

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 December 31, 2025

OR

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: 000-26408
CLIMB GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation)

13-3136104
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

4 Industrial Way West, Suite 300, Eatontown, NJ
(Address of principal executive offices)

07724
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(732) 389-0932**

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

Title of Each Class	Trading Symbol	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share	CLMB	The NASDAQ Global Market

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the 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 the Common Stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant computed by reference to the closing sale price for the Registrant's Common Stock as of June 30, 2025, which was the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, as reported on The NASDAQ Global Market, was approximately \$474.4 million. For purposes of this calculation, directors, officers and holders of more than 10% of the outstanding shares of Common Stock of the Registrant are deemed to be affiliates of the Registrant and the shares of Common Stock beneficially owned by them have been excluded. This determination of affiliate status is not necessarily a conclusive determination for other purposes.

The number of shares outstanding of the Registrant's Common Stock as of February 17, 2026 was 4,605,692 shares.

Documents Incorporated by Reference: Portions of the Registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III herein. The Registrant intends to file such Proxy Statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the end of the period covered by this report on Form 10-K.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PART I	
Item 1. Business	1
Item 1A. Risk Factors	6
Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments	15
Item 1C. Cybersecurity	15
Item 2. Properties	16
Item 3. Legal Proceedings	16
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	16
PART II	
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities	17
Item 6. [Reserved]	18
Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	18
Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk	29
Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data	30
Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure	30
Item 9A. Controls and Procedures	30
Item 9B. Other Information	30
Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections	31
PART III	
Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance	31
Item 11. Executive Compensation	31
Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters	31
Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions, and Director Independence	31
Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services	31
PART IV	
Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules	31
Item 16. Form 10-K Summary	34
SIGNATURES	35

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PART I

CAUTIONARY NOTE REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Annual Report on Form 10-K (“Annual Report”) includes statements of our expectations, intentions, plans and beliefs that constitute “forward-looking statements” within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and are intended to come within the safe harbor protection provided by those sections. The statements, other than statements of historical fact, included in this Annual Report are forward-looking statements. Many of the forward-looking statements contained in this Annual Report may be identified by the use of forward-looking words such as “believes,” “expects,” “intends,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “estimates,” “projects,” “forecasts,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “will,” “confident,” “may,” “can,” “potential,” “possible,” “proposed,” “in process,” “under construction,” “in development,” “opportunity,” “target,” “outlook,” “maintain,” “continue,” “goal,” “aim,” “commit,” or similar expressions or when we discuss our future operating results, priorities, strategy, goals, vision, mission, opportunities, projections, intentions or expectations. Although the Company believes that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are reasonable, it can give no assurance that such expectations will prove to have been correct. Because these forward-looking statements are subject to risks and uncertainties, actual results could differ materially from those indicated by such forward-looking statements. These risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the continued acceptance of the Company’s distribution channel by vendors and customers, the timely availability and acceptance of new products, product mix, market conditions, inflation, competitive pricing pressures, the successful integration of acquisitions, contribution of key vendor relationships and support programs, including vendor rebates and discounts, our ability to successfully integrate AI capabilities within our products and internal functions, import and tariffs, interest rate risk and the impact thereof, as well as factors that affect the software industry in general and other factors generally. We strongly urge current and prospective investors to carefully consider the cautionary statements and risk factors contained in this report, particularly the risks described under “Item 1A. Risk Factors” herein.

The Company operates in a rapidly changing business, and new risk factors emerge from time to time. Management cannot predict every risk factor, nor can it assess the impact, if any, of all such risk factors on the Company’s business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected in any forward-looking statements.

Accordingly, forward-looking statements should not be relied upon as a prediction of actual results and readers are cautioned not to place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of their dates. The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

The statements concerning future sales, future gross profit margin and future selling and administrative expenses are forward looking statements involving certain risks and uncertainties such as availability of products, product mix, pricing pressures, market conditions and other factors, which could result in a fluctuation of sales below recent experience.

Unless otherwise specified, the “Company,” “we,” “us” or “our” refers to Climb Global Solutions, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Item 1. Business

General

The Company is a value added information technology (“IT”) distribution and solutions company. The Company primarily operates through its “Distribution” segment, which distributes emerging and disruptive technologies to corporate resellers, value added resellers (“VARs”), consultants and systems integrators worldwide under the name “Climb Channel Solutions”. The Company also operates a smaller segment called “Solutions”, which is a cloud solutions provider and value-added reseller of software, hardware and services for customers worldwide under the name “Grey Matter”. Across both segments, we offer an extensive line of products from leading software vendors and tools for virtualization/cloud computing, security, networking, storage and infrastructure management, application lifecycle management and other technically sophisticated domains, as well as computer hardware.

The Company was incorporated in Delaware in 1982. Our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (“Common Stock”), is listed on The NASDAQ Global Market under the symbol “CLMB”.

Distribution Segment

In our Distribution segment, which accounted for approximately 96% of our consolidated net sales and 87% of our consolidated gross profit during the year ended December 31, 2025, we distribute technology products from software developers, software vendors or original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”) to resellers, and system integrators worldwide. We purchase

software, maintenance/service agreements, networking/storage/security equipment and complementary products from our vendors and sell them to our reseller customers. The large majority of hardware products we sell are “drop shipped” directly to the customers, which reduces physical handling by the Company and required investment in inventory. Generally, a vendor authorizes a limited number of companies to act as distributors of their product and sell their product to resellers. Our reseller customers include VARs, corporate resellers, government resellers, system integrators, direct marketers, and national IT superstores. We combine our core strengths in customer service, marketing, distribution, credit and billing to allow our customers to achieve greater efficiencies in time to market in the IT channel in a cost-effective manner.

While our Distribution business is characterized by low gross profit as a percentage of gross billings, or gross billings margin, and price competition, we have been able to operate profitably by leveraging an efficient and scalable business model with low capital investment requirements. The large majority of the products we sell are either digital products such as license authorizations, third party maintenance contracts, or hardware that is drop-shipped to the end customer directly by the vendor. We utilize electronic data interchange (“EDI”) and other automation tools to fulfill these orders on a cost-efficient basis. We also maintain relatively low inventory balances relative to our gross billings and enjoy what we believe is favorable credit from our vendor partners, allowing us to deploy a capital efficient model as reflected by our return on equity and pre-tax income as a percentage of gross profit generated.

In our Distribution segment, we are highly dependent on the end-market demand for the products we sell, and on our partners’ strategic initiatives and business models. This end-market demand is influenced by many factors including the introduction of new products, replacement and renewal cycles for existing products, competitive products, overall economic growth and general business activity. A difficult and challenging economic environment may also lead to consolidation or decline in the industry and increased price-based competition. We continually review the marketplace to identify new, emerging and disruptive vendors and products to potentially add to our vendor partners.

The Company operates distribution facilities in Millersville, Maryland and Dublin, Ireland.

Solutions Segment

We also provide comprehensive IT solutions directly to end users through our Solutions segment, which accounted for approximately 4% of our consolidated net sales and 13% of our consolidated gross profit during the year ended December 31, 2025. Products in this segment are acquired directly from OEMs, software developers or distributors and sold to end users. We provide customer service, billing, sales and marketing support in this segment and provide extended payment terms to facilitate sales.

Acquisitions

We view acquisitions as an important part of our strategic growth plan. In 2020, we completed two acquisitions to add scale, broaden our geographic footprint, expand partner relationships and add cloud support capabilities. In 2022, we completed an acquisition that expanded our sales presence in the United Kingdom software distribution markets.

In 2023, we completed the acquisition of Data Solutions Holdings Limited (“Data Solutions”), which further expanded our geographic footprint and partner relationships in the United Kingdom and Ireland software distribution markets. In 2024, we completed the acquisition of Douglas Stewart Software & Services, LLC (“DSS”), which further strengthened our reach in the North American K-12 and higher education software distribution markets.

We plan to continue to evaluate acquisition opportunities as part of our overall capital allocation strategy and continuing growth plan.

Products

An essential part of our ongoing operations and strategic growth plan in our Distribution segment is the continued recruitment of software vendors for which we become authorized distributors of their products. Through our Distribution segment, we sell a wide variety of technology products from a broad range of software vendors and manufacturers, such as Adobe, Bluebeam Software, Dark Trace, Delinea, ExtraHop, Fortinet, Micro Focus, Microsoft, SmartBear Software, SolarWinds, Sophos, TechSmith and Trend Micro. On a continuous basis, we screen new vendors and products for inclusion in our line card based on their features, quality, price, profit margins and current market trends. Developing a diverse vendor base is a key element of our business strategy. We focus on establishing deep relationships with our vendor and reseller partners by providing specialized product training to our sales force and the use of dedicated sales teams. We have also established an efficient ordering process with our key partners through the implementation of electronic ordering and other processes adapted to their requirements. As a result, our relationships with our key vendor partners tend to be long-term in nature despite the absence of long-term contracts, with a significant portion of sales derived from annually recurring renewals of software maintenance and subscription agreements related to our partners embedded base of customers utilizing their software products. Additionally, a key part of our strategic growth plan is to provide a high level of support to

select emerging and disruptive technology vendors through our Climb Elevate program to develop future relationships throughout the growth cycle of a vendor partner. The Climb Elevate program allows resellers and vendors to connect through the Company for products typically outside of the main line-card.

In our Solutions business, an essential part of our strategic growth plan is to pursue opportunities with higher growth prospects and gross margin characteristics through the sale of specialty products, services and cloud offerings. Through acquisitions in the prior years, we added certain technical and administrative support capabilities to enable us to resell cloud and software as a service products (“SaaS”) including Microsoft products in the United Kingdom. Our strategic growth plan is to expand our cloud offerings by leveraging these support services to other markets and products.

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had no major vendors that accounted for greater than 10% of our consolidated purchases during the year, compared to one vendor that accounted for 10% and 14% of our consolidated purchases, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023. For the year ended December 31, 2025, our largest five vendors generated approximately 29% of our consolidated purchases. The loss of a key vendor or group of vendors could disrupt our product availability and otherwise have an adverse effect on the Company.

The Company predominantly sells third party software, software subscriptions, and maintenance. Sales of hardware and peripherals consistently represented 8% in 2025 and 6% of our gross billings, an operational metric, in 2024 and 2023.

Cloud

Our vendor and reseller partners are increasingly incorporating cloud and hybrid cloud products into their portfolios. An essential part of our strategic growth plan is to provide value added services to our vendor partners and customers to enhance their ability to market these products. This includes maintaining infrastructure to facilitate licensing of cloud and SaaS products, providing technical support for cloud products, and providing integration and enablement services. We currently have the ability to provide support for these cloud services in North America, the United Kingdom and Europe, and plan to continue to leverage these capabilities to provide cloud support services throughout our worldwide operations.

Marketing and Distribution

We market products through creative marketing communications, including our web sites, local seminars, events, webinars, and social media. We also use direct e-mail and printed material to introduce new products and upgrades, to cross-sell products to current customers, and to educate and inform existing and potential customers. We believe that our blend of electronic and traditional marketing and selling programs are important marketing vehicles for software vendors and manufacturers. These programs provide a cost-effective and service-oriented means to market and sell and fulfill software products and meet the needs of users.

We sell products to large, multi-national broad line resellers, sometimes referred to as direct market resellers (“DMRs”), as well as thousands of VARs, which tend to be smaller and focus on value added services to their customers. As part of our strategic growth plan, we expect to continue diversifying our customer base by offering compelling products to the VAR community as we develop our vendor partner lineup. As a result, an increasing proportion of our sales in 2025 were from VARs, driven by a continued focus on increasing sales to larger VARs with more than \$1 million in annual sales. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had two customers, all of which are considered DMRs, that accounted for 24% and 13%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2025, 15% and 8%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had three customers that accounted for 18%, 14%, and 11%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2024, 12%, 6% and 19%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2023, there were two customers that accounted for 20%, and 15%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2023, 15% and 6%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. Our top five customers accounted for 55%, 54% and 51% of consolidated net sales in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. The loss of a key customer or a group of customers could have an adverse effect on the Company.

Net sales to customers in the United Kingdom represented 13%, 14% and 15% of our consolidated net sales in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Net sales to customers in Europe, excluding the United Kingdom, represented 5%, 7%, and 4% of our consolidated net sales in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. Net sales to customers in Canada represented 5%, 6% and 7% of our consolidated net sales in 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively. For geographic financial information, please refer to Note 12 in the Notes to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Customer Support

We believe that providing a high level of customer service is necessary to compete effectively and is essential to continued sales and revenue growth. Our account representatives assist our customers with all aspects of purchasing decisions, order processing,

returns processing, and inquiries on order status, product pricing and availability. The account representatives are trained to answer all basic questions about the features and functionality of products.

Purchasing and Fulfillment

The Company's success is dependent, in part, upon the ability of its vendor partners to develop and market products that meet the changing requirements of the marketplace. The Company believes it maintains good relationships with its vendors. The Company and its principal vendors have cooperated frequently in product introductions and in other marketing programs. As is customary in the industry, the Company has no long-term supply contracts with any of its vendor partners, and substantially all the Company's contracts with its vendors are terminable upon 30 days' notice or less, however, it is notable that the tenure of our relationships with vendor partners tends to extend over a longer term. We attribute this to the deep relationships we establish with our partners involving sales support, product and customer knowledge, and tailored infrastructure to facilitate efficient order processing.

Most vendor partners or distributors will "drop ship" products directly to the customers, which reduces physical handling by the Company. Inventory management techniques, such as "drop shipping" allow the Company to offer a greater range of products without increased inventory requirements or cost of carrying inventory.

Inventory levels may vary from period to period, due in part to increases or decreases in sales levels, the Company's practice of making advance purchases when it deems the terms of such purchases to be attractive, and the addition of new vendor partners and products. From time to time, we may make advance payments to vendors to apply against future purchases from the vendor. Moreover, the Company's order fulfillment and inventory control systems allow the Company to order certain products in time for next day shipping. The Company promotes the use of EDI with its vendor partners and customers, which helps reduce overhead and the use of paper in the ordering process.

Competition

The Company operates in a highly competitive environment, both in North America and Europe. There is significant competition within each market segment and geography served that creates pricing pressure and the need to continually improve services. The market for the technology products we sell is characterized by rapid changes in technology, user requirements, and competitive pricing. The way software products are distributed and sold is constantly changing, and new methods of distribution and sale may emerge or expand, including direct sales by technology providers to end users, and the introduction of cloud versions of their products. As an IT channel solutions provider, a critical element of our strategic growth plan is to maintain our ability to offer an efficient route to market for emerging and disruptive technology vendors. Additionally, a key element of our strategic growth plan is to capitalize on market changes by implementing new value added services such as cloud support and integration offerings.

In our Distribution segment, we compete with other distributors to become an authorized distributor of products from software developers and vendors. The Company competes to gain distribution rights for new products primarily based on its reputation for successfully bringing new products to market and the strength of and quality of its relationships with software vendors and the reseller community. We also compete against other distributors to gain market share among authorized resellers for products we are authorized to distribute, based on price and level of service. We compete against much larger broad-line distributors with more resources than we have, including Arrow Electronics Inc. (NYSE: ARW), TD Synnex Corporation (NYSE: SNX) and Ingram Micro (NYSE: INGM), as well as specialty distributors. We believe we offer a compelling solution for emerging and disruptive technology vendors seeking to establish the IT channel as a route to market, by offering broad distribution capabilities with more flexibility than some of our larger competitors.

In our Solutions segment, we compete against a large variety of IT solutions providers including e-commerce sites, service organizations, VARs, cloud solution providers and technology providers offering direct solutions. We believe that our ability to offer software developers and IT professionals easy access to a wide selection of desired IT products at reasonable prices with prompt delivery and high customer service levels, along with our good relationships with vendor partners, allows us to compete effectively.

Information Technology

The Company operates IT systems on several platforms including Windows and cloud-based platforms that control the full order processing cycle. These IT systems allow for centralized management of key functions, including inventory, accounts receivable, purchasing, sales and distribution and payment processing. We are dependent on the accuracy and proper utilization of our technology systems, telephone systems, websites, e-mail and EDI systems.

Our IT systems allow us to monitor sales trends, real-time product availability, order status throughout the full order cycle, and automates order transactions and invoicing transactions for our customers and vendors. The main focus of our IT systems is to allow us to transact and communicate with our customers and vendors in the most efficient manner possible. We provide various options to transact electronically with our customers and vendors through EDI, XML and other electronic methods.

The Company recognizes the need to continually upgrade its IT systems to effectively manage and secure its infrastructure and customer data and to provide continued scalability and flexibility. In that regard, the Company anticipates that it will, from time to time, require software and hardware upgrades for its present IT systems.

Trademarks, Service Marks and Domain Names

The Company conducts its business under various trademarks and service marks including Climb Channel Solutions, Grey Matter, Climb Global Services and International Software Partners. The Company protects these trademarks and service marks and believes that they have significant value to us and are important factors in our marketing programs.

We have registered and maintained Internet domain names, including “climbglobalsolutions.com”.

Government Regulation

The Company is subject to and endeavors to comply with various government regulations in the United States as well as various jurisdictions where it operates. These regulations cover several diverse areas including trade compliance, anti-bribery, anti-corruption, money laundering, securities, environmental, and data and privacy protection. Increased government scrutiny of the Company's actions or enforcement could materially and adversely affect its business or damage its reputation. In addition, the Company may conduct, or it may be required to conduct, internal investigations or face audits or investigations by one or more domestic or foreign government or regulatory agencies, which could be costly and time-consuming, and could divert management and key personnel from the Company's business operations. See Risk Factors in Part I, Item 1A.

Employees and Human Capital

We understand the importance of human capital and prioritize building our culture, talent development, compensation and benefits, and diversity and inclusion. Our human capital resources objectives include identifying, recruiting, retaining, incentivizing and integrating our existing and new employees, advisors and consultants. The attraction, retention and development of employees is critical to our success. We accomplish this, in part, by our competitive compensation practices, training initiatives, and growth opportunities within the Company.

The Company believes its capabilities and services are made possible by a broad group of professionals who understand its customer's problems from numerous perspectives and curate forward-looking, comprehensive solutions. The Company's employees' diverse backgrounds have melded into rich perspectives that sharpen the Company, drive more scale, extending the Company's value, winning in the market with the diversity of its people and the strength of its culture, to enhance value for customers and benefit all stakeholders.

The Company's business results depend in part on its ability to successfully manage human capital resources, including attracting, identifying, and retaining key talent. Factors that may affect the Company's ability to attract and retain qualified employees include employee morale, its reputation, competition from other employers, and availability of qualified individuals.

As of December 31, 2025, the Company had 412 total employees, including 392 full-time employees. The Company is not a party to any collective bargaining agreements with its employees, has experienced no work stoppages and considers its relationships with its employees to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the Company's approximate headcount by region:

	North America	Europe
Headcount	250	162

Workforce Health and Safety

We take workplace safety very seriously and our robust safety program means that we are constantly evaluating our safety protocols in an effort to keep our facilities safe for our employees.

Compensation and Benefits

As part of our compensation philosophy, we believe that we must offer and maintain market competitive compensation and benefit programs for our employees in order to attract and retain superior talent. In addition to competitive base wages, additional programs include the 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan, a company matched 401(k) Plan, healthcare and insurance benefits, flexible spending accounts, paid time off and employee assistance programs.

Diversity and Inclusion

We are committed to our continued efforts to increase diversity and foster an inclusive work environment that supports the workforce and the communities we serve. We recruit the best qualified employees regardless of gender, ethnicity or other protected traits and it is our policy to fully comply with all laws applicable to discrimination in the workplace.

Company Information

Our principal executive offices are located at 4 Industrial Way West, Suite 300, Eatontown, NJ 07724, and our telephone number is (732) 389-0932. We have operations throughout North America and Europe. Our website address is www.climbglobalsolutions.com, and the other web sites maintained by our business include www.climbcs.com, www.greymatter.com and www.dss-edu.com. Information contained on or accessible through our websites is neither a part of this Annual Report nor incorporated by reference herein, and any references to our website and the inclusion of our website address in this Annual Report are intended to be inactive textual references only.

Available Information

Under the Exchange Act, the Company is required to file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy and information statements and other information with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). The SEC maintains a web site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC, including us. The Company also makes available, free of charge, through its internet web site at <http://www.climbglobalsolutions.com>, its reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, and amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the SEC. The information contained on, or otherwise accessible through, our website is not part of, or incorporated by reference into, this Annual Report.

The Company has a Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that applies to all employees, officers and directors of the Company, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. We review the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct annually and consider updates as necessary. The full text of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct, is available at our web site, <http://www.climbglobalsolutions.com>. The Company intends to disclose any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that applies to its Chief Executive Officer or Chief Financial Officer on our web site.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Investors should carefully consider the risk factors set forth below as well as the other information contained in this Annual Report. Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations and could cause our results to differ from the “forward-looking statements” contained in this Annual Report. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or those currently viewed by us to be immaterial may also materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Risks Related to our Business and Industry

We serve customers and have locations throughout the world and are subject to terrorist attacks, acts of war, natural disasters, global pandemic and other similar risks, which could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, and results of operations. Worldwide economic conditions remain uncertain due to the persistence of inflation, elevated interest rates, market volatility and adverse effects on product demand connected to geopolitical developments including tariff uncertainty, and other disruptions to global and regional economies and markets. Terrorist attacks, acts of war, natural disasters, global pandemics or other disasters or public health concerns in regions of the world where we have operations could result in the disruption of our business. Such acts have created, and continue to create, economic and political uncertainties and have contributed to global economic instability. Specifically, these acts, pandemics, disasters and health concerns can result in increased travel restrictions and extended shutdowns of certain businesses in the region, as well as social, economic, or labor instability. Disruptions in affected regions over a prolonged period could have a material adverse impact on our business and our financial results.

Changes in the information technology industry and/or economic environment may reduce demand for the products and services we sell. Our results of operations are influenced by a variety of factors, including the condition of the IT industry, general economic conditions, seasonal buying by end-users, shifts in demand for, or availability of, computer products and software and IT services and industry introductions of new products, upgrades or methods of distribution. We typically sell to our customers on a purchase order basis, rather than pursuant to long-term contracts or contracts with minimum purchase requirements. Consequently, our sales are subject to demand variability by our customers. The information technology products industry is characterized by abrupt changes in technology, rapid changes in customer preferences, short product life cycles and evolving industry standards. Net sales can be dependent on demand for specific product categories, and any change in demand for or supply of such products could have a

material adverse effect on our net sales, and/or cause us to record write-downs of obsolete inventory, if we fail to react in a timely manner to such changes.

We rely on our vendor partners for product availability, marketing funds, purchasing incentives and competitive products to sell. If we are unable to maintain our relationships with our vendor partners, if the vendor partners materially change the terms of their existing agreements with us or we fail to abide by the terms of such agreements, if our vendor partners cease selling their products through distribution generally, or if supply chain shortages and other disruptions occur, our business could be materially adversely affected. We acquire products for resale both directly from manufacturers and indirectly from distributors. A substantial portion of the products we acquire are purchased from vendor partners with which we have entered into non-exclusive distribution agreements. These agreements are typically cancellable at any time or on short notice (generally 30 days). The loss of a vendor partner could cause a disruption in the availability of products. Additionally, there is no assurance that as manufacturers continue to or increasingly sell directly to end users and through the distribution channel, that they will not limit or curtail the availability of their products to distributors/resellers like us. To the extent that our vendor partners reduce the number of products they sell through the distribution channel or cease selling their products through the distribution channel entirely, experience disruptions in their supply chains, cease to continue doing business with us, or are unable to continue to meet or significantly alter their obligations, our business could be materially adversely affected. Our inability to obtain a sufficient quantity of products, or an allocation of products from a manufacturer in a way that favors one of our competitors, or competing distribution channels, relative to us, could cause us to be unable to fill clients' orders in a timely manner, or at all, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, to the extent our vendor partners modify the terms of their contracts to the detriment of us, limit supplies due to capacity constraints or other factors, or cancel such contracts or exercise remedies thereunder due to our breach of contract terms, there could be a material adverse effect on our business. We also rely on our vendor partners to provide funds for us to market their products, including through our online marketing efforts, and to provide purchasing incentives to us. If any of the vendor partners that have historically provided these benefits to us decides to reduce such benefits, our expenses would increase, adversely affecting our results of operations.

The IT products and services industry is intensely competitive and actions of competitors, including manufacturers of products we sell, can negatively affect our business. Competition has been based primarily on price, product availability, speed of delivery, credit availability and quality and breadth of product lines and, increasingly, also is based on the ability to tailor specific solutions to client needs. We compete with manufacturers, including manufacturers of products we sell, as well as a large number and wide variety of marketers and resellers of IT products and services. In addition, manufacturers are increasing the volume of software products they distribute electronically directly to end-users and in the future, will likely pay lower referral fees for sales of certain software licensing agreements sold by us. Further, the manufacturer landscape has continued to experience consolidation, which could negatively impact us if the surviving, consolidated manufacturers decide to exclude us from their supply chains, and which could expose us to increased pricing and dependence on a smaller number of suppliers, among other risks. Increasing consolidation in the industries where our manufacturers operate may occur as companies combine to achieve further economies of scale and other synergies, which could result in reduced supplies, as companies seek to eliminate duplicative product lines and services, and increased prices, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Generally, pricing is very aggressive in the industry, and we expect pricing pressures to continue. We compete for both customers and manufacturers in a highly competitive international environment against other large multinational and national distributors and resellers, as well as numerous other smaller, specialized competitors who generally focus on narrower market sectors, products, or industries. Such robust competition broadly, and within each market sector and geography, creates pricing and margin pressure and continuous demand for us to improve service and product offerings. There can be no assurance that we will be able to negotiate prices as favorable as those negotiated by our competitors or that we will be able to offset the effects of price reductions with an increase in the number of clients, higher net sales, cost reductions, or greater sales of services, which service sales typically are delivered at higher gross margins, or otherwise. Price reductions by our competitors that we either cannot or choose not to match, could result in an erosion of our market share and/or reduced sales or, to the extent we match, such reductions, could result in reduced operating margins, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we fail to adequately invest successfully in and introduce digital, artificial intelligence ("AI"), and other technological developments, or our suppliers are not able to continue to offer competitive components and electronic computing solutions, it could materially adversely impact results. Our industry is subject to rapid and significant technological changes, and our ability to meet our customers' needs and expectations is key to our ability to grow sales and earnings. Our customers and suppliers increasingly expect our platforms to include digital technologies to facilitate distribution of components and electronic computing solutions over time. For example, the ability of customers to access their accounts, place orders, and otherwise interface with us using digital technology is an important aspect of the distribution industry, and distribution companies are rapidly introducing new digital and other technology-driven products and services that aim to offer a better customer experience and reduce costs. If we are unable to maintain and enhance our digital platforms, cloud platforms, and AI-related tools to keep pace with competitors and align with evolving customer and supplier expectations and demands, it could adversely impact our sales revenues and ability to retain existing, and attract new, customers.

We currently incorporate AI technology in certain offerings and in our business operations. AI systems are complex, rapidly changing, and may not operate as intended. Use of AI could lead to unintended consequences, including exposing us to additional risks related to cybersecurity, privacy and data security, such as the risk of increased vulnerability to cybersecurity threats and exposure, impacts to the stability of our operations, the inadvertent disclosure, misuse, or corruption of intellectual property, confidential, personal, or competitively sensitive information that could affect our reputation. Our efforts to expand AI capabilities within our products and internal functions involve risks, costs and operational challenges. Although we aim to design, develop, and deploy AI responsibly and to identify and mitigate associated ethical, legal and technical risks, we may not detect or resolve issues before they occur. AI technologies are complex and rapidly evolving, we face significant competition in the market and from other companies regarding such technologies. Further, the legal and regulatory landscape for AI is rapidly evolving and uncertain, and requirements may differ across jurisdictions. Compliance with new or existing AI-related laws, regulations, or government guidance—including emerging frameworks such as those in the European Union—may impose significant costs, restrict our ability to integrate certain AI capabilities, or expose us to liability. Failures, deficiencies, or misuse of AI technologies could result in regulatory inquiries or actions, litigation or reputational damage, any of which could materially harm our business.

Our sales are also partially dependent on continued innovations in solutions by our suppliers, the competitiveness of our suppliers' offerings, and our ability to partner with new, emerging and disruptive technology providers. We may have difficulty offering customers solutions that anticipate and respond to rapid and continuing changes in technology and which meet their evolving demands.

The way software products are distributed and sold is changing, and new methods of distribution and sale may emerge or expand. Software vendors have sold, and may intensify their efforts to sell, their products directly to end-users. There can be no assurances that software developers and vendors will continue using distributors and resellers to the same extent they currently do. Future efforts by software developers and vendors to bypass third-party sales channels could materially and adversely affect the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, resellers and software vendors may attempt to increase the volume of software products distributed electronically through ESD technology, through subscription services, and through online shopping services. Any of these competitive programs, if successful, could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, results of operations and financial condition. The Company's business and results of operations may be adversely affected if the terms and conditions of the Company's authorizations with its vendors were to be significantly modified or if certain products become unavailable to the Company.

We offer credit to our customers and, therefore, are subject to significant credit risk. We sell our products to a large and diverse customer base. We finance a significant portion of such sales through trade credit, typically by providing 30 to 60-day payment terms. In addition, we offer extended payment terms to certain customers for terms of up to two years. As a result, our business could be adversely affected in the event of a deterioration of the financial condition of our customers, resulting in the customers' inability to repay us. This risk may increase if there is a general economic downturn affecting a large number of our customers and in the event our customers do not adequately manage their business or properly disclose their financial condition. Also, certain of our larger customers require greater than 30-day payment terms which could increase our credit risk and decrease our operating cash flow.

We face substantial competition from other companies. We compete in all areas of our business against local, regional, national, and international firms. Some of our current competitors have substantially greater capital resources and sales and distribution capabilities than we do. In response to competitive pressures from any of our current or future competitors, we may be required to lower selling prices in order to maintain or increase market share, and such measures could adversely affect our operating results. In addition, we face competition from vendors, which may choose to market their products directly to end-users, rather than through channel partners such as the Company, and this could adversely affect our future sales. Many competitors compete based principally on price and may have lower costs or accept lower selling prices than we do and, therefore, our gross margins may not be maintainable.

As a result of significant price competition in the IT industry, our gross margins are low, and we expect them to continue to be low in the future. Increased competition arising from industry consolidation and low demand for certain IT products and services may hinder our ability to maintain or improve our gross margins. These low gross margins magnify the impact of variations in gross billings and operating costs on our operating results. A portion of our operating expenses are relatively fixed, and planned expenditures are based in part on anticipated orders that are forecasted with limited visibility of future demand. As a result, we may not be able to reduce our operating expenses to sufficiently mitigate any further reductions in gross profit or margin in the future. If we cannot proportionately decrease our cost structure in response to competitive price pressures, our business and operating results could suffer.

Our competitors may offer better or different products and services than we offer. In addition, we do not have guaranteed purchasing volume commitments from our customers and, therefore, our sales volume may be volatile.

Our business is substantially dependent on a limited number of customers and vendors, and the loss or any change in the business habits of such key customers or vendors may have a material adverse effect on our financial position and results of operations. Our business experiences customer and vendor concentration from time to time. Because our standing arrangements and agreements with our customers and vendors typically contain no purchase or sale obligations and are terminable by either party upon several months or otherwise relatively short notice, we are subject to significant risks associated with the loss or change at any time in the business habits and financial condition of key customers or vendors. We have experienced the loss and changes in the business habits of key customer and vendor relationships in the past and expect to do so again in the future.

Sales of products purchased from our largest two vendors accounted for 14% of our 2025 purchases and sales from our largest five vendors generated approximately 29% of 2025 purchases. As is the case with many of our vendor and customer relationships, our contractual arrangements with these large vendors are terminable by either party upon short notice. If these contracts or our relationships with these vendors terminate for any reason, or if any of our other significant vendor relationships terminate for any reason, and we are not able to sell or procure a sufficient supply of those products from alternative sources, or at all, our financial position and results of operations would be adversely affected. Our vendors are subject to many if not all of the same (or similar) risks and uncertainties to which we are subject, as well as other risks and uncertainties, and we compete with others for their business. Accordingly, we are at a continual risk of loss of their business on account of a number of factors and forces, many of which are largely beyond our control.

In 2025, our two largest customers accounted for 37% of our net sales and our largest five customers accounted for 55% of our net sales. If any of our significant customer relationships terminate for any reason, and we are not able to replace those customers and associated revenues, our financial position and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Disruptions in our information technology and data networks could affect our ability to service our clients and cause us to incur additional expenses. We believe that our success to date has been, and future results of operations likely will be, dependent in large part upon our ability to provide prompt and efficient service to clients. Our ability to provide such services is dependent largely on the accuracy, quality and utilization of the information generated by our IT systems, which affect our ability to manage our sales, client service, distribution, inventories and accounting systems and the reliability of our data networks.

Failure to adequately maintain the security of our electronic systems and confidential information could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We are dependent on automated information technology systems to conduct our operations, and privacy, data security and regulatory compliance risks have increased as technology has evolved and as our business and cross-border activities have expanded. In the ordinary course of our business, we collect, process and store confidential information, including personal information relating to our employees and information relating to our partners and clients, much of which is subject to protection under applicable data protection, privacy and cybersecurity laws and regulations. We also routinely share certain of this information with third-party vendors and service providers that support our operations.

The secure transmission and storage of confidential and personal information over public and private networks, including in connection with electronic and cashless payment systems, is critical to our business. Although we did not experience any material cybersecurity breaches in 2025, our systems and those of our third-party vendors may be vulnerable to cybersecurity incidents, including unauthorized access, ransomware, malware, phishing or other attacks, system failures, human error or misconduct. Any failure by us or our vendors to prevent or mitigate such incidents, including a compromise of network security or misappropriation of confidential or personal information, could result in business interruption, loss of data, reputational harm, contractual or other financial obligations, fines, penalties, regulatory investigations or proceedings and private litigation, as well as a loss of confidence by our employees, partners and clients, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We rely heavily on our internal information systems, which, if not properly functioning, could materially adversely affect our business. We rely on our information systems to support daily operations and generate timely, accurate, and reliable financial and operational data. We are undergoing projects to streamline and optimize our multiple technology platforms to a consistent technology platform globally. The size and complexity of our information systems make them vulnerable to breakdown, defective software updates from our information-technology vendors, failure to keep software updated and current, and ransomware attacks. Failure to properly or adequately address such issues could impact our ability to perform necessary business operations, which could materially adversely affect our business. Technologies used in or integrated into our operations, such as cloud-based services, AI, and automation, may cause an adverse shift in the way our existing business operations are conducted.

We depend on certain key personnel. Our future success will be largely dependent on the efforts of key management personnel for strategic and operational guidance as well as relationships with our key vendors and customers. We also believe that our future success will be largely dependent on our continued ability to attract and retain highly qualified management, sales, service, finance and technical personnel. We cannot assure you that we will be able to attract and retain such personnel. Any failure to attract, retain, motivate, and develop key executive and employee talent may materially and adversely affect our business. Further, we make a significant investment in the training of our sales account executives. Our inability to retain such personnel or to train them either

rapidly enough to meet our expanding needs or in an effective manner for quickly changing market conditions could cause a decrease in the overall quality and efficiency of our sales staff, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Changes in our global mix of earnings, tax laws, and regulations could cause fluctuations in our effective tax rate and adversely impact financial results. Our effective tax rate may be adversely affected by fluctuations in the geographic distribution of earnings, which may subject earnings to different or multiple statutory tax rates. Shifts in the business environment or changes in tax laws and regulations in each jurisdiction in which we operate may also adversely affect our effective tax rate. In recent years, numerous domestic and international tax proposals have been issued and enacted which have increased the tax burden on large multinational companies. For example, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) has advanced new tax proposals affecting international taxation, including the establishment of a global minimum tax of 15%, which many countries are either considering implementing or have already implemented. Any new tax legislation could impact our tax obligations in the countries where we operate, leading to increased taxation of our international earnings. Moreover, changes to U.S. or foreign tax laws could have broader implications, including indirect effects on the economy, currency markets, inflation, or competitive dynamics, which are difficult to predict and may negatively impact us. Such tax developments could further increase uncertainty and have a material adverse impact on our, effective tax rate, and financial results.

We may explore additional growth through acquisitions. We have in the past, pursued, and in the future expect to pursue, acquisitions of businesses and assets in new markets, either within the IT industry, that complement or expand our existing business. As part of our strategic growth plan, we may pursue the acquisition of companies that either complement or expand our existing business. As a result, we regularly evaluate potential acquisition opportunities, which may be material in size and scope. In addition to those risks to which our business and the acquired businesses are generally subject, the acquisition of these businesses gives rise to transactional and transitional risks, and the risk that the anticipated benefits will not be realized. We may incur additional costs and certain redundant expenses in connection with our acquisitions, which may have an adverse impact on our operating margins. Future acquisitions may result in dilutive issuances of equity securities, the incurrence of additional debt, large write-offs, a decrease in future profitability, or future losses.

When the Company makes acquisitions, it may take on additional liabilities or not be able to successfully integrate such acquisitions. As part of the Company's history and strategic growth plan, it has acquired other businesses. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including the following:

- effectively combining the acquired operations, technologies, or products;
- unanticipated costs or assumed liabilities, including those associated with regulatory actions or investigations;
- not realizing the anticipated financial benefit from the acquired companies;
- diversion of management's attention;
- negative effects on existing customer and vendor partner relationships; and
- potential loss of key employees of the acquired companies.

Further, the Company has made, and may continue to make acquisitions of, or investments in new services, businesses or technologies to expand its current service offerings and product lines. Some of these may involve risks that may differ from those traditionally associated with the Company's core distribution business, including undertaking product or service warranty responsibilities that in its traditional core business would generally reside primarily with its vendor partners. If the Company is not successful in mitigating or insuring against such risks, it could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business.

Our results of operations are subject to fluctuations in foreign currency. We have several foreign subsidiaries and conduct business in various countries and currencies. As result of these foreign operations, we have exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency rates resulting primarily from the translation exposure associated with the preparation of our consolidated financial statements. While our consolidated financial statements are reported in US dollars, the financial statements of our subsidiaries outside the US are prepared using the local currency as the functional currency and translated into US dollars. As a result, fluctuations in the exchange rate of the US dollar relative to the functional currencies of our subsidiaries could cause fluctuations in our results of operations. We also have foreign currency exposure to the extent net sales and purchases are not denominated in a subsidiary's functional currency, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations, or cash flows.

The Company's non-U.S. sales represent a significant portion of our revenues, and consequently, the Company is exposed to risks associated with operating internationally. In 2025, 2024 and 2023, approximately 23%, 27% and 26% of the Company's net sales came from its operations outside the United States, respectively. As a result of the Company's international sales and locations, its operations are subject to a variety of risks that are specific to international operations, including the following:

- import and export regulations that could erode profit margins or restrict exports;

- the burden and cost of compliance with international laws, treaties, and technical standards and changes in those regulations;
- potential restrictions on transfers of funds;
- import and export tariffs, duties and value-added taxes;
- transportation delays and interruptions;
- the burden and cost of compliance with complex multi-national tax laws and regulations;
- uncertainties arising from local business practices and cultural considerations;
- foreign laws that potentially discriminate against companies which are headquartered outside that jurisdiction;
- stringent antitrust regulations in local jurisdictions;
- volatility associated with sovereign debt of certain international economies;
- potential military conflicts and political risks; and
- currency fluctuations, which the Company attempts to minimize through traditional hedging instruments.

The terms of our debt arrangement impose restrictions on our ability to operate which in turn could negatively affect our ability to respond to business and market conditions and therefore could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results. As of December 31, 2025, we had approximately \$0.2 million outstanding under our term loan with First American Commercial Bancorp and there were no amounts outstanding under our revolving credit agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. The terms of one or more of the agreements under which this indebtedness was incurred may limit or restrict, among other things, our (or our subsidiaries', as applicable) ability to incur additional indebtedness or liens, or enter into certain transactions.

We are also required to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy certain financial condition tests under certain of our debt facilities. Our inability to meet these ratios and tests could result in the acceleration of the repayment of the related debt, termination of the applicable facility, an increase in our effective cost of funds or the cross-default of other debt facilities and securitization arrangements. As a result, our ability to operate may be restricted and our ability to respond to business and market conditions may be limited, which could have an adverse effect on our business and operating results.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, which could cause our indebtedness service obligations to increase significantly. Interest rates have increased and may continue to increase in the future. As a result, interest rates on the obligations under certain of our credit facilities, or other variable rate debt incurrences or offerings could increase. If interest rates increase and we borrow amounts under certain of our credit facilities, debt service obligations and our interest expense will increase. Our net income and cash flows, including cash available for servicing indebtedness, will correspondingly decrease.

An increase in interest rates may increase our future borrowing costs and restrict our access to capital. Additionally, current market conditions, the global economy, and overall credit conditions could limit our availability of capital, which could cause increases in interest margin spreads over underlying indices, effectively increasing the cost of our borrowing.

Legal and Regulatory Risks

We may be liable for misuse of our customers' or employees' information. Third-parties, such as hackers, could circumvent or sabotage the security practices and products used in our product and service offerings, and/or the security practices or products used in our internal IT systems, which could result in disclosure of sensitive or personal information, unauthorized procurement, or other business interruptions that could damage our reputation and disrupt our business. Attacks may range from random attempts to coordinated and targeted attacks, including sophisticated computer crime and advanced persistent threats.

Our employees work in a hybrid environment, which includes splitting time between working from the office and working from home, we are highly reliant on the availability and functionality of our information systems to enable our operations. Working from home may increase risk of data loss, including privacy-related events. If our information systems are not operational for reasons which may include cyber security attacks, data center failures, failures by telecom providers to provide services to our business and to our employees' homes, power failures, or failures of off-premise software such as SaaS based software, our business and financial results may be adversely impacted.

If third-parties or our employees are able to maliciously penetrate our network security or otherwise misappropriate our customers' information or employees' personal information, or other information for which our customers may be responsible and for which we agree to be responsible in connection with service contracts into which we may enter, or if we give third-parties or our employees improper access to certain information, we could be subject to liability. This liability could include claims for unauthorized access to devices on our network; unauthorized access to our customers' networks, hardware, applications, data, devices, or software; unauthorized purchases with credit card information; and identity theft or other similar fraud-related claims. This liability could also include claims for other misuses of or inappropriate access to personal information. Other liability could include claims alleging misrepresentation of our privacy and data security practices. Any such liability for misappropriation of this information could decrease

our profitability. In addition, federal and state agencies have been investigating various companies regarding whether they misused or inadequately secured information. We could incur additional expenses when new laws or regulations regarding the use, safeguarding, or privacy of information are enacted, or if governmental agencies require us to substantially modify our privacy or security practices. We could fail to comply with international and domestic data privacy laws, the violation of which may result in audits, fines, penalties, litigation, or administrative enforcement actions with associated costs.

Our operations are subject to numerous complex federal, state, provincial, local and foreign laws and regulations in a number of areas, including labor and employment, advertising, e-commerce, tax, trade, import and export requirements, economic and trade sanctions, anti-corruption, data privacy requirements (including those under the European Union General Data Protection Regulation and the California Consumer Privacy Act), anti-competition, environmental and health and safety. Compliance with these requirements may require significant operational changes, and violations may result in investigations, fines, penalties, restrictions on our ability to process personal data, and reputational harm. In addition, privacy and data protection rules, including requirements applicable to cross-border transfers of personal data, are evolving and may be inconsistent across jurisdictions, which can increase compliance costs and the risk of noncompliance. The evaluation of, and compliance with these laws, regulations and similar requirements may be onerous and expensive, and these laws and regulations may have other adverse impacts on our business, results of operations or cash flows. Furthermore, these laws and regulations are evolving and may be inconsistent from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, further increasing the cost of compliance and doing business, and the risk of noncompliance.

We have implemented policies and procedures designed to help ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations, but there can be no guarantee against coworkers, contractors or agents violating such laws and regulations or our policies and procedures. As a public company, we also are subject to increasingly complex public disclosure, corporate governance and accounting requirements that increase compliance costs and require significant management focus.

The Company may be subject to intellectual property rights claims, which are costly to defend, could require payment of damages or licensing fees and could limit the Company's ability to use certain technologies in the future. Certain of the Company's products and services include intellectual property owned primarily by the Company's third-party vendor partners. Substantial litigation and threats of litigation regarding intellectual property rights exist in the software and some service industries. From time to time, third parties (including certain companies in the business of acquiring patents not for the purpose of developing technology but with the intention of aggressively seeking licensing revenue from purported infringers) may assert patent, copyright and/or other intellectual property rights to technologies that are important to the Company's business. In some cases, depending on the nature of the claim, the Company may be able to seek indemnification from its vendor partners for itself and its customers against such claims, but there is no assurance that it will be successful in obtaining such indemnification or that the Company is fully protected against such claims. Any infringement claim brought against the Company, regardless of the duration, outcome, or size of damage award, could result in substantial cost to the Company, divert management's attention and resources, be time consuming to defend, result in substantial damage awards, or cause product shipment delays.

Additionally, if an infringement claim is successful the Company may be required to pay damages or seek royalty or license arrangements, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms. The payment of any such damages or royalties may significantly increase the Company's operating expenses and impact the Company's operating results and financial condition. Also, royalty or license arrangements may not be available at all. The Company may have to stop selling certain products or using technologies, which could affect the Company's ability to compete effectively.

Our business could be negatively affected as a result of the actions of activist shareholders. Publicly traded companies have increasingly become subject to campaigns by activist investors advocating corporate actions such as financial restructurings, increased borrowings, special dividends, stock repurchases or even sales of assets or entire companies to third parties or the activists themselves. Responding to proxy contests and other actions by activist shareholders can be costly and time-consuming, disrupt our operations and divert the attention of our Board of Directors and senior management from the pursuit of business strategies, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. Additionally, perceived uncertainties as to our future direction as a result of shareholder activism or changes to the composition of the Board of Directors may lead to the perception of a change in the direction of the business, instability or lack of continuity. These uncertainties may be more acute or heightened when an activist seeks to change a majority of the Board of Directors or ultimately desires to acquire the Company. Additionally, actions by activist shareholders may be exploited by our competitors, cause concern to our current or potential customers, make it more difficult to attract and retain qualified personnel and may create adverse uncertainty for our employees.

Changes in accounting rules, or the misapplication of current accounting rules, may adversely affect our future financial results. We prepare our financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. These accounting principles are subject to interpretation by the Financial Accounting Standards Board, the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board, the SEC, the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants ("AICPA") and various other bodies formed to interpret and create appropriate accounting policies. Future periodic assessments required by current or new accounting standards may result in noncash charges and/or changes in presentation or disclosure. In addition, any change in accounting standards may influence our

customers' decision to purchase from us or finance transactions with us, which could have a significant adverse effect on our financial position or results of operations.

We are required to determine if we are the principal or agent in all transactions with our customers. The voluminous number of products and services we sell, and the manner in which they are bundled, are technologically complex. Mischaracterization of these products and services could result in misapplication of revenue recognition policies. We use estimates where necessary, such as allowance for doubtful accounts and product returns, which require judgment and are based on best available information. If we are unable to accurately estimate the cost of these services or the timeline for completion of contracts, the profitability of our contracts may be materially and adversely affected.

Changes to U.S. Tariffs, import and export controls and other trade regulations could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. We rely on a global ecosystem of software publishers, hardware manufacturers, cloud service providers and other technology partners to market, deliver and support solutions for our customers. The United States has enacted, and may continue to enact or propose, significant tariffs and other trade measures, and the U.S. government may modify key aspects of U.S. trade policy, including the use of tariffs, sanctions, import restrictions and export controls.

Ongoing geopolitical developments and changes in trade policies, treaties and tariffs have created and may continue to create, significant uncertainty regarding the scope, timing and impact of such measures, including with respect to trade between the United States and other countries. These developments, or the perception that they may occur, could increase costs, reduce availability, or extend lead times for the hardware products that we distribute, and could disrupt cross-border service delivery, support or licensing for software and cloud offerings. In addition, tariffs or other trade restrictions could adversely affect our vendors' manufacturing and supply chains, limit our or our vendors' ability to transact with certain counterparties or in certain jurisdictions, reduce customer demand, delay purchasing decisions, or compress margins if increased costs are borne within our distribution ecosystem. Any of these factors could disrupt our operations or relationships with vendors and customers and materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Financial Risks and Market Risks

Our quarterly financial results may fluctuate, which could lead to volatility in our stock price. Our revenue and operating results have fluctuated from quarter to quarter in the past and may continue to do so in the future. As a result, you should not rely on quarter-to-quarter comparisons of our operating results as an indication of our future performance. Fluctuations in our revenue and operating results could negatively affect the trading price of our stock. In addition, our revenue and results of operations may, in the future, be below the expectations of analysts and investors, which could cause our stock price to decline. Factors that are likely to cause our revenue and operating results to fluctuate include the risk factors discussed throughout this section.

Our goodwill and identifiable intangible assets could become impaired, which could reduce the value of our assets and reduce net income in the year in which the write-off occurs. Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the assets acquired. We also ascribe value to certain identifiable intangible assets, which consist primarily of vendor relationships, customer relationships and trade names, among others, as a result of acquisitions. We may incur impairment charges on goodwill or identifiable intangible assets if we determine that the fair values of the goodwill or identifiable intangible assets are less than their current carrying values. If events or circumstances occur that indicate all, or a portion, of the carrying amount of goodwill or identifiable intangible assets is or may no longer be recoverable, an impairment charge to earnings may become necessary. The Company evaluates, on a regular basis, whether events or circumstances have occurred that indicate all, or a portion, of the carrying amount of goodwill or identifiable intangible assets may no longer be recoverable, in which case an impairment charge to earnings would become necessary.

A decline in general economic conditions, a substantial increase in market interest rates, an increase in income tax rates, or the Company's inability to meet long-term working capital or operating income projections could impact future valuations of the Company's reporting units, and the Company could be required to record an impairment charge in the future, which could impact the Company's consolidated balance sheets, as well as the Company's consolidated statements of operations.

The inability to obtain financing on favorable terms may adversely impact our business, financial position and results of operations. Our business requires working capital to operate and to finance accounts receivable and product inventory that are not financed by trade creditors. We have historically relied upon cash generated from operations, revolving credit facilities and trade credit from our vendors to satisfy our capital needs and finance growth. As the financial markets change, the cost of acquiring financing and the methods of financing may change. Changes in our credit rating or other market factors may increase our interest expense or other costs of capital, or capital may not be available to us on competitive terms to fund our working capital needs.

We have suspended quarterly dividends and may not resume paying dividends on our Common Stock, which could adversely affect the value of our Common Stock. Beginning with the first quarter of 2026, our Board of Directors determined to suspend quarterly cash dividends in order to preserve financial flexibility and prioritize our capital allocation objectives. Any future declaration and payment of dividends will be determined from time to time by our Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, financial condition, capital requirements and other factors the Board of Directors deems relevant. There can be no assurance that we will resume paying dividends in the future. The suspension of dividends, or any future reduction or continued absence of dividends, could cause the market price of our Common Stock to decline and could adversely affect your ability to realize a return on your investment.

Risks related to our Common Stock. The issuance of additional shares of our Common Stock, or securities convertible into or exercisable for shares of our Common Stock, could dilute your ownership interest and could adversely affect the market price of our Common Stock.

Trading volume in our Common Stock may be limited and may fluctuate significantly, and these dynamics may be affected from time to time by our repurchases of our Common Stock. As a result of a potentially limited trading market and public float, the market price of our Common Stock may be more volatile than the overall stock market and the stock prices of other companies with larger public floats. In addition, trading in relatively small volumes of our Common Stock may have a disproportionate effect on its trading price compared to companies with broader public ownership.

Our Common Stock is listed on The Nasdaq Global Market and we are subject to Nasdaq's continued listing requirements, including requirements relating to, among other things, minimum bid price, market value of publicly held shares, public float, number of stockholders, number of market makers and certain financial thresholds. If we fail to satisfy one or more of these requirements, Nasdaq may take steps to delist our Common Stock. If our Common Stock were delisted and we were unable to qualify for listing on The Nasdaq Capital Market, or another national securities exchange, our Common Stock could be quoted on an over-the-counter market, including the OTC Bulletin Board or "pink sheets". In that event, we could experience significant adverse consequences, including reduced liquidity, fewer market quotations for our securities, increased price volatility and a diminished ability to issue additional securities or obtain financing on acceptable terms, or at all.

General Risk Factors

Global and regional economic and political conditions may have an adverse impact on our business. We are also subject to environmental laws and regulations, and may be impacted by climate change, in ways that could materially adversely affect our business. Weak economic conditions generally, sustained uncertainty about global economic and political conditions, government spending cuts and the impact of new government policies, or a tightening of credit markets, could cause our customers and potential customers to postpone or reduce spending on technology products or services or put downward pressure on prices, which could have an adverse effect on our business, results of operations or cash flows. Long-term climate change impacts, including the frequency and magnitude of severe weather events, and natural disasters, may significantly impact our operations and business, either directly or indirectly, by adversely affecting the price and availability of energy, and the supply of other services or materials throughout our supply chain, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business. Proposed and existing efforts to address concerns over climate change by reducing greenhouse gas emissions could also directly or indirectly affect our cost of energy and other operating costs.

General economic weakness may reduce our revenues and profits. Generally, economic downturns, may cause some of our current and potential customers to delay or reduce technology purchases, resulting in longer sales cycles, slower adoption of new technologies and increased price competition. We may, therefore, experience a greater decline in demand for the products we sell, resulting in increased competition and pressure to reduce the cost of operations. Any benefits from cost reductions may take longer to realize and may not fully mitigate the impact of the reduced demand. In addition, weak financial and credit markets heighten the risk of customer bankruptcies and create a corresponding delay in collecting receivables from those customers and may also affect our vendors' ability to supply products, which could disrupt our operations. The realization of any or all these risks could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls or discovers material weaknesses in our internal controls over financial reporting, we may not be able to report our financial results accurately or timely or detect fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. An effective internal control environment is necessary for us to produce reliable financial reports and is an important part of our effort to prevent financial fraud. We are required to annually evaluate the effectiveness of the design and operation of our internal controls over financial reporting. Based on these evaluations, we may conclude that enhancements, modifications, or changes to internal controls are necessary or desirable. While management evaluates the effectiveness of our internal controls on a regular basis, these controls may not always be effective. There are inherent limitations on the effectiveness of internal controls, including collusion, management override, and failure in human judgment. In addition, control procedures are designed to reduce rather than eliminate financial statement risk. If we fail to maintain an effective system of internal controls, or if management or our independent registered public accounting firm discovers material weaknesses in our internal

controls, we may be unable to produce reliable financial reports or prevent fraud, which could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, we may be subject to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities, such as the SEC or the NASDAQ. Any such actions could result in an adverse reaction in the financial markets due to a loss of confidence in the reliability of our financial statements, which could cause the market price of our Common Stock to decline or limit our access to capital.

Changes in income tax and other regulatory legislation. We operate in compliance with applicable laws and regulations and make plans for our structure and operations based upon existing laws and anticipated future changes in the law. When new legislation is enacted with minimal advance notice, or when new interpretations or applications of existing laws are made, we may need to implement changes in our policies or structure. We are susceptible to unanticipated changes in legislation, especially relating to income and other taxes, import/export laws, hazardous materials and other laws related to trade, accounting and business activities. Such changes in legislation may have an adverse effect on our business.

We may be subject to litigation. We may be subject to legal claims or regulatory matters involving stockholder, consumer, antitrust, intellectual property and other issues. Litigation is subject to inherent uncertainties, and unfavorable rulings could occur. An unfavorable ruling could include monetary damages or other adverse effects. Were an unfavorable ruling to occur, there exists the possibility of a material adverse impact on our business, financial position and results of operations for the period in which the ruling occurred or future periods.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity

Our Company maintains a cyber risk management program designed to identify, assess, manage, mitigate, and respond to cybersecurity threats. The Board of Directors and senior management devote significant resources to cybersecurity and risk management processes to adapt to the changing cybersecurity landscape and respond to emerging threats in a timely and effective manner.

We regularly assess the threat landscape with a layered cybersecurity strategy based on prevention, detection, and mitigation. Our IT team reviews enterprise risk management-level cybersecurity risks annually. In addition, we have a set of Company-wide policies and procedures concerning cybersecurity matters, such as encryption standards, antivirus protection, remote access, multifactor authentication, confidential information and the use of internet, social media, email, and personal devices. The policies include standards from, among others, the National Institute of Standards and Technology framework, Payment Card Industry Data Security Standards and the Center for Internet Security Standards and are reviewed and approved by appropriate members of management. Employees must be aware of the Company's security policies and acknowledge their understanding and compliance to each of the policies annually.

The Board of Directors oversees the Company's cybersecurity risk exposures, with primary oversight responsibility delegated to the Audit Committee. In accordance with its charter, the Audit Committee periodically reviews and discusses with management the Company's cybersecurity and data privacy risks, the policies and procedures implemented to monitor and mitigate those risks, the adequacy of information technology and cybersecurity controls, and reports regarding cybersecurity incidents, assessments and remediation efforts, as appropriate. The Chief Information Officer oversees the IT team and is responsible for developing and implementing our information security program and reporting on cybersecurity matters to the Audit Committee. We view cybersecurity as a shared responsibility, and we periodically perform simulations and tabletop exercises at a management level and incorporate external resources and advisors as needed. All employees are required to complete cybersecurity trainings through online training modules. Our IT team regularly monitors alerts and meets to discuss threat levels, trends and remediation plans as needed. Additionally, we conduct periodic penetration tests to assess our processes and procedures to ensure we have a robust cybersecurity program.

The Company faces risks from cybersecurity threats that could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows or overall reputation. Although we will continue to face such risks during our normal course of business, to date, they have not materially affected our business, financial position and results of operations. See "Failure to adequately maintain the security of our electronic and other confidential information could materially adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations" in Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Item 2. Properties

The Company leases approximately 20,000 square feet of space in Eatontown, New Jersey for its corporate headquarters under a lease expiring in April 2027. Total annual rent expense for this premise is approximately \$490,000. The Company subleases approximately 7,165 square feet of this space under a sublease expiring in April 2027. Total annual sublease income for this space is approximately \$150,000.

The Company also leases 7,044 square feet of office and warehouse space in Millersville, Maryland. The lease term for this facility is set to expire in April 2030. The total annual rent expense is approximately \$117,000. The Company also leases satellite offices in Colorado and Wisconsin. The total annual rent expense for the satellite offices is approximately \$130,000. The Company also leases office space in the United Kingdom under a lease expiring in April 2038. Total annual rent expense for this premise is approximately \$56,000. The Company leases approximately 2,357 square feet of office and warehouse space in Dublin, Ireland pursuant to two separate lease agreements. The office space lease expires in December 2029, while the warehouse lease expires in March 2030. The combined annual rent expense is approximately \$130,000.

The Company also owns approximately 5,800 square feet of office and warehouse space in Dublin, Ireland, which was acquired through the acquisition of Data Solutions.

We believe that each of the properties is in good operating condition and that such properties are adequate for the operation of the Company's business as currently conducted. We also rent smaller satellite offices on a short-term basis.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are involved from time to time in routine legal matters and other claims incidental to our business. There are no material pending legal proceedings to which the Company or any of its subsidiaries is a party or to which any of their property is subject, and there are no material proceedings known to be contemplated by government authorities.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information

Shares of our Common Stock trade on The Nasdaq Global Market tier of The Nasdaq Stock Market under the symbol “CLMB”.

Dividends

In each of 2025, 2024 and 2023, we declared dividends totaling \$0.68 per share on our Common Stock. Following the end of fiscal year 2025, our Board of Directors determined to suspend quarterly cash dividends on our Common Stock beginning with the first quarter of 2026 in order to preserve financial flexibility and prioritize capital allocation objectives.

The declaration and payment of any future dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on, among other things, our future earnings, results of operations, capital requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, including the terms of the agreements governing our existing indebtedness and any future indebtedness we may incur, and other factors the Board of Directors may deem relevant. There can be no assurance that we will resume paying cash dividends in the future.

Shareholder Information

As of February 9, 2026, there were approximately 22 record holders of our Common Stock. This figure does not include an estimate of the number of beneficial holders whose shares are held of record by banks, broker or other nominees.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities

The table below sets forth the share repurchase activity of Common Stock by the Company and its affiliates during the fourth quarter of 2025:

Period	Total		Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Average Price Paid Per Share	Maximum Number of Shares That May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (2)
	Number of Shares Purchased (1)	Average Price Paid Per Share			
October 1, 2025 - October 31, 2025	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	545,786
November 1, 2025 - November 30, 2025	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	545,786
December 1, 2025 - December 31, 2025	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	545,786
Total	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	545,786

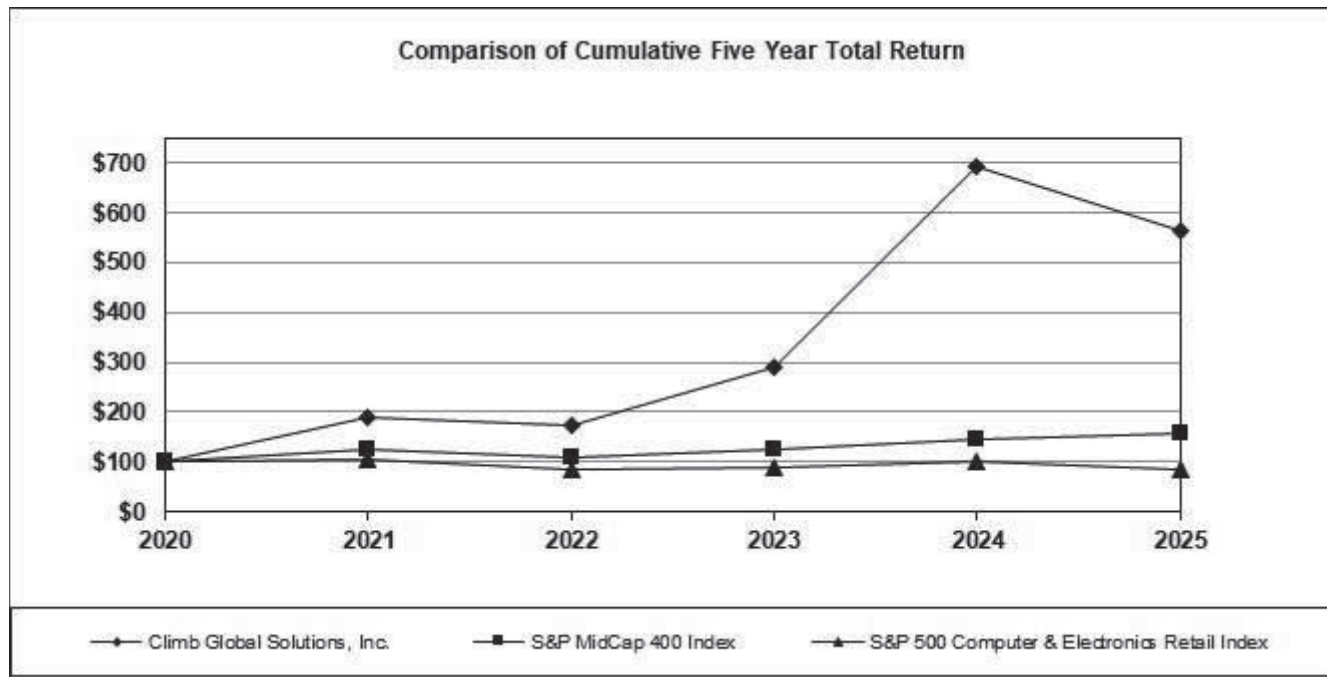
(1) For the year ended December 31, 2025, we did not repurchase any shares of our Common Stock under our share repurchase plans referred to in footnote (2) below.

(2) On December 3, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an increase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock to the number of shares of Common Stock available for repurchase under its repurchase plans. On February 2, 2017, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an increase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock to the number of shares of Common Stock available for repurchase under its repurchase plans. The Company expects to purchase shares of its Common Stock from time to

time in the market or otherwise subject to market conditions. The Common Stock repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

Performance Graph

The following graph shows a five-year comparison of cumulative total shareholder return on the Company’s Common Stock with the cumulative total return of the S&P MidCap 400 Index and the S&P 500 Computer and Electronics Retail Index for the period commencing December 31, 2020 and ending December 31, 2025, assuming \$100 was invested on December 31, 2020 and the reinvestment of dividends. The past performance of our common stock is no indication of future performance.



Fiscal Years Ended December 31,

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Climb Global Solutions, Inc.	100.00	188.44	172.81	291.98	693.32	565.69
S&P MidCap 400 Index	100.00	124.73	108.37	126.72	144.80	155.64
S&P 500 Computer & Electronics Retail Index	100.00	104.47	86.19	88.15	102.11	83.94

Item 6. [Reserved]

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

The following management’s discussion and analysis of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements and the Notes thereto. This discussion and analysis contains, in addition to historical information, forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain risks and uncertainties, including those set forth under the heading “Risk Factors” and elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Overview

Our Company is a value added IT distribution and solutions company, primarily selling software and other third-party IT products and services through two reportable operating segments. Through our “Distribution” segment we sell products and services to corporate resellers, VARs, consultants and systems integrators worldwide, who in turn sell these products to end users. Through our “Solutions” segment we act as a cloud solutions provider and value-added reseller, selling computer software and hardware developed by others and provide technical services directly to end user customers worldwide. We offer an extensive line of products from leading software vendors and tools for virtualization/cloud computing, security, networking, storage and infrastructure management, application lifecycle management and other technically sophisticated domains as well as computer hardware. We market these

products through creative marketing communications, including our web sites, local seminars, webinars, social media, direct e-mail, and printed materials.

We have subsidiaries in the United States, Canada, Netherlands, United Kingdom, Ireland, and Germany through which sales are made.

Factors Influencing Our Financial Results

We derive most of our net sales through the sale of third-party software licenses, maintenance and service agreements. In our Distribution segment, sales are impacted by the number of product lines we distribute, and sales penetration of those products into the reseller channel, product lifecycle competition, and demand characteristics of the products which we are authorized to distribute. In our Solutions segment sales are generally driven by sales force effectiveness and success in providing superior customer service and cloud solutions support, competitive pricing, and flexible payment solutions to our customers. Our sales are also impacted by external factors such as levels of IT spending and customer demand for products we distribute. Our customers evaluate the complex technology landscape in order to balance priorities and focus on products that lead to business optimization, cost management and security risk management, resulting in a more measured approach to their IT spending. We provide security, software and hybrid and cloud offerings to help customers achieve their objectives. Technology trends drive customer purchasing behaviors in the market. Current technology trends are focused on delivering greater flexibility and efficiency, as well as designing and managing IT securely. These trends are driving customer adoption of cloud, AI, software defined architectures and hybrid on-premise and off-premise combinations. Technology trends are likely to evolve as customers prioritize spend that will produce the most important outcomes for their business.

We sell in a competitive environment where gross product margins have historically declined due to competition and changes in product mix towards products where no delivery of a physical product is required. In addition, we grant discounts, allowances, and rebates to certain customers, which may vary from period to period, based on volume, payment terms and other criteria. To date, we have been able to implement cost efficiencies such as the use of drop shipments, EDI and other capabilities to be able to operate our business profitably as gross margins have declined. We evaluate the profitability of our business based on return on equity and effective margin (see discussion below).

Gross profit is calculated as net sales less cost of sales. We record customer rebates, discounts and returns as a component of net sales and record vendor rebates, discounts and returns as a component of cost of sales.

Selling, general and administrative expenses are comprised mainly of employee salaries, commissions and other employee related expenses, facility costs, costs to maintain our IT infrastructure, public company compliance costs and professional fees. We monitor our level of accounts payable, inventory turnover and accounts receivable turnover which are measures of how efficiently we utilize capital in our business.

The Company's sales, gross profit and results of operations have fluctuated and are expected to continue to fluctuate on a quarterly basis as a result of a number of factors, including but not limited to: the condition of the software industry in general, shifts in demand for software products, pricing, industry shipments of new software products or upgrades, fluctuations in merchandise returns, adverse weather conditions that affect response, distribution or shipping, shifts in the timing of holidays and changes in the Company's product offerings. The Company's operating expenditures are based on sales forecasts. If sales do not meet expectations in any given quarter, operating results may be materially adversely affected.

Dividend Policy and Share Repurchase Program. Historically we have sought to return value to investors through the payment of quarterly dividends and share repurchases. Total dividends paid and the dollar value of shares repurchased were \$3.0 million and \$2.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, respectively, \$3.0 million and \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, and \$3.0 million and \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2023, respectively. Following the end of fiscal year 2025, our Board of Directors determined to suspend quarterly cash dividends on our Common Stock beginning with the first quarter of 2026 in order to preserve financial flexibility and prioritize capital allocation objectives. The payment of future dividends and any share repurchases will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors the Board of Directors deems relevant.

Stock Volatility. The technology, distribution and services sectors of the United States stock markets is subject to substantial volatility. Numerous conditions which impact these sectors or the stock market in general or the Company in particular, whether or not such events relate to or reflect upon the Company's operating performance, could adversely affect the market price of the Company's Common Stock. Furthermore, fluctuations in the Company's operating results, announcements regarding litigation, the loss of a significant vendor partner or customer, increased competition, reduced vendor incentives and trade credit, higher operating expenses, and other developments, could have a significant impact on the market price of our Common Stock.

Inflation. We have historically not been adversely affected by inflation, as abrupt changes in technology, rapid changes in customer preferences, short product life cycles and evolving industry standards within the IT industry have generally caused the prices of the products we sell to decline. This requires us to sell new products and have growth in unit sales of existing products in order to increase our net sales. We believe that most price increases could be passed on to our customers, as prices charged by us are not set by long-term contracts; however, as a result of competitive pressure, there can be no assurance that the full effect of any such price increases could be passed on to our customers or cause a reduction in our customers spending.

Financial Overview

Net sales increased 40%, or \$186.9 million, to \$652.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$465.6 million for the same period in 2024. Gross profit increased 16%, or \$14.2 million, to \$105.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$91.1 million for the same period in 2024. Selling, general and administrative (“SG&A”) expenses increased 20%, or \$11.1 million, to \$67.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2025, compared to \$56.5 million for the same period in 2024. Acquisition related costs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$0.8 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. Amortization and depreciation expense increased \$3.4 million to \$7.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$4.3 million for the same period in the prior year. Net income increased 15%, or \$2.7 million, to \$21.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$18.6 million for the same period in 2024. Income per diluted share increased 14%, or \$0.58, to \$4.64 for the year ended December 31, 2025 compared to \$4.06 for the same period in 2024.

Net sales increased 32%, or \$113.6 million, to \$465.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$352.0 million for the same period in 2023. Gross profit increased 42%, or \$26.9 million, to \$91.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$64.2 million for the same period in 2023. SG&A expenses increased 27%, or \$12.2 million, to \$56.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to \$44.3 million for the same period in 2023. Acquisition related costs for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$2.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. Amortization and depreciation expense increased \$1.5 million to \$4.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$2.8 million for the same period in the prior year. Net income increased 51%, or \$6.3 million, to \$18.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$12.3 million for the same period in 2023. Income per diluted share increased 49%, or \$1.34, to \$4.06 for the year ended December 31, 2024 compared to \$2.72 for the same period in 2023.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Management’s discussion and analysis of the Company’s financial condition and results of operations are based upon the Company’s Consolidated Financial Statements that have been prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“US GAAP”). The preparation of these financial statements requires the Company to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities.

On an on-going basis, the Company evaluates its estimates, including those related to product returns, bad debts, inventories, investments, intangible assets, income taxes, stock-based compensation, contingencies and litigation.

The Company bases its estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The Company believes the following critical accounting policies and estimates used in the preparation of its Consolidated Financial Statements affect its more significant judgments and estimates.

Revenue

The Company utilizes judgment regarding performance obligations inherent in the products for services it sells including, whether ongoing maintenance obligations performed by third party vendors are distinct from the related software licenses, and allocation of sales prices among distinct performance obligations. These estimates require judgment to determine whether the software’s functionality is dependent on ongoing maintenance or if substantially all functionality is available in the original software download. We also use judgment in the allocation of sales proceeds among performance obligations, utilizing observable data such as stand-alone selling prices, or market pricing for similar products and services.

Allowances for Expected Credit Losses

The Company maintains allowances for expected credit losses for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. Management determines the estimate of the allowance for expected credit losses by considering

a number of factors, including historical experience, aging of the accounts receivable, as well as current market conditions and future forecasts of our customers' ability to make payments for goods and services.

Business Combinations

We apply the provisions of ASC 805, Business Combinations ("ASC 805"), in accounting for our acquisitions. ASC 805 requires that we evaluate whether a transaction pertains to an acquisition of assets, or to an acquisition of a business. A business is defined as an integrated set of assets and activities that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return to investors. Asset acquisitions are accounted for by allocating the cost of the acquisition to the individual assets and liabilities assumed on a relative fair value basis; whereas the acquisition of a business requires us to recognize separately from goodwill the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date fair values. Goodwill as of the acquisition date is measured as the excess of consideration transferred over the net of the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Our valuation of acquired assets and assumed liabilities requires estimates, especially with respect to intangible assets that was derived using valuation techniques and models such as the income approach. Such models require use of estimates including discount rates, and future expected revenue and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization. The approach to estimating an initial contingent consideration associated with the purchase price also uses similar unobservable factors such as projected cash flows over the term of the contingent earn-out period, discounted for the period over which the initial contingent consideration is measured and expected volatility. Based upon these assumptions, the initial contingent consideration is then valued using a Monte Carlo simulation.

We have used third-party qualified specialists to assist management in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. This includes assistance with the determination of economic useful lives and valuation of identifiable intangibles.

We estimate the fair value based upon assumptions we believe to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from our estimates. Estimates associated with the accounting for acquisitions may change as additional information becomes available regarding the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As a result, during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the business acquisition date, we record certain adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill.

All acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Contingent consideration is remeasured each reporting period using Level 3 inputs, and the change in fair value, including accretion for the passage of time, is recognized in acquisition related costs in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Goodwill

We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests if an event occurs, or circumstances change, that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The Company performs an evaluation of goodwill, utilizing either a qualitative or quantitative impairment test. The annual test for impairment is conducted as of October 1. The Company's reporting units included in the assessment of potential goodwill impairment are the same as its operating segments. Goodwill is not amortized but is subject to periodic testing for impairment at the reporting unit level.

In a qualitative assessment, we assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not (that is, a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the quantitative goodwill impairment test is unnecessary.

If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then we perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. We may also elect the unconditional option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the quantitative goodwill impairment test.

In the quantitative impairment test, we compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired. Conversely, if the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss shall be recognized in an amount equal to that excess, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is judgmental in nature and requires the use of significant estimates and assumptions, including net sales growth rates, gross profit margins, operating margins, discount rates and future market conditions, among others. Any changes in the judgments, estimates or assumptions used could produce significantly different results.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with determinable lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives, which is determined based on their expected period of benefit. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Determination of recoverability is based on an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recorded for the excess of the asset's carrying amount over its fair value. In addition, each quarter, the Company evaluates whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining estimated useful life of each of these intangible assets. If the Company were to determine that a change to the remaining estimated useful life of an intangible asset was necessary, then the remaining carrying amount of the intangible asset would be amortized prospectively over that revised remaining useful life.

Income Taxes

The Company has considered future taxable income and ongoing prudent and feasible tax planning strategies in assessing the need for the valuation allowance related to deferred tax assets. In the event the Company were to determine that it would not be able to realize all or part of its net deferred tax assets in the future, an adjustment to the deferred tax assets would be charged to income in the period such determination was made.

Foreign Exchange

The Company's foreign currency exposure relates primarily to international transactions where the currency collected from customers can be different from the currency used to purchase the product. In cases where the Company is not able to create a natural hedge by maintaining offsetting asset and liability amounts in the same currency, it may enter into foreign exchange contracts, typically in the form of forward purchase agreements, to facilitate the hedging of foreign currency exposures to mitigate the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These contracts generally have terms of no more than two months. The Company does not apply hedge accounting to these contracts and therefore the changes in fair value are recorded in earnings. The Company does not enter into foreign exchange contracts for trading purposes and the risk of loss on a foreign exchange contract is the risk of nonperformance by the counterparties, which the Company minimizes by limiting its counterparties to major financial institutions. The Company recognized an unrealized loss of less than \$0.1 million on contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2025, which is included in foreign currency transaction loss in the Consolidated Statement of Earnings.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-06, "*Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software*". This ASU amends the guidance under ASC 350-40 for internal-use software. The amendments remove referenced to development-stages, clarify when capitalization may begin, and require entities to apply to property, plant and equipment disclosure requirements under ASC 350-10 to capitalize internal-use software costs. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and for interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption of ASU No. 2025-06 is permitted. The Company has performed an initial assessment and currently does not expect the adoption of ASU No. 2025-06 to have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-05, "*Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurements of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*". The update amends the guidance in ASC 326-20 to introduce a practical expedient when estimating credit losses that assumes that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. The amendments apply to current accounts receivable and current contract assets arising from transactions under ASC 606 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers). The amendments are applied prospectively and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim periods within those years. Early adoption of ASU No. 2025-05 is permitted. The Company has evaluated the impact of ASU No. 2025-05 on its accounting policies and internal controls related to its credit-customer receivables. The Company has determined that, given (i) the nature of its receivables (primarily receivables from customers on credit terms), (ii) its historical credit-loss experience and collection patterns, and (iii) its allowance methodology, adoption of ASU No. 2025-05 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, "*Income Statement - Reporting Comprehensive Income - Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*". This ASU requires entities to disaggregate expense items in the notes to the financial statements and requires disclosure of specified information related to purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Companies have the option to apply the guidance either on a retrospective or prospective basis, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. In January

2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-01, Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date. This ASU amends the effective date of ASU No. 2024-03 to clarify that all public business entities are required to adopt the guidance in annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption of ASU No. 2024-03 is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the new accounting standard will have on its expense disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, “Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures”. Upon adoption of this ASU, the Company will disclose specific new categories in its income tax rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items above a quantitative threshold. The Company will also disclose the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes, and also disaggregated by individual jurisdictions in which income taxes paid were above a threshold. The Company adopted ASU No. 2023-09 on a prospective basis for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth for the years indicated the percentage of net sales represented by selected items reflected in the Company’s Consolidated Statements of Earnings. The year-to-year comparison of financial results is not necessarily indicative of future results:

	Year ended		
	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of sales	83.9	80.4	81.7
Gross profit	16.1	19.6	18.3
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10.4	12.1	12.6
Acquisition related costs	0.1	0.5	0.2
Depreciation and amortization expense	1.2	0.9	0.8
Income from operations	4.5	6.0	4.7
Other (expense) income	(0.2)	(0.6)	0.1
Income before income taxes	4.3	5.4	4.8
Income tax provision	1.0	1.4	1.3
Net income	3.3%	4.0%	3.5%

Key Business Metrics

GAAP and Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Our management monitors several financial and non-financial measures and ratios on a regular basis in order to track the progress of our business. We believe that the most important of these measures and ratios include net sales, gross profit and net income, in each case based on information prepared in accordance with US GAAP, as well as certain non-GAAP financial measures and ratios which include adjusted EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of gross profit, or effective margin. Generally, a non-GAAP financial measure is a numerical measure of a company’s performance or financial position that either excludes or includes amounts that are correspondingly not normally excluded or included in the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with US GAAP. Our use of non-GAAP information as analytical tools has limitations, and you should not consider them in isolation or as substitutes for analysis of our financial results reported under US GAAP, as these measures used by management may differ from similar measures used by other companies, even when similar terms are used to identify such measures.

	Year ended		
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net income reconciled to adjusted EBITDA (Non-GAAP):			
Net income	\$ 21,330	\$ 18,610	\$ 12,323
Provision for income taxes	6,588	6,408	4,458
Depreciation and amortization	7,728	4,269	2,798
Interest expense	293	335	264
EBITDA	35,939	29,622	19,843
Share-based compensation	4,775	4,070	4,148
Acquisition related costs	807	2,311	629
Change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration	1,374	3,618	—
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$ 42,895</u>	<u>\$ 39,621</u>	<u>\$ 24,620</u>

We define adjusted EBITDA, as net income, plus provision for income taxes, depreciation, amortization, share-based compensation, interest, acquisition related costs and changes in the fair value of contingent considerations. We define effective margin as adjusted EBITDA as a percentage of gross profit. We provided a reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA to net income, which is the most directly comparable US GAAP measure. We use adjusted EBITDA as a supplemental measure of our performance to gain insight into our businesses profitability, operating performance and performance trends, and to provide management and investors a useful measure for period-to-period comparisons by excluding items that management believes are not reflective of our underlying operating performance. Accordingly, we believe that Adjusted EBITDA and effective margin provide useful information to investors and others in understanding and evaluating our operating results. Adjusted EBITDA is also a component to our financial covenants in our credit facility. Our use of adjusted EBITDA has limitations, and you should not consider it in isolation or as a substitute for analysis of our financial results as reported under US GAAP. In addition, other companies, including companies in our industry, might calculate adjusted EBITDA, or similarly titled measures differently, which may reduce their usefulness as comparative measures.

Key Operational Metrics

We also use a variety of operating and other information to evaluate the operating performance of our business, develop financial forecasts, make strategic decisions, and prepare and approve annual budgets. Gross billings are the total dollar value of customer purchases of goods and services during the period, net of customer returns and credit memos, sales, or other taxes. Gross billings include the transaction values for certain sales transactions that are recognized on a net basis, and, therefore, include amounts that will not be recognized as revenue. We use gross billings and gross profit as a percentage of gross billings, or gross billings margin, as operational metrics to assess the volume of transactions or market share for our business as well as to understand changes in our accounts receivable and accounts payable. We believe gross billings and gross billings margin will aid investors in the same manner.

	Year ended		
	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Net sales	\$ 652,517	\$ 465,607	\$ 352,013
Gross profit	\$ 105,270	\$ 91,080	\$ 64,247
Gross profit - Distribution	\$ 91,891	\$ 78,292	\$ 53,363
Gross profit - Solutions	\$ 13,379	\$ 12,788	\$ 10,884
Non-GAAP Financial Measures:			
Adjusted EBITDA (Non-GAAP)	\$ 42,895	\$ 39,621	\$ 24,620
Effective margin % - Adjusted EBITDA (Non-GAAP)	40.7%	43.5%	38.3%
Operational metrics:			
Gross billings	\$ 2,105,168	\$ 1,785,302	\$ 1,260,382
Gross billings - Distribution	\$ 2,014,847	\$ 1,695,538	\$ 1,176,866
Gross billings - Solutions	\$ 90,321	\$ 89,764	\$ 83,516
Gross billings margin % - Gross billings	5.0%	5.1%	5.1%

We consider gross profit growth and effective margin to be key metrics in evaluating our business. During the year ended December 31, 2025, gross profit increased 16%, or \$14.2 million, to \$105.3 million compared to \$91.1 million for the same period in 2024 while effective margin decreased 280 basis points to 40.7% compared to 43.5% for the same period in 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2024, gross profit increased 42%, or \$26.9 million, to \$91.1 million compared to \$64.2 million for the same period in 2023 while effective margin increased 520 basis points to 43.5% compared to 38.3% for the same period in 2023.

Acquisitions

On July 31, 2024, we completed the acquisition of DSS for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$20.3 million (subject to certain adjustments) plus a potential post-closing earnout payment. The operating results of DSS are included in our operating results from the date of the acquisition.

On October 6, 2023, we completed the acquisition of Data Solutions for an aggregate purchase of approximately €15.0 million (equivalent to \$15.9 million USD), subject to certain working capital and other adjustments, paid at closing plus a potential post-closing earn-out. The operating results of Data Solutions are included in our operating results from the date of acquisition.

Operating results of DSS and Data Solutions are included in our Distribution segment.

Year Ended December 31, 2025 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2024

Net Sales

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased 40%, or \$186.9 million, to \$652.5 million compared to \$465.6 million for the same period in 2024.

Gross billings, an operational metric, for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased 18%, or \$319.9 million, to \$2,105.2 million compared to \$1,785.3 million for the same period in 2024.

Net sales in our Distribution segment for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased 42%, or \$185.5 million, to \$627.4 million compared to \$441.9 million for the same period in the prior year. Gross billings for the Distribution segment for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased 19%, or \$319.3 million, to \$2,014.8 million compared to \$1,695.5 million for the same period in 2024. Net sales and gross billings increased due to organic growth at our existing vendor lines and the full year impact of the DSS acquisition that closed in the third quarter of 2024. Gross billings increased at a lesser rate than net sales due to differences in the product mix between the two periods, which positively impacted our net sales by approximately \$102.3 million, or 16%.

Net sales in our Solutions segment for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased 6%, or \$1.4 million, to \$25.1 million compared to \$23.7 million for the prior year. Gross billings for the Solutions segment for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased 1%, or \$0.5 million, to \$90.3 million compared to \$89.8 million for the same period in 2024. Gross billings increased at a lesser rate than net sales due to differences in the product mix between the two periods, which positively impacted our net sales by approximately \$1.3 million, or 5%.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, we relied on two key customers for a total of 37% of our total net sales. The major customers accounted for 24% and 13%, respectively, of our total net sales during the year ended December 31, 2025. These same customers accounted for 15% and 8%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable as of December 31, 2025.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased 16%, or \$14.2 million, to \$105.3 million compared to \$91.1 million for the same period in 2024.

Distribution segment gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2025 increased 17%, or \$13.6 million, to \$91.9 million compared to \$78.3 million for the same period in 2024. The increase in Distribution segment gross profit resulted primarily from the organic growth at our existing vendor lines and the impact of DSS acquisition, partially offset by higher early pay discounts and other rebates and discounts offered to our customers.

Solutions segment gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2025, increased 5%, or \$0.6 million, to \$13.4 million compared to \$12.8 million for the same period in 2024. This increase was the result of the aforementioned increase in gross billings.

Customer rebates and discounts for the year ended December 31, 2025 were \$22.7 million compared to \$19.7 million for the same period in the prior year. Customer rebates and discounts vary based on terms of rebate and early pay discount programs offered to customers and timing of payments ultimately received from our customers.

Vendor rebates and discounts for the year ended December 31, 2025, were \$17.4 million compared to \$6.1 million for the same period in the prior year. Vendor rebates are dependent on programs offered by our vendors and in some cases reaching certain volume targets set by our vendors or meeting certain early payment programs offered by our vendors. The Company monitors vendor rebate levels, competitive pricing, and gross profit margins carefully. We anticipate that price competition in our market will continue in both of our business segments.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2025, increased 20%, or \$11.1 million, to \$67.6 million, compared to \$56.5 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by higher payroll and related costs consistent with higher gross profit, as well as the impact of the DSS acquisition. SG&A expenses were 3.2% of gross billings, an operational metric, for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

The Company expects that its SG&A expenses, as a percentage of gross billings, an operational metric, may vary depending on changes in sales volume, as well as the levels of continuing investments in key growth initiatives. We plan to continue to expand our investment in information technology to support the growth of our business.

Acquisition Related Costs

Acquisition related costs for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$0.8 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. These expenses in the current year relate to costs incurred in conjunction with our continued acquisition initiatives, while these expenses in the same period the prior year related to the acquisition of DSS.

Foreign Currency Transaction Loss

Foreign currency transaction loss for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$0.7 million compared to a foreign currency transaction loss of \$0.3 million for the same period in the prior year. These expenses primarily relate to the change in the value of accounts payable and other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than their functional currency between the date of origination and settlement.

Change in Fair Value of Acquisition Contingent Consideration

Change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were \$1.4 million and \$3.6 million, respectively. The change in fair value adjustments in the current year primarily relate to the earnout associated with the DSS acquisition, while the fair value adjustments in the same period the prior year related to the earnouts associated with the Data Solutions acquisition and the acquisition of Spinnakar Limited in August 2022.

Income Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$6.6 million, or 23.6% of income before taxes, compared to \$6.4 million, or 25.6% of income before taxes for the same period in the prior year. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2025 as well as the same period in the prior year are impacted by limitations on the deductibility of certain executive compensation amounts during both periods, as well as the Company's effective tax rate for both periods were impacted changes in the mix of jurisdictions in which taxable income was earned.

Year Ended December 31, 2024 Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2023

Net Sales

Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased 32%, or \$113.6 million, to \$465.6 million compared to \$352.0 million for the same period in 2023.

Gross billings, an operational metric, for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased 42%, or \$524.9 million, to \$1,785.3 million compared to \$1,260.4 million for the same period in 2023.

Net sales in our Distribution segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased 36%, or \$116.6 million, to \$441.9 million compared to \$325.3 million for the same period in the prior year. Gross billings for the Distribution segment for the

year ended December 31, 2024 increased 44%, or \$518.6 million, to \$1,695.5 million compared to \$1,176.9 million for the same period in 2023. Net sales and gross billings increased due to organic growth at our existing vendor lines as well as the impact of the DSS acquisition in the current year and the full year impact of the Data Solutions acquisition that closed in the fourth quarter of 2023. Gross billings increased at a greater rate than net sales due to differences in the product mix between the two periods as an increasing number of products that we sold are recognized on a net basis as there were increased sales of security, maintenance and cloud-based products.

Net sales in our Solutions segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 decreased 12%, or \$3.1 million, to \$23.7 million compared to \$26.8 million for the prior year. Gross billings for the Solutions segment for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased 8%, or \$6.3 million, to \$89.8 million compared to \$83.5 million for the same period in 2023. Gross billings increased at a greater rate than net sales due to differences in the product mix between the two periods as an increasing number of products that we sold are recognized on a net basis as there were increased sales of security, maintenance and cloud-based products.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, we relied on three key customers for a total of 43% of our total net sales. The major customers accounted for 18%, 14% and 11%, of our total net sales during the year ended December 31, 2024. These same customers accounted for 12%, 6% and 19%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable as of December 31, 2024.

Gross Profit

Gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased 42%, or \$26.9 million, to \$91.1 million compared to \$64.2 million for the same period in 2023.

Distribution segment gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2024 increased 47%, or \$24.9 million, to \$78.3 million compared to \$53.4 million for the same period in 2023. The increase in Distribution segment gross profit resulted primarily from the organic growth at our existing vendor lines and the impact of DSS and Data Solutions since the dates of the respective acquisitions, partially offset by higher early pay discounts and other rebates and discounts offered to our customers as a percentage of gross billings.

Solutions segment gross profit for the year ended December 31, 2024, increased 18%, or \$1.9 million, to \$12.8 million compared to \$10.9 million for the same period in 2023. This increase was the result of the aforementioned increase in gross billings.

Customer rebates and discounts for the year ended December 31, 2024 were \$19.7 million compared to \$12.8 million for the same period in the prior year. Customer rebates and discounts vary based on terms of rebate and early pay discount programs offered to customers and timing of payments ultimately received from our customers.

Vendor rebates and discounts for the year ended December 31, 2024, were \$6.1 million compared to \$7.9 million for the same period in the prior year. Vendor rebates are dependent on programs offered by our vendors and in some cases reaching certain volume targets set by our vendors or meeting certain early payment programs offered by our vendors. The Company monitors vendor rebate levels, competitive pricing, and gross profit margins carefully. We anticipate that price competition in our market will continue in both of our business segments.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

SG&A expenses for the year ended December 31, 2024, increased 27%, or \$12.2 million, to \$56.5 million, compared to \$44.3 million for the same period in the prior year. The increase was primarily driven by higher payroll and related costs consistent with higher gross profit, as well as the impact of the DSS and Data Solutions acquisitions. SG&A expenses were 3.2% of gross billings, an operational metric, for the year ended December 31, 2024, compared to 3.7% for the same period in the prior year.

The Company expects that its SG&A expenses, as a percentage of gross billings, an operational metric, may vary depending on changes in sales volume, as well as the levels of continuing investments in key growth initiatives. We plan to continue to expand our investment in information technology to support the growth of our business.

Acquisition Related Costs

Acquisition related costs for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023 were \$2.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. These expenses in the current year relate to costs incurred in conjunction with our continued acquisition initiatives including the acquisition of DSS, while these expenses in the same period the prior year related to the acquisition of Data Solutions.

Foreign Currency Transaction Loss

Foreign currency transaction loss for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$0.3 million compared to a foreign currency transaction loss of \$0.6 million for the same period in the prior year. These expenses primarily relate to the change in the value of accounts payable and other monetary assets and liabilities denominated in currencies other than their functional currency between the date of origination and settlement.

Change in Fair Value of Acquisition Contingent Consideration

Change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration for the year ended December 31, 2024 was \$3.6 million, primarily relating to fair value adjustments for the earnouts associated with the Spinnakar Limited and Data Solutions acquisitions closed in the prior years. There were no such amounts recognized for the same period in the prior year.

Income Taxes

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company recorded a provision for income taxes of \$6.4 million, or 25.6% of income before taxes, compared to \$4.5 million, or 26.6% of income before taxes for the same period in the prior year. The effective tax rate for the year ended December 31, 2024 as well as the same period in the prior year are impacted by limitations on the deductibility of certain executive compensation amounts during both periods, as well as the Company's effective tax rate for both periods were impacted changes in the mix of jurisdictions in which taxable income was earned.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our cash and cash equivalents increased by \$6.8 million to \$36.6 million at December 31, 2025 compared to \$29.8 million at December 31, 2024. The increase in cash and cash equivalents was primarily the result of \$16.6 million of cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities, offset by \$2.0 million of cash used in other investing activities, \$9.1 million of cash used in financing activities and \$1.2 million positive impact of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents.

Net cash provided by operating activities for the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$16.6 million, comprised of net income adjusted for non-cash items of \$35.8 million offset by changes in operating assets and liabilities of \$19.2 million. Net income adjusted for non-cash items primarily driven by higher net income, higher depreciation expense associated with capitalized ERP system, and higher share-based compensation expense. Changes in operating assets and liabilities primarily related to increase in sales volumes and timing of associated cash collections and payments.

Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$2.0 million of purchases of fixed assets supporting our ERP project.

Net cash and cash equivalents used in financing activities during the year ended December 31, 2025 was \$9.1 million, comprised of payments of contingent considerations of \$3.4 million, dividend payments on our Common Stock of \$3.1 million, purchases of treasury stock of \$2.1 million and repayments of borrowing under term loan of \$0.5 million.

On December 3, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company approved an increase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock to the number of shares of Common Stock available for repurchase under its repurchase plans. On February 2, 2017, the Board of Directors approved an increase of 500,000 shares of Common Stock to the number of shares of Common Stock available for repurchase under its repurchase plans. The Company is authorized to purchase 545,786 shares of Common Stock as of December 31, 2025. The Common Stock repurchase program does not have an expiration date.

As of December 31, 2025, we held 673,882 shares of our Common Stock in treasury at an average cost of \$22.13 per share. As of December 31, 2024, we held 683,198 shares of our Common Stock in treasury at an average cost of \$19.52 per share. We intend to hold the repurchased shares in treasury for general corporate purposes, including issuances under various stock plans.

On May 18, 2023, the Company entered into a revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPM"), providing for a revolving credit facility of up to \$50.0 million subject to a borrowing base, including the issuance of letters of credit and swingline loans not to exceed \$2.5 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, at any time outstanding. In addition, subject to certain conditions enumerated in the Credit Agreement, the Company has the right to increase the revolving credit facility by a total amount not to exceed \$20.0 million. The proceeds of the revolving loans, letters of credit and swingline loans under the Credit Agreement may be used for working capital needs, general corporate purposes and for acquisitions permitted by the terms of the Credit Agreement. All outstanding loans issued pursuant to the Credit Agreement become due and payable, on May 18, 2028. There were no amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

On April 8, 2022, the Company entered into a \$2.1 million term loan (the “Term Loan”) with First American Commercial Bancorp, Inc. pursuant to a Master Loan and Security Agreement. The proceeds from the Term Loan will be used to fund certain capital expenditures. The borrowing under the Term Loan bears interest at a rate of 3.73% per annum and is being repaid over forty-eight monthly installments of principal and interest through April 2026. The Company had \$0.2 million and \$0.8 million outstanding under the Term Loan as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

In connection with the acquisition of Data Solutions, the Company acquired an invoice discounting facility (“IDF”) that was with recourse to the Company. Data Solutions had previously entered into the IDF with AIB Commercial Finance Limited (“AIB”) pursuant to a Debt Purchase Agreement. The proceeds from the IDF were used for working capital needs of Data Solutions. Borrowings under the IDF were based on accounts receivable up to 80% of the outstanding accounts receivable balance. The discount rate under the IDF was equal to 2.5% above AIB’s applicable lending rates that varied based on the currency of the accounts receivable. At December 31, 2024, the outstanding balance under the IDF at was zero, as the Company terminated the IDF during the period.

We anticipate that our working capital needs will increase as we invest in the growth of our business. We believe that the funds held in cash and cash equivalents and our unused borrowings under our Credit Agreement will be sufficient to fund our working capital and cash requirements for at least the next 12 months. Our uses of cash beyond the next 12 months will depend on many factors, including the general economic environment in which we operate and our ability to generate cash flow from operations, which we are uncertain but include funding our operations and additional capital expenditures. We continuously evaluate our liquidity and capital resources, including access to external capital, to ensure we can finance our longer-term capital requirements.

Foreign Exchange

The Company’s foreign business is subject to changes in demand or pricing resulting from fluctuations in currency exchange rates or other factors. We are subject to fluctuations primarily in the Canadian Dollar, Euro and British Pound-to-U.S. Dollar exchange rate.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2025, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Interest Rate Risk

Our market risks relate primarily to changes in interest rates. The interest rates on borrowings under our senior unsecured revolving loan facility and our senior unsecured term loan facility are floating and, therefore, are subject to fluctuations. We manage our exposure to interest rate risk through the proportion of fixed-rate debt and variable-rate debt in our debt portfolio. For additional information on our financial instruments and debt, see Note 13 (Fair Value Measurements), to the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II Item 8 of this report.

Based on our floating rate debt outstanding at December 31, 2025 and 2024, a 100 basis point change would have no material impact on our results.

Foreign Currency Risk

We transact business in foreign currencies other than the US Dollar, primarily the British Pound, Euro and the Canadian Dollar, which exposes us to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations. Revenue and expenses generated from our international operations are generally denominated in the local currencies of the corresponding countries. In addition, we are exposed to foreign currency risk due to the translation and remeasurement of the results of certain international operations into U.S. dollars as part of the consolidation process. Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates can therefore create volatility in the results of operations and may adversely affect our financial condition.

From time to time, we use foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge a portion of our exposures to changes in currency exchange rates, which result from our global operating activities. We do not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. A hypothetical 10% change in currency exchange rates would not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements at Item 15(a).

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures. As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, our management carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's "disclosure controls and procedures", as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report. This evaluation was carried out under the supervision and with the participation of various members of our management, including our Company's Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial and accounting officer). Based upon that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective, as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report, to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by the Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of our financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with US GAAP. Internal control over financial reporting includes maintaining records in reasonable detail that accurately and fairly reflect our transactions and disposition of assets; providing reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary for preparation of our financial statements in accordance with US GAAP; providing reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures of the Company, are made in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and providing reasonable assurance that unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of Company assets that could have a material effect on our financial statements would be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting is not intended to provide absolute assurance that a misstatement of our financial statements would be prevented or detected. In addition, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that, owing to changes in conditions, controls may become inadequate, or that the degree of compliance with policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control — Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework). Based on this evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2025.

The Company's independent registered public accounting firm, Deloitte & Touche LLP, has audited the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, as stated in their report, which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting. As required by Rule 13a-15(d) under the Exchange Act, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any changes to our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2025 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, no such changes to our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the fourth quarter of the year ended December 31, 2025.

Item 9B. Other Information

During the three months ended December 31, 2025, none of our directors or officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) of the Exchange Act) adopted or terminated a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408 of Regulation S-K.

Item 9C. Disclosure Regarding Foreign Jurisdictions that Prevent Inspections.

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required hereunder, with the exception of the information relating to the Company's Code of Ethics and Business Conduct that is presented in Part I under the heading "Available Information," is incorporated by reference herein from our Definitive Proxy Statement for the 2026 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A within 120 days of the end of the fiscal year to which this Annual Report relates (the "Definitive Proxy Statement").

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required hereunder is incorporated by reference herein from the Definitive Proxy Statement.

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

The information required hereunder is incorporated by reference herein from the Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required hereunder is incorporated by reference herein from the Definitive Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services

The information required hereunder is incorporated by reference herein from the Definitive Proxy Statement.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Annual Report:

1. **Consolidated Financial Statements** (See Index to Consolidated Financial Statements on page F-1 of this Annual Report);
2. **Financial Statement Schedule:**

Schedule II Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules are omitted since the required information is not present or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule, or because the information required is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

3. **Exhibits Required by Regulation S-K, Item 601:**

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit	Form	Incorporated by Reference		
			Exhibit or Annex	Filing Date	File Number
2.1+	Share Purchase Agreement, dated August 18, 2022, by and among the seller listed therein, and Wayside Technology UK Holding Limited.	8-K	2.1	August 18, 2022	000-26408
2.2+	Share Purchase Agreement, dated October 6, 2023, by and among the sellers listed therein, Climb Global Solutions Holdings UK Limited, and the Company, as guarantor.	8-K	2.1	October 10, 2023	000-26408
2.3+	Membership Purchase Agreement, dated July 31, 2024, by and among Climb Global Solutions DSS, LLC, The Douglas Stewart Company, Inc., Robert Bernier and Chuck Hulan.	8-K	2.1	August 6, 2024	000-26408
2.4+	Share Purchase Agreement, dated February 24, 2026, by and among Climb Global Solutions, Inc., Infiterra Holding Limited, Vassilios Zografos and Apostolos Karakaxas.	8-K	2.1	February 24, 2026	000-26408
3.1	Form of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.	10-K	3.1	March 11, 2025	000-26408
3.1(a)	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.	10-Q	3.1(a)	November 3, 2006	000-26408
3.1(b)	Certificate of Amendment of Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company.	8-K	3.1	October 27, 2022	000-26408
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company.	8-K	3.1	December 8, 2022	000-26408
4.1	Specimen of Common Stock Certificate.	S-1	4.1	May 30, 1995 July 7, 1995 July 18, 1995	333-92810
4.3	Description of Securities.	10-K	4.3	March 5, 2024	000-26408
10.1	Credit Agreement, dated May 18, 2023, by and among the Company, Programmer's Paradise, Inc., Climb Channel Solutions, Inc., Techxtend, Inc., ISP International Software Partners, Inc., Interwork Technologies Inc., Climb Global Solutions Holdings UK LTD, Climb Global Solutions LTD, the other Loan Parties party thereto, the Lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent.	8-K	10.1	May 23, 2023	000-26408
10.2	Pledge and Security Agreement, dated May 18, 2023, by and among Climb Global Solutions, Inc., Programmer's Paradise, Inc., Climb Channel Solutions, Inc., Techxtend, Inc., ISP International Software Partners, Inc., Interwork Technologies Inc. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Administrative Agent.	8-K	10.2	May 23, 2023	000-26408

Incorporated by Reference

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit	Form	Exhibit or Annex	Filing Date	File Number
10.3#	Form of Officer and Director Indemnification Agreement.	10-Q	10.1	May 5, 2017	000-26408
10.4#	2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan.	DEF14A	A	April 16, 2021	000-26408
10.5#	Climb Global Solutions, Inc., Executive Severance and Change in Control Plan.	8-K	10.1	April 20, 2023	000-26408
10.6#	Form of Performance-Based Restricted Award Unit Agreement.	8-K	10.2	April 20, 2023	000-26408
10.7#	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement.	8-K	10.3	April 20, 2023	000-26408
10.8#	Form of Cash-Based Award Agreement.	8-K	10.4	April 20, 2023	000-26408
10.9*	Office Lease Agreement, dated March 4, 2016, by and among Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and The Donato Group, relating to the Company's corporate headquarters located Eatontown, NJ.				
10.10*	Office Lease Agreement, dated September 30, 2024, by and among Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and St. John Properties, Inc., relating to an office facility located in Millersville, MD.				
10.11*	Office Lease Agreement, dated July 3, 2025, by and among Climb Global Solutions Limited and Rangeley & Company Limited, relating to an office facility located in Ashburton, United Kingdom.				
16.1	Letter from BDO USA, P.C. dated March 7, 2024.	8-K	16.1	March 11, 2024	000-26408
19.1*	Climb Global Solutions, Inc. Insider Trading Policy.				
21.1*	Subsidiaries of the Registrant.				
23.1*	Consent of BDO USA, P.C., an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				
23.2*	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP, an Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.				
31.1*	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, of Dale Foster, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.				
31.2*	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, of Matthew Sullivan, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.				
32.1**	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Dale Foster, the Chief Executive Officer of the Company.				

32.2**	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of Matthew Sullivan, the Chief Financial Officer of the Company.				
97.1	Clawback Policy For Incentive-Based Compensation.	10-K	97.1	March 5, 2024	000-26408
101.INS*	Inline XBRL Instance Document (the instance document does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document).				
101.SCH*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.				
101.DEF*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.				
101.LAB*	Inline XBRL Taxonomy Extension Labels Linkbase Document.				
101.PRE*	Inline 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.

Indicates management or compensatory plan or arrangement

+ Certain exhibits or schedules to this Exhibit have been omitted in accordance with Item 601(a)(5) of Regulation S-K. The Registrant agrees to furnish a copy of all omitted exhibits and schedules to the SEC upon its request.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized, in Eatontown, New Jersey, on February 27, 2026.

CLIMB GLOBAL SOLUTIONS, INC.

By: /s/ Dale Foster
Dale Foster, Chief Executive Officer

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Dale Foster</u> Dale Foster	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Matthew Sullivan</u> Matthew Sullivan	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 27, 2026
<u>/s/ John McCarthy</u> John McCarthy	Chairman of the Board of Directors	February 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Andrew Bryant</u> Andrew Bryant	Director	February 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Gerri Gold</u> Gerri Gold	Director	February 27, 2026
<u>/s/ Paul Giovacchini</u> Paul Giovacchini	Director	February 27, 2026

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Items 8 and 15(a)

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule

	Page
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (Deloitte & Touche LLP; New York, New York; PCAOB ID#34)	F-2
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (BDO USA, P.C.; Woodbridge, New Jersey; PCAOB ID#243)	F-5
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2025 and 2024	F-6
Consolidated Statements of Earnings for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	F-7
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	F-8
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	F-9
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023	F-10
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-11
Schedule II — Valuation and Qualifying Accounts	F-30

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Climb Global Solutions, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2025, of the Company and our report dated February 27, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
New York, New York

February 27, 2026

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the stockholders and the Board of Directors of Climb Global Solutions, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the related consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows, for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, and the related notes and the schedule listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2025, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2025, based on criteria established in *Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 27, 2026, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

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

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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 financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Critical Audit Matter

The critical audit matter communicated below is a matter arising from the current-period audit of the 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 financial statements and (2) involved our especially challenging, subjective, or complex judgments. The communication of critical audit matters does not alter in any way our opinion on the 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 – Determination of Principal versus Agent of Software Products— Refer to Note 2 to the financial statements

Critical Audit Matter Description

The Company has contracts with certain customers where the Company's performance obligation is to arrange for the products or services to be provided by another party. Control of software products is deemed to have passed to the customer when they acquire the right to use or copy the software under license as substantially all product functionality is available to the customer at the time of sale. In these arrangements, as the Company assumes an agency relationship in the transaction, revenue is recognized in the amount of the net fee associated with serving as an agent. These arrangements primarily relate to third party maintenance, cloud services and certain security software whose intended functionality is dependent on third party maintenance.

Given the judgment involved in evaluating the determination of principal versus agent revenue recognition of software products, including evaluation of whether the Company maintained control of the software product, auditing such transactions required a high degree of auditor judgement and an increased level of effort.

How the Critical Audit Matter Was Addressed in the Audit

Our audit procedures related to management's conclusion related to the recognition- determination of principal versus agent of software products included the following, among others:

- We tested the effectiveness of management's controls over the determination of principal versus agent consideration for revenue recognition.
- We evaluated the Company's revenue recognition policy for arrangements with principal versus agent considerations.
- We obtained and evaluated a sample of contracts with customers for consistency of application of the Company's accounting policy of the principal versus agent revenue recognition.
- We tested the mathematical accuracy of management's calculation of the revenue adjustments recognized in the financial statements as a result of the principal versus agent relationships.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP
New York, New York

February 27, 2026

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2024.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Stockholders
Climb Global Solutions, Inc.
Eatontown, New Jersey

Opinion on the Consolidated Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings, comprehensive income, stockholders' equity, and cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023, and the related notes (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"), of Climb Global Solutions, Inc. (the "Company"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2023, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's consolidated financial statements based on our audit. 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 audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud.

Our audit 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 audit also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ BDO USA, P.C.

We served as the Company's auditor from 2018 through 2024.

Woodbridge, New Jersey

March 5, 2024

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(Amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 36,563	\$ 29,778
Accounts receivable, net of allowance for expected credit losses of \$669 and \$588, respectively	324,345	341,597
Inventory, net	2,502	2,447
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	10,825	6,874
Total current assets	374,235	380,696
Equipment and leasehold improvements, net	13,339	12,853
Goodwill	36,838	34,924
Other intangibles, net	32,228	36,550
Right-of-use assets, net	1,717	1,965
Accounts receivable, net of current portion	1,233	1,174
Other assets	510	824
Deferred income tax assets	133	193
Total assets	\$ 460,233	\$ 469,179
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$ 336,505	\$ 370,397
Lease liability, current portion	791	654
Term loan, current portion	191	560
Total current liabilities	337,487	371,611
Lease liability, net of current portion	1,216	1,685
Deferred income tax liabilities	4,923	4,723
Term loan, net of current portion	—	191
Non-current liabilities	28	381
Total liabilities	343,654	378,591
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized; 5,284,500 shares issued: 4,610,618 and 4,601,302 shares outstanding, respectively	53	53
Additional paid-in capital	42,338	37,977
Treasury stock, at cost, 673,882 and 683,198 shares, respectively	(14,909)	(13,337)
Retained earnings	87,039	68,787
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	2,058	(2,892)
Total stockholders' equity	116,579	90,588
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 460,233	\$ 469,179

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

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Earnings
(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net sales	\$ 652,517	\$ 465,607	\$ 352,013
Cost of sales	547,247	374,527	287,766
Gross profit	105,270	91,080	64,247
Selling, general, and administrative expenses	67,550	56,508	44,330
Acquisition related costs	807	2,311	629
Depreciation and amortization expense	7,728	4,269	2,798
Income from operations	29,185	27,992	16,490
Other income:			
Interest, net	844	917	927
Foreign currency transaction loss	(737)	(273)	(636)
Change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration	(1,374)	(3,618)	—
Income before provision for income taxes	27,918	25,018	16,781
Provision for income taxes	6,588	6,408	4,458
Net income	<u>\$ 21,330</u>	<u>\$ 18,610</u>	<u>\$ 12,323</u>
Income per common share-Basic	<u>\$ 4.64</u>	<u>\$ 4.06</u>	<u>\$ 2.72</u>
Income per common share-Diluted	<u>\$ 4.64</u>	<u>\$ 4.06</u>	<u>\$ 2.72</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Basic	<u>4,524</u>	<u>4,465</u>	<u>4,401</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding — Diluted	<u>4,524</u>	<u>4,465</u>	<u>4,401</u>

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

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(Amounts in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net income	\$ 21,330	\$ 18,610	\$ 12,323
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Foreign currency translation adjustments	4,950	(2,370)	2,346
Other comprehensive income (loss):	4,950	(2,370)	2,346
Comprehensive income	\$ 26,280	\$ 16,240	\$ 14,669

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

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity
(Amounts in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional	Treasury		Retained	Accumulated	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-In Capital	Shares	Amount	Earnings	Other (Loss) Income	
Balance at January 1, 2023	5,284,500	53	32,715	806,068	(13,230)	43,904	(2,868)	60,574
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	12,323	—	12,323
Translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,346	2,346
Dividends paid (per common share \$0.68)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,012)	—	(3,012)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	4,246	—	—	—	—	4,246
Restricted stock grants (net of forfeitures)	—	—	(2,314)	(132,526)	2,314	—	—	—
Treasury shares repurchased	—	—	—	37,510	(1,707)	—	—	(1,707)
Balance at December 31, 2023	5,284,500	53	34,647	711,052	(12,623)	53,215	(522)	74,770
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	18,610	—	18,610
Translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,370)	(2,370)
Dividends paid (per common share \$0.68)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,038)	—	(3,038)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	4,201	—	—	—	—	4,201
Restricted stock grants (net of forfeitures)	—	—	(871)	(49,813)	871	—	—	—
Treasury shares repurchased	—	—	—	21,959	(1,585)	—	—	(1,585)
Balance at December 31, 2024	5,284,500	53	37,977	683,198	(13,337)	68,787	(2,892)	90,588
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	21,330	—	21,330
Translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,950	4,950
Dividends paid (per common share \$0.68)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,078)	—	(3,078)
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	4,838	—	—	—	—	4,838
Restricted stock grants (net of forfeitures)	—	—	(477)	(27,360)	477	—	—	—
Treasury shares repurchased	—	—	—	18,044	(2,049)	—	—	(2,049)
Balance at December 31, 2025	<u>5,284,500</u>	<u>\$ 53</u>	<u>\$ 42,338</u>	<u>673,882</u>	<u>\$(14,909)</u>	<u>\$ 87,039</u>	<u>\$ 2,058</u>	<u>\$116,579</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(Amounts in thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income	\$ 21,330	\$ 18,610	\$ 12,323
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	7,728	4,269	2,798
Provision for expected credit losses	110	126	54
Deferred income tax benefit	(105)	(500)	(383)
Share-based compensation expense	4,775	4,070	4,148
Gain on disposal of fixed assets	(5)		
Amortization of discount on accounts receivable	(67)	(34)	(50)
Amortization of right-of-use assets	611	439	366
Change in fair value of contingent earn-out consideration	1,374	3,618	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	25,637	(123,965)	(29,621)
Inventory	114	1,200	3,601
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(3,905)	(428)	(2,446)
Vendor prepayments	—	—	890
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(40,224)	126,855	49,674
Lease liability, net	(697)	(415)	(495)
Other assets and liabilities	(73)	(102)	1,264
Net cash and cash equivalents provided by operating activities	16,604	33,743	42,123
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchase of equipment and leasehold improvements	(1,995)	(5,470)	(4,989)
Payment for acquisitions, net of cash acquired	—	(20,958)	(12,678)
Net cash and cash equivalents used in investing activities	(1,995)	(26,428)	(17,667)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Purchase of treasury stock	(2,050)	(1,585)	(1,707)
Borrowings under credit facilities	—	—	10,000
Repayments of borrowings under credit facilities	—	(4,243)	(13,074)
Repayments of borrowings under term loan	(560)	(540)	(520)
Dividends paid	(3,078)	(3,038)	(3,012)
Contingent consideration	(3,374)	(3,555)	—
Payments of deferred financing costs	—	—	(637)
Net cash and cash equivalents used in financing activities	(9,062)	(12,961)	(8,950)
Effect of foreign exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	1,238	(871)	544
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	6,785	(6,517)	16,050
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	29,778	36,295	20,245
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 36,563	\$ 29,778	\$ 36,295
Supplementary disclosure of cash flow information:			
Income taxes paid	\$ 9,939	\$ 4,070	\$ 5,434
Interest paid	\$ 142	\$ 212	\$ 180
Supplementary disclosure of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Contingent earn-out	\$ —	\$ 1,725	\$ 2,227

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

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
(Amounts in tables in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

Note 1. Description of Business

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. (together with its subsidiaries, the “Company”), was incorporated in Delaware in 1982. The Company distributes technology products developed by others to resellers who in turn sell to end customers worldwide. The Company also is a cloud solutions provider and value-added reseller of software, hardware and services to customers worldwide. The Company also operates in Canada, the United Kingdom and other countries within Europe. The Company offers an extensive line of products from leading software vendors and tools for virtualization/cloud computing, security, networking, storage and infrastructure management, application lifecycle management and other technically sophisticated domains as well as computer hardware.

The Company is organized into two reportable operating segments. The “Distribution” segment distributes technical software to corporate resellers, value added resellers (“VARs”), consultants and systems integrators worldwide under the name “Climb Channel Solutions”. The “Solutions” segment is a cloud solutions provider and value-added reseller of software, hardware and services to customers worldwide under the name “Grey Matter”.

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation and Operations

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Business Combinations

We apply the provisions of ASC 805, Business Combinations (“ASC 805”), in accounting for our acquisitions. ASC 805 requires that we evaluate whether a transaction pertains to an acquisition of assets, or to an acquisition of a business. A business is defined as an integrated set of assets and activities that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of providing a return to investors. Asset acquisitions are accounted for by allocating the cost of the acquisition to the individual assets and liabilities assumed on a relative fair value basis; whereas the acquisition of a business requires us to recognize separately from goodwill the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed at the acquisition date fair values. Goodwill as of the acquisition date is measured as the excess of consideration transferred over the net of the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and the liabilities assumed.

Our valuation of acquired assets and assumed liabilities requires estimates, especially with respect to intangible assets that was derived using valuation techniques and models such as the income approach. Such models require use of estimates including discount rates, and future expected revenue and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization. The approach to estimating an initial contingent consideration associated with the purchase price also uses similar unobservable factors such as projected cash flows over the term of the contingent earn-out period, discounted for the period over which the initial contingent consideration is measured and expected volatility. Based upon these assumptions, the initial contingent consideration is then valued using a Monte Carlo simulation.

We have used third-party qualified specialists to assist management in determining the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed. This includes assistance with the determination of economic useful lives and valuation of identifiable intangibles.

We estimate the fair value based upon assumptions we believe to be reasonable, but which are inherently uncertain and unpredictable and, as a result, actual results may differ from our estimates. Estimates associated with the accounting for acquisitions may change as additional information becomes available regarding the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. As a result, during the measurement period, which may be up to one year from the business acquisition date, we record certain adjustments to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed with the corresponding offset to goodwill.

All acquisition-related costs are accounted for as expenses in the period in which they are incurred. Contingent consideration is remeasured each reporting period using Level 3 inputs, and the change in fair value, including accretion for the passage of time, is recognized in acquisition related costs in the consolidated statement of earnings.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) requires management to make extensive use of certain estimates and assumptions which affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. The significant areas of estimation include but are not limited to accounting for allowance for expected credit losses, sales returns, allocation of revenue in multiple deliverable arrangements, principal vs. agent considerations, income taxes, depreciation, amortization of intangible assets, contingencies and stock-based compensation. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Net Income Per Common Share

Our basic and diluted earnings per share are computed using the two-class method. The two-class method is an earnings allocation method that determines net income per share for each class of common stock and participating securities according to their participation rights in dividends and undistributed earnings or losses. Non-vested restricted stock awards that include non-forfeitable rights to dividends are considered participating securities. Per share amounts are computed by dividing net income available to common shareholders by the weighted average shares outstanding during each period. Diluted and basic earnings per share are the same because the restricted shares are the only potentially dilutive security.

A reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of the basic and diluted per share computations follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Numerator:			
Net income	\$ 21,330	\$ 18,610	\$ 12,323
Less distributed and undistributed income allocated to participating securities	329	462	323
Net income attributable to common shareholders	21,001	18,148	12,000
Denominator:			
Weighted average common shares (Basic)	4,524	4,465	4,401
Weighted average common shares including assumed conversions (Diluted)	4,524	4,465	4,401
Basic net income per share	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.06	\$ 2.72
Diluted net income per share	\$ 4.64	\$ 4.06	\$ 2.72

Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all liquid short-term investments with maturities of 90 days or less when purchased to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable principally represents amounts collectible from our customers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers but generally does not require collateral to support any outstanding obligation. From time to time, we sell accounts receivable to a financial institution on a non-recourse basis for cash, less a discount. The Company has no significant retained interests or servicing liabilities related to the accounts receivable sold. Proceeds from the sale of receivables approximated their discounted book value and were included in operating cash flows on the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Allowances for Expected Credit Losses

The Company maintains allowances for expected credit losses for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. Management determines the estimate of the allowance for expected credit losses by considering a number of factors, including historical experience, aging of the accounts receivable, as well as current market conditions and future forecasts of our customers’ ability to make payments for goods and services.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs, such as financial advisory and other professional fees are capitalized and recognized in interest, net over the life of the related debt instrument using the straight-line method. Deferred financing costs associated with the Company's revolving credit facility are presented as an asset, within other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Foreign Currency Translation

Assets and liabilities of the Company's foreign subsidiaries have been translated using the end of the reporting period exchange rates, and related revenues and expenses have been translated at average rates of exchange in effect during the period. Cumulative translation adjustments have been classified within accumulated other comprehensive income (loss), which is a separate component of stockholders' equity in accordance FASB ASC Topic No. 220, "Comprehensive Income". Foreign currency transaction gains and losses are recorded as income or expenses as amounts are settled.

For foreign currency remeasurement from each local currency into the appropriate functional currency, monetary assets and liabilities are remeasured to functional currencies using current exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet date. Gains or losses from these remeasurements have been included in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Earnings. Non-monetary assets and liabilities are recorded at historical exchange rates.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject the Company to concentrations in credit risk consist of cash and cash equivalents and accounts receivable.

The Company's cash and cash equivalents, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company's cash and cash equivalents are deposited primarily in banking institutions with global operations. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts. The Company believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

Accounts receivable include amounts due from customers. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its customers' financial condition and limits the amount of credit extended when deemed necessary, but generally requires no collateral. The Company also maintains allowances for potential credit losses. In estimating the required allowances, the Company takes into consideration the overall quality and aging of its receivable portfolio and identified customer risks.

Financial Instruments

The carrying amounts of financial instruments, including cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable approximated fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, because of the relative short maturity of these instruments. The Company's accounts receivable-long-term is discounted to its present value at prevailing market rates at the time of sale which, approximates fair value as of December 31, 2025 and 2024.

Inventory

Inventory, consisting primarily of finished products held for resale, is valued based on the first-in-first-out method of accounting and is stated at the lower of cost or net realizable value.

Equipment and Leasehold Improvements

Equipment and leasehold improvements are stated at cost or fair value, if purchased as part of a business combination. Equipment depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method over three to five years. Leasehold improvements are amortized using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets or the related lease terms, whichever is shorter.

Software Development Costs

The Company capitalizes certain internal and external costs incurred to acquire or create internal-use software. Capitalized software costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life of the software. At December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had unamortized software development costs of \$11.8 million, respectively, which are included in "Equipment and leasehold improvements" in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets, all of which relate to an internal-use software project.

Goodwill

We test goodwill for impairment on an annual basis and between annual tests if an event occurs, or circumstances change, that would more likely than not reduce the fair value of a reporting unit below its carrying amount. The Company performs an evaluation of goodwill, utilizing either a qualitative or quantitative impairment test. The annual test for impairment is conducted as of October 1. The Company's reporting units included in the assessment of potential goodwill impairment are the same as its operating segments. Goodwill is not amortized but is subject to periodic testing for impairment at the reporting unit level.

In a qualitative assessment, we assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not (that is, a likelihood of more than 50 percent) that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, including goodwill. If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine that it is not more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then the quantitative goodwill impairment test is unnecessary.

If, after assessing the totality of events or circumstances, we determine that it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount, then we perform the quantitative goodwill impairment test. We may also elect the unconditional option to bypass the qualitative assessment for any reporting unit in any period and proceed directly to performing the quantitative goodwill impairment test.

In the quantitative impairment test, we compare the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount, including goodwill. If the fair value of a reporting unit exceeds its carrying amount, goodwill of the reporting unit is considered not impaired. Conversely, if the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value, an impairment loss shall be recognized in an amount equal to that excess, limited to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit.

Determining the fair value of a reporting unit is judgmental in nature and requires the use of estimates and assumptions, including net sales growth rates, gross profit margins, operating margins, discount rates and future market conditions, among others. Any changes in the judgments, estimates or assumptions used could produce different results.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with determinable lives are amortized on a straight-line basis over their respective estimated useful lives, which is determined based on their expected period of benefit. Intangible assets are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Determination of recoverability is based on an estimate of undiscounted future cash flows resulting from the use of the asset and its eventual disposition. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated future undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recorded for the excess of the asset's carrying amount over its fair value. In addition, each quarter, the Company evaluates whether events and circumstances warrant a revision to the remaining estimated useful life of each of these intangible assets. If the Company were to determine that a change to the remaining estimated useful life of an intangible asset was necessary, then the remaining carrying amount of the intangible asset would be amortized prospectively over that revised remaining useful life.

Comprehensive Income

Comprehensive income consists of net income for the year and the impact of unrealized foreign currency translation adjustments. The foreign currency translation adjustments are not currently adjusted for income taxes as they relate to permanent investments in international subsidiaries.

Revenue Recognition

The Company's revenues primarily result from the sale of various technology products and services, including third-party products, third-party software and third-party maintenance, software support and services. The Company recognizes revenue when control of the third-party products and third-party software is transferred to customers, which generally happens at the point of shipment or fulfilment and at the point that our customers and vendors accept the terms and conditions of the arrangement for third-party maintenance, software support and services.

The Company has contracts with certain customers where the Company's performance obligation is to arrange for the products or services to be provided by another party. In these arrangements, as the Company assumes an agency relationship in the transaction, revenue is recognized in the amount of the net fee associated with serving as an agent. These arrangements primarily relate to third party maintenance, cloud services and certain security software whose intended functionality is dependent on third party maintenance.

The Company allows its customers to return product for exchange or credit subject to certain limitations. A liability is recorded at the time of sale for estimated product returns based upon historical experience, which is included in accounts payable and

accrued expenses on the Consolidated Balance Sheets, and an asset is recognized for the amount expected to be recorded upon product return, which is included in prepaid expenses and other current assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. If actual sales returns are greater than estimated by management, an additional returns allowance may be required as an offset to net sales. The Company also provides rebates and other discounts to certain customers which are considered variable consideration. A provision for customer rebates and other discounts is recorded as a reduction of revenue at the time of sale based on an evaluation of the contract terms and historical experience.

The Company considers shipping and handling activities as costs to fulfill the sales of products. Shipping revenue is included in net sales when control of the product is transferred to the customer, and the related shipping and handling costs are included in cost of sales. Taxes imposed by governmental authorities on the Company's revenue producing activities with customers, such as sales taxes and value added taxes, are excluded from net sales.

The Company disaggregates its operating revenue by segment, geography and timing of revenue recognition, which the Company believes provides a meaningful depiction of the nature of its revenue. For additional information, see Note 12 (Industry, Segment and Geographic Information).

Hardware and software products sold by the Company are generally delivered via shipment from the Company's facilities, drop shipment directly from the vendor, or by electronic delivery of keys for software products. The majority of the Company's business involves shipments directly from its vendors to its customers, in these transactions, the Company is generally responsible for negotiating price both with the vendor and customer, fulfillment of the order, payment to the vendor, establishing payment terms with the customer, product returns, and has risk of loss if the customer does not make payment. As the principal with the customer, the Company recognizes revenue upon receiving notification from the vendor that the product was shipped. Control of software products is deemed to have passed to the customer when they acquire the right to use or copy the software under license as substantially all product functionality is available to the customer at the time of sale.

The Company performs an analysis of the number of days of sales in-transit to customers at the end of each reporting period based on an analysis of commercial delivery terms that include drop-shipment arrangements. This analysis is the basis upon which the Company estimates the amount of net sales in-transit at the end of the period and adjusts revenue and the related costs to reflect only what has been delivered to the customer. Changes in delivery patterns may result in a different number of business days estimated to make this adjustment. The Company also performs a weighted average analysis of the estimated number of days between order fulfillment and beginning of the renewal term for term licenses recorded on a gross basis, and a deferral estimate is recorded for term license renewals fulfilled prior to commencement date.

Generally, software products are sold with accompanying third-party delivered software assurance, which is a product that allows customers to upgrade, at no additional cost, to the latest technology if new capabilities are introduced during the period that the software assurance is in effect. The Company evaluates whether the software assurance is a separate performance obligation by assessing if the third-party delivered software assurance is critical or essential to the core functionality of the software itself. This involves considering if the software provides its original intended functionality to the customer without the updates, if the customer would ascribe a higher value to the upgrades versus the up-front deliverable, if the customer would expect frequent intelligence updates to the software (such as updates that maintain the original functionality), and if the customer chooses to not delay or always install upgrades. If the Company determines that the accompanying third-party delivered software assurance is critical or essential to the core functionality of the software license, the software license and the accompanying third-party delivered software assurance are recognized as a single performance obligation. The value of the product is primarily the accompanying support delivered by a third party and therefore the Company is acting as an agent in these transactions and recognizes them on a net basis at the point the associated software license is delivered to the customer. The Company sells cloud computing solutions that utilize third-party vendors to enable customers to access data center functionality in a cloud-based solution, including storage, computing and networking and access to software in the cloud that enhances office productivity, provides security or assists in collaboration. The Company recognizes revenue for cloud computing solutions for arrangements with one-time invoicing to the customer at the time of invoice on a net basis as the Company is acting as an agent in the transaction. For monthly subscription-based arrangements, the Company is acting as an agent in the transaction and recognizes revenue as it invoices the customer for its monthly usage on a net basis. For software licenses where the accompanying third-party delivered software assurance is not critical or essential to the core functionality, the software assurance is recognized as a separate performance obligation, with the associated revenue recognized on a gross basis at the point the related software license is delivered to the customer.

The Company also sells some of its products and services as part of bundled contract arrangements containing multiple deliverables, which may include a combination of products and services. For each deliverable that represents a distinct performance obligation, total arrangement consideration is allocated based upon the standalone selling prices ("SSP") of each performance obligation. SSP is determined based on the price at which the performance obligation is sold separately. If the standalone selling price is not observable through established standard prices, we use judgement and estimate the standalone selling price considering available information such as market pricing and pricing related to similar products.

Freight

The Company records freight billed to its customers as net sales and the related freight costs as cost of sales when the underlying product revenue is recognized. For freight not billed to its customers, the Company records the freight costs as cost of sales. The Company's typical shipping terms result in shipping being performed before the customer obtains control of the product. The Company considers shipping to be a fulfillment activity and not a separate performance obligation.

Commissions

The Company pays commissions and related payroll taxes to sales personnel when customers are invoiced. These costs are recorded as selling general and administrative expenses in the period earned as all our performance obligations are complete within a short window of processing the order.

Stock-Based Compensation

The Company has stockholder-approved stock incentive plans for employees and directors. Stock-based compensation is recognized based on the grant date fair value and is recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period.

Advertising

Costs related to advertising and product promotion expenditures are charged to "Selling, general and administrative expenses" as incurred and are primarily offset by marketing reimbursements. Net costs related to advertising and promotion expenditures were not material to the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements for any of the periods presented.

Operating Segments

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which separate financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance. The Company's operations are classified into two reportable business segments: Distribution and Solutions. For additional information, see Note 12 (Industry, Segment and Geographic Information).

Treasury Stock

Treasury stock is accounted for at cost. Shares repurchased by the Company are held in treasury for general corporate purposes, including issuances under equity incentive plans. The reissuance of shares from treasury stock is based on the weighted average purchase price of the shares.

Interest, net

Interest, net consists primarily of interest income earned on our cash and cash equivalents and income from the amortization of the discount on accounts receivable long term, net of interest expense on the Company's credit facility.

Income Taxes

The Company utilizes the asset and liability method of accounting for income taxes. Under this method, deferred tax assets and liabilities are determined based on differences between financial reporting and tax basis of assets and liabilities and are measured using enacted tax rates and laws that will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. This method also requires a valuation allowance against the net deferred tax asset if, based on the weighted available evidence, it is more likely than not that some or all the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The Company's policy is to recognize interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense when assessed. The Company accounts for uncertainties in accordance with FASB ASC 740 "Income Taxes". This standard clarified the accounting for uncertainties in income taxes. The standard prescribes criteria for recognition and measurement of tax positions. It also provides guidance on derecognition, classification, interest and penalties, and disclosures related to income taxes associated with uncertain tax positions. The Company classifies all deferred tax asset or liabilities as non-current on the balance sheet.

Foreign Exchange

The Company's foreign currency exposure relates primarily to international transactions where the currency collected from customers can be different from the currency used to purchase the product. In cases where the Company is not able to create a natural hedge by maintaining offsetting asset and liability amounts in the same currency, it may enter into foreign exchange contracts, typically in the form of forward purchase agreements, to facilitate the hedging of foreign currency exposures to mitigate the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. These contracts generally have terms of no more than two months. The Company does not

apply hedge accounting to these contracts and therefore the changes in fair value are recorded in earnings. The Company does not enter into foreign exchange contracts for trading purposes and the risk of loss on a foreign exchange contract is the risk of nonperformance by the counterparties, which the Company minimizes by limiting its counterparties to major financial institutions. The Company recognized an unrealized loss of less than \$0.1 million on contracts outstanding as of December 31, 2025

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-06, “*Intangibles - Goodwill and Other - Internal-Use Software (Subtopic 350-40): Targeted Improvements to the Accounting for Internal-Use Software*”. This ASU amends the guidance under ASC 350-40 for internal-use software. The amendments remove referenced to development-stages, clarify when capitalization may begin, and require entities to apply to property, plant and equipment disclosure requirements under ASC 350-10 to capitalize internal-use software costs. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2027, and for interim periods within those annual periods. Early adoption of ASU No. 2025-06 is permitted. The Company has performed an initial assessment and currently does not expect the adoption of ASU No. 2025-06 to have a material effect on its financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In July 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-05, “*Financial Instruments - Credit Losses (Topic 326): Measurements of Credit Losses for Accounts Receivable and Contract Assets*”. The update amends the guidance in ASC 326-20 to introduce a practical expedient when estimating credit losses that assumes that current conditions as of the balance sheet date do not change for the remaining life of the asset. The amendments apply to current accounts receivable and current contract assets arising from transactions under ASC 606 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers). The amendments are applied prospectively and are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2025, and interim periods within those years. Early adoption of ASU No. 2025- 05 is permitted. The Company has evaluated the impact of ASU No. 2025- 05 on its accounting policies and internal controls related to its credit-customer receivables. The Company has determined that, given (i) the nature of its receivables (primarily receivables from customers on credit terms), (ii) its historical credit-loss experience and collection patterns, and (iii) its allowance methodology, adoption of ASU No. 2025- 05 is not expected to have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial position.

In November 2024, the FASB issued ASU No. 2024-03, “*Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses*”. This ASU requires entities to disaggregate expense items in the notes to the financial statements and requires disclosure of specified information related to purchases of inventory, employee compensation, depreciation, and intangible asset amortization. The amendments in this ASU are effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Companies have the option to apply the guidance either on a retrospective or prospective basis, and early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the ASU on its condensed consolidated financial statements and related disclosures. In January 2025, the FASB issued ASU No. 2025-01, *Income Statement – Reporting Comprehensive Income – Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Clarifying the Effective Date*. This ASU amends the effective date of ASU No. 2024-03 to clarify that all public business entities are required to adopt the guidance in annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2026, and interim periods within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2027. Early adoption of ASU No. 2024-03 is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact the new accounting standard will have on its expense disclosures in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

In December 2023, the FASB issued ASU No. 2023-09, “*Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures*”. Upon adoption of this ASU, the Company will disclose specific new categories in its income tax rate reconciliation and provide additional information for reconciling items above a quantitative threshold. The Company will also disclose the amount of income taxes paid disaggregated by federal, state, and foreign taxes, and also disaggregated by individual jurisdictions in which income taxes paid were above a threshold. The Company adopted ASU No. 2023-09 on a prospective basis for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2025.

3. Acquisition

Acquisition of Douglas Stewart Software & Services, LLC

On July 31, 2024, Climb Global Solutions DSS, LLC, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a Membership Interest Purchase Agreement (the “Purchase Agreement”) and purchased the entire share capital of Douglas Stewart Software & Services, LLC (“DSS”), a Florida limited liability company, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$20.3 million (subject to certain adjustments) plus a potential post-closing earnout payment. DSS distributes software to VARs and campus stores across North America in both the K-12 and higher education markets, furthering the Company's reach into these markets. The Purchase Agreement contains customary representations, warranties, covenants and indemnities. The acquisition was funded utilizing cash from the Company’s balance sheet.

The financial position and operating results of DSS is included in the Company's consolidated financial statements from the date of the acquisition. The Company recorded net revenue for DSS of approximately \$11.8 million and net income of approximately \$0.8 million during the year ended December 31, 2024.

Intangible assets are comprised of approximately \$13.6 million of vendor relationships with a weighted average amortization period of 11 years, representing the expected period of benefits. Goodwill, which was allocated to the Distribution segment, is the excess of the consideration transferred over the net assets recognized and represents the expected revenue and cost synergies of the combined company and assembled workforce. The DSS transaction was structured as an asset acquisition and as such the goodwill resulting from the transaction will be deductible for income tax purposes.

The Company used the income approach to value the intangible assets, representing acquired vendor relationships. The fair value measurements were primarily based on significant inputs that are not observable, which are categorized as a Level 3 measurement in the fair value hierarchy (See Note 13 – Fair Value Measurements). Inputs used to value these intangible assets include the discount rate, projection of all future cash flows, long-term growth rates in revenue and earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, vendor attrition rates and applicable income tax rates. The excess purchase price recorded to goodwill primarily represents the future economic benefits the Company expects to achieve as a result of combining operations and expanding vendor relationships.

The purchase consideration included approximately \$1.7 million fair value for potential earn-out consideration if certain targets were achieved by September 30, 2025, payable in cash. During the year December 31, 2024, the Company reassessed the earn-out liability and increased the fair value of the earn out liability to approximately \$1.9 million, with \$0.1 million adjustment recognized within change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration during the year ended December 31, 2024. The earn-out liability was included in current liabilities as of December 31, 2024. During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company reassessed the earn-out liability with \$1.4 million adjustment recognized within change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration. The ending \$3.2 million earn-out was paid in cash during the year ended December 31, 2025 and no liability remains as of December 31, 2025.

(in thousands)

Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 773
Inventory	18
Right-of-use asset	291
Other assets	8
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(636)
Lease liability, current portion	(88)
Lease liability, non-current portion	(249)
Intangibles - Vendor Relationships	13,627
Goodwill	8,401
Net assets	\$ 22,145

(in thousands)

Supplementary information:

Cash paid to sellers	\$ 20,420
Contingent earn-out	1,725
Total purchase consideration	\$ 22,145

Acquisition of Data Solutions Holdings Limited

On October 6, 2023, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement and purchased the entire share capital of Data Solutions Holdings Limited ("Data Solutions") for an aggregate purchase price of approximately €15.0 million (equivalent to \$15.9 million USD), subject to certain working capital and other adjustments, paid at closing plus a potential post-closing earn-out. The allocation of the purchase price was based on the estimated fair value of Data Solutions' net tangible and identifiable intangible assets as of the date of the acquisition. The transaction was accounted for under the purchase method of accounting.

The purchase consideration included approximately \$2.2 million fair value for potential earn-out consideration if certain targets are achieved, payable in cash. During the year December 31, 2024, the Company reassessed the earn-out liability and increased the fair value of the earn out liability to approximately \$3.4 million, with \$1.2 million adjustment recognized within change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration during the year ended December 31, 2024. The earn-out was paid in cash during the year ended December 31, 2024 and no liability remains as of December 31, 2024. The earn-out liability was included in current liabilities as of December 31, 2023.

In connection with the acquisition of Data Solutions on October 6, 2023, the Company acquired an invoice discounting facility (“IDF”) that was with recourse to the Company (See Note 8 – Credit Facilities). The IDF had no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as the Company terminated the IDF during the year ended December 31, 2024.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company recognized acquisition related costs of \$0.8 million, \$2.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. These acquisition related costs are reflected in the accompanying consolidated statements of earnings. The costs incurred during the year ended December 31, 2025 relate to our continued acquisition initiatives, while the costs incurred during the year ending December 31, 2024 relate to the DSS acquisition and the costs incurred during the year ended December 31, 2023 relate to the Data Solutions acquisition.

4. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill represents the premium paid over the fair value of the net tangible and intangible assets that are individually identified and separately recognized in business combinations. The following table summarizes the changes in the carrying amount of goodwill by reportable segment for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024.

	Distribution	Solutions	Consolidated
Balance December 31, 2023	\$ 18,658	\$ 8,524	\$ 27,182
Goodwill acquired	8,401	—	8,401
Translation adjustments	(529)	(130)	(659)
Balance December 31, 2024	<u>\$ 26,530</u>	<u>\$ 8,394</u>	<u>\$ 34,924</u>
Goodwill acquired	—	—	—
Translation adjustments	1,299	615	1,914
Balance December 31, 2025	<u><u>\$ 27,829</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 9,009</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 36,838</u></u>

Information related to the Company’s other intangibles, net is as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer and vendor relationships	\$ 46,084	\$ 14,195	\$ 31,889
Trade name	517	178	339
Total	<u><u>\$ 46,601</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 14,373</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 32,228</u></u>

	As of December 31, 2024		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
Customer and vendor relationships	\$ 43,805	\$ 7,603	\$ 36,202
Trade name	481	133	348
Total	<u><u>\$ 44,286</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 7,736</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 36,550</u></u>

Customer relationships are amortized over thirteen years. Vendor relationships are amortized between eight and fifteen years. Trade name is amortized over fifteen years.

The Company recognized total amortization expense for other intangibles, net of \$6.0 million, \$3.4 million and \$2.2 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Estimated future amortization expense of the Company’s other intangibles, net as of December 31, 2025 is as follows:

2026	\$ 5,826
2027	4,232
2028	3,966
2029	3,700
2030	3,700
Thereafter	10,804
Total	<u><u>\$ 32,228</u></u>

5. Right-of-use Asset and Lease Liability

The Company has entered into operating leases for office and warehouse facilities, which have terms at lease commencement that range from 1 years to 11 years. The Company determines if an arrangement is a lease at inception. Leases with an initial term of 12 months or less are not recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets and lease expense for these leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Right-of-use assets represent the Company's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term and lease liabilities represent the obligation to make lease payments arising from the lease. Operating lease right-of-use assets and liabilities are recognized at commencement date of the lease based on the present value of the lease payments over the lease term. As our leases do not provide a readily determinable implicit rate, we use an incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at commencement date, including lease term, in determining the present value of future payments. The operating lease asset also includes any lease payments made and excludes lease incentives. Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

Information related to the Company's right-of-use assets and related lease liabilities were as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Cash paid for operating lease liabilities	\$ 853	\$ 725	\$ 627
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease obligations	\$ 1,061	\$ 1,549	\$ —
Weighted-average remaining lease term (years)	4.9	3.5	3.2
Weighted-average discount rate	6.5%	5.5%	3.6%

Maturities of lease liabilities as of December 31, 2025 were as follows:

2026	\$ 969
2027	559
2028	339
2029	317
2030	88
Thereafter	321
	<u>2,593</u>
Less: imputed interest	(586)
Total lease liabilities	<u>\$ 2,007</u>
Lease liabilities, current portion	791
Lease liabilities, net of current portion	1,216
Total lease liabilities	<u>\$ 2,007</u>

6. Balance Sheet Detail

Equipment and leasehold improvements, net consist of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Equipment	\$ 3,144	\$ 2,951
Capitalized software	13,468	11,821
Buildings	755	668
Leasehold improvements	2,458	2,426
	<u>19,825</u>	<u>17,866</u>
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(6,486)	(5,013)
	<u>\$ 13,339</u>	<u>\$ 12,853</u>

Depreciation expense relating to capitalized software, equipment, leasehold improvements and buildings, net was \$1.7 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.6 million during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Accounts receivable – long term, net consist of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Total amount due from customer	\$ 3,039	\$ 2,459
Less: unamortized discount	(150)	(102)
Less: current portion included in accounts receivable	(1,656)	(1,183)
	<u>\$ 1,233</u>	<u>\$ 1,174</u>

Accounts payable and accrued expenses consist of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Trade accounts payable	\$ 309,670	\$ 331,654
Accrued expenses	12,902	17,179
Other accounts payable and accrued expenses	13,933	21,564
	<u>\$ 336,505</u>	<u>\$ 370,397</u>

Accumulated other comprehensive loss consists of the following:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$ 4,950	\$ (2,370)
	<u>\$ 4,950</u>	<u>\$ (2,370)</u>

7. Income Taxes

Deferred tax attributes resulting from differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and the reported amounts in the Consolidated Balance Sheets are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Accruals and reserves	\$ 3,006	\$ 1,563
Deferred rent credit	56	92
Depreciation and amortization	632	635
Total deferred tax assets	3,694	2,290
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Accruals and reserves	(1,632)	(965)
Depreciation and amortization	(6,932)	(5,855)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(8,564)	(6,820)
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (4,870)</u>	<u>\$ (4,530)</u>

The provision for income taxes is as follows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Current:			
Federal	\$ 3,226	\$ 4,610	\$ 2,793
State	969	839	676
Foreign	2,498	1,471	1,372
Total current tax expense	6,693	6,920	4,841
Deferred:			
Federal	817	28	32
State	19	112	10
Foreign	(941)	(652)	(425)
Total deferred tax expense (benefit)	(105)	(512)	(383)
Total income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 6,588	\$ 6,408	\$ 4,458
Effective Tax Rate	23.6%	25.6%	26.6%

For financial reporting purposes, income before income taxes includes the following components:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
United States	\$ 21,804	\$ 20,961	\$ 11,990
Foreign	6,114	4,057	4,791
	\$ 27,918	\$ 25,018	\$ 16,781

The table below provides the updated requirements of ASU 2023-09 for 2024. See Note 2 (Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements) for additional details on the adoption of ASU 2023-09.

The reasons for the difference between total tax expense and the amount computed by applying the U.S. statutory federal income tax rate to income before income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2025 are as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025	
	\$	%
Provision for income taxes at U.S. federal statutory rate	\$ 5,863	21.0%
State and local income taxes, net of federal benefit (1)	780	2.8%
Foreign tax effects	274	1.0%
Effects of changes in tax laws or rates enacted in the current period	—	0.0%
Effect of cross-border tax laws:		
Foreign derived intangible income ("FDII")	—	0.0%
Other	—	0.0%
Tax credits:		
Tax credits	—	0.0%
Non-taxable or non-deductible items:		
Stock based compensation	(968)	-3.5%
Executive compensation limitation (IRC 162m)	691	2.5%
Other items	26	0.1%
Uncertain tax positions	—	0.0%
Other items	(78)	-0.3%
Total tax provision and effective tax rate	\$ 6,588	23.6%

(1) State taxes in California, Florida, Illinois and Pennsylvania made up the majority (greater than 50 percent) of the tax effect in this category.

As previously disclosed for the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, prior to the adoption of ASU 2023-09, the effective income tax rate differs from the statutory federal income tax rate as follows:

	Year ended December 31,	
	2024	2023
Statutory rate applied to pretax income	\$ 5,254	\$ 3,524
Other permanent items	384	569
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit	752	542
Acquisition related costs	760	132
Other items	56	—
Dividends	(1)	(3)
GILTI, net of foreign tax credits	(41)	(11)
Foreign income taxes (under) U.S. statutory rate	(200)	(46)
Stock compensation	(556)	(249)
Income tax expense	<u>\$ 6,408</u>	<u>\$ 4,458</u>

The Company has analyzed filing positions in all the federal, state and foreign jurisdictions where it is required to file income tax returns, as well as all open tax years in these jurisdictions. The Company has identified its federal consolidated tax return, its state tax returns, its Canadian tax return and its tax return in the United Kingdom as major tax jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2025, the Company's 2022 through 2024 Federal tax returns remain open for examination. The Company's various states and Canadian tax returns are open for examination for the years 2021 through 2024. The Company's tax return in the United Kingdom is open for examination for the years 2023 and 2024. The Company's policy is to recognize interest related to unrecognized tax benefits as interest expense and penalties as operating expenses. The Company believes that it has appropriate support for the income tax positions it takes and expects to take on its tax returns, and that its accruals for tax liabilities are adequate for all open years based on an assessment of many factors including experience and interpretations of tax law applied to the facts of each matter.

The Company has approximately \$11.3 million of undistributed earnings in Canada and \$5.3 million of undistributed earnings in the United Kingdom and \$2.2 million of undistributed earnings in Ireland, which it continues to reinvest indefinitely, and therefore no withholding taxes related to its repatriation has been recorded.

There was no activity related to the Company's unrecognized tax benefits during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023.

During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company incurred interest and penalties of zero, respectively, related to these uncertain tax benefits.

As required by ASU 2023-09, the total cash paid for income taxes by U.S. federal, U.S. state and foreign jurisdictions for the year ended December 31, 2025 is as follows:

	Year ended December 31, 2025
U.S. federal	\$ 6,120
U.S. state	\$ 1,347
Foreign:	
United Kingdom	1,202
Ireland	648
Canada	558
Other	64
Foreign Subtotal	<u>\$ 2,472</u>
Total cash paid for income taxes (net of refunds)	<u><u>\$ 9,939</u></u>

8. Credit Facilities

On May 18, 2023, the Company entered into a revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. ("JPM"), providing for a revolving credit facility of up to \$50.0 million subject to a borrowing base, including the issuance of letters of credit and swingline loans not to exceed \$2.5 million and \$5.0 million, respectively, at any time outstanding. In addition, subject to certain conditions enumerated in the Credit Agreement, the Company has the right to increase the revolving credit facility by a total amount not to exceed \$20.0 million. The proceeds of the revolving loans, letters of credit and swingline loans under

the Credit Agreement may be used for working capital needs, general corporate purposes and for acquisitions permitted by the terms of the Credit Agreement.

All outstanding loans issued pursuant to the Credit Agreement become due and payable on May 18, 2028. There were no amounts outstanding under the Credit Agreement as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

Outstanding Loans comprising (i) ABR Borrowings bear interest at the ABR plus the Applicable Rate, (ii) Term Benchmark Borrowings bear interest at the Adjusted Term SOFR Rate or the Adjusted EURIBOR Rate, as applicable, plus the Applicable Rate and (iii) RFR Loans bear interest at a rate per annum equal to the applicable Adjusted Daily Simple RFR plus the Applicable Rate. The Applicable Rate for borrowings varies (i) in the case of ABR Borrowings, from 0.50% to 0.75% and (ii) in the case of Term Benchmark Borrowings and RFR Loans, from 1.50% to 1.75%.

The Credit Agreement contains customary affirmative covenants, such as financial statement and collateral reporting requirements. The Credit Agreement also contains customary negative covenants that limit the ability of the Company to, among other things, incur indebtedness, create liens or permit encumbrances, or undergo certain fundamental changes. Additionally, under certain circumstances, the Company is required to maintain a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio.

On April 8, 2022, the Company entered into a \$2.1 million term loan (the "Term Loan") with First American Commercial Bancorp, Inc. pursuant to a Master Loan and Security Agreement. The proceeds from the Term Loan will be used to fund certain capital expenditures. The borrowing under the Term Loan bears interest at a rate of 3.73% per annum and is being repaid over forty-eight monthly installments of principal and interest through April 2026.

As of December 31, 2025 and 2024, the Company had \$0.2 million and \$0.8 million outstanding under the Term Loan, respectively.

As of December 31, 2025, future principal payments under the Term Loan totaling \$0.2 million are all current and due during the subsequent year ending December 31, 2026.

In connection with the acquisition of Data Solutions (See Note 3 – Acquisition), the Company acquired an IDF that was with recourse to the Company. Data Solutions had previously entered into the IDF with AIB Commercial Finance Limited ("AIB") pursuant to a Debt Purchase Agreement. The Company subsequently terminated the IDF during the year ended December 31, 2024. The proceeds from the IDF were used for working capital needs of Data Solutions. Borrowings under the IDF were based on accounts receivable up to 80% of the outstanding accounts receivable balance. The discount rate under the IDF was equal to 2.5% above AIB's applicable lending rates that vary based on the currency of the accounts receivable. The IDF had no outstanding balance as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, as the Company terminated the IDF during the year ended December 31, 2024.

9. Stockholders' Equity and Stock-Based Compensation

The 2021 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "2021 Plan") authorizes the grant of Stock Options, Restricted Stock Units, Stock Appreciation Rights, Restricted Stock, Deferred Stock, Stock Bonuses and other equity-based awards. The 2021 Plan was approved by the Company's stockholders at the 2021 Annual Meeting in June 2021. The total number of shares of the Company's common stock, par value \$0.01 per share ("Common Stock") initially available for award under the 2021 Plan was 500,000 shares. As of December 31, 2025, the number of shares of Common Stock available for future award grants to employees, officers and directors under the 2021 Plan is 163,895.

During the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company granted a total of 43,736 shares of Restricted Stock Units to officers, directors and employees. These shares of Restricted Stock Units vest immediately, over time in three equal installments or over time in up to sixteen equal quarterly installments. During the year ended December 31, 2025, 16,376 shares of Restricted Stock were forfeited as a result of officers and employees terminating employment with the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company granted a total of 51,812 shares of Restricted Stock Units to officers, directors and employees. These shares of Restricted Stock Units vest immediately, over time in three equal installments or over time in up to sixteen equal quarterly installments. During the year ended December 31, 2024, 1,999 shares of Restricted Stock were forfeited as a result of officers and employees terminating employment with the Company.

During the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company granted a total of 132,526 shares of Restricted Stock Units to officers, directors and employees. These shares of Restricted Stock Units vest immediately, over time in three equal installments or over time in up to sixteen equal quarterly installments.

There was no options activity during the year ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, there were no options outstanding or exercisable at December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively, under the Company's 2021 Plan.

Under the various plans, options that are cancelled can be reissued. At December 31, 2025, no cancelled options were reserved for future reissuance.

A summary of nonvested shares of Restricted Stock Unit awards outstanding under the Company's 2021 Plan as of December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, and changes during the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023 is as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Nonvested shares at January 1, 2023	121,059	\$ 24.83
Granted in 2023	132,526	44.99
Vested in 2023	(110,291)	33.92
Forfeited in 2023	—	—
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2023	143,294	\$ 36.48
Granted in 2024	51,812	58.83
Vested in 2024	(78,397)	35.28
Forfeited in 2024	(1,999)	45.33
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2024	114,710	\$ 47.23
Granted in 2025	43,736	93.97
Vested in 2025	(74,037)	49.70
Forfeited in 2025	(16,376)	50.27
Nonvested shares at December 31, 2025	68,033	\$ 73.86

As of December 31, 2025, there was approximately \$1.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to nonvested share-based compensation arrangements. The unrecognized compensation cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.5 years.

For the years ended December 31, 2025, the Company consistently recognized share-based compensation cost of approximately \$4.7 million, compared to \$4.1 million in the years ended December 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively, which is included in selling, general and administrative expenses.

10. Defined Contribution Plan

The Company maintains a defined contribution plan covering substantially all employees. Participating employees may make contributions to the plan, through payroll deductions. Matching contributions are made by the Company equal to 50% of the employee's contribution to the extent such employee contribution did not exceed 8% of their compensation. During the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, the Company expensed approximately \$1.1 million, \$0.9 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, related to this plan.

11. Commitments and Contingencies

Severance Plan

The Board of Directors of the Company previously approved the Climb Global Solutions, Inc. Executive Severance and Change in Control Plan (the "Severance Plan"), which supersedes and replaces all other severance arrangements between the Company and its executive officers, which previously had been governed by separate legacy employment agreements and offer letters. The Severance Plan provides severance benefits upon a qualifying termination of employment ("Covered Termination") of an executive officer. The Severance Plan provides for three tiers of severance benefits in the event of a Covered Termination based on the executive's seniority and position, including payment of 6-18 months of base salary, a pro rata payment of such executive's bonus for the year in which the Covered Termination occurred, and a COBRA subsidy during the severance period. In the event the Covered Termination in connection with a change of control, the Severance Plan provides for increased severance benefits, including payment of 18-24 months of base salary, payment of such executive's target bonus for the year in which the Covered Termination occurred, double trigger vesting acceleration of equity awards, and a COBRA subsidy during the severance period.

Other

As of December 31, 2025, the Company has no standby letters of credit, has no standby repurchase obligations or other commercial commitments. The Company has a line of credit see Note 8 (Credit Facility). Other than employment agreements and other management compensation arrangements, the Company is not engaged in any other transactions with related parties.

12. Industry, Segment and Geographic Financial Information

The Company distributes software developed by others through resellers indirectly to customers worldwide. We also resell computer software and hardware developed by others and provide technical services directly to customers worldwide.

FASB ASC Topic 280, “Segment Reporting,” requires that public companies report profits and losses and certain other information on their “reportable operating segments” in their annual and interim financial statements. The internal organization used by the public company’s Chief Operating Decision Maker (“CODM”) to assess performance and allocate resources determines the basis for reportable operating segments. The Company’s Chief Executive Officer, who has been identified as the Company’s CODM, evaluates the performance of both reportable segments based on operating income. Net sales, gross profit, and operating expenses are also monitored closely. This information is used to measure segment profitability, allocate resources, and make budgeting and forecasting decisions about the reportable segments. The CODM also uses these measures to monitor trends in year over year performance comparisons, sequential quarter performance comparisons, and to compare actual results to forecasts. More disaggregated information about operating expense is generally only reviewed by the CODM on a consolidated basis. Operating income represents net sales less costs of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization expense and operating expenses. Net sales and cost of sales, excluding depreciation and amortization expense are directly attributed to each segment. The majority of operating expenses are also directly attributed to each segment, while certain other operating expenses are allocated to the segments in a reasonable manner considering the specific facts and circumstances of the expenses being allocated.

The Company is organized into two reportable operating segments. The “Distribution” segment distributes technical software to corporate resellers, VARs, consultants and systems integrators worldwide. The “Solutions” segment is a provider of cloud solutions and value-added reseller of software, hardware and services to customers worldwide. The Company's reportable segments are based on products and services delivered, and the Company's CODM decides how to assess performance and allocate resources based on segment.

Segment income is based on segment revenue less the respective segment’s cost of revenues as well as segment direct costs (including such items as payroll costs and payroll related costs, such as profit sharing, incentive awards and insurance) and excluding general and administrative expenses *not* attributed to an individual segment business unit. The Company only identifies accounts receivable, vendor prepayments, inventory, goodwill and intangible assets by segment as shown below as “Selected Assets” by segment; it does not allocate its other assets, including capital expenditures by segment. The following segment reporting information of the Company is provided:

	Year ended		
	December 31,		
	2025	2024	2023
Net Sales:			
Distribution	\$ 627,443	\$ 441,940	\$ 325,262
Solutions	25,074	23,667	26,751
	652,517	465,607	352,013
Cost of Sales:			
Distribution	\$ 535,552	\$ 363,648	\$ 271,899
Solutions	11,696	10,879	15,867
	547,247	374,527	287,766
Direct Costs:			
Distribution	\$ 40,803	\$ 31,888	\$ 22,467
Solutions	6,241	5,455	5,238
	47,044	37,343	27,705
Segment Income: ⁽¹⁾			
Distribution	\$ 51,088	\$ 46,404	\$ 30,896
Solutions	7,137	7,333	5,646

Segment Income	58,226	53,737	36,542
General and administrative	\$ 20,506	\$ 19,165	\$ 16,625
Acquisition related costs	807	2,311	629
Depreciation and amortization expense	7,728	4,269	2,798
Interest, net	844	917	927
Foreign currency transaction loss	(737)	(273)	(636)
Change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration	1,374	3,618	—
Income before taxes	\$ 27,918	\$ 25,018	\$ 16,781

(1) Excludes general corporate expenses including acquisition related costs, amortization and depreciation expense, interest, foreign currency transaction loss, and change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration.

Selected Assets by Segment:	As of December 31, 2025	As of December 31, 2024
Distribution	\$ 375,024	\$ 394,809
Solutions	22,124	21,882
Segment Select Assets	397,148	416,691
Corporate Assets	63,085	52,488
Total Assets	\$ 460,233	\$ 469,179

Geographic areas and net sales mix related to operations for the year ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows. Net sales is allocated to a geographic area based on the location of the sale, which is generally the customer's country of domicile.

	Year ended		
	December 31, 2025		
Geography	Distribution	Solutions	Total
USA	\$ 494,348	\$ 8,263	\$ 502,611
United Kingdom	67,852	15,253	83,105
Europe	31,275	855	32,130
Canada	33,968	703	34,671
Total net sales	\$ 627,443	\$ 25,074	\$ 652,517

Timing of Revenue Recognition

Transferred at a point in time where the Company is principal (1)	\$ 577,347	\$ 18,150	\$ 595,497
Transferred at a point in time where the Company is agent (2)	50,096	6,924	57,020
Total net sales	\$ 627,443	\$ 25,074	\$ 652,517

	Year ended		
	December 31, 2024		
Geography	Distribution	Solutions	Total
USA	\$ 333,197	\$ 8,652	\$ 341,849
United Kingdom	45,808	13,775	59,583
Europe	36,231	114	36,345
Canada	26,704	1,126	27,830
Total net sales	\$ 441,940	\$ 23,667	\$ 465,607

Timing of Revenue Recognition

Transferred at a point in time where the Company is principal (1)	\$ 399,360	\$ 15,847	\$ 415,207
Transferred at a point in time where the Company is agent (2)	42,580	7,820	50,400
Total net sales	\$ 441,940	\$ 23,667	\$ 465,607

	Year ended		
	December 31, 2023		
	Distribution	Solutions	Total
Geography			
USA	\$ 244,261	\$ 15,425	\$ 259,686
United Kingdom	41,641	10,167	51,808
Europe	15,612	—	15,612
Canada	23,748	1,159	24,907
Total net sales	<u>\$ 325,262</u>	<u>\$ 26,751</u>	<u>\$ 352,013</u>
Timing of Revenue Recognition			
Transferred at a point in time where the Company is principal (1)	\$ 286,051	\$ 19,853	\$ 305,904
Transferred at a point in time where the Company is agent (2)	39,211	6,898	46,109
Total net sales	<u>\$ 325,262</u>	<u>\$ 26,751</u>	<u>\$ 352,013</u>

(1) Includes net sales from third-party hardware and software products.

(2) Includes net sales from third-party maintenance, software support and services.

Geographic identifiable assets related to operations as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were as follows.

Identifiable Assets by Geographic Areas	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
USA	\$ 266,238	\$ 278,957
United Kingdom	125,191	112,720
Europe	37,031	43,150
Canada	31,773	34,352
Total	<u>\$ 460,233</u>	<u>\$ 469,179</u>

For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had two customers that accounted for 24% and 13%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2025, 15% and 8%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company had no major vendors. These customers and vendors are all in the Company's Distribution segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had three customers that accounted for 18%, 14%, and 11%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2024, 12%, 6% and 19%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2024, the Company had one vendor that accounted for 10% of our consolidated purchases. These customers and vendors are all in the Company's Distribution segment.

For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had two customers that accounted for 20%, and 15%, respectively, of consolidated net sales and as of December 31, 2023, 15% and 6%, respectively, of total net accounts receivable. For the year ended December 31, 2023, the Company had one vendor that accounted for 14% of our consolidated purchases. These customers and vendors are all in the Company's Distribution segment.

Our top five customers accounted for 55%, 54% and 51% of consolidated net sales for the years ended December 31, 2025, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

13. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is defined under US GAAP as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. A fair value hierarchy has been established for valuation inputs to prioritize the inputs into three levels based on the extent to which inputs used in measuring fair value are observable in the market. Each fair value measurement is reported in one of the three levels which is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. These levels are:

Level 1 – observable inputs such as quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.

Level 2 – inputs are based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets or liabilities.

Level 3 – inputs are generally unobservable and typically reflect management’s estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair values are therefore determined using model-based techniques that include option pricing models, discounted cash flow models and similar techniques.

The Company’s assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, by level, within the fair value hierarchy as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, are as follows:

	As of December 31, 2025			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Liabilities:				
Contingent earn-out	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
	As of December 31, 2024			
Liabilities:				
Contingent earn-out	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,896	\$ 5,896
Total liabilities	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 5,896	\$ 5,896

In determining fair value, the Company utilizes valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible. Observable or market inputs reflect market data obtained from independent sources, while unobservable inputs reflect the Company’s assumptions based on the best information available. The approach to estimating the contingent earn-out associated with the Company’s business combinations uses unobservable factors such as projected cash flows over the term of the contingent earn-out periods.

The Company’s investment in treasury bills are measured at fair value on a recurring basis based on quoted market prices in active markets and are classified as level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. The Company’s contingent earn-out liability is measured at fair value on a recurring basis and is classified as level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. During the fourth quarter of each year, the Company evaluates goodwill for impairment at the reporting unit level. The Company uses qualitative factors to determine whether it is “more likely than not” that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform a goodwill impairment test. This measurement is classified based on level 3 input.

The following table presents the changes in the Company’s level 3 financial instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Balance December 31, 2023	\$ 4,189
DSS acquisition - contingent earn-out	1,755
Contingent earn-out paid	(3,638)
Change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration	3,618
Translation adjustments	(28)
Balance December 31, 2024	\$ 5,896
Contingent earn-out paid	(7,240)
Change in fair value of acquisition contingent consideration	1,374
Discount on escrow	(30)
Translation adjustments	—
Balance December 31, 2025	\$ —

14. Subsequent Events

On February 24, 2026, the Company entered into a Share Purchase Agreement (the “Interworks Purchase Agreement”) and purchased one hundred percent of the issued and outstanding share capital of Interworks Single Member SA (“Interworks”), a Greek société anonyme, from Infiterra Holding Limited, a company incorporated in Cyprus, for an aggregate purchase price of approximately €8.0 million (subject to certain adjustments). Interworks is a Greece-based cloud distributor serving reseller markets across Southeastern Europe, including Greece, Malta, Cyprus, Bulgaria, and other regional markets. Interworks serves over 600 cloud reseller and managed service provider relationships, and carefully selected vendor partners. The Interworks Purchase Agreement contains customary representations, warranties, covenants and indemnities. Due to the timing of the closing of the acquisition subsequent to the end of the reporting period, the acquisition is subject to post-closing adjustments and the purchase price allocation is not yet complete.

Climb Global Solutions, Inc. and Subsidiaries
Schedule II--Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(Amounts in thousands)

Description	Beginning Balance	Charged to Cost and Expense	Deductions	Ending Balance
Year ended December 31, 2024				
Allowance for expected credit losses (1)	\$ 709	\$ 128	\$ 249	\$ 588
Year ended December 31, 2025				
Allowance for expected credit losses (1)	\$ 588	\$ 109	\$ 28	\$ 669

(1) Previously referred to as Allowance for doubtful accounts.

