142.5	—	—	142.5
Diamonds Direct	374.1	—	—	374.1
Banter by Piercing Pagoda	330.1	—	—	330.1
Peoples	213.2	—	—	213.2
International segment brands	—	410.4	—	410.4
Other ⁽¹⁾	13.6	—	39.6	53.2
Total sales	\$ 6,363.6	\$ 410.4	\$ 39.6	\$ 6,813.6
	Fiscal 2025			
	North America	International	Other	Consolidated
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Sales by brand:				
Kay	\$ 2,495.0	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,495.0
Zales	1,191.0	—	—	1,191.0
Jared	1,102.7	—	—	1,102.7
Blue Nile	346.5	—	—	346.5
James Allen	213.7	—	—	213.7
Diamonds Direct	392.2	—	—	392.2
Banter by Piercing Pagoda	339.2	—	—	339.2
Peoples	197.8	—	—	197.8
International segment brands	—	373.2	—	373.2
Other ⁽¹⁾	21.0	—	31.5	52.5
Total sales	\$ 6,299.1	\$ 373.2	\$ 31.5	\$ 6,703.8
	Fiscal 2024			
	North America	International	Other	Consolidated
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Sales by brand:				
Kay	\$ 2,600.0	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 2,600.0
Zales	1,266.9	—	—	1,266.9
Jared	1,189.6	—	—	1,189.6
Blue Nile	384.4	—	—	384.4
James Allen	278.4	—	—	278.4
Diamonds Direct	408.1	—	—	408.1
Banter by Piercing Pagoda	347.1	—	—	347.1
Peoples	196.0	—	—	196.0
International segment brands	—	430.7	—	430.7
Other ⁽¹⁾	33.3	—	36.6	69.9
Total sales	\$ 6,703.8	\$ 430.7	\$ 36.6	\$ 7,171.1

⁽¹⁾ Other primarily includes sales from the Company's diamond sourcing operation, loose diamonds and Rocksbox.

The following tables provide the Company's total sales, disaggregated by major product, for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

	Fiscal 2026			
(in millions)	North America	International	Other	Consolidated
Sales by product:				
Bridal	\$ 2,731.5	\$ 132.1	\$ —	\$ 2,863.6
Fashion	2,506.7	123.8	—	2,630.5
Watches	240.3	110.1	—	350.4
Services ⁽¹⁾	763.4	40.1	—	803.5
Other ⁽²⁾	121.7	4.3	39.6	165.6
Total sales	\$ 6,363.6	\$ 410.4	\$ 39.6	\$ 6,813.6

	Fiscal 2025			
(in millions)	North America ⁽³⁾	International ⁽³⁾	Other	Consolidated
Sales by product:				
Bridal	\$ 2,733.2	\$ 127.2	\$ —	\$ 2,860.4
Fashion	2,521.0	117.6	—	2,638.6
Watches	217.3	100.9	—	318.2
Services ⁽¹⁾	721.3	23.9	—	745.2
Other ⁽²⁾	106.3	3.6	31.5	141.4
Total sales	\$ 6,299.1	\$ 373.2	\$ 31.5	\$ 6,703.8

	Fiscal 2024			
(in millions)	North America ⁽³⁾	International ⁽³⁾	Other	Consolidated
Sales by product:				
Bridal	\$ 2,981.8	\$ 141.9	\$ —	\$ 3,123.7
Fashion	2,637.5	124.4	—	2,761.9
Watches	212.0	133.7	—	345.7
Services ⁽¹⁾	715.2	26.3	—	741.5
Other ⁽²⁾	157.3	4.4	36.6	198.3
Total sales	\$ 6,703.8	\$ 430.7	\$ 36.6	\$ 7,171.1

⁽¹⁾ Services primarily includes revenue recognized from service plans, repairs and subscriptions.

⁽²⁾ Other primarily includes sales from the Company's diamond sourcing operation and other miscellaneous non-jewelry sales.

⁽³⁾ Certain amounts have been reclassified, primarily between bridal and fashion, to conform to the Company's current product categorizations, including harmonization of similar products across the North America and International segments.

The following tables provide the Company's total sales, disaggregated by channel, for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

		Fiscal 2026			
<i>(in millions)</i>		North America	International	Other	Consolidated
Sales by channel:					
Store		\$ 4,952.4	\$ 323.5	\$ —	\$ 5,275.9
E-commerce		1,398.8	86.9	—	1,485.7
Other ⁽¹⁾		12.4	—	39.6	52.0
Total sales		\$ 6,363.6	\$ 410.4	\$ 39.6	\$ 6,813.6

		Fiscal 2025			
<i>(in millions)</i>		North America	International	Other	Consolidated
Sales by channel:					
Store		\$ 4,846.3	\$ 289.1	\$ —	\$ 5,135.4
E-commerce		1,437.6	84.1	—	1,521.7
Other ⁽¹⁾		15.2	—	31.5	46.7
Total sales		\$ 6,299.1	\$ 373.2	\$ 31.5	\$ 6,703.8

		Fiscal 2024			
<i>(in millions)</i>		North America	International	Other	Consolidated
Sales by channel:					
Store		\$ 5,125.1	\$ 349.3	\$ —	\$ 5,474.4
E-commerce		1,559.0	81.4	—	1,640.4
Other ⁽¹⁾		19.7	—	36.6	56.3
Total sales		\$ 6,703.8	\$ 430.7	\$ 36.6	\$ 7,171.1

⁽¹⁾ Other primarily includes sales from the Company's diamond sourcing operation and loose diamonds.

The Company recognizes revenue when control of the promised goods and services is transferred to customers, in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods and services. Transfer of control generally occurs at the time merchandise is taken from a store, or upon receipt of the merchandise by a customer for an e-commerce shipment. The Company excludes all taxes assessed by government authorities and collected from a customer from its reported sales. The Company's revenue streams and their respective accounting treatments are further discussed below.

Merchandise sales and repairs

Store sales are recognized when the customer receives and pays for the merchandise at the store with cash, a private label credit card, a third-party credit card or a lease purchase option. For online sales shipped to customers, sales are recognized at the estimated time the customer has received the merchandise. Amounts related to shipping and handling that are billed to customers are reflected in sales and the related costs are reflected in cost of sales. Revenues on the sale of merchandise are reported net of anticipated returns and sales tax collected. Returns are estimated based on previous return rates experienced. Any deposits collected from a customer for merchandise are deferred and recognized as revenue when the customer receives the merchandise. Revenues derived from providing replacement merchandise on behalf of insurance organizations are recognized upon receipt of the merchandise by the customer. Revenues on repair of merchandise are recognized when the service is complete and the customer picks up the merchandise at the store.

Consignment inventory sales

Sales of consignment inventory are accounted for on a gross sales basis as the Company maintains control of the merchandise through the point of sale as well as provides independent advice, guidance and after-sales service to customers. Supplier products are selected at the discretion of the Company, and the Company is responsible for determining the selling price and for physical security of the products. The products sold from consignment inventory are similar in nature to other products that are sold to customers and are sold on the same terms.

Product protection plans - UK

Under the Company's arrangement with a third-party insurance provider, through its UK subsidiary in the International reportable segment, the Company receives commissions in relation to its role as an agent selling product protection plans on behalf of the insurance provider. After the initial sale of the product protection plan to the customer, the Company has no future obligations under the arrangement and the Company collects additional commissions as the customer renews the policy. Prior to Fiscal 2026, the Company recognized revenue for policy renewals as commissions were collected. In Fiscal 2026, based upon the maturity of this program and the available contract data from the insurance provider, the Company began to recognize estimated future commissions at the point of the product protection plan sale to the customer. A discounted cash flow methodology using various assumptions is used to measure the estimated value of the contract asset, such as the estimated length of policy renewals, commissions earned on those policies, and the attrition rate at which policies are cancelled. As of January 31, 2026, the Company recognized a contract asset and related revenue of \$14.9 million.

Extended service plans ("ESP")

Certain brands within the North America reportable segment sell ESP, subject to certain conditions, to perform repair work and other services over the lifetime the product is owned by the customer. Customers generally pay for ESP at the store or online at the time of merchandise sale. The Company recognizes revenue related to ESP sales in proportion to when the expected costs will be incurred. The deferral periods for ESP sales are determined using estimates of future claims costs expected to be incurred, which are derived primarily from historical patterns of actual claims costs. This estimate of future claims costs includes decay factors related to monthly forecasted changes in claims activity over the expected lifetime of our obligations. Management regularly reviews the trends in historical claims and, beginning in Fiscal 2026, considers a range of potential outcomes from the estimated claims based on a +/- 5% variation on the decay factors used in the forecast to determine whether a change in its recognition rates or periods is required. This change more appropriately considers the inherent variability in claims over the lifetime of the ESP contracts. As a result of the consideration of this range of potential outcomes, management determined no changes in the recognition rates or periods were necessary in Fiscal 2026.

The Company refreshes its analysis of the claims patterns and related recognition periods, including the estimated range of potential outcomes, on at least an annual basis, or more often if circumstances dictate such a review is required. Should the recognition rates or periods fall outside of the tolerable range of potential outcomes, management will adjust the recognition patterns and periods accordingly, which would result in a change in revenue recognized in the period of the change. A significant change in the Company's estimated future claims cost could impact either the overall claims patterns or the recognition periods over which the Company is expected to fulfill its obligations under the ESP, either of which could result in a material change to revenues in future periods. The changes in estimates of future claims costs, as well as the change in Fiscal 2026 described above, have not had a material impact on revenues during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 or Fiscal 2024.

Lifetime ESP revenue is deferred and recognized over a maximum of 13 years after the sale of the ESP contract. Although actual historical claims experience varies between the Company's national brands, thereby resulting in different recognition rates, approximately 60% to 70% of revenue is recognized within the first two years on a weighted average basis.

Deferred ESP selling costs

All direct costs associated with the sale of the ESP are deferred and amortized in proportion to the revenue recognized and disclosed as either other current assets or other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. These direct costs primarily include sales commissions and credit card fees. Amortization of deferred ESP selling costs is included within SG&A in the consolidated statements of operations. Amortization of deferred ESP selling costs was \$46.9 million, \$45.7 million and \$44.4 million in Fiscal 2026, and Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, respectively.

Unamortized deferred ESP selling costs as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 were as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	<u>January 31, 2026</u>	<u>February 1, 2025</u>
Other current assets	\$ 28.6	\$ 28.4
Other assets	80.8	81.3
Total deferred ESP selling costs	\$ 109.4	\$ 109.7

Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 was as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
ESP deferred revenue	\$ 1,204.4	\$ 1,170.8
Other deferred revenue ⁽¹⁾	81.3	76.8
Total deferred revenue	\$ 1,285.7	\$ 1,247.6
Disclosed as:		
Current liabilities	\$ 377.1	\$ 362.5
Non-current liabilities	908.6	885.1
Total deferred revenue	\$ 1,285.7	\$ 1,247.6

⁽¹⁾ Other deferred revenue primarily includes revenue collected from customers for custom orders and e-commerce orders, for which control has not yet transferred to the customer.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
ESP deferred revenue, beginning of period	\$ 1,170.8	\$ 1,158.7	\$ 1,159.5
Plans sold ⁽¹⁾	588.4	534.6	504.8
Revenue recognized ⁽²⁾	(554.8)	(522.5)	(505.6)
ESP deferred revenue, end of period	\$ 1,204.4	\$ 1,170.8	\$ 1,158.7

⁽¹⁾ Includes impact of foreign exchange translation.

⁽²⁾ The Company recognized sales of \$298.1 million, \$289.9 million and \$291.5 million during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, respectively, related to deferred revenue that existed at the beginning of the periods.

4. Acquisitions and divestitures

Service Jewelry & Repair

On July 11, 2023, the Company acquired certain assets of Service Jewelry & Repair, Inc. (“SJR”). SJR is a leader in jewelry and watch repair to both consumers and businesses. The total cash consideration was \$6.0 million. The SJR acquisition was driven by Signet's initiatives to accelerate growth in its services offerings. Net assets acquired primarily consist of inventory and goodwill.

UK Prestige Watch Business

On October 18, 2023, the Company entered into an agreement to divest the operations and certain assets of the Company’s UK prestige watch business in the International reportable segment. The initial divestiture included the sale of 21 retail locations to a third party and was substantially completed in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2024 for proceeds of \$53.8 million and resulted in a pre-tax gain of \$12.3 million recorded in other operating (expense) income, net in the consolidated statement of operations. In addition, the Company recorded \$4.1 million and \$2.6 million of charges related to the remaining divestiture of its prestige watch business during Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025, respectively.

The business did not meet the criteria to be classified as discontinued operations as the disposal did not represent a strategic shift that will have a major effect on the Company's operations.

5. Segment information

Signet’s chief executive officer (“CEO”) is the Company’s chief operating decision maker (“CODM”). The CODM regularly reviews segment sales and segment operating income, after the elimination of any inter-segment transactions, to determine resource allocations between segments. Signet’s sales are primarily derived from the retailing of jewelry, watches, services and other products as generated through the management of its segments. Segment operating income, which excludes the impact of certain items management believes are not necessarily reflective of normal operating performance, is utilized by the CODM to assess segment profitability. Segment operating income is also used by the CODM to monitor and assess segment results compared to prior periods, forecasted results, and Signet’s annual operating plan.

The Company aggregates operating segments with similar economic and operating characteristics. Signet manages its business as three reportable segments: North America, International, and Other. The Company allocates certain support center costs between operating segments, and the remainder of the unallocated costs are included with the corporate and unallocated expenses presented.

The North America reportable segment operates across the US and Canada. Its US stores operate nationally in malls and off-mall locations, as well as online, principally as Kay (Kay Jewelers and Kay Outlet), Zales (Zales Jewelers and Zales Outlet), Jared (Jared

Jewelers and Jared Vault), Diamonds Direct, Banter by Piercing Pagoda, Rocksbox, and Digital brands, James Allen and Blue Nile. Its Canadian stores operate as Peoples Jewellers.

The International reportable segment operates stores in the UK and Republic of Ireland as well as online. Its stores operate in shopping malls and off-mall locations (i.e. high street) under the H.Samuel and Ernest Jones brands.

The Other reportable segment primarily consists of subsidiaries involved in the purchasing and conversion of rough diamonds to polished stones.

Financial information for each of Signet's reportable segments for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 is presented in the tables below.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026			
	North America	International	Other	Total
Sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,363.6	\$ 410.4	\$ 39.6	\$ 6,813.6
Merchandise expense ⁽²⁾	(2,508.9)	(168.6)	(41.4)	
Services expense ⁽²⁾	(174.4)	(9.2)		
Other cost of sales ⁽²⁾	(1,117.7)	(95.1)	(3.7)	
SG&A ⁽²⁾	(1,998.2)	(116.3)		
Other segment operating expense, net	(4.1)	(0.3)	(0.3)	
Total segment operating income (loss)	\$ 560.3	\$ 20.9	\$ (5.8)	\$ 575.4
Asset impairments ⁽³⁾				(91.3)
Restructuring and related charges ⁽⁴⁾				(26.5)
Loss on divestitures ⁽⁵⁾				(4.1)
Corporate and unallocated expenses				(60.4)
Interest income, net				4.0
Other non-operating income, net				1.0
Income before income taxes				\$ 398.1

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2025			
	North America	International	Other	Total
Sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,299.1	\$ 373.2	\$ 31.5	\$ 6,703.8
Merchandise expense ⁽²⁾	(2,499.7)	(158.3)	(38.3)	
Services expense ⁽²⁾	(166.3)	(9.4)		
Other cost of sales ⁽²⁾	(1,108.6)	(93.2)	(3.8)	
SG&A ⁽²⁾	(1,964.7)	(103.1)		
Other segment operating (expense) income, net	(8.6)	0.3	(0.2)	
Total segment operating income (loss)	\$ 551.2	\$ 9.5	\$ (10.8)	\$ 549.9
Asset impairments ⁽³⁾				(369.2)
Restructuring and related charges ⁽⁴⁾				(12.1)
Loss on divestitures, net ⁽⁵⁾				(2.6)
Leadership transition costs ⁽⁶⁾				(2.4)
Integration-related expenses ⁽⁷⁾				(1.1)
Corporate and unallocated expenses				(51.8)
Interest income, net				9.8
Other non-operating income, net				3.7
Income before income taxes				\$ 124.2

(in millions)	Fiscal 2024			
	North America	International	Other	Total
Sales ⁽¹⁾	\$ 6,703.8	\$ 430.7	\$ 36.6	\$ 7,171.1
Merchandise expense ⁽²⁾	(2,701.6)	(192.5)	(41.5)	
Services expense ⁽²⁾	(167.2)	(12.1)		
Other cost of sales ⁽²⁾	(1,116.0)	(110.4)	(3.0)	
SG&A ⁽²⁾	(2,004.0)	(113.6)		
Other segment operating expense, net	(5.6)	(0.1)	(0.3)	
Total segment operating income (loss)	\$ 709.4	\$ 2.0	\$ (8.2)	\$ 703.2
Integration-related expenses ⁽⁷⁾				(22.0)
Gain on divestitures, net ⁽⁵⁾				12.3
Restructuring and related charges ⁽⁴⁾				(7.5)
Asset impairments ⁽³⁾				(7.1)
Litigation charges ⁽⁸⁾				3.0
Corporate and unallocated expenses				(60.4)
Interest income, net				18.7
Other non-operating expense, net				(0.4)
Income before income taxes				\$ 639.8

⁽¹⁾ Includes sales of \$213.2 million, \$197.8 million and \$196.0 million generated by Canadian operations in Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, respectively.

⁽²⁾ See Note 1 for information on the nature of expenses included within cost of sales and SG&A.

⁽³⁾ Fiscal 2026 and 2025 asset impairment charges related primarily to goodwill and indefinite-lived assets.

Fiscal 2024 primarily includes asset impairment charges related to long-lived assets.

See Note 14 and Note 16 for additional information.

⁽⁴⁾ Fiscal 2026 restructuring and related charges were incurred primarily as a result of the Company's *Grow Brand Love* strategy initiatives.

Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 restructuring and related charges were incurred primarily as a result of the Company's rationalization of store footprint and reorganization of certain centralized functions.

See Note 25 for additional information.

⁽⁵⁾ Fiscal 2026 and 2025 includes charges associated with the previously announced divestiture of the UK prestige watch business.

Fiscal 2024 includes gain on sale of certain retail operations of the UK prestige watch business, net of transaction costs.

See Note 4 for additional information.

⁽⁶⁾ Leadership transition costs primarily include professional fees incurred for the search for the Company's CEO, as well as severance and related costs incurred as part of other leadership transitions.

⁽⁷⁾ Integration-related expenses include expenses related to the integration of Blue Nile, primarily severance and retention, exit and disposal costs, and system decommissioning costs.

⁽⁸⁾ Fiscal 2024 includes a credit to income related to the adjustment to the litigation accrual recognized in Fiscal 2023.

The following tables provide the Company's total depreciation and amortization and total capital expenditures, by reportable segment, for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

(in millions)	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Depreciation and amortization:			
North America segment	\$ 137.2	\$ 137.5	\$ 151.1
International segment	9.8	10.3	10.4
Other segment	0.5	0.4	0.4
Total depreciation and amortization	\$ 147.5	\$ 148.2	\$ 161.9
Capital expenditures:			
North America segment	\$ 140.0	\$ 143.2	\$ 108.2
International segment	13.4	9.0	17.0
Other segment	0.1	0.8	0.3
Total capital expenditures	\$ 153.5	\$ 153.0	\$ 125.5

The following tables provide the Company’s total assets and total long-lived assets, by reportable segment, as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025.

<i>(in millions)</i>	<u>January 31, 2026</u>	<u>February 1, 2025</u>
Total assets:		
North America segment	\$ 5,098.5	\$ 5,045.8
International segment	483.4	381.0
Other segment	83.7	93.2
Corporate and unallocated	286.5	206.6
Total assets	\$ 5,952.1	\$ 5,726.6
Total long-lived assets ⁽¹⁾:		
North America segment	\$ 1,478.6	\$ 1,466.5
International segment	164.1	139.4
Other segment	2.7	3.0
Total long-lived assets	\$ 1,645.4	\$ 1,608.9

⁽¹⁾ Includes property, plant and equipment, net; and operating lease right-of-use assets.

6. Redeemable preferred shares

On October 5, 2016, the Company issued 625,000 redeemable Series A Convertible Preference Shares (the “Preferred Shares”) to Green Equity Investors VI, L.P. Green Equity Investors Side VI, L.P., LGP Associates VI-A LLC and LGP Associates VI-B LLC, all affiliates of Leonard Green & Partners, L.P., (together, the “Preferred Holders”), for an aggregate purchase price of \$625.0 million, or \$1,000 per share (the “Stated Value”) pursuant to the investment agreement dated August 24, 2016. The Preferred Shares were classified as temporary equity within the consolidated balance sheets.

On March 30, 2024, the Board approved amendments to the Certificate of Designation effective as of April 1, 2024, including to provide for net share settlement upon conversion of the Preferred Shares. Under the terms of the net share settlement, upon a conversion at the option of a Preferred Holder, in exchange for each Preferred Share, Signet was required to deliver cash for the stated value of the Preferred Shares and could elect to deliver any net settlement amount in excess of stated value in cash, shares or a combination of cash and shares. The stated value of the Preferred Shares as of the date of the amendment was \$1,050.94 per share. The amended Certificate of Designation also included certain restrictions on the Preferred Holders’ rights to convert the Preferred Shares prior to November 15, 2024. No other modifications to the terms of the Certificate of Designation were made.

On April 1, 2024, following the effectiveness of the amended Certificate of Designation, the Preferred Holders delivered notice to the Company of a conversion of 312,500 Preferred Shares (in the aggregate). In accordance with the terms of the amended Certificate of Designation, the conversion was settled in cash by the Company for \$414.1 million on April 15, 2024, which included \$2.1 million of accrued and unpaid dividends as of the date of conversion. The excess of the settlement amount (excluding dividends) over the stated value of the Preferred Shares was \$83.6 million, which was recorded as a deemed dividend and a charge to net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders in the consolidated statement of operations. The Company also incurred \$1.6 million of expenses directly related to the redemption and recorded this as an additional deemed dividend charged to net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders.

During the second and third quarters of Fiscal 2025, the Preferred Holders elected to convert the additional 312,500 Preferred Shares, with the final conversion occurring on October 8, 2024. Upon notice of conversions, the Company elected to settle each of the full conversion amounts in cash totaling \$401.5 million. The excess of the aggregate settlement amounts over the stated value of the converted Preferred Shares was \$71.8 million and was recorded as a direct reduction to additional paid-in capital in the consolidated balance sheet. Upon the final conversion, the Company has satisfied all requirements under the Certificate of Designation.

In connection with the issuance of the Preferred Shares, the Company incurred direct and incremental expenses of \$13.7 million, which reduced the initial carrying value of the Preferred Shares and were accreted through retained earnings as a deemed dividend from the date of issuance through the then first possible known redemption date in November 2024. Upon final conversion, all direct and incremental expenses have been fully accreted.

7. Common shares, treasury shares and dividends

Common shares

Signet’s common shares have a par value of 18 cents. There have been no issuances of common shares in Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025, or Fiscal 2024.

Treasury shares

Signet may from time to time repurchase common shares under various share repurchase programs authorized by Signet’s Board. Repurchases may be made in the open market, through block trades, through accelerated share repurchase agreements or otherwise. The timing, manner, price and amount of any repurchases will be determined by the Company at its discretion, and will be subject to economic and market conditions, stock prices, applicable legal requirements and other factors. The repurchase programs are funded through Signet’s existing cash reserves and liquidity sources. Repurchased shares are held as treasury shares and used by Signet primarily for issuance of share-based compensation awards (refer to Note 24), or for general corporate purposes.

Treasury shares primarily represent the cost of shares that the Company purchased in the market under the applicable authorized repurchase program and shares forfeited under the Omnibus Incentive Plan.

The Board authorized repurchases to be made under the 2017 Share Repurchase Program (the “2017 Program”). During Fiscal 2024 and Fiscal 2025, the Board authorized increases in the remaining amount of shares authorized for repurchase under the 2017 Program by \$263 million and \$200 million, respectively, bringing the total authorization to approximately \$2.1 billion as of January 31, 2026. Since inception of the 2017 Program, the Company has repurchased approximately \$1.6 billion of shares, with \$517.9 million of shares authorized for repurchase remaining as of January 31, 2026.

The share repurchase activity during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 was as follows:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Fiscal 2026			Fiscal 2025			Fiscal 2024		
	Shares repurchased	Amount repurchased ⁽¹⁾	Average repurchase price per share ⁽¹⁾	Shares repurchased	Amount repurchased ⁽¹⁾	Average repurchase price per share ⁽¹⁾	Shares repurchased	Amount repurchased ⁽¹⁾	Average repurchase price per share ⁽¹⁾
2017 Program	3.1	\$ 205.2	\$ 66.09	1.6	\$ 138.0	\$ 85.04	1.9	\$ 139.3	\$ 73.06

⁽¹⁾ Includes amounts paid for commissions.

Shares were reissued in the amounts of 2.8 million, 1.0 million and 0.7 million, net of taxes and forfeitures, in Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, respectively, to satisfy awards outstanding under existing share-based compensation plans. During Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, there were no retirements of common shares previously held as treasury shares in the consolidated balance sheets.

Dividends on common shares

Dividends declared on the common shares during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 were as follows:

(in millions, except per share amounts)	Fiscal 2026		Fiscal 2025		Fiscal 2024	
	Cash dividend per share	Total dividends	Cash dividend per share	Total dividends	Cash dividend per share	Total dividends
First quarter	\$ 0.32	\$ 13.4	\$ 0.29	\$ 12.9	\$ 0.23	\$ 10.4
Second quarter	0.32	13.3	0.29	12.9	0.23	10.3
Third quarter	0.32	13.2	0.29	12.6	0.23	10.2
Fourth quarter ⁽¹⁾	0.32	13.1	0.29	12.5	0.23	10.2
Total	\$ 1.28	\$ 53.0	\$ 1.16	\$ 50.9	\$ 0.92	\$ 41.1

⁽¹⁾ Signet’s common dividend policy results in the quarterly dividend payment date being a quarter in arrears from the declaration date. As of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, there was \$13.7 million and \$12.5 million, respectively, of accrued dividends recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheets. Accrued dividends as of January 31, 2026 includes \$0.6 million of accrued dividends on RSUs. See Note 24 for additional information.

Dividends on Preferred Shares

Dividends declared on the Preferred Shares during Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 were as follows:

(in millions)	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
	Total dividends ⁽¹⁾	Total dividends
First quarter	\$ 6.2	\$ 8.2
Second quarter	2.8	8.2
Third quarter	1.3	8.2
Fourth quarter	—	8.3
Total	\$ 10.3	\$ 32.9

⁽¹⁾ Dividends on the Preferred Shares during the first and third quarter of Fiscal 2025 includes \$2.1 million and \$1.3 million, respectively, of accrued dividends paid in connection with the redemptions further described in Note 6.

The Company's Preferred Shares were fully redeemed in Fiscal 2025, as further described in Note 6. There were no cumulative undeclared dividends on the Preferred Shares that reduced net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders during Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024. In addition, deemed dividends of \$1.3 million related to accretion of issuance costs associated with the Preferred Shares were recognized in Fiscal 2025 (Fiscal 2024: \$1.7 million).

8. Earnings (loss) per common share ("EPS")

Basic EPS is computed by dividing net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. The computation of basic EPS for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 is outlined in the table below:

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Numerator:			
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$ 294.4	\$ (35.6)	\$ 775.9
Denominator:			
Weighted average common shares outstanding	41.3	44.1	44.9
EPS – basic	\$ 7.13	\$ (0.81)	\$ 17.28

The dilutive effect of share awards represents the potential impact of outstanding awards issued under the Company's share-based compensation plans, including RSAs, RSUs, PSUs, and stock options issued under the Omnibus Plan. The dilutive effect of PSUs represents the number of contingently issuable shares that would be issuable if the end of the period was the end of the contingency period and is based on the actual achievement of performance metrics through the end of the current period. The dilutive effect of the Preferred Shares represented the potential impact for common shares that would have been issued upon conversion. Potential common share dilution related to share awards and Preferred Shares was determined using the treasury stock and if-converted methods, respectively. Prior to modifications of the Preferred Shares described in Note 6, under the if-converted method, the Preferred Shares were assumed to be converted at the beginning of the period, and the resulting common shares are included in the denominator of the diluted EPS calculation for the entire period being presented, only in the periods in which such effect is dilutive. Following the modifications, for any conversions, the denominator included the weighted average of the potential common shares for the period that the related Preferred Shares were outstanding prior to such conversion. Additionally, in periods in which the Preferred Shares were dilutive, cumulative dividends and accretion for issuance costs associated with the Preferred Shares were added back to net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders. Following the modifications, a modified if-converted method was used to determine potential common share dilution related to the remaining outstanding Preferred Shares. Under this method, dividends and accretion of issuance costs were no longer added back to net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders. See Note 6 for additional discussion of the Company's Preferred Shares.

The computation of diluted EPS for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 is outlined in the table below:

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Numerator:			
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$ 294.4	\$ (35.6)	\$ 775.9
Add: Dividends on Preferred Shares	—	—	34.5
Numerator for diluted EPS	\$ 294.4	\$ (35.6)	\$ 810.4
Denominator:			
Basic weighted average common shares outstanding	41.3	44.1	44.9
Plus: Dilutive effect of share awards ⁽¹⁾	0.3	—	0.9
Plus: Dilutive effect of Preferred Shares	—	—	8.2
Diluted weighted average common shares outstanding	41.6	44.1	54.0
EPS – diluted	\$ 7.08	\$ (0.81)	\$ 15.01

⁽¹⁾ For Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, the estimated dilutive effect of share awards includes 0.0 million, 0.0 million and 0.4 million of contingently issuable PSUs, respectively.

The calculation of diluted EPS excludes the following items for each respective period on the basis that their effect would be antidilutive:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Share awards	0.1	0.4	—
Potential impact of Preferred Shares	—	1.7	—
Total antidilutive shares	0.1	2.1	—

9. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

The following tables present the changes in AOCI by component and the reclassifications out of AOCI, net of tax for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Foreign currency translation	Gain (losses) on available-for-sale securities	Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Pension plan actuarial gains (losses)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)
Balance at January 28, 2023	\$ (268.4)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.5	\$ 3.9	\$ (264.2)
OCI before reclassifications	3.2	—	(0.1)	—	3.1
Amounts reclassified from AOCI to earnings	—	—	(0.3)	(3.9)	(4.2)
Net current period OCI	3.2	—	(0.4)	(3.9)	(1.1)
Balance at February 3, 2024	\$ (265.2)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.1	\$ —	\$ (265.3)
OCI before reclassifications	(12.5)	—	0.2	—	(12.3)
Amounts reclassified from AOCI to earnings	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
Net current period OCI	(12.5)	—	0.3	—	(12.2)
Balance at February 1, 2025	\$ (277.7)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.4	\$ —	\$ (277.5)
OCI before reclassifications	32.2	0.2	28.0	—	60.4
Amounts reclassified from AOCI to earnings	—	—	(2.1)	—	(2.1)
Net current period OCI	32.2	0.2	25.9	—	58.3
Balance at January 31, 2026	\$ (245.5)	\$ —	\$ 26.3	\$ —	\$ (219.2)

The amounts reclassified from AOCI to earnings were as follows for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Amounts reclassified from AOCI			Statements of operations caption
	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024	
Losses (gains) on cash flow hedges:				
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 0.3	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.5)	Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾
Commodity contracts	(2.9)	—	—	Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾
Total before income tax	(2.6)	0.2	(0.5)	
Income taxes	0.5	(0.1)	0.2	
Net of tax	(2.1)	0.1	(0.3)	
Defined benefit pension plan items:				
Pension settlement loss	—	—	0.2	Other non-operating income (expense), net
Total before income tax	—	—	0.2	
Income taxes	—	—	(4.1)	
Net of tax	—	—	(3.9)	
Total reclassifications, net of tax	\$ (2.1)	\$ 0.1	\$ (4.2)	

⁽¹⁾ See Note 18 for additional information.

10. Income taxes

Signet and its Bermuda domiciled subsidiaries were not subject to income tax in Bermuda prior to Fiscal 2026. On December 27, 2023, Bermuda enacted a 15% corporate income tax that became effective for the Company in Fiscal 2026. The legislation includes a provision referred to as the economic transition adjustment (“ETA”) which was intended to provide a fair and equitable transition into the tax regime. The ETA allows companies to establish tax basis in the assets and liabilities at fair value as of September 30, 2023, excluding goodwill, of any entity subject to the tax. As a result of this provision, the Company recorded a \$263.3 million deferred tax asset in the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2024 related to the tax basis of certain intangible assets, which it expects to utilize to reduce future cash taxes paid in Bermuda over approximately a 10-year period beginning in Fiscal 2026. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (“OECD”) issued guidance which would limit the cash benefit recognized under the OECD’s Pillar Two related to the \$263.3 million deferred tax asset to the amortization recognized in the first two years of the 10-year period, or approximately \$52.7 million.

On July 4, 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (the “Act”) was enacted in the US. The Act includes significant provisions, such as the permanent extension of certain expiring provisions of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, modifications to the international tax framework, and the restoration of tax treatment for certain business provisions. Upon enactment during Fiscal 2026, the Act did not have any material impact on the Company’s Fiscal 2026 effective tax rate, consolidated financial condition or results of operations.

Signet has global subsidiaries that are subject to tax in the jurisdictions in which they operate. The primary jurisdictions in which the Company’s subsidiaries are currently subject to tax are Bermuda, the US, Canada, the UK and Ireland.

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	
Income before income taxes:		
– Domestic (Bermuda)	\$	197.7
– Foreign		200.4
Total income before income taxes	\$	398.1
Current taxation:		
– Domestic (Bermuda)	\$	5.9
– Foreign		77.2
Deferred taxation:		
– Domestic (Bermuda)		23.7
– Foreign		(3.1)
Total income tax expense	\$	103.7

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Income before income taxes:		
– Domestic (US)	\$ (165.9)	\$ 320.5
– Foreign	290.1	319.3
Total income before income taxes	\$ 124.2	\$ 639.8
Current taxation:		
– Domestic (US)	\$ 64.1	\$ (14.8)
– Foreign	29.6	24.5
Deferred taxation:		
– Domestic (US)	(28.4)	82.0
– Foreign	(2.3)	(262.3)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 63.0	\$ (170.6)

As described above, the Company is subject to a 15% Bermuda corporate income tax beginning with Fiscal 2026. The differences between the Bermuda federal income tax rate and the effective tax rates for Signet for Fiscal 2026 have been presented below:

	Fiscal 2026	
<i>(amounts in millions)</i>		
Bermuda statutory tax rate	\$ 59.7	15.0 %
Foreign tax effects:		
US		
Statutory income tax rate differential	3.0	0.8 %
Impairment of goodwill	11.0	2.8 %
Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax	7.2	1.8 %
US state income tax, net of federal effect	9.1	2.3 %
Limitation on executive compensation	3.8	0.9 %
Other items	0.7	0.1 %
Canada		
Canadian provincial income tax	3.9	1.0 %
Other items	0.3	0.1 %
Other foreign jurisdictions	1.7	0.4 %
Worldwide changes in unrecognized tax benefits	3.3	0.8 %
Effective tax rate	\$ 103.7	26.0 %

In Fiscal 2026, the Company's effective tax rate was higher than the Bermuda corporate income tax rate, primarily as a result of the unfavorable impact of foreign rate differences (primarily in the US) and unfavorable discrete tax items during Fiscal 2026, including non-deductible goodwill impairment charges of \$53.6 million.

The statutory corporate income tax rate in Bermuda was 0% prior to Fiscal 2026. As such, the differences between the US federal income tax rate and the effective tax rates for Signet for Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 have been presented below:

	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
US federal income tax rates	21.0 %	21.0 %
US state income taxes	7.1 %	2.7 %
Differences between US federal and foreign statutory income tax rates	1.1 %	0.4 %
Expenditures permanently disallowable for tax purposes, net of permanent tax benefits	0.3 %	(0.4)%
Impact of global reinsurance arrangements	(32.3)%	(5.8)%
Impact of global financing arrangements	(4.7)%	(1.5)%
Impairment of goodwill	45.7 %	— %
Base Erosion and Anti-Abuse Tax	7.7 %	1.5 %
Unrecognized tax benefits	5.7 %	(2.4)%
Bermuda ETA	— %	(41.1)%
Valuation allowance	(1.8)%	(0.3)%
Other items	0.9 %	(0.8)%
Effective tax rate	50.7 %	(26.7)%

In Fiscal 2025, the Company's effective tax rate was higher than the US federal income tax rate primarily as a result of impairment charges of \$272.5 million related to non-deductible goodwill, partially offset by the favorable impact from the Company's global reinsurance and financing arrangements.

In Fiscal 2024, the Company's effective tax rate was lower than the US federal income tax rate primarily as a result of the favorable impact of the benefit of \$263.3 million from the Bermuda ETA described above, as well as an uncertain tax position of \$20.5 million which was settled in Fiscal 2024, the favorable impact from the Company's global reinsurance and financing arrangements, and discrete tax benefits of \$13.5 million recognized in Fiscal 2024. Discrete tax benefits relate to the reclassification of remaining taxes on the pension settlement out of AOCI, the excess tax benefit for share-based compensation which vested during the year, and a reversal of a valuation allowance related to capital losses in the UK.

Income taxes paid

The following table provides the components of cash paid for income taxes, net of refunds for Fiscal 2026:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026
Bermuda	\$ 5.3
Foreign:	
US	35.4
Ireland	14.9
Botswana	5.3
Other foreign jurisdictions	16.9
Total cash paid for income taxes, net	\$ 77.8

Deferred taxes

The effect of temporary differences and carryforwards giving rise to deferred tax assets (liabilities) as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 consisted of the following:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026			February 1, 2025		
	Assets	(Liabilities)	Total	Assets	(Liabilities)	Total
Intangible assets	\$ —	\$ (71.0)	\$ (71.0)	\$ —	\$ (76.0)	\$ (76.0)
US property, plant and equipment	5.5	—	5.5	—	(12.4)	(12.4)
Foreign property, plant and equipment	—	(0.4)	(0.4)	—	(0.1)	(0.1)
Inventory valuation	—	(231.6)	(231.6)	—	(228.3)	(228.3)
Revenue deferral	59.2	—	59.2	62.7	—	62.7
Lease assets	—	(257.1)	(257.1)	—	(250.3)	(250.3)
Lease liabilities	275.7	—	275.7	270.3	—	270.3
Deferred compensation	9.3	—	9.3	9.8	—	9.8
Share-based compensation	6.8	—	6.8	6.6	—	6.6
Other temporary differences	18.8	—	18.8	28.3	—	28.3
Bermuda ETA	239.5	—	239.5	263.3	—	263.3
Net operating loss carryforwards	49.0	—	49.0	58.1	—	58.1
Capital loss carryforwards	12.5	—	12.5	11.3	—	11.3
Total gross deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ 676.3	\$ (560.1)	\$ 116.2	\$ 710.4	\$ (567.1)	\$ 143.3
Valuation allowance	(14.1)	—	(14.1)	(14.9)	—	(14.9)
Deferred tax assets (liabilities)	\$ 662.2	\$ (560.1)	\$ 102.1	\$ 695.5	\$ (567.1)	\$ 128.4
Disclosed as:						
Non-current assets			\$ 277.4			\$ 301.5
Non-current liabilities			(175.3)			(173.1)
Deferred tax assets, net			\$ 102.1			\$ 128.4

The following table is a rollforward of the Company's deferred tax asset valuation allowance for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Beginning balance	\$ 14.9	\$ 18.3	\$ 19.0
Credited to income tax expense	(0.6)	(2.2)	(2.0)
Increases from acquisitions	—	—	1.4
Lapsed due to expiration of benefit	(1.5)	(1.0)	(0.3)
Foreign currency translation	1.3	(0.2)	0.2
Ending balance	\$ 14.1	\$ 14.9	\$ 18.3

As of January 31, 2026, Signet had deferred tax assets associated with US Federal and state net operating loss carry forwards of \$27.5 million, of which \$14.5 million are subject to ownership change limitations rules under Section 382 of the IRC and various US

state regulations. Federal net operating losses can be carried forward indefinitely and state net operating losses expire between 2026 and 2042. Signet had deferred tax assets associated with foreign net operating loss carryforwards of \$21.5 million as of January 31, 2026, most of which can be carried forward indefinitely. As of January 31, 2026, Signet had foreign capital loss carryforward deferred tax assets of \$12.5 million (Fiscal 2025: \$11.3 million), which can be carried forward over an indefinite period and are only available to offset future capital gains.

The decrease in the total valuation allowance in Fiscal 2026 was \$0.8 million. The valuation allowance as of January 31, 2026 primarily relates to certain state deferred tax assets and foreign capital loss carry forwards that, in the judgment of management, are not more likely than not to be realized.

Signet believes that it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets not subject to a valuation allowance as of January 31, 2026 will be offset where permissible by deferred tax liabilities or realized on future tax returns, primarily from the generation of future taxable income.

Uncertain tax positions

The following table summarizes the activity related to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits for US federal, US state and non-US tax jurisdictions for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Unrecognized tax benefits, beginning of period	\$ 28.1	\$ 26.0	\$ 85.9
Increases related to current year tax positions	0.5	1.4	1.5
Increases related to prior year tax positions	1.6	1.9	—
Settlements with tax authorities	—	—	(59.6)
Lapse of statute of limitations	(1.7)	(1.2)	(1.8)
Foreign currency translation	0.1	—	—
Unrecognized tax benefits, end of period	\$ 28.6	\$ 28.1	\$ 26.0

As of January 31, 2026, Signet had approximately \$28.6 million of unrecognized tax benefits in respect to uncertain tax positions. Signet recognizes accrued interest and, where appropriate, penalties related to unrecognized tax benefits within income taxes in the consolidated statements of operations. As of January 31, 2026, Signet had accrued interest of \$19.6 million and \$0.5 million of accrued penalties. If all of these unrecognized tax benefits were settled in Signet's favor, the effective income tax rate would be favorably impacted by \$44.4 million.

Signet has business activity in all states within the US and files income tax returns for the US federal jurisdiction and all applicable states. Signet also files income tax returns in the UK, Canada, Ireland and certain other foreign jurisdictions. Signet is subject to examinations by the US federal and state and Canadian tax authorities for tax years ending after November 1, 2011 and is subject to examination by the UK tax authority for tax years ending after February 1, 2015. The Company has not received any material assessments to date related to open examinations in any of the above jurisdictions; however, the Company has been engaged with various tax authorities related to inquiries in the normal course of their examinations. Should these tax authorities assess the Company for one or more of the tax positions taken within the Company's income tax filings, and should the tax authorities prevail in such assessments, there could be a material impact on our results of operations and cash flows in future periods.

The Company's income tax positions are based upon interpretation of the tax laws in effect in the various countries in which Signet operates at the time the position was recognized. If these tax laws, treaties or regulations, including the recent Bermuda Corporate Income Tax Act of 2023 noted above, were to change or any tax authority were to successfully challenge Signet's assessment of the effects of such laws, treaties and regulations, a higher effective tax rate and/or higher cash tax payments may result, which could have a material adverse effect on the Company's results of operations or cash flows.

11. Credit card outsourcing programs

The Company has entered into various agreements with Comenity Bank and Comenity Capital Bank (collectively "Comenity") and Concora Credit Inc. ("Concora") through its subsidiaries Sterling Jewelers Inc. ("Sterling") and Zale Delaware, Inc. ("Zale"), to outsource its private label credit card programs. Under both the Sterling and Zale agreements ("Program Agreements"), Comenity and Concora provide credit services to prime and non-prime customers. The Program Agreements are effective through December 31, 2028.

12. Inventories

The following table provides the components of the Company's inventory as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Raw materials	\$ 52.2	\$ 56.3
Merchandise inventories	1,887.9	1,881.0
Total inventories	\$ 1,940.1	\$ 1,937.3

The Company held \$595.9 million of consignment inventory at January 31, 2026 (February 1, 2025: \$601.5 million), which is not recorded on the consolidated balance sheets. The principal terms of the consignment agreements, which can generally be terminated by either party, are such that the Company can return any or all of the inventory to the relevant suppliers without financial or commercial penalties and the supplier can adjust the inventory costs prior to sale.

Inventory reserves

The following table provides the components of the Company's inventory reserves for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Inventory reserve, beginning of period	\$ 20.4	\$ 16.7	\$ 27.7
Charged to income	40.8	51.8	37.6
Utilization ⁽¹⁾	(33.2)	(48.1)	(48.6)
Inventory reserve, end of period	\$ 28.0	\$ 20.4	\$ 16.7

⁽¹⁾ Includes the impact of foreign exchange translation.

13. Property, plant and equipment, net

The following table provides the components of the Company's property, plant and equipment, net as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Land and buildings	\$ 17.2	\$ 16.7
Leasehold improvements	733.6	703.8
Furniture and fixtures	776.8	746.9
Equipment	197.0	185.3
Software	279.3	261.5
Construction in progress	56.7	53.8
Total	\$ 2,060.6	\$ 1,968.0
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,561.8)	(1,461.5)
Property, plant and equipment, net	\$ 498.8	\$ 506.5

Depreciation and amortization expense for property, plant and equipment was \$147.0 million in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$147.3 million; Fiscal 2024: \$160.0 million). In Fiscal 2026, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$5.1 million related to property and equipment (Fiscal 2025: \$3.5 million; Fiscal 2024: \$3.8 million). See Note 14 for additional information.

14. Asset impairments, net

The following table summarizes the Company's net asset impairment activity for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Goodwill impairment ⁽¹⁾	\$ 53.6	\$ 272.5	\$ —
Indefinite-lived intangible asset impairment ⁽¹⁾	21.0	94.0	—
Cloud computing asset impairment	9.9	—	—
Property, plant and equipment impairment	5.1	3.5	3.8
Operating lease ROU asset impairment, net	2.0	2.0	2.7
Definite-lived intangible asset impairment	—	—	2.6
Total asset impairments, net	\$ 91.6	\$ 372.0	\$ 9.1

⁽¹⁾ See Note 16 for additional information.

Long-lived assets of the Company consist primarily of property and equipment and operating lease right-of-use ("ROU") assets. Long-lived assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Potentially impaired assets or asset groups are identified by reviewing the undiscounted cash flows of individual stores. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the store asset group, based on the Company's internal business plans. If the undiscounted cash flows for the store asset group are less than its carrying amount, the long-lived assets are measured for potential impairment by estimating the fair value of the asset group, and recording an impairment loss for the amount that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value. The Company primarily utilizes the replacement cost method to estimate the fair value of its property and equipment, and the income capitalization method to estimate the fair value of its ROU assets, which incorporates historical store level sales, internal business plans, real estate market capitalization and rental rates, and discount rates.

Cloud computing asset impairments

During Fiscal 2026, the Company decommissioned certain software systems accounted for as cloud computing arrangements in connection with the realignment of certain digital initiatives under the restructuring activities further described in Note 25. As a result of decommissioning these systems, the Company recorded impairment charges of \$9.9 million during Fiscal 2026.

Store asset impairments

During Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, the Company completed its quarterly triggering event assessments and determined that triggering events had occurred for certain long-lived asset groups at individual stores based on real estate assessments (including store closure decisions) and store performance for the remaining lease period for certain stores that required an impairment assessment. This impacted property and equipment and ROU assets at the store level. The Company identified certain stores in the initial recoverability test which had carrying values in excess of the estimated undiscounted cash flows. For these stores failing the initial recoverability test, a fair value assessment for these long-lived assets was performed.

As a result of the assessment of the estimated fair values, the Company recorded impairment charges for property and equipment of \$5.1 million in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$3.5 million; Fiscal 2024: \$3.8 million). In addition, the Company recorded net ROU asset impairment charges of \$2.0 million in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$2.0 million; Fiscal 2024: \$2.7 million).

Certain factors impacting the Company's business could continue to further negatively affect the operating performance and cash flows of the previously impaired stores or additional stores, including changes in consumer behavior and shifts in discretionary spending, the inability to achieve or maintain cost savings or other strategic initiatives, or changes in real estate strategy, as well as macroeconomic uncertainty related to areas such as the impacts of tariffs, economic and tax policy, and inflation. In addition, key assumptions used to estimate fair value, such as sales trends, capitalization and market rental rates, and discount rates could impact the fair value estimates of the store-level assets in future periods.

15. Leases

The Company occupies certain properties and holds machinery and vehicles under operating leases. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at the agreement's inception. Certain operating leases include predetermined rent increases, which are charged to store occupancy costs within cost of sales on a straight-line basis over the lease term, including any construction period or other rental holiday. Other variable amounts paid under operating leases, such as taxes and common area maintenance, are charged to cost of sales as incurred. Premiums paid to acquire short-term leasehold properties and inducements to enter into a lease are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Certain leases provide for contingent rent based on a percentage of sales in excess of a predetermined level. Certain leases provide for variable rent increases based on indexes specified within the lease agreement. The variable increases based on an index are initially measured as part of the operating lease liability using the index at the commencement date. Contingent rent and subsequent changes to variable rent based on indexes will be recognized in the variable lease cost and

included in the determination of total lease cost when it is probable that the expense has been incurred and the amount is reasonably estimable. Operating leases are included in operating lease ROU assets and current and non-current operating lease liabilities in the Company's consolidated balance sheets.

ROU assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the Company's obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease ROU assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date based on the present value of lease payments over the lease term. As most of the Company's leases do not provide an implicit rate, the Company uses its incremental secured borrowing rate based on the information available at the lease commencement date, including the underlying term and currency of the lease, in measuring the present value of lease payments. Lease terms, which include the period of the lease that cannot be canceled, may also include options to extend or terminate the lease when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option. Leases with an initial term of twelve months or less are not recorded on the balance sheet, and the Company recognizes short-term lease expense for these leases on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Variable lease expense is recognized in the period in which the variable component of the lease is incurred. The operating lease ROU asset may also include initial direct costs, prepaid and/or accrued lease payments and the unamortized balance of lease incentives received. *ASC 842, Leases*, allows a lessee, as an accounting policy election by class of underlying asset, to choose not to separate non-lease components from lease components and instead to account for each separate lease component and the non-lease components associated with that lease component as a single lease component. The Company has elected this practical expedient as presented in ASC 842, and does not separate non-lease components for all underlying asset classes. ROU assets are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable in accordance with the Company's long-lived asset impairment assessment policy, as described in Note 14.

Payments arising from operating lease activity, as well as variable and short-term lease payments not included within the operating lease liability, are included as operating activities on the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows. Expenditures made to ready an asset for its intended use (i.e. leasehold improvements) are represented within investing activities within the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

The weighted average lease term and discount rate for the Company's outstanding operating leases as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 were as follows:

	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Weighted average remaining lease term	6.4 years	6.7 years
Weighted average discount rate	6.1 %	6.2 %

The following table provides the components of total lease cost for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Operating lease cost	\$ 396.3	\$ 387.6	\$ 391.9
Short-term lease cost	32.7	46.7	47.9
Variable lease cost	103.1	103.7	108.9
Sublease income	(1.2)	(1.3)	(0.6)
Total lease cost	\$ 530.9	\$ 536.7	\$ 548.1

The following table provides supplemental cash flow information related to the Company's leases for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 411.9	\$ 407.1	\$ 438.0
Operating lease ROU assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations	218.7	320.1	235.2
Reduction in the carrying amount of ROU assets ⁽¹⁾	319.4	309.1	316.5

⁽¹⁾ Excludes net ROU asset impairment charges of \$2.0 million, \$2.0 million, and \$2.7 million during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025, and Fiscal 2024, respectively, as further described in Note 14.

The future minimum operating lease commitments for operating leases having initial or non-cancelable terms in excess of one year are as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026
Fiscal 2027	\$ 373.4
Fiscal 2028	317.2
Fiscal 2029	247.6
Fiscal 2030	147.4
Fiscal 2031	98.5
Thereafter	334.0
Total minimum lease payments	\$ 1,518.1
Less: Imputed interest	(300.8)
Present value of lease liabilities	\$ 1,217.3

16. Goodwill and intangibles

The following summarizes the activity of the Company's goodwill and intangible assets during the periods presented:

Fiscal 2024

During Fiscal 2024, the Company completed its annual evaluation of its indefinite-lived intangible assets, including goodwill and trade names. The Company utilized the qualitative assessment for all reporting units and trade names, except the Digital brands and Diamonds Direct reporting units and trade names, for which quantitative assessments were utilized. Through the qualitative assessment, the Company did not identify any events or conditions that would indicate that it was more likely than not that the carrying values of the reporting units and indefinite-lived trade names exceeded their fair values. The Company noted no impairment through the quantitative assessments based on the estimated fair values of the reporting units and trade names exceeding their carrying values.

During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2024, the Company determined a triggering event had occurred requiring an interim impairment assessment for the Blue Nile trade name which management performed on a quantitative basis. The Company noted no impairment based on the estimated fair value of the trade name approximating its carrying value. The Company did not identify any other events or conditions that would indicate that it was more likely than not that the carrying values of the reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeded their fair values during Fiscal 2024.

Fiscal 2025

During Fiscal 2025, the Company completed its annual evaluation of its indefinite-lived intangible assets, including goodwill and trade names. The Company utilized the qualitative assessment for all reporting units and trade names, except the Digital brands and Diamonds Direct reporting units and the Diamonds Direct and Blue Nile trade names, for which quantitative assessments were utilized. Through the qualitative assessment, the Company did not identify any events or conditions that would indicate that it was more likely than not that the carrying values of the reporting units and indefinite-lived trade names exceeded their fair values.

As part of the quantitative assessments, management reevaluated its long-term cash flow projections, primarily related to sales growth in the Digital brands and Diamonds Direct. Both brands have a higher bridal mix compared to the rest of Signet, and thus the slower than expected engagement recovery and continued pressure on consumer discretionary spending have had a disproportionate impact on these businesses as compared to the other Signet brands. In addition, to a lesser degree, the Digital brands' sales have been impacted by market declines in lab-grown diamond pricing over the past year. Management also determined an increase in discount rates was required to reflect the current interest rate environment at the valuation date, as well as to reflect additional forecast risk related to the Digital brands due to the previously discussed challenges related to the integration of Blue Nile. Therefore, these higher discount rates, in conjunction with the revised cash flow projections, resulted in lower than previously projected discounted cash flows for the reporting units and trade names which negatively affected the valuations compared to previous valuations. Based on the results of the quantitative impairment assessments, the Company determined that no impairment was required for the Diamonds Direct reporting unit, as its estimated fair value exceeded its carrying value. However, during the second quarter of Fiscal 2025, the Company recognized pre-tax impairment charges in the consolidated statement of operations within its North America reportable segment related to the Diamonds Direct trade name, the Digital brands reporting unit, and the Blue Nile trade name of \$7 million, \$123 million and \$36 million, respectively, as their respective carrying values exceeded their fair values. As a result of these impairments, as of the annual valuation date of June 1, 2024, the carrying values of the Diamonds Direct trade name, Digital brands goodwill, and Blue Nile trade name were reduced to their estimated fair values of \$119 million, \$203.1 million, and \$60 million, respectively.

During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2025, primarily due to softer than expected Holiday Season results, the Company determined triggering events had occurred requiring interim impairment assessments for the Digital brands reporting unit as well as the Blue Nile,

James Allen and Diamonds Direct trade names, which management performed on a quantitative basis. As part of the quantitative assessments, management reevaluated its long-term cash flow projections, primarily related to sales growth in the Digital brands and Diamonds Direct. As described above, the slower than expected engagement recovery continued in the second half of Fiscal 2025, which had a disproportionate impact on these businesses due to their higher bridal mix compared to the rest of Signet. Management also determined an increase in discount rates was required to reflect the current interest rate environment at the valuation date, as well as to reflect additional forecast risk related to the Digital brands due to the previously discussed challenges related to the integration of Blue Nile. The Digital brands' results were also impacted by lower traffic post re-platforming due to search engine optimization during the second half of the year. Therefore, these higher discount rates, in conjunction with the revised cash flow projections, resulted in lower than previously projected discounted cash flows for the reporting unit and trade names which negatively affected the fair value estimates compared to previous valuations. The Company recognized pre-tax impairment charges in the consolidated statement of operations within its North America reportable segment related to the Digital brands reporting unit, Blue Nile trade name, James Allen trade name, and the Diamonds Direct trade name of \$149.5 million, \$41 million, \$3 million, and \$7 million, respectively, as their respective carrying values exceeded their fair values. As a result of these impairments, as of February 1, 2025, the carrying values of the Digital brands goodwill, Blue Nile trade name, James Allen trade name, and Diamonds Direct trade name were reduced to their estimated fair values of \$53.6 million, \$19 million, \$15 million, and \$112 million, respectively. The Company did not identify any other events or conditions that would indicate that it was more likely than not that the carrying values of the reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets exceed their fair values during Fiscal 2025.

Fiscal 2026

During Fiscal 2026, the Company completed its annual evaluation of its indefinite-lived intangible assets, including goodwill and trade names. The Company utilized the quantitative assessment for all reporting units and indefinite-lived trade names. Through the quantitative assessments, management reevaluated its long-term cash flow projections, primarily related to sales growth and potential effects of tariffs. Based on the results of these quantitative impairment assessments, the Company determined that no impairment was required for the Sterling, Zales and Diamonds Direct reporting units, nor was any impairment required for the Zales Jewelry, Zales Outlet, Piercing Pagoda, Peoples or Blue Nile indefinite-lived trade names, as their estimated fair values exceeded their carrying values.

During the second quarter of Fiscal 2026, the Company recognized total pre-tax impairment charges in the consolidated statement of operations within its North America reportable segment of \$69.6 million for the Digital brands reporting unit and the James Allen and Diamonds Direct trade names. The impairment charges consisted of \$53.6 million for Digital brands goodwill, \$13 million for the James Allen trade name, and \$3 million for the Diamonds Direct trade name. These impairment charges were driven primarily by the decline in long-term cash flow projections of these businesses, particularly in the James Allen brand due to continued challenges with assortment and its competitive position in the market. Management also determined an increase in discount rates was required to reflect the current interest rate environment at the valuation date, additional forecast risk for the Digital brands due to the challenges at James Allen noted above, and additional uncertainty related to potential tariff impacts on the business.

During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026, the Company determined a triggering event had occurred requiring an interim impairment assessment for the Diamonds Direct trade name, which management performed on a quantitative basis. Through the quantitative assessment, management reevaluated its sales growth projections which negatively affected the fair value estimates compared to previous valuations. The Company recognized a pre-tax impairment charge in the consolidated statement of operations within the North America reportable segment related to the Diamonds Direct trade name of \$5 million as its carrying value exceeded its fair value. The Company did not identify any other events or conditions that would indicate that it was more likely than not that the carrying values of the reporting units or other indefinite-lived intangible assets exceeded their fair values during Fiscal 2026.

Management noted uncertainties exist related to the macroeconomic environment in the US and abroad, including tariffs, economic and tax policy, affordability and interest rates. These factors could unfavorably impact the cost of the Company's products, consumer confidence and discretionary spending, and thus may impact the key assumptions used to estimate fair value, such as sales trends, margin trends, long-term growth rates and discount rates. These factors could also negatively affect the share price of the Company's common stock. An increase in the discount rate and/or a further softening of sales and operating income trends for any of the Company's reporting units and related trade names, particularly during peak selling seasons, could result in a decline in the estimated fair values of the indefinite-lived intangible assets, including goodwill, which could result in future material impairment charges.

Goodwill

The following table summarizes the Company's goodwill by reportable segment:

<i>(in millions)</i>	North America
Balance at February 3, 2024 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 754.5
Impairments	(272.5)
Balance at February 1, 2025 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 482.0
Impairments	(53.6)
Balance at January 31, 2026 ⁽¹⁾	\$ 428.4

⁽¹⁾ The carrying amount of goodwill is presented net of accumulated impairment losses of \$902.1 million, \$848.5 million and \$576.0 million as of January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024, respectively.

Intangibles

Definite-lived and indefinite-lived intangible assets consist primarily of trade names and are recorded within intangible assets, net on the consolidated balance sheets. Intangible liabilities, net consists of unfavorable contracts and is recorded within accrued expenses and other current liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets.

The following table provides additional detail regarding the composition of intangible assets and liabilities as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026			February 1, 2025		
	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Intangible assets, net:						
Definite-lived intangible assets	\$ 8.8	\$ (6.4)	\$ 2.4	\$ 11.2	\$ (8.4)	\$ 2.8
Indefinite-lived intangible assets ⁽¹⁾	284.0	—	284.0	304.4	—	304.4
Total intangible assets, net	\$ 292.8	\$ (6.4)	\$ 286.4	\$ 315.6	\$ (8.4)	\$ 307.2
Intangible liabilities, net	\$ (38.0)	\$ 38.0	\$ —	\$ (38.0)	\$ 36.2	\$ (1.8)

⁽¹⁾ The change in the indefinite-lived intangible asset balances during the periods presented was primarily due to the trade name impairment charges as described above.

Amortization expense relating to intangible assets was \$0.5 million in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$0.9 million; Fiscal 2024: \$1.9 million). Unfavorable contracts were classified as liabilities and amortization was recognized over the term of the underlying contract. All unfavorable contracts have been fully amortized as of January 31, 2026. Amortization relating to intangible liabilities was \$1.8 million in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$1.8 million; Fiscal 2024: \$1.8 million). Expected future amortization for intangible assets recorded at January 31, 2026 is as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Intangible assets amortization
Fiscal 2027	\$ 0.5
Fiscal 2028	0.5
Fiscal 2029	0.5
Fiscal 2030	0.4
Fiscal 2031	0.4
Thereafter	0.1
Total	\$ 2.4

17. Investments

Investments in debt securities

Investments in debt securities are held by certain insurance subsidiaries and are reported at fair value as other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. All investments are classified as available-for-sale and include the following as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

(in millions)	January 31, 2026			February 1, 2025		
	Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value
US Treasury securities	\$ 5.4	\$ —	\$ 5.4	\$ 5.4	\$ (0.2)	\$ 5.2

Realized gains and losses on investments are determined on a specific identification basis. There were no material net realized gains or losses during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 or Fiscal 2024. The Company, as required by law, had investments on deposit with various state insurance departments as of January 31, 2026 with a carrying value of \$3.8 million (February 1, 2025: \$3.8 million).

Investments in debt securities outstanding as of January 31, 2026 mature as follows:

(in millions)	Cost	Fair Value
Less than one year	\$ —	\$ —
Year two through year five	4.7	4.8
Year six through year ten	0.7	0.6
Total investment in debt securities	\$ 5.4	\$ 5.4

Investment in Sasmat

During Fiscal 2023, the Company acquired a 25% interest in Sasmat Retail, S.L. (“Sasmat”) for \$17.1 million in cash. Sasmat is a Spanish jewelry retailer that operates through both online and brick and mortar retail operations. Under the terms of the agreement, the Company has the option to acquire the remaining 75% of Sasmat exercisable at the earlier of June 2026 or upon Sasmat reaching certain revenue targets as defined in the agreement. The Company is applying the equity method of accounting to the Sasmat investment. During Fiscal 2026 and Fiscal 2025, the Company provided loans totaling \$2.0 million and \$8.4 million, respectively, to Sasmat with maturities up to 2030, or earlier, should the Company exercise its option noted above. The Sasmat investment and loans are recorded within other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. The Sasmat investment and loans did not have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated statements of operations during the periods presented.

18. Derivatives

Derivative transactions are used by Signet for risk management purposes to address risks inherent in the Company’s business operations and sources of financing. The Company’s main risks are market risk including foreign currency risk, commodity risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Signet uses derivative financial instruments to manage and mitigate certain of these risks under policies reviewed and approved by Signet’s Chief Operating and Financial Officer (“CFO”). The Company is currently utilizing financial derivatives to mitigate foreign currency and commodity price risks. Signet does not enter into derivative transactions for speculative purposes.

Market risk

The Company primarily generates revenues and incurs expenses in US dollars, Canadian dollars and British pounds. As a portion of purchases made by the Company’s UK and Canadian operations are denominated in US dollars, the Company enters into forward foreign currency exchange contracts and foreign currency swaps to manage this exposure to the US dollar.

Signet holds a fluctuating amount of British pounds and Canadian dollars reflecting the cash generative characteristics of operations. The Company’s objective is to minimize net foreign exchange exposure to the consolidated statements of operations on non-US dollar denominated items through managing cash levels, non-US dollar denominated intra-entity balances and foreign currency exchange contracts and swaps. In order to manage the foreign exchange exposure and minimize the level of funds denominated in British pounds and Canadian dollars, dividends are paid periodically by subsidiaries to their immediate holding companies and excess British pounds and Canadian dollars are sold in exchange for US dollars.

Liquidity risk

The Company’s objective is to ensure that it has access to, or the ability to generate, sufficient cash from either internal or external sources in a timely and cost-effective manner to meet its commitments as they become due and payable. Signet manages liquidity risks as part of its overall risk management policy. Management produces forecasting and budgeting information that is reviewed and monitored by the Board. Cash generated from operations and external financing are the main sources of funding, which supplement the Company’s resources in meeting liquidity requirements.

The primary external source of funding is the Company's asset-based credit facility as described in Note 20.

Interest rate risk

The Company has exposure to movements in interest rates associated with cash and borrowings. The Company may enter into various interest rate protection agreements in order to limit the impact of movements in interest rates.

Credit risk and concentrations of credit risk

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counterparties failed to perform as contracted. Signet does not anticipate non-performance by counterparties of its financial instruments. Signet does not require collateral or other security to support cash investments or financial instruments with credit risk; however, it is Signet's policy to only hold cash and cash equivalent investments and to transact financial instruments with financial institutions with a certain minimum credit rating. As of January 31, 2026, management does not believe Signet is exposed to any significant concentrations of credit risk that arise from cash and cash equivalent investments, derivatives or accounts receivable.

Foreign currency and commodity risks

The following types of derivative financial instruments are utilized by the Company to mitigate certain risk exposures related to changes in foreign exchange rates and commodity prices:

Foreign currency exchange forward contracts (designated) — These contracts are entered into to limit the impact of movements in foreign exchange rates on forecasted foreign currency purchases. The total notional amount of these foreign currency contracts outstanding as of January 31, 2026 was \$15.4 million (February 1, 2025: \$13.3 million). These contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges and will be settled over the next 11 months (February 1, 2025: 11 months).

Foreign currency exchange forward contracts (undesignated) — Foreign currency contracts not designated as cash flow hedges are used to limit the impact of movements in foreign exchange rates on recognized foreign currency payables and to hedge currency flows through Signet's bank accounts to mitigate Signet's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk in its cash and borrowings. The total notional amount of these foreign currency contracts outstanding as of January 31, 2026 was \$100.8 million (February 1, 2025: \$86.6 million).

Commodity forward contracts (designated) — The Company has exposure to movements in the price of the underlying precious metal raw material components of the products sold by Signet. Signet's policy is to reduce the impact of precious metal commodity price volatility, such as gold, on operating results through the use of outright forward purchases of, or by entering into options to purchase, precious metals within treasury guidelines approved by the CFO. In particular, when price and volume warrant such actions, Signet undertakes hedging of its requirements for gold through the use of forward purchase contracts or option contracts. Signet began hedging its exposure to gold prices during the second quarter of Fiscal 2026. The total notional amount of these forward contracts outstanding as of January 31, 2026 was approximately 35,000 ounces of gold. These contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges and will be settled over the next 11 months.

The bank counterparties to the derivative instruments expose the Company to credit-related losses in the event of their non-performance. However, to mitigate that risk, the Company only contracts with counterparties that meet certain minimum requirements under its counterparty risk assessment process. As of January 31, 2026, the Company believes that this credit risk did not materially change the fair value of the derivative instruments.

The following table summarizes the fair value and presentation of derivative instruments in the consolidated balance sheets as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fair value of derivative assets		
	Balance sheet location	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	\$ —	\$ 0.4
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	26.8	—
		26.8	0.4
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	0.7	—
Total derivative assets		\$ 27.5	\$ 0.4

(in millions)	Fair value of derivative liabilities		
	Balance sheet location	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency contracts	Other current liabilities	\$ (0.4)	\$ —
Commodity contracts	Other current liabilities	(0.6)	—
		(1.0)	—
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency contracts	Other current liabilities	—	(0.7)
Total derivative liabilities		\$ (1.0)	\$ (0.7)

Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges

The following table summarizes the pre-tax gains (losses) recorded in AOCI for derivatives designated in cash flow hedging relationships as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

(in millions)	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Foreign currency contracts	\$ (0.6)	\$ 0.4
Commodity contracts	35.8	—
Gains recorded in AOCI	\$ 35.2	\$ 0.4

The following tables summarize the effect of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges on OCI and the consolidated statements of operations for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

Foreign currency contracts

(in millions)	Statement of operations caption	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Gains (losses) recorded in AOCI, beginning of period		\$ 0.4	\$ (0.1)	\$ 0.6
Current period (losses) gains recognized in OCI		(1.3)	0.3	(0.2)
Losses (gains) reclassified from AOCI to net income	Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	0.3	0.2	(0.5)
(Losses) gains recorded in AOCI, end of period		\$ (0.6)	\$ 0.4	\$ (0.1)

Commodity contracts

(in millions)	Statement of operations caption	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Gains recorded in AOCI, beginning of period		\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Current period gains recognized in OCI		38.7	—	—
Gains reclassified from AOCI to net income	Cost of sales ⁽¹⁾	(2.9)	—	—
Gains recorded in AOCI, end of period		\$ 35.8	\$ —	\$ —

⁽¹⁾ Refer to the consolidated statements of operations for total amounts of each financial statement caption impacted by cash flow hedges.

There were no discontinued cash flow hedges during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 as all forecasted transactions are expected to occur as originally planned. As of January 31, 2026, based on current valuations, the Company expects approximately \$30.3 million of net pre-tax derivative gains to be reclassified out of AOCI into earnings within the next 12 months.

Derivatives not designated as cash flow hedges

The following table summarizes the gains (losses) recognized from the Company's derivatives instruments not designated as cash flow hedges within other operating (expense) income, net in the consolidated statements of operations for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

(in millions)	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 5.0	\$ (6.3)	\$ (0.1)

19. Fair value measurement

The estimated fair value of Signet's financial instruments held or issued to finance the Company's operations is summarized below. Certain estimates and judgments were required to develop the fair value amounts. The fair value amounts shown below are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company would realize upon disposition nor do they indicate Signet's intent or ability to dispose of the financial instrument. Assets and liabilities that are carried at fair value are required to be classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

Level 1—quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities

Level 2—observable market based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data

Level 3—unobservable inputs that are not corroborated by market data

The Company determines fair value based upon quoted prices when available or through the use of alternative approaches, such as discounting the expected cash flows using market interest rates commensurate with the credit quality and duration of the investment. The methods used by the Company to determine fair value on an instrument-specific basis as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 are detailed below:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026			February 1, 2025		
	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2	Carrying Value	Level 1	Level 2
Assets:						
US Treasury securities	\$ 5.4	\$ 5.4	\$ —	\$ 5.2	\$ 5.2	\$ —
Foreign currency contracts	0.7	—	0.7	0.4	—	0.4
Commodity contracts	26.8	—	26.8	—	—	—
Total assets	\$ 32.9	\$ 5.4	\$ 27.5	\$ 5.6	\$ 5.2	\$ 0.4
Liabilities:						
Foreign currency contracts	\$ (0.4)	\$ —	\$ (0.4)	\$ (0.7)	\$ —	\$ (0.7)
Commodity contracts	(0.6)	—	(0.6)	—	—	—
Total liabilities	\$ (1.0)	\$ —	\$ (1.0)	\$ (0.7)	\$ —	\$ (0.7)

Investments in US Treasury securities are based on quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets, and therefore were classified as Level 1 measurements in the fair value hierarchy. See Note 17 for additional information related to the Company's available-for-sale investments. The fair value of derivative financial instruments has been determined based on market value equivalents on the balance sheet dates, taking into account the current interest rate environment and foreign currency forward rates or commodity forward rates, and therefore were classified as Level 2 measurements in the fair value hierarchy. See Note 18 for additional information related to the Company's derivatives.

The Company performed impairment tests for certain long-lived assets during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024. The Company utilizes primarily the replacement cost method (a level 3 valuation method) for the fair value of its property and equipment, and the income method to estimate the fair value of its ROU assets, which incorporates Level 3 inputs such as historical store level sales, internal business plans, real estate market capitalization and rental rates, and discount rates. See Note 14 for additional information.

Goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets are evaluated for impairment annually or more frequently if events or conditions were to indicate the carrying value of a reporting unit or an indefinite-lived intangible asset may be greater than its fair value. As described in Note 16, during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, the Company performed interim and annual impairment assessments on a quantitative basis for certain reporting units and indefinite-lived intangible assets. The fair values used in these assessments were calculated using a combination of the income and market approaches for the reporting units and the relief from royalty method for the indefinite-lived intangible assets. The fair values are Level 3 valuations based primarily on certain unobservable inputs, including estimated sales growth, projected cash flows, discount rates, comparable company earnings multiples, and royalty rates, aligned with market-based assumptions. These unobservable inputs would be utilized by market participants in valuing these assets or prices of similar assets. See Note 16 for additional information.

The carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, other current assets, accounts payable, accrued expenses and other current liabilities, and income taxes approximate fair value because of the short-term maturity of these amounts.

20. Long-term debt

Senior unsecured notes due 2024

On May 19, 2014, Signet UK Finance plc (“Signet UK Finance”), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, issued \$400 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.70% senior unsecured notes due in June 2024 (the “Senior Notes”). The Senior Notes were jointly and severally guaranteed, on a full and unconditional basis, by the Company and by certain of the Company’s wholly owned subsidiaries. On September 5, 2019, Signet UK Finance announced the commencement of a tender offer to purchase any and all of its outstanding Senior Notes (the “Tender Offer”). Signet UK Finance tendered \$239.6 million of the Senior Notes, representing a purchase price of \$950.00 per \$1,000.00 in principal, leaving \$147.8 million of the Senior Notes outstanding after the Tender Offer.

The Company fully repaid the Senior Notes upon maturity during the second quarter of Fiscal 2025.

Asset-based credit facility

On September 27, 2019, the Company entered into a senior secured asset-based revolving credit facility in an aggregate committed amount of \$1.5 billion (the “ABL”). The Company has the option to increase the size of the ABL by up to an additional \$600 million. On August 23, 2024, the Company entered into the Fourth Amendment to the Credit Agreement (the “Fourth Amendment”) to amend the ABL. The Fourth Amendment extended the maturity of the ABL from July 28, 2026 to August 23, 2029, and reduced the ABL aggregate commitment to \$1.2 billion. In addition, the Fourth Amendment expands the assets counted in the calculation of the borrowing base applicable to the ABL to include all specified assets of borrower and guarantor entities. The Company incurred additional debt issuance costs of \$4.3 million relating to the Fourth Amendment of the ABL during Fiscal 2025.

Revolving loans under the ABL are available in an aggregate amount equal to the lesser of the aggregate ABL revolving commitments and a borrowing base determined based on the value of certain inventory and credit card receivables, subject to specified advance rates and reserves. Indebtedness under the ABL is secured by substantially all of the assets of the Company and its subsidiaries, subject to customary exceptions. Borrowings under the ABL, as applicable, bear interest at the Company’s option at either term rate plus the applicable margin or a base rate plus the applicable margin, depending on the excess availability under the ABL. As of January 31, 2026, the interest rate applicable to the ABL was 5.3% (February 1, 2025: 5.9%). The Company had stand-by letters of credit outstanding of \$16.0 million on the ABL as of January 31, 2026 (February 1, 2025: \$18.0 million). The Company had no outstanding borrowings on the ABL for the periods presented and its available borrowing capacity was \$1.2 billion on the ABL as of January 31, 2026 (February 1, 2025: \$1.2 billion).

If the excess availability under the ABL falls below the threshold specified in the ABL agreement, the Company will be required to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.00 to 1.00. As of January 31, 2026, the threshold related to the fixed coverage ratio was approximately \$114 million. The ABL places certain restrictions upon the Company’s ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends, grant liens and make certain loans, investments and divestitures. The ABL contains customary events of default (including payment defaults, cross-defaults to certain of the Company’s other indebtedness, breach of representations and covenants and change of control). The occurrence of an event of default under the ABL would permit the lenders to accelerate the indebtedness and terminate the ABL.

The Company has incurred a total of \$16.9 million of debt issuance costs relating to the ABL. Unamortized debt issuance costs related to the ABL totaled \$5.6 million as of January 31, 2026 (February 1, 2025: \$7.1 million), and are recorded within other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Amortization relating to the debt issuance costs is recorded as a component of interest income, net in the consolidated statements of operations and totaled \$1.5 million for Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$1.8 million; Fiscal 2024: \$1.8 million).

21. Other operating (expense) income, net

The following table provides the components of other operating (expense) income, net for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Restructuring and related charges ⁽¹⁾	\$ (26.5)	\$ (11.5)	\$ (7.5)
(Loss) gain on divestitures, net ⁽²⁾	(4.1)	(2.6)	12.3
Other	(6.1)	(6.2)	(1.9)
Other operating (expense) income, net	\$ (36.7)	\$ (20.3)	\$ 2.9

⁽¹⁾ See Note 25 for additional information.

⁽²⁾ See Note 4 for additional information.

22. Accrued expenses and other current liabilities

The following table provides the components of the Company's accrued expenses and other current liabilities as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Accrued compensation and benefits	\$ 121.6	\$ 82.8
Payroll and other taxes	60.7	60.7
Accrued advertising	43.7	42.4
Other accrued expenses	161.3	180.9
Total accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 387.3	\$ 366.8

Certain brands within the North America reportable segment provide a product lifetime diamond guarantee as long as six-month inspections are performed and certified by an authorized store representative. Provided the customer has complied with the six-month inspection policy, the Company will replace, at no cost to the customer, any stone that chips, breaks or is lost from its original setting during normal wear. The Company estimates the warranty accrual based on the lag of actual claims experience and the costs of such claims, inclusive of labor and material. A similar product lifetime guarantee is also provided on color gemstones. The warranty reserve for diamond and gemstone guarantees, included in accrued expenses and other current liabilities and other liabilities - non-current, is as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Warranty reserve, beginning of period	\$ 39.0	\$ 43.7	\$ 40.8
Warranty expense	4.3	5.8	14.9
Utilized ⁽¹⁾	(9.1)	(10.5)	(12.0)
Warranty reserve, end of period	\$ 34.2	\$ 39.0	\$ 43.7

⁽¹⁾ Includes impact of foreign exchange translation.

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Disclosed as:		
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	\$ 8.8	\$ 10.3
Other liabilities - non-current (see Note 23)	25.4	28.7
Total warranty reserve	\$ 34.2	\$ 39.0

23. Other liabilities - non-current

The following table provides the components of the Company's other liabilities - non-current as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025:

<i>(in millions)</i>	January 31, 2026	February 1, 2025
Deferred compensation	\$ 35.5	\$ 35.3
Warranty reserve	25.4	28.7
Other liabilities	21.9	21.1
Total other liabilities - non-current	\$ 82.8	\$ 85.1

24. Share-based compensation

Signet operates a share-based compensation plan as further described below. Share-based compensation expense and the associated tax benefits recognized in the consolidated statements of operations are as follows for Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Share-based compensation expense	\$ 26.9	\$ 22.2	\$ 41.1
Income tax benefit	\$ (3.9)	\$ (2.2)	\$ (5.4)

As of January 31, 2026, unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested awards granted under share-based compensation plans is as follows:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Unrecognized compensation cost	Weighted average period
Omnibus Plan	\$ 34.8	1.6 years

The Company satisfies share option exercises and the vesting of RSAs, RSUs, and PSUs under its plans with the issuance of treasury shares.

Omnibus Plan

In June 2018, Signet’s shareholders approved and the Company adopted the Signet Jewelers Limited 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan (as amended to the date hereto, the “2018 Omnibus Plan”). Upon adoption of the 2018 Omnibus Plan, shares that were previously available under the Signet Jewelers Limited Omnibus Incentive Plan, which was approved in June 2009 (the “2009 Omnibus Plan”, and collectively with the 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan, the “Omnibus Plans”) are no longer available for future grants and were not transferred to the 2018 Omnibus Plan. Awards that may be granted under the 2018 Omnibus Plan include RSAs, RSUs, PSUs, common shares, stock options, stock appreciation rights and other stock-based awards. The Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 annual awards granted under the Omnibus Plans have two elements: RSUs and PSUs. The PSUs awarded in Fiscal 2026 include three performance measures: revenue, adjusted operating margin (defined as adjusted operating income divided by revenue) and free cash flow (defined as cash flow from operations less capital expenditures). The PSUs awarded in Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024 include two performance measures: revenue and free cash flow. For the performance measures, cumulative results achieved during the relevant three-year performance period are compared to target metrics established in the underlying grant agreements, as approved by the Human Capital Management & Compensation Committee of the Board.

The time-based stock options generally vest on the third anniversary of the grant date and have a ten-year contractual term, subject to continued employment. RSUs generally have a one or three-year vesting period, subject to continued service or employment. The 2018 Omnibus Plan permits the grant of awards to employees, non-employee directors and consultants for up to 6,975,000 common shares.

Beginning in Fiscal 2026, RSUs have dividend rights when granted and the fair value of these awards are based on the market price of the Company’s stock at grant date. RSUs granted prior to Fiscal 2026, as well as PSUs granted during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, do not have dividend rights until vesting, and thus the grant date fair value of these awards are adjusted based on the dividend yield and term of the awards. As of January 31, 2026, accrued dividends on RSUs of \$0.6 million were recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet. The significant assumptions utilized to estimate the weighted-average fair value of RSUs and PSUs granted under the 2018 Omnibus Plan are as follows:

	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Share price	\$ 61.54	\$ 97.49	\$ 62.71
Expected term	2.8 years	2.7 years	2.9 years
Dividend yield	1.3 %	1.2 %	0.9 %
Fair value	\$ 61.22	\$ 94.83	\$ 61.06

Only RSUs and PSUs were granted during Fiscal 2026, Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024.

The expected term utilized is the length of time the awards are expected to be outstanding, primarily based on the vesting period and expiration date of the awards. The dividend yield is based on a combination of historical actual dividend yields and projected dividend yields.

The Fiscal 2026 activity for RSUs and PSUs granted under the Omnibus Plans is as follows:

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	Number of shares	Weighted average grant date fair value	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Intrinsic value ⁽¹⁾
Outstanding at February 1, 2025	1.7	\$ 77.77	1.4 years	\$ 100.2
Fiscal 2026 activity:				
Granted	1.1	61.22		
Vested	(0.5)	79.33		
Lapsed or forfeited	(0.3)	70.86		
Outstanding at January 31, 2026	2.0	\$ 69.69	1.3 years	\$ 182.8

⁽¹⁾ Intrinsic value for outstanding RSUs and PSUs is based on the fair market value of Signet's common stock on the last business day of the fiscal year. There were no RSAs outstanding as of January 31, 2026.

The Fiscal 2026 activity for stock options previously granted and still outstanding under the Omnibus Plans is as follows:

<i>(in millions, except per share amounts)</i>	No. of shares	Weighted average exercise price	Weighted average remaining contractual life	Intrinsic value ⁽¹⁾
Outstanding at February 1, 2025	0.1	\$ 37.66	3.4 years	\$ 1.3
Fiscal 2026 activity:				
Exercised	—	—		
Outstanding at January 31, 2026	0.1	\$ 38.91	2.3 years	\$ 1.9

⁽¹⁾ Intrinsic value for outstanding awards is based on the fair market value of Signet's common stock on the last business day of the fiscal year.

The following table summarizes additional information about awards granted under the Omnibus Plans:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026	Fiscal 2025	Fiscal 2024
Total intrinsic value of awards vested	\$ 25.8	\$ 29.0	\$ 121.8

25. Restructuring

Grow Brand Love Plan

During the first quarter of Fiscal 2026, the Company announced its new corporate strategy, *Grow Brand Love*. In connection with this strategic transformation, the Company has reorganized its brand structure and certain functional areas primarily within its North America reportable segment, and the Company is optimizing its store fleet by exiting underperforming stores and repositioning stores from declining venues (the "Plan"). As a result of the Plan, the Company expects to incur restructuring and related costs, primarily consisting of severance and other employee-related costs, contract termination costs, and store closure costs, including asset disposals and asset impairment charges.

During Fiscal 2026, restructuring and related charges of \$26.5 million were recognized, primarily related to severance and other employee-related costs as well as store closure costs. Plan liabilities of \$10.2 million were recorded within accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the consolidated balance sheet as of January 31, 2026, primarily consisting of employee severance costs.

The following table summarizes the restructuring and related charges incurred for the Plan, which are recorded within other operating (expense) income, net in the consolidated statements of operations, during Fiscal 2026:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Fiscal 2026
Employee-related costs	\$ 22.7
Store closure and other costs	3.8
Total Plan expenses	\$ 26.5

In addition to the charges described above, the Company incurred \$16.7 million of non-cash asset impairment charges as a result of the Plan, primarily for store assets and cloud computing arrangements as further described in Note 14, which are recorded within asset impairments, net in the consolidated statements of operations.

The following table summarizes the activity related to Plan liabilities for Fiscal 2026:

<i>(in millions)</i>	Employee-related costs	Store closure and other costs	Total
Balance at February 1, 2025	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Payments and other adjustments	(12.5)	(3.8)	(16.3)
Charged to expense	22.7	3.8	26.5
Balance at January 31, 2026	\$ 10.2	\$ —	\$ 10.2

Total estimated costs related to the Plan are expected to range from approximately \$50 million to \$60 million, including approximately \$25 million to \$30 million of estimated non-cash charges primarily for asset disposals and impairments. The Company expects the Plan will be substantially completed by the end of Fiscal 2027.

Fiscal 2024 Reorganization Plan

During the second quarter of Fiscal 2024, the Company initiated a plan to rationalize its store footprint across the Company, as well as to reorganize certain centralized functions within its North America and UK support centers (collectively, the "Fiscal 2024 Plan").

During the first quarter of Fiscal 2025, as a result of the continued strategic review of the UK business, the Company expanded the Fiscal 2024 Plan in order to further redesign the operating model of the UK business aimed at improving profitability, with margins in line with the rest of the business within the next three years. The store footprint reduction included the closure of approximately 150 underperforming stores across both the North America and International reportable segments through the end of Fiscal 2025 and resulted in costs primarily for severance and asset disposals or impairment. The reorganization of certain support functions included the elimination of certain roles resulting in expenses primarily related to severance and other employee-related costs. Restructuring activities related to the Fiscal 2024 Plan were substantially completed in Fiscal 2025.

During Fiscal 2025 and Fiscal 2024, the Company recorded charges related to the Fiscal 2024 Plan of \$14.2 million and \$11.3 million, respectively, consisting of the following: \$6.4 million and \$5.4 million, respectively, for employee-related costs; \$5.1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, for store closure costs; and \$2.7 million and \$4.3 million, respectively, related to asset impairments. Employee-related and store closure costs are recorded within other operating (expense) income, net and asset impairments are recorded within asset impairments, net within the consolidated statements of operations. There are no significant liabilities related to the Fiscal 2024 Plan remaining as of January 31, 2026.

Cumulative costs to date related to the Fiscal 2024 Plan are \$25.5 million, consisting of the following: \$11.8 million for employee-related costs; \$6.7 million for store closure costs; and \$7.0 million related to asset impairments.

26. Employee benefit plans

The Company operates a defined contribution 401(k) retirement savings plan for all eligible US employees who meet minimum age and service requirements. The assets of this plan are held in a separate trust and the Company matches 50% of up to 6% of employee elective salary deferrals, subject to statutory limitations. The Company's contributions to this plan in Fiscal 2026 were \$12.7 million (Fiscal 2025: \$12.9 million; Fiscal 2024: \$13.6 million).

The Company offers a defined contribution plan for UK employees. The Company's contributions to this plan in Fiscal 2026 were \$2.4 million (Fiscal 2025: \$2.1 million; Fiscal 2024: \$2.4 million).

The Company has established two unfunded, non-qualified deferred compensation plans ("DCP"), one of which permits certain management and highly compensated employees to elect annually to defer all or a portion of their compensation and are credited earnings or losses on the deferred amounts under the terms of the plan and the other of which is frozen as to new participants and new deferrals. The DCP provides for a matching contribution based on each participant's annual compensation deferral and permits employer contributions on a discretionary basis. Costs recognized in connection with the DCP are recorded in SG&A and were \$5.4 million in Fiscal 2026 (Fiscal 2025: \$7.3 million; Fiscal 2024: \$5.4 million).

Although it is not required, the Company has elected to partially fund the DCP by investing in trust-owned life insurance policies and mutual funds. The value and classification of the mutual funds as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025 are as follows:

	January 31, 2026		February 1, 2025	
	Total	Level 1	Total	Level 1
<i>(in millions)</i>				
Investments measured at fair value:				
Mutual funds	\$ 28.9	\$ 28.9	\$ 28.3	\$ 28.3
Investments measured at net asset value:				
Money market mutual funds	5.9		2.7	
Total assets	\$ 34.8	\$ 28.9	\$ 31.0	\$ 28.3

The Company also has company-owned life insurance policies held for purposes of funding the DCP totaling \$4.3 million and \$4.4 million as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively.

The total liability recorded by the Company for the DCP was \$40.1 million and \$42.1 million as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025, respectively.

27. Supplier finance program

The Company entered into a supplier finance program during Fiscal 2024. Under this program, a financial intermediary acts as the Company's paying agent with respect to accounts payable due to certain suppliers. The Company agrees to pay the financial intermediary the stated amount of the confirmed invoices from the designated suppliers on the original maturity dates of the invoices. The supplier finance program enables Company suppliers to be paid by the financial intermediary earlier than the due date on the applicable invoice. The Company negotiates payment terms directly with its suppliers for the purchase of goods and services. No guarantees or collateral are provided by the Company under the supplier finance program. All activity related to the supplier finance program is included in accounts payable in the consolidated balance sheets and within operating activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

The following table is a rollforward of the outstanding obligations for the Company's supplier finance program:

<i>(in millions)</i>	<u>Fiscal 2026</u>	<u>Fiscal 2025</u>
Confirmed obligations outstanding, beginning of period	\$ 12.9	\$ 7.8
Invoices confirmed	57.2	44.2
Invoices paid	(61.1)	(39.1)
Confirmed obligations outstanding, end of period	\$ 9.0	\$ 12.9

28. Commitments and contingencies

Capital commitments

The Company had capital commitments of \$56.5 million as of January 31, 2026 (February 1, 2025: \$51.9 million). These commitments generally relate to store construction and capital investments in information technology. Additionally, the Company has certain commitments to maintain or improve leased properties; however, there are no minimum requirements or otherwise committed amounts for these projects as of January 31, 2026 or February 1, 2025.

Contingent property liabilities

Property leases have been assigned to third parties in the UK by Signet and remained unexpired and occupied by assignees. Should the assignees fail to fulfill any obligations in respect of those leases, the Company may be liable for those defaults. The maximum potential amount of future payments Signet could be required to make under these guarantees is \$17.9 million as of January 31, 2026. No liabilities have been recorded as the likelihood of default was deemed to be remote and the fair value of the guarantees is not material. The amount of such claims arising to date has not been material.

Legal proceedings

The Company is routinely a party to various legal proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. These legal proceedings primarily include employment-related and commercial claims. The Company does not believe that the outcome of any such legal proceedings pending against the Company would have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, liquidity or results of operations.

Previously settled matters

As previously disclosed, during Fiscal 2023 the Company recognized charges for litigation in connection with a collective class action arbitration proceeding and an alleged vendor breach of contract. These matters were both paid in Fiscal 2024 for approximately \$185 million and \$15.9 million, respectively, upon final settlement and/or court approvals.

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Management's evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures

Signet's disclosure controls and procedures are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by Signet in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. The procedures are also designed to ensure that information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Operating and Financial Officer (principal financial officer), as appropriate to allow timely decisions to be made regarding required disclosure. Internal controls over financial reporting, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error and the override of controls. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only "reasonable assurance" with respect to the reliability of financial reporting and financial statement preparation and presentation.

Management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures in accordance with Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act. Based on such evaluation, the principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of January 31, 2026.

Management's annual report on internal control over financial reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Company's internal control over financial reporting is designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP.

Management conducted an evaluation of internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this evaluation, management determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective to accomplish their objectives at the reasonable assurance level as of January 31, 2026.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, KPMG LLP, audited the Fiscal 2026 consolidated financial statements of Signet and has also audited the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of January 31, 2026. Unqualified opinions have been issued thereon, the details of which are included within Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in internal control over financial reporting

There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended January 31, 2026 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangements

During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2026, no director or officer of the Company, as defined in Rule 16a-1(f), adopted, modified, or terminated a Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangement or non-Rule 10b5-1 Trading Arrangement (as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K).

ITEM 9C. DISCLOSURE REGARDING FOREIGN JURISDICTIONS THAT PREVENT INSPECTIONS

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Information required by Item 10 of this Part III concerning directors, executive officers and corporate governance may be found under the captions “Proposal 1: Election of Directors”, “Corporate Governance Guidelines and Code of Conduct and Ethics”, “Executive Officers of the Company” and “Delinquent Section 16(a) Reports” (to the extent reported) in our definitive proxy statement for our 2026 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the “2026 Proxy Statement”), which will be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the close of our fiscal year. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

The Company has a policy on business integrity, as well as more detailed guidance and regulations as part of its staff orientation, training and operational procedures. These policies include the Code of Conduct, which is applicable to all directors, officers and employees as required by NYSE listing rules, and the Code of Ethics for Senior Officers, which applies to the Chair, directors, principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, persons performing similar functions and other senior officers. The Company maintains an Insider Trading Policy applicable to all directors, officers and employees that governs transactions involving the Company’s securities. The Insider Trading Policy includes a requirement that the Company comply with all applicable securities laws when engaging in transactions involving Signet securities. The Company believes that the Insider Trading Policy is reasonably designed to prevent the misuse of material non-public information, and promote compliance with insider trading laws, rules and regulations and NYSE listing standards. Copies of these codes are available on request from the Corporate Secretary and may be downloaded from www.signetjewelers.com/investors/corporate-governance/documents-and-charters. The Company intends to satisfy the disclosure requirement regarding any amendment to, or a waiver of, a provision of the Code of Ethics for Senior Officers for the Company’s principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer, or persons performing similar functions, by posting such information on its website.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

Information concerning executive compensation may be found under the captions “Executive Compensation” and “Director Compensation” in the 2026 Proxy Statement. Such information is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information in the 2026 Proxy Statement set forth under the captions “Ownership of the Company” and “Equity Compensation Plan Information” is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information in the 2026 Proxy Statement set forth under the captions “Proposal 1: Election of Directors”, “Board Leadership Structure and Composition”, “Board Committees” and “Transactions with Related Parties” is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The Company’s independent registered public accounting firm is KPMG LLP, Louisville, Kentucky, USA and with a PCAOB Firm ID Number of 185.

The information in the 2026 Proxy Statement set forth under the caption “Proposal 2: Appointment of Independent Auditor and Authorization of the Audit Committee to Determine its Compensation” is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV**ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES**

	<u>PAGE</u>
(a) (1) The following consolidated financial statements are included in Item 8:	
Consolidated statements of operations for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024	54
Consolidated statements of comprehensive income for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024	55
Consolidated balance sheets as of January 31, 2026 and February 1, 2025	56
Consolidated statements of cash flows for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024	57
Consolidated statements of shareholders' equity for the fiscal years ended January 31, 2026, February 1, 2025 and February 3, 2024	58
Notes to the consolidated financial statements	59

(a) (2) All schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the SEC are not required under the related instructions or are not applicable, and therefore have been omitted or are contained in the applicable financial statements or the notes thereto.

(a) (3) The following exhibits are filed as part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K or are incorporated herein by reference.

<u>Number</u>	<u>Description of Exhibits</u>
3.1	Memorandum of Association of Signet Limited and Certificate of Incorporation on Change of Name to Signet Jewelers Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form 8-A filed September 11, 2008 ("Form 8-A") (File No. 333-153435)).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bye-laws of Signet Jewelers Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed September 10, 2014).
4.1	Description of Signet Jewelers Limited Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 19, 2021).
4.2	Form of common share certificate of Signet Jewelers Limited (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Form 8-A).
10.1#	Amended and Restated Credit Card Program Agreement, by and among Sterling Jewelers Inc. and Comenity Bank, dated May 17, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed June 10, 2021).
10.2#	Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Card Program Agreement by and between Sterling Jewelers Inc. and Comenity Bank, dated April 25, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 1, 2023).
10.3#	Amended and Restated Private Label Credit Card Program Agreement, by and among Zale Delaware, Inc. and Comenity Capital Bank, dated May 17, 2021 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed June 10, 2021).
10.4#	Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Private Label Credit Card Program Agreement, by and between Zale Delaware, Inc. and Comenity Capital Bank, dated April 25, 2023 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 1, 2023).
10.5†	Signet Jewelers Limited 2009 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed June 15, 2009 (File No. 333-159987)).
10.6†	Signet Jewelers Limited Amended and Restated 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 99.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-8 Filed July 1, 2020).
10.7†	Signet Jewelers Limited Second Amended and Restated 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan, (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K Filed July 2, 2024).

- 10.8† [Form of Signet Jewelers Limited 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Notice and Agreement \(Post February 2022 Awards\)](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 17, 2022).
- 10.9† [Form of Signet Jewelers Limited 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan Time-Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Notice and Agreement \(Post April 1, 2025 Awards\)](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed June 3, 2025).
- 10.10† [Form of Signet Jewelers Limited 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan Performance Based Restricted Stock Unit Award Notice and Agreement \(Post February 2022 Awards\)](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 17, 2022).
- 10.11† [Signet Jewelers Limited Short-Term Incentive Plan](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 17, 2022).
- 10.12† [Form of Letter of Appointment of Independent Directors](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 22, 2012).
- 10.13† [Form of Deed of Indemnity for Directors](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 30, 2010).
- 10.14 [Credit Agreement, dated as of September 27, 2019, among Signet Jewelers Limited, as holdings; Signet Group Limited, as the lead administrative borrower, a lead borrower and a borrower, Signet Group Treasury Services Inc., Sterling Jewelers Inc., Signet Trading Limited and Zale Canada Co., each as a lead borrower and a borrower; the other borrowers from time to time party thereto; Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent; BofA Securities Inc., Fifth Third Bank, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and PNC Capital Markets LLC, as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners, Fifth Third Bank, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and PNC Bank, National Association, as co-syndication agents; and the co-documentation agents, other lenders and issuers from time to time party thereto](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed September 27, 2019).
- 10.15 [First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of January 29, 2020, among Signet Jewelers Limited, as holdings; Signet Group Limited, as Lead Administrative Borrower; Signet Group Treasury Services Inc., Sterling Jewelers Inc., Signet Trading Limited, Zale Canada Co., Sterling Inc. and Zale Delaware, Inc., each as a lead borrower and a borrower, the lenders from time to time party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.31 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 26, 2020).
- 10.16 [Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of July 28, 2021, among Signet Jewelers Limited, as holdings; Signet Group Limited, as the lead administrative borrower; Signet Group Treasury Services Inc., Sterling Jewelers Inc., Signet Trading Limited, Zale Canada Co., Sterling Inc., Zale Delaware Inc., R2Net Inc. and R2Net Manufacturing Inc., each as a borrower; the lenders and issuers party thereto; and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, collateral agent and security trustee](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed August 3, 2021).
- 10.17 [Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 9, 2023, among Signet Jewelers Limited, as holdings; Signet Group Limited, as the lead administrative borrower; Signet Group Treasury Services Inc., Sterling Jewelers Inc., Signet Trading Limited, Zale Canada Co., Sterling Inc., Zale Delaware Inc., R2Net Inc., R2Net Manufacturing Inc., Diamonds Direct USA Inc., Blue Nile, Inc. and Blue Nile, LLC, each as a borrower; the lenders and issuers party thereto; and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, collateral agent and security trustee](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 16, 2023).
- 10.18 [Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of August 23, 2024, among Signet Jewelers Limited, as holdings; Signet Group Limited, as the lead administrative borrower; the resigning borrowers party thereto; Signet Ireland Treasury Services Designated Activity Company, as the new additional borrower; the other borrowers party thereto; the lenders party thereto; and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent and collateral agent](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed September 12, 2024).
- 10.19† [Termination Protection Agreement dated September 30, 2024 between Sterling Jewelers Inc. and J.K. Symancyk](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed December 5, 2024).
- 10.20† [Form of Signet Jewelers Limited 2018 Omnibus Incentive Plan Time-Based Restricted Stock Retention Award Agreement](#) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed December 5, 2024).

10.21†	Form of Amended and Restated Termination Protection Agreement for members of senior leadership of Signet Jewelers Limited, including its executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.28 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 17, 2022).
10.22†	Form of Termination Protection Agreement for members of senior leadership of Signet Jewelers Limited, including its executive officers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.29 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 17, 2022).
19.1*	Insider Trading Policy
21.1*	Subsidiaries of Signet Jewelers Limited.
23.1*	Consent of independent registered public accounting firm.
31.1*	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1**	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2**	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
97.1	Clawback Policy for Accounting Restatements (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 97.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed March 19, 2025).
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - (formatted as Inline XBRL and contained in Exhibit 101)
*	Filed herewith.
**	Furnished herewith.
†	Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.
#	Certain portions of this exhibit have been redacted pursuant to Item 601(b)(10)(iv) of Regulation S-K.

ITEM 16. FORM 10-K SUMMARY

None.

Pursuant to the requirements of the Exchange Act, 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>Date</u>		<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ J.K. Symancyk</u> J.K. Symancyk	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Joan M. Hilson</u> Joan M. Hilson	Chief Operating and Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Vincent N. Ciccolini</u> Vincent N. Ciccolini	Senior Vice President Diamond Sourcing & Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Helen McCluskey</u> Helen McCluskey	Chair of the Board
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ André V. Branch</u> André V. Branch	Director
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Sandra B. Cochran</u> Sandra B. Cochran	Director
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ R. Mark Graf</u> R. Mark Graf	Director
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Zackery A. Hicks</u> Zackery A. Hicks	Director
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Sharon L. McCollam</u> Sharon L. McCollam	Director
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Nancy A. Reardon</u> Nancy A. Reardon	Director
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Brian Tilzer</u> Brian Tilzer	Director
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Eugenia Ulasewicz</u> Eugenia Ulasewicz	Director
March 19, 2026	By:	<u>/s/ Dontá L. Wilson</u> Dontá L. Wilson	Director

Insider Trading Policy (“Policy”)

Last reviewed and approved by the Board on March 4, 2026

1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE

Purpose of the Policy

This Policy is concerned with how we, as an issuer with securities registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“**SEC**”) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (“**Exchange Act**”), protect and prevent the misuse of material non-public information, or “Inside Information” (discussed and defined below), of, about or relating to Signet Jewelers Limited (“**Company**”). We clarify who is and who is not an “Insider” for purposes of this Policy, who administers the Policy, how persons who do not ordinarily have inside information may become “Temporary Insiders” and how and when an officer, director or employee of the Company, or persons connected to them, may buy or sell Company securities.

The importance of the Policy cannot be over-emphasized. You are expected to know and comply fully with its contents. Violations of the Policy may be grounds for disciplinary action by the Company **as well as possible civil or criminal sanctions.** If you are in any doubt as to the application of the Policy to any use of Company information or dealing in the securities of the Company, you should contact the Corporate Secretary for guidance.

Scope

This Policy applies to all transactions in or transfers of Company securities by:

- all directors, officers and employees of the Company and all agents and consultants of the Company (“**Company Personnel**”); and
- immediate family members of Company Personnel, persons sharing the same household as Company Personnel, and any other persons whose transactions in Company securities are directed by, or subject to their influence or control (“**Connected Persons**”). Company Personnel are obligated to inform their Connected Persons of the requirements of this Policy and are personally responsible for their compliance with it.

In addition, this Policy applies to all repurchase transactions by the Company involving the Company’s securities as set forth under “Transactions by the Company.”

The **Corporate Secretary** will administer this Policy. The Company’s Board of Directors, directly or through the Corporate Secretary, will enforce this Policy.

If you are in any doubt as to whether a particular proposed dealing is covered by the Policy, contact the Corporate Secretary.

Definitions

As used in this Policy:

“**Insiders**” are Company Personnel with **Inside Information** in the ordinary course of business.

“**Temporary Insiders**” are Company Personnel that do not have Inside Information during the ordinary course of business but that have such information for a Company transaction or other valid purpose. Only an Insider may request permission for an individual to be made a Temporary

Insider. The request may be reviewed and acted upon (clearance or denial) by the Corporate Secretary (or the Corporate Secretary's designee). A person that becomes a Temporary Insider is subject to all provisions of this Policy as if such person was an Insider. When the transaction or purpose ends, the Corporate Secretary (or the Corporate Secretary's designee) will notify the Temporary Insider of the change in status (i.e. no longer being a Temporary Insider).

“Designated Persons” include the following:

- All directors of the Company;
- All employees of the Company with a title of Vice President or above;
- Insiders;
- Temporary Insiders;
- Any such other persons as may be designated from time to time by the Corporate Secretary (or the Corporate Secretary's designee); and
- Connected Persons of the foregoing individuals.

“Inside Information” is material, non-public information about the Company or directly regarding another publicly-traded company that was obtained in the course of Company Personnel's involvement with the Company.

Information is **“material”** if a reasonable investor would consider it important in deciding whether to buy, hold or sell securities. This is a facts and circumstances test. It is not possible to define all types of information that ordinarily would be regarded as material, but they could include the following:

- information regarding a proposed acquisition or disposal by the Company of shares or assets;
- any take-over, tender offer or merger of or by the Company by or of another company;
- information about the Company's financial position, trading, results, its expectation as to its performance, or any proposal to pay or not to pay a dividend;
- financial results inconsistent with consensus expectations of the investment community;
- the potential or actual gain or loss of a significant customer, supplier or purchaser;
- restructuring of the Company;
- borrowing activities (other than in the ordinary course of business);
- any information necessary to enable shareholders and the public to appraise the position of the Company and ensure a fair and orderly market in its securities;
- information about developments in the Company's sphere of activity that are not public and that may, by virtue of the effect of those developments on its assets and liabilities or financial position or on the general course of its business, lead to changes in public views about the Company – or movements in the price of its securities;
- information about any proposed change in the Company's capital structure, including the structure of any of its listed debt securities or declaration of a stock split;
- information about changes in major shareholdings in the Company;
- information relating to a purchase or proposed purchase by the Company of its own shares;
- material litigation, pending or threatened;
- a change in senior management, composition of the Board of Directors or independent auditor;
- information about any dealings in Company securities by Insiders or Connected Persons;
- information regarding a proposed transaction between the Company and any Director, Director nominee, executive officer or shareholder with a 5% beneficial ownership in the Company (including transactions with “associates” of such persons, which include Connected Persons, trustees of a trust of which the individual or such individual's family is a beneficiary, and companies with which the individual is associated);
- impending bankruptcy, insolvency, restructuring or liquidity problems;

- security breaches, cyber-attacks, and other disruptions to the Company’s information technology; or
- internal or confidential data, analytics, algorithms, artificial intelligence outputs, or predictive models, whether generated internally or by third parties, that relate to the Company’s performance, risks, strategy, customers, suppliers, or prospects and are not generally available to the public.

Information is “**non-public**” when it is kept within the Company or shared in a limited, confidential manner to keep it from being generally available to the public or to investors. With respect to the latter point, this means that the Company provides such information to trusted professional advisers under a duty to protect such information and use it only for a specified purpose – such as lawyers, accountants and others under a duty to receive such information, use it for a valid purpose, and not misuse it.

Information becomes “**generally available**” or “**public**” once it has been disclosed broadly to the marketplace (such as by press release or a public filing with the SEC) and the public has had time to absorb the information fully. The Company takes the view that information should not be considered public and fully absorbed by the marketplace until one trading day has elapsed since the day on which the information was released. If, for example, the Company were to make an announcement on a Monday before 9:30 a.m. New York time, the information would not be deemed to be public until Tuesday. However, if the Company were to make an announcement on a Monday after 9:30 a.m. New York time, the information would not be deemed public until Wednesday.

“**Shadow Trading**” is the practice of an Insider trading shares of another company that is “economically linked” to the Company while in possession of Inside Information where such other company is economically linked to the Company as a customer, supplier, transaction counterparty, or other relationship such that the Inside Information would reasonably be expected to affect the market price of the other company’s securities.

“**Trading**” or a “**transaction**” for the purposes of this Policy is any direct or indirect purchase, sale, exercise, delivery or other transaction, gift or transfer in Company securities, including common shares, preferred shares, warrants, options and any other securities that the Company may issue, such as notes, bonds and convertible securities, as well as derivative securities relating to any of the Company’s securities, whether or not issued by the Company, other than (1) Special Transactions (as defined below) and (2) Account Changes (as defined below).

“**Tippling**” is giving, passing or providing Inside Information to another person. The person giving the Inside Information is the “**Tipper**” and the recipient is the “**Tippee**”. A tip may come from an Insider or someone from outside the Company.

2. INSIDER TRADING POLICY

Protecting Inside Information

Company Personnel (and Connected Persons who may have access to such information) may not do anything with Inside Information that is inconsistent with the law, this Policy and instructions from the Corporate Secretary. Inside Information must be subject to strict controls and safeguarded and must not be discussed, transmitted, or stored on unauthorized communication platforms.

Trading

It is illegal and a violation of this Policy for Company Personnel or Connected Persons to trade Company securities, or to engage in Shadow Trading while in possession of Inside Information.

Transactions that may appear to be necessary or justifiable for independent reasons (such as the need to raise money for an emergency expenditure) are not exempted from this Policy. The U.S. securities laws do not recognize such mitigating circumstances and, in any event, even the appearance of an improper transaction must be avoided to preserve your and the Company's reputation for adhering to high standards of conduct.

See "Gifts and Other Transfers not Involving a Purchase or Sale" and "Transfers between Accounts" below for provisions applicable to gifts and other transactions that do not involve a purchase or sale.

Tipping

It is unlawful and a violation of this Policy for any Company Personnel to tip or, if such person receives a tip, to trade in the Company's securities on the basis of that information or to share the information with others in violation of Company policy.

There are instances where it is necessary to pass Inside Information to an agent, consultant, lawyer, PR firm employee, audit firm employee or other advisor owing a duty of trust and confidence to the Company. This process is controlled, and all instances must be authorized by a member of the Signet Leadership Team, the Corporate Secretary or otherwise have the approval of legal counsel.

All disclosures of material non-public information must comply with Regulation FD and the Company's Public Communications and Regulation FD Policy. Only authorized Company spokespersons may communicate with analysts, investors, or the media regarding Company matters.

Consequences of Non-Compliance

Insider trading is a serious matter and the consequences of violation can be severe. Any person in breach of this Policy is subject to disciplinary action by the Company, up to and including termination of employment, and may be referred to the SEC.

The following penalties may apply to persons trading on Inside Information:

- a civil penalty of up to three times the profit gained or loss avoided;
- a criminal fine of up to US\$5 million (no matter how small the profit);
- a jail term of up to 20 years;
- disgorgement of profits;
- a cease-and-desist order to stop the violation, and penalties for violations of such orders; and
- a bar from serving as an officer or director of the Company or any other public company filing reports with the SEC.

If a person with Inside Information tips another individual who then engages in insider trading, the Tipper may be subject to the same penalties as the person who engaged in the insider trading, even if the Tipper did not trade and did not profit from the trading.

The Company and every individual subject to the Policy may also be subject to severe penalties for failures to take appropriate steps to prevent illegal insider trading:

- a civil penalty not to exceed the greater of US\$1 million or three times the profit gained or loss avoided as a result of the violation; and
- a criminal fine of up to US\$25 million.

Reporting Violations

All Company Personnel have an obligation to report cases of suspected misconduct, including violations of the Policy, to the General Counsel or through the Company's other reporting options, including the Company's whistleblower procedures, so that the Company can investigate and take corrective action, as appropriate.

3. TRANSACTIONS BY DESIGNATED PERSONS

All transactions in Company securities by Designated Persons are prohibited unless:

1. Authorized under the Pre-clearance Procedure;
2. Authorized under the Rule 10b5-1 pre-clearance procedure outlined below; or
3. Considered a Special Transaction as outlined under Transactions in Company Plans below.

The trading prohibitions and restrictions in this Policy are in addition to other prohibitions or restrictions prescribed by laws and regulations, e.g., short-swing trading by executive officers, directors or 10% shareholders subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act or sales of restricted securities in compliance with Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act"). Please ask the Corporate Secretary if you are uncertain whether other prohibitions or restrictions apply.

Blackout Periods

To ensure compliance with this Policy and applicable laws, the Company does not permit transactions in Company securities by Designated Persons during the following periods ("**Blackout Periods**"):

- the period commencing seven days before the end of the third Fiscal quarter and ending one full trading day after the annual earnings announcement;
- the period commencing seven days before the end of each of the first and second fiscal quarters and ending one full trading day after the corresponding quarterly results announcement; and
- any other period that any one of the Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer or Corporate Secretary designates in writing to be a Blackout Period, including extensions of any of the above periods.

Temporary Insiders may be subject to different Blackout Periods as determined by the Corporate Secretary.

The purpose behind Blackout Periods is to help establish a diligent effort to avoid any improper transactions. There are no exceptions granted to anyone for effecting transactions during Blackout Periods.

Effecting a Transaction in Company Securities

Designated Persons may not engage in a transaction in Company securities during a Blackout Period or cause any person to do this (by tipping or other means). Designated Persons may engage in such transactions with prior written clearance at other times by completing the Form of Notification, discussed below under "Pre-Clearance Procedures," **if** the person requesting pre-clearance does not at that time possess Inside Information and is not acting in any way to manipulate, directly or indirectly, the market in Company securities.

Normally, clearance will be possible, presuming the absence of Inside Information, during the first ten trading days following the end of a Blackout Period. Blackout Periods are particularly sensitive

periods and particular attention must be paid to ensure that transactions in Company's securities are made in accordance with this Policy and applicable laws and regulatory requirements. Designated Persons will, as any quarter progresses, be increasingly likely to possess Inside Information about the expected financial results for the quarter.

From time to time, the Company may notify some or all Designated Persons that trading in Company securities is suspended even though no Blackout Period is in effect. In such an event, no such Designated Person may engage in a transaction in Company securities and such Designated Person should not disclose to anyone the fact of such suspension of trading.

Each person is responsible at all times for compliance with this Policy. Trading in the Company's securities outside of Blackout Periods should not be considered a "safe harbor" and all Company Personnel should use good judgment at all times.

It is emphasized that even at times that do not fall within Blackout Periods or if pre-clearance is received, any person possessing Inside Information should not engage in any transactions in the Company's securities until such information has been released and absorbed by the market or is no longer material.

Pre-Clearance Procedures for Designated Persons

All Designated Persons and the Company must pre-clear their transactions in Company securities **BEFORE** placing an order to trade or otherwise effecting a transfer except for transactions under a Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction that has been entered into in accordance with applicable rules and this Policy and pre-cleared by the Company as discussed below under "Rule 10b5-1 Trading Instructions and Approvals", and except as otherwise expressly permitted without pre-clearance as discussed below under "Other Transactions".

Dealings by:	Require pre-clearance by:
Chairman	Chief Executive Officer and Corporate Secretary
Chief Executive Officer	Chairman and Corporate Secretary
Directors	Chairman and Corporate Secretary
Corporate Secretary	Chairman or Chief Executive Officer
Other Designated Persons	Chairman or Corporate Secretary

To apply for clearance, you must complete the Form of Notification set out in Schedule 1 to the Policy. The Form of Notification must be submitted to the Corporate Secretary a reasonable time prior to the date of the proposed transaction.

If, after receiving pre-clearance, the transaction does not occur on the date(s) proposed or date(s) approved by the Chief Executive Officer, Chairman or Corporate Secretary, as applicable, the requestor must reinstitute the pre-clearance process and a new Form of Notification must be submitted.

A record will be kept by the Company of Forms of Notification that have been submitted for pre-clearance.

Pre-clearance requests will not be considered or authorized during Blackout Periods, except for, subject to the discretion of the Corporate Secretary, pre-clearance requests for Bona Fide Gifts (as defined below). The Corporate Secretary (or the Corporate Secretary's designee) may exercise discretion in determining whether to alert the requestor of the reason(s) for denial of pre-clearance, whether based on the pendency of a Blackout Period or any other reason.

As noted above, even if approval to trade pursuant to the pre-clearance process is obtained in writing, or pre-clearance is not required for a particular transaction under this Policy (see below),

the requestor (and/or any other related Connected Person) may **NOT** trade in Company securities if aware of Inside Information about the Company at the time the transaction occurs. You should notify the Corporate Secretary immediately if you receive Inside Information after you have received pre-clearance to trade, but before the transaction is effected, and refrain from undertaking the planned transaction.

This Policy does not require pre-clearance of transactions in any other company's securities unless otherwise indicated in writing by the Corporate Secretary.

Post-trade, Gift or Other Transfer Notification Requirements for Executive Officers and Directors

In addition to the pre-clearance requirements described in Sections 4 and 5 below, Company Personnel subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act must also notify the Corporate Secretary within **one** (1) business day after **any transaction** in Company securities, including any transaction effected pursuant to a Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction or any gift or other transfer of Company securities not involving a purchase or sale. This notification may be provided on the form set forth in Schedule 2 to this Policy.

4. RULE 10B5-1 TRADING INSTRUCTIONS AND APPROVALS

Rule 10b5-1 Transactions

Transactions in Company securities executed by persons subject to this Policy pursuant to a pre-arranged securities trading plan or instruction in accordance with this Policy and satisfying the requirements of Rule 10b5-1 under the Exchange Act ("**Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction**") are permitted under this Policy. Rule 10b5-1 provides an affirmative defense from liability under Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5. In general, under Rule 10b5-1, a binding decision to trade must be made before a person relying upon this rule has or becomes aware of Inside Information, and the decision and the transaction must be made in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions against insider trading. The Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction must specify in advance the amount, pricing and timing of the transaction(s) in Company securities or delegate discretion to an independent third party. When adopting or modifying a Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction, the person must include in the plan a representation certifying: (i) that they are not aware of Inside Information regarding the Company or its securities, and (ii) that they are adopting the Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction in good faith. Once adopted or modified, the person who adopted or modified the 10b5-1 trading instruction must wait until the longer of (i) **90** days, or (ii) **two** (2) business days following the filing of the Company's Form 10-Q or Form 10-K for the fiscal quarter in which the plan was adopted or modified (but in no event to exceed 120 days following plan adoption or modification) before trading may begin under the new or modified trading arrangement (the "**Cooling-Off Period**"), and may not exercise any influence over the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are traded or the date of any given trade. Generally, Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions are entered into with brokerage firms.

Persons subject to this Policy may modify or terminate early a Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction only in accordance with Rule 10b5-1 and when not in possession of or aware of Inside Information relating to the Company. Further, modifications to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan to change the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are traded or the date of any given trade will be treated as a termination and adoption of a new Rule 10b5-1 trading plan, which is subject to a new Cooling-Off Period and pre-clearance requirement. Any modification or early termination of a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan could call into question whether that person had adopted the plan, or acted with respect to the plan, with the requisite good faith and/or had improperly exercised influence over the plan's subsequent administration in determining whether the affirmative defense to insider trading liability under Rule 10b5-1 is applicable.

Notwithstanding compliance with the foregoing requirements, persons subject to Blackout Periods or Pre-Clearance Procedures are subject to additional requirements with respect to Rule 10b5-1 trading plans. Furthermore, transactions in Company securities executed pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions continue to be subject to other laws and regulations (e.g., Section 16 under the Exchange Act and Rule 144 under the Securities Act). In addition, the Company is required to disclose in its SEC filings the material terms (other than pricing information) regarding the Rule 10b5-1 plans entered into by its directors and executive officers.

The Company may from time to time at its sole discretion impose or change requirements with respect to Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions, or prohibit such arrangements at any time, including to comply with applicable changes in law.

If you have any questions, you should contact your personal legal advisor or the Corporate Secretary.

Mandatory Pre-clearance of Rule 10b5-1 Trading Instructions

All persons must obtain pre-clearance prior to adopting, modifying or terminating (prior to expiration) any Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction relating to the Company's securities. The persons authorized to provide pre-clearance are the key employees and Chairman as set forth in the table above.

To apply for pre-clearance, you must complete the Form of Notification set out in Schedule 3 of this Policy and send it, together with a copy of the proposed Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction (or proposed modification or termination), to the Corporate Secretary at least **four** (4) business days before the date of the proposed adoption, modification or termination. Pre-clearance requests for adoption, modification or early termination of a Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction will not be authorized during any Blackout Period or when you are aware of Inside Information relating to the Company.

If you receive pre-clearance, you must send a complete copy of the signed Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction (or, if applicable, documentation relating to modification or termination) to the Corporate Secretary within **five** (5) business days after it has been signed by the parties.

If, after receiving pre-clearance, the adoption, modification or termination of the Rule 10b5-1 trading plan does not occur on the date proposed, the requestor must reinstitute the pre-clearance process and complete a new Form of Notification.

As noted above, even if pre-clearance is obtained, persons subject to the Policy may not adopt, modify or early terminate a Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction when aware of Inside Information about the Company or during a Blackout Period. Modifications to a Rule 10b5-1 trading plan to change the amount of securities to be traded, the price at which they are traded or the date of any given trade will be treated as a termination and adoption of a new Rule 10b5-1 trading plan, which requires the completion of the pre-clearance process with respect to the "new" plan.

A record will be kept by the Company of Forms of Notification that have been submitted for pre-clearance.

The Corporate Secretary (or the Corporate Secretary's designee) may exercise discretion in determining whether to alert the requestor of the reason(s) for denial of pre-clearance, whether based on the pendency of a Blackout Period or any other reason.

Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions for Insiders and Connected Persons subject to Section 16 of the Exchange Act must include a post-trade notification that complies with the Policy, as discussed above.

5. OTHER TRANSACTIONS

Transactions under Company Plans

The following are considered “**Special Transactions**” under this Policy and are not subject to the pre-clearance requirements noted above or Blackout Periods:

- **Share option exercises:** Exercise of an employee share option acquired pursuant to a Company plan, and the exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which the Company withholds sufficient shares subject to such option to satisfy tax withholding requirements.

Note however that any market sale of the shares underlying an employee share option, including a cashless exercise of an option through a broker, is not considered a Special Transaction and is subject to the full restrictions and pre-clearance procedures imposed by this Policy.

- **Restricted stock unit awards:** Vesting of a time-based or performance-based restricted stock unit award and exercise of a tax withholding right pursuant to which the Company withholds sufficient shares to satisfy tax withholding requirements.

Note however that any market sale of shares received upon vesting of restricted stock units is not considered a Special Transaction and is subject to the full restrictions and pre-clearance procedures imposed by this Policy.

- **401(k) Plan:** Periodic contribution of money to the Company's 401(k) plan pursuant to standard payroll deduction elections. However, any changes in any investment election regarding the Company's securities are subject to trading restrictions under this Policy, other than ownership interests in mutual funds, exchange-traded funds, hedge funds or similar fund-like vehicles in which the holder of the interest has no ability, directly or indirectly, to direct or influence the purchase or sale of the fund's securities.

Other similar purchases of Company securities from the Company or sales of Company securities to the Company, such as under an Employee Stock Purchase Plan or Sharesave Scheme, may also be considered special transactions permitted under this Policy during a Blackout Period, as determined by the Corporate Secretary in their absolute discretion.

Gifts and Other Transfers not Involving a Purchase or Sale

Gifts and other transfers not involving a purchase or sale are permitted by Company Personnel (subject in all cases to Pre-Clearance if involving a Designated Person) if the donor/transferor is not aware of Inside Information.

A Bona Fide Gift of Company securities involving Company Personnel may be permitted if the donor/transferor is aware of Inside Information, provided that the Company Personnel (whether or not a Designated Person) obtains pre-clearance for the Bona Fide Gift in accordance with the Pre-Clearance Procedures set forth in this Policy.

“**Bona Fide Gift**” is any gift or other transfer of Company securities where no consideration is received from the recipient, and it is not required or inspired by any legal duty or that is in any sense a payment to settle a debt or other obligation, and is not made with the thought of reward for past services or hope for future consideration.

Pre-clearance for a Bona Fide Gift may be provided, solely at the discretion of the Corporate Secretary (or other party required to provide pre-clearance under this Policy), after taking into account factors such as whether (1) the donee/transferee is Company Personnel (including a Connected Person) subject to this Policy, (2) the donee/transferee agrees not to sell the Company

securities it receives until the Inside Information is no longer material or has been made public by the Company, and (3) the Company Personnel will gain an economic advantage.

Transfers between Accounts

A transfer of Company securities between a Designated Person's accounts that are both controlled by such Designated Person and do not involve a purchase or sale or any other change in economic interest in the securities (such as moving shares from one brokerage account to another or from direct ownership to a brokerage account) are not restricted by this Policy and, in the case of a Designated Person, do not require pre-clearance.

Prohibited Transactions

The Company prohibits Company Personnel from engaging in short-term or speculative transactions in the Company's securities, including but not limited to the following:

- **Short-term trading:** Short-term trading in Company securities by Company Personnel may be distracting and unduly focus on the Company's short-term stock market performance instead of the Company's long-term business objectives. For these reasons, Company Personnel are discouraged from purchasing Company securities in the open market and selling any Company securities of the same class during the **six** (6) months following the purchase (or vice versa). Note that transactions through Company Plans are not subject to this restriction. Company Personnel must also take reasonable steps to discourage Connected Persons from engaging in short-term trading.
- **Short sales:** Short sales of the Company's securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy. In addition, Section 16(c) of the Exchange Act prohibits directors and officers from engaging in short sales.
- **On- or off-exchange options, warrants, convertibles or derivatives:** A transaction in options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the Company's stock and therefore creates the appearance that trading is or may be based on Inside Information. It may also be deemed to be manipulative under Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5 of the Exchange Act. Transactions in these instruments may focus attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in these instruments are prohibited by this Policy. (Option positions arising from certain types of hedging transactions are governed by the section below captioned "Hedging transactions.")
- **Hedging transactions:** Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow Company Personnel to lock in much of the value of their stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in the stock. These transactions allow Company Personnel to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, Company Personnel may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other shareholders. Therefore, Company Personnel are prohibited from engaging in such transactions.
- **Margin accounts and pledges:** Company Personnel and Connected Persons may not hold any Company securities in margin accounts and may not pledge such Company stock or other securities as collateral for loans or other obligations.

Post-Termination Transactions

While you will no longer be subject to this Policy or the Blackout Periods and pre-clearance requirements contained within this Policy, the insider trading laws continue to apply to your transactions in Company securities even after you have terminated employment, just as they would apply to any investor. If you are in possession of Inside Information when your employment terminates, you may not trade in Company securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

6. TRANSACTIONS BY THE COMPANY

From time to time, the Company may engage in transactions involving Signet securities, including share repurchases. It is the Company's policy to comply with all applicable federal and state securities laws (including obtaining approvals by the Board of Directors or appropriate Committee, if required) when it is engaging in transactions involving Signet securities.

**If you have any questions regarding the application of this Policy,
please contact the Corporate Secretary.**

**SCHEDULE 1
SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED FORM OF NOTIFICATION
REQUEST FOR CONSENT TO DEAL IN SIGNET SECURITIES**

This Form of Notification must be submitted to the Corporate Secretary and authorized by him/her, the Chairman or the Chief Executive Officer, as applicable under the Insider Trading Policy (the "Policy") before the proposed transaction is executed.

I hereby apply for clearance for the following dealing:

Title of Signet security:

Number of shares
(or principal amount of other securities):.....

Type of transaction
(e.g. purchase/sale):.....

Proposed date of transaction:.....

Broker responsible for executing transaction
(or dealer/investment professional):.....

I certify that this request and any subsequent dealing shall fully comply with the Policy and that I will not transact in Signet securities while I am in possession of material non-public inside information. I acknowledge and understand that: 1) my transactions involving Signet securities involves risk of insider trading allegations; 2) receipt of clearance from the Corporate Secretary, Chairman or Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, is not a defense to any civil violation or criminal offence committed under relevant laws, rules or regulations; and 3) my personal transactions involving Signet securities are outside of the scope of my employment and, in the event of an allegation of insider trading, Signet is not obligated to defend me or provide reimbursement for expenses in connection with my defense of such an allegation. I acknowledge that I have weighed the benefits and risks of transacting in Signet securities and have been given the opportunity to obtain professional legal advice before ultimately deciding to transact.

Signed:..... Date:.....

Print Name:..... Print Job Title:.....

TO BE COMPLETED BY THE CORPORATE SECRETARY, CHAIRMAN OR CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER, AS APPLICABLE, UNDER THE POLICY

I confirm receipt of the above Form of Notification. Clearance to deal is:

- Approved to proceed as set out above under the Policy.
- Denied and must not proceed because:

Signed:..... Date:

Print Name:..... Print Job Title: Corporate Secretary

Additional signature, if the Policy requires two persons to authorize pre-clearance:

Signed:..... Date:

Print Name:..... Print Job Title:.....

SCHEDULE 2

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED

NOTICE OF DEALING

Notification by an executive officer or director subject to Section 16 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or by their Connected Person of dealings in securities of Signet Jewelers Limited.

To: Corporate Secretary
Signet Jewelers Limited

Date of Event	Type of Dealing (e.g. sale, purchase, exercise, conversion, gift)	Number of Shares	Price of Consideration (if applicable)	Person Dealing	Relationship with Section 16 Person	Name of Registered Holder

Dated..... Signed.....

Name of Section 16 executive officer or director or related Connected Person

Title of Section 16 executive officer or director

Relationship of Connected Person to Section 16 executive officer or director

This Form must be sent to the Corporate Secretary forthwith on confirmation of the transaction taking place.

SCHEDULE 3

**SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
REQUEST RELATING TO RULE 10b5-1 TRADING INSTRUCTIONS**

This Form of Notification must be submitted to the Corporate Secretary, and authorized, before any Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions are adopted, modified, suspended or terminated early.

To: Corporate Secretary, Signet Jewelers Limited

1. I hereby apply for clearance for the following (check one):

- Adoption of Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions
- Modification of Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions
- Termination of Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions (prior to expiration date)

2. Attached is a copy of the proposed Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions (or, as applicable, proposed documentation relating to the modification, suspension or termination of an instruction) that is complete except for omitting the date on which the plan/documentation is to be entered into, signatures of the parties, and the following information (insert nature of omitted information):.....

Note: The proposed Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction/documentation submitted with this request must not omit any trade instruction details or required certifications.

3. Proposed date of adoption, modification or early termination:

4. Broker-Dealer/Investment Professional Responsible For Executing Transactions Pursuant to Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions (including contact information):
.....

5. I agree that if I receive clearance, I will make no changes to the proposed Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions (or, as applicable, proposed documentation relating to the modification, suspension or termination of an instruction) except for including the omitted information identified in #2 above.

6. I agree that if I receive clearance, I will send a complete copy of the signed Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction (or, if applicable, documentation relating to modification or termination) to the Corporate Secretary within five (5) business days after it has been signed by the parties thereto.

I certify that this request and any dealing in Signet securities contemplated by the Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions shall be done in good faith and comply fully with Signet's Insider Trading Policy (the "Policy") and that I will not adopt, alter, suspend or terminate Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions while I am in possession of material non-public inside information. I acknowledge and understand that: 1) my transactions involving Signet securities, and the adoption, modification, suspension or termination of Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions involves risk of insider trading allegations; 2) receipt of clearance from the Corporate Secretary, Chairman or Chief Executive Officer, as the case may be, to adopt, modify, suspend or terminate Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions is not a defense to any civil violation or criminal offence committed under relevant laws, rules or regulations; and 3) my personal transactions

involving Signet securities, including the adoption, modification, suspension or termination of Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions, are outside of the scope of my employment and, in the event of an allegation of insider trading, Signet is not obligated to defend me or provide reimbursement for expenses in connection with my defense of such an allegation. I acknowledge that I have weighed the benefits and risks of transacting in Signet securities and have been and will be given the opportunity to obtain professional legal advice before ultimately deciding to adopt, modify, suspend or terminate Rule 10b5-1 trading instructions, as the case may be.

Signed..... Date.....

Print Name..... Print Job Title.....

APPROVAL OR DENIAL RELATING TO RULE 10b5-1 TRADING INSTRUCTION

I confirm receipt of the above notification. Clearance for the proposed Rule 10b5-1 trading instruction (or, as applicable, proposed documentation relating to the modification, suspension or early termination of an instruction) is:

Approved for you to proceed as set out above under the Policy.

or

Denied, and you must not proceed, because:

.....
Note: An explanation for denial need not be provided.

Signed.....

Date.....

Print Name..... Print Job Title.....

Additional signature, if Policy requires two persons to authorize pre-clearance

Signed.....

Date.....

Print Name..... Print Job Title.....

Note: The giving of clearance is not a defense to any civil violation or criminal offence that may be committed under relevant laws, rules or regulations.

To: Corporate Secretary
Signet Jewelers Limited
375 Ghent Road
Akron, OH 44333
U.S.A.

Signet Jewelers Limited

Insider Trading Policy (the "Policy")

I confirm that I have received, read and fully understand the Company's Policy. I further confirm that I will comply fully with my obligations under the Policy and agree to be bound by its terms.

Signature:

Print Name:

Print Job Title:

Date:

SUBSIDIARIES OF REGISTRANT

The following is a list of significant subsidiaries of the Company as of January 31, 2026 omitting subsidiaries which, considered in the aggregate, would not constitute a significant subsidiary.

NAME	WHERE INCORPORATED
Sterling Inc.	Ohio, USA
Signet Service Plans, Inc.	Ohio, USA
Sterling Jewelers Inc.	Delaware, USA
Sterling Ecomm LLC	Delaware, USA
Signet US Holdings, Inc.	Delaware, USA
Signet Group Treasury Services Inc.	Delaware, USA
R2Net Inc.	Delaware, USA
Diamonds Direct Acquisition, LLC	Delaware, USA
Diamonds Direct USA, Inc.	Delaware, USA
BC Cyan Investment Holdings Inc.	Delaware, USA
Blue Nile, Inc.	Delaware, USA
Zale Corporation	Delaware, USA
Zale Delaware, Inc.	Delaware, USA
Zale Canada Co.	Canada
Signet Group Limited	England
Signet Holdings Limited	England
Signet Trading Limited	England
Signet Global Insurance Services Limited	Bermuda

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the registration statements (Nos. 333-159987, 333-153435, 333-134192, 333-12304, 333-153422, 333-08964, 333-225653, 333-239582 and 333-282052) on Form S-8 and the registration statement (No. 333-275900) on Form S-3 of our report dated March 19, 2026, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Signet Jewelers Limited and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Louisville, Kentucky
March 19, 2026

CERTIFICATION

I, J.K. Symancyk, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Signet Jewelers Limited (the "Report");
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 company as of, and for, the periods presented in this Report;
4. The company'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 company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, 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 company'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 company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the company's most recent fiscal quarter (the company's fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (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 company'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 company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 19, 2026

By: /s/ J.K. Symancyk
Name: J.K. Symancyk
Title: Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

CERTIFICATION

I, Joan M. Hilson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this Annual Report on Form 10-K of Signet Jewelers Limited (the "Report");
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 company as of, and for, the periods presented in this Report;
4. The company'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 company and have:
 - (a) Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the company, 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 company'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 company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the company's most recent fiscal quarter (the company's fourth quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the company's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The company's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the company's auditors and the audit committee of the company's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - (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 company'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 company's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 19, 2026

By: /s/ Joan M. Hilson
Name: Joan M. Hilson
Title: Chief Operating and
Financial Officer
(Principal Financial
Officer)

CERTIFICATION

PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, J.K. Symancyk, as Chief Executive Officer of Signet Jewelers Limited (the "Company"), hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended January 31, 2026, as filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the "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 Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 19, 2026

By: /s/ J.K. Symancyk
Name: J.K. Symancyk

Title: Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive
Officer)

CERTIFICATION

PURSUANT TO 18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,

AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

I, Joan M. Hilson, as Chief Operating and Financial Officer of Signet Jewelers Limited (the “Company”), hereby certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) the accompanying Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended January 31, 2026, as filed with the US Securities and Exchange Commission (the “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 Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: March 19, 2026

By: /s/ Joan M. Hilson
Name: Joan M. Hilson
Title: Chief Operating and
Financial Officer
(Principal Financial
Officer)