

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 25, 2024
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: 001-36823



SHAKE SHACK INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

47-1941186

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

225 Varick Street, Suite 301, New York, New York 10014

(Address of principal executive offices and Zip Code)

(646) 747-7200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class
Class A Common Stock, par value \$0.001

Trading symbol(s)
SHAK

Name of exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 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 ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐

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 standard 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 voting and non-voting stock held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, as of June 26, 2024, the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$3,362,867,392, computed using the closing price on that day of \$89.22. Solely for purposes of this disclosure, shares of common stock held by members part of the Voting Group pursuant to the Stockholders Agreement, as amended, of the Registrant as of such date have been excluded because such persons may be deemed to be affiliates. This determination of affiliates is not necessarily a conclusive determination for any other purposes.

As of February 12, 2025, there were 40,082,069 shares of Class A common stock outstanding and 2,450,713 shares of Class B common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the registrant's definitive Proxy Statement for its 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

SHAKE SHACK INC.

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Cautionary Note Regarding Forward-Looking Information

This Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Form 10-K") contains forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from the statements made herein. All statements other than statements of historical fact included in this Form 10-K are forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements about our growth, including our long-term growth goals, strategic initiatives, and our liquidity. Forward-looking statements discuss our current expectations, targets and projections relating to our financial position, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as "aim," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "future," "intend," "likely," "outlook," "potential," "preliminary," "project," "projection," "plan," "seek," "targets," "may," "could," "would," "will," "should," "can," "can have," the negatives thereof and other similar expressions.

Forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on certain assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from trends, plans, or expectations set forth in the forward-looking statements, as set forth in this Form 10-K. All forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Some of the factors which could cause results to differ materially from the Company's expectations include the Company's ability to develop and open new Shacks on a timely basis, increased costs or shortages or interruptions in the supply and delivery of products, increased labor costs or shortages, inflationary pressures, the impact of tariffs, the impact of Shack closures, the Company's management of its digital capabilities and expansion into delivery, as well as its kiosk, drive-thru and multiple format investments, the Company's ability to maintain and grow sales at existing Shacks, risks relating to the restaurant industry generally, and the Company's ability to maintain proper and effective internal controls over financial reporting. You should evaluate all forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-K in the context of the risks and uncertainties disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K under the heading "Risk Factors," in Part II, Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and in Item 7A "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

The forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K are made only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be made that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

Part I

Item 1. Business.

Shake Shack Inc. was formed on September 23, 2014 as a Delaware corporation for the purpose of facilitating an initial public offering and other related transactions in order to carry on the business of SSE Holdings, LLC and its subsidiaries ("SSE Holdings"). Shake Shack Inc. is the sole managing member of SSE Holdings and, as sole managing member, it operates and controls all of the business and affairs of SSE Holdings. As a result, Shake Shack Inc. consolidates the financial results of SSE Holdings and reports a non-controlling interest representing the economic interest in SSE Holdings held by the other members of SSE Holdings. Shake Shack Inc. Class A common stock trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "SHAK." Unless the context otherwise requires, "we," "us," "our," "Shake Shack," the "Company" and other similar references refer to Shake Shack Inc. and, unless otherwise stated, all of its subsidiaries, including SSE Holdings.

Unless the context otherwise requires or unless specific reference is made to our licensed business, statements in this Part I of our Annual Report on Form 10-K refer to Shake Shack's Company-operated business.

OVERVIEW

Shake Shack serves modern, fun and elevated versions of American classics using only premium ingredients. We are known for our made-to-order Angus beef burgers, crispy chicken, hand-spun milkshakes, house-made lemonades, beer, wine, and more. With our fine-dining roots and a commitment to crafting uplifting experiences, Shake Shack has become a cult brand. Our purpose is to Stand For Something Good®, from premium ingredients and employee development to inspiring designs and community investment.

Originally founded in 2001 by Danny Meyer's Union Square Hospitality Group ("USHG"), which owns and operates some of New York City's most acclaimed and popular restaurants — such as Union Square Cafe and Gramercy Tavern, to name a few — Shake Shack began as a hot dog cart to support the rejuvenation of New York City's Madison Square Park through its Conservancy's first art installation, "I ♥ Taxi." The cart was an instant success, with lines forming daily throughout the summer months over the next three years. In response, the city's Department of Parks and Recreation awarded Shake Shack a contract to create a kiosk to help fund the park's future. In 2004, Shake Shack officially opened. It soon became a gathering place for locals and visitors alike, and a beloved New York City institution, garnering significant media attention, critical acclaim and a passionately devoted following. Since the original Shack opened in 2004 in Madison Square Park, the Company has expanded to 579 Shacks system-wide, of which 329 were Company-operated Shacks and 250 were licensed Shacks, including Shacks across London, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Singapore, Mexico City, Istanbul, Dubai, Tokyo, Seoul, Toronto, Kuala Lumpur, and more.

WE STAND FOR SOMETHING GOOD

At Shake Shack, we Stand For Something Good in everything we do. We are on an endless pursuit to create uplifting experiences through elevated, modern and fun versions of classic food and we are committed to seeing this vision executed across all aspects of the business, through the following actions:

- **We elevate everything we do** — Shake Shack is about creating uplifting experiences and moments of pure satisfaction. We aim to be thoughtful in every ingredient we buy, recipe we develop, Shack we design, team we build and community we support.
- **We deliver Enlightened Hospitality™ at every touchpoint** — Shake Shack was founded on the idea of Enlightened Hospitality: caring for each other, caring for our guests, caring for our communities, caring for our suppliers and our

investors. Today, we deliver on that vision by building hospitality through all our guest touchpoints. To us, hospitality is all about taking care of our team, our guests, our communities — and bringing those groups together.

- **We gather communities and enrich our neighborhoods** — Across the globe, Shacks have been an integral part of their communities, and we believe we have a role to play in supporting and revitalizing the neighborhoods where we work and serve.
- **We do the right thing and hold ourselves accountable** — At Shake Shack, we've always believed in leading by example and making better possibilities come to life with our teams and community, beyond just making great food. Our commitment to doing things differently includes a focus on exceptional career support for our teams, while creating meaningful impact in both our neighborhoods and the global industry.
- **We are committed to environmental responsibility** — We source our domestic ingredients from suppliers who share our values, including antibiotic-free and no added hormone proteins from ethically raised animals and non-GMO buns, and are committed to sustainable packaging, a focus on renewable energy, and assessing and managing our greenhouse gas emissions.
- **We empower our teams to act like entrepreneurs** — At the heart of a Shake Shack experience is our teams' personal commitment to craft and hospitality. As we grow, we are developing our leaders and building tools that empower our Shacks to better promote uplifting experiences.

HUMAN CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

To ensure the near-term and long-term success of our business, we are focused on recruiting, developing and rewarding high performing teams. Our teams are made up of people who have integrity, who are warm, motivated, self-aware, and intellectually curious alongside having the competencies and skills that continue to foster our growth. We train our team to understand and practice the values of Enlightened Hospitality. We believe this culture is fundamental to the way we operate our business, and a key driver of our ability to deliver great guest experiences, and therefore, successfully grow our footprint.

Working at Shake Shack is about more than making a great burger; it's about creating elevated and uplifting experiences for our team members and guests and getting opportunities to build a rewarding career. At Shake Shack, we are guided by and embrace the pillars of our Shack Pact — the set of values and behaviors necessary for us to achieve our mission. When team members commit to upholding the Shack Pact, they contribute to our business's success and positively impact their work environment and our overall culture. To live the Shack Pact, we lead with Enlightened Hospitality, do the right thing and hold each other accountable, uplift and take care of one another, and are optimistic and embrace ongoing learning. In short: We Stand For Something Good.

We enable our managers to build, coach, and lead strong teams by giving them the knowledge, tools, and resources to drive strong people practices in their Shacks and within the home office. In fiscal 2024, with a focus on technology and automation, we launched a new tool to improve efficiency in recruiting and hiring, which significantly improved applicant flow, and leaned into data to influence and understand the impact of labor. We strengthened our foundation with strategies designed to support our teams and continued to build and enhance our learning and talent development programs. We also continued to invest in our team members through increased wages.

As of December 25, 2024, we had 12,826 team members, of whom 12,476 were hourly team members and Shack-level managers and 350 were home office personnel.

Talent Acquisition

We attract and recruit a workforce of top talent through employer branding, diversification of recruitment channels, and optimal recruiting practices to create a talent pipeline for the future of the business. We have a team of regional talent acquisition partners and coordinators supporting our operations to ensure that we source and recruit the right people to lead our new Shacks forward. Within the talent acquisition function, our hiring strategy is driven by employer branding as we continue to focus on strengthening our framework to support current staffing needs as well as enabling new Shack growth. In fiscal 2024, we introduced several key initiatives to improve our talent acquisition processes:

- We launched a mobile-friendly recruiting platform to improve the application and interview experience for team members, making the process more efficient and accessible to ensure that our Shacks are equipped to utilize systems for best-in-class recruiting.
- We enhanced our employer branding presence by rolling out the Shake Shack Brand Ambassador program, which shares our unique culture and draws talent in emerging markets with lower brand awareness.
- We improved cross-functional collaborations with the marketing team to assist with promoting content across various channels to support our talent acquisition initiatives.
- We utilized data and insights from our technology improvements to gain deeper insights into labor trends and their impact on our growth in order to continue delivering a strong talent acquisition strategy.

Through these initiatives, we are committed to broadening our reach as we expand in new and existing markets.

Talent Management

At Shake Shack we foster an environment that attracts and welcomes individuals of all abilities, backgrounds, cultures, perspectives, skill sets, and experiences. Having a high performing and engaged workforce is important, and we have been working to ensure our team members feel recognized, connected, and proud to work at Shake Shack. We established a cross-functional workgroup that has been focused on addressing the areas our team members deemed as most important to their workplace experience through our annual engagement survey. This workgroup has worked to improve our internal job board and selection process, explore a monthly recognition program to reward team members in our Shacks who live our values, and find better channels to communicate and engage directly with our hourly team members.

We lean into our team member value proposition by training managers in positive team member relations and effective people practices. We held a team member engagement cross-functional workshop that identified key engagement and recognition improvements to assist in retaining top talent while providing team members with a greater sense of belonging. We hosted regional talent meetings to get a holistic view of our operations leadership talent which included individualized talent assessments and calibration. We plan to continue this exercise periodically to evaluate leadership gaps and potential capabilities. We also look to broaden our continued education offerings and focus on development to further empower the frontline leaders of our business. These practices will help drive retention, ensure compliance with existing and new regulations, and establish Shake Shack as an employer of choice.

To make sure every Shake Shack team member at every level has a positive experience, we strive to build an inclusive workplace, where all team members have the support and resources they need to succeed, feel a sense of belonging, and are valued for their contributions. We call this All-In. Some of the initiatives we have in place to help foster this type of culture include:

- **Employee Resource Groups (ERGs)** — Our ERGs, which are open to all team members, play a leading role in helping to shape an inclusive workplace culture. Led by volunteers and sponsored by members of our executive team, our ERGs actively work to educate the broader Company on their demographic group, support each other through mentoring, networking, and professional development, and provide their unique perspective on business initiatives. Our ERGs provide an internal storytelling platform used to educate, connect, and inspire our team members to take action to promote greater inclusion at Shake Shack.
- **External Recognition** — For the sixth year in a row, we are proud to be recognized as a "Best Place to Work for LGBTQ+ Equality" by the Human Rights Campaign Foundation, earning a 100% score on their Corporate Equality Index for our support of the LGBTQ+ community in the workplace. In addition, we were honored by Newsweek's America's Greatest Workplaces for LGBTQ+. These designations highlight the core of our Enlightened Hospitality ethos and our commitment to a great workplace for all.
- **The Help Us Give (HUG) Fund** — One of the ways we embrace Enlightened Hospitality internally is through the administration of our own HUG Fund, a 501(c)(3) organization funded by and available for our team members. The HUG Fund was created to support the values in our Shack Pact by providing timely financial assistance to team members impacted by emergency circumstances beyond their control and means. During fiscal 2024, the HUG Fund provided 48 grants to help team members dealing with hardships such as loss of income due to major medical setbacks, homelessness or housing insecurity, and other family emergencies.

- **Learning and Talent Development** — We are dedicated to providing content and experiences that develop and retain team members. At Shake Shack, we continue to rethink how we provide career growth opportunities with lattice mobility replacing the traditional promotion ladder to ensure team members continue to succeed in a market that is rapidly changing. To help develop our Shack leaders, we created a library of content, programs, and approaches essential to scale and grow alongside our people and business. During fiscal 2024, development focus areas included: providing effective feedback; learning to navigate and lead change; organizing and delegating work; the culture of Shake Shack; essential communication methods; hospitality trends and business operations; managing a team and delivering results; new learning management system for trainings; and measurement of completion and engagement.
- **On-going Leadership Programs** — We invest in leadership development programs so that Shake Shack remains a compelling career choice for team members at every level, through their entire career. Our six-week Lead to Succeed Manager Leadership Program within the home office provides people managers with the tools needed to lead others effectively by covering key topics such as building the right team culture, providing critical feedback, and coaching for performance. Our 18-week Shift Up program is a leadership development program for early career Shack managers that provides training through cohort mentoring, business integration and real-world Shack experience to help improve their skill sets and grow their confidence to become senior leaders in our Shacks. During fiscal 2024, the Shift Up program had 61 participants, of which 16 were promoted into Manager-In-Training, Manager or California Non-Exempt Manager roles. Additionally, in fiscal 2024 we conducted Area Director Summits with operations leaders to provide tools and resources to develop leadership skills, and launched our Enlightened Leadership program to enhance and upskill our current and incoming talent base.

We care about our team and are committed to setting them up for success at Shake Shack and in their future careers. In fiscal 2024, we promoted 3,454 people throughout our Company. We are proud of our leaders who graduate from hourly roles to managers, managers to General Managers and General Managers to regional leadership. This year, 68% of our new General Managers and 60% of new Area Directors were promoted from within.

Total Rewards

Our team members are at the center of all we do, and we remain committed to investing in their success and well-being. We have enhanced our team member value proposition to better attract and engage talent by offering a comprehensive package that integrates competitive pay and robust benefits. To further recognize and motivate our Shack leaders, we extend short-term bonus eligibility to our Shift Managers and offer our equity-based compensation program to all General Managers, empowering them to share in the success of our business, which fosters a sense of ownership and directly rewards high performance, reinforcing our commitment to their growth and leadership.

The following summarizes some of the benefits offered to eligible team members:

- Comprehensive health insurance coverage and health and flexible spending accounts are offered to eligible team members working 25 hours or more each week.
- We offer eligible team members a 401(k) plan that includes a competitive matching component to support and encourage retirement savings.
- Team members can accrue paid time off and sick time based on hours worked, which can be used for personal needs or to care for family members.
- Parental leave is available for Shift Managers and above who are new parents welcoming a child through birth, adoption, or foster placement.
- Our Employee Assistance Program, available on the first day of employment, provides various resources to support team member's mental health and help improve the quality of work life.
- Our Shake Shack Field Management Bonus Program incentivizes our leaders to grow both sales dollars and operating profit percentage.

We also took steps to think differently about the designs and practices of our benefits, including health and well-being benefits, absence support, tipping and wages, and incentive plan evaluation.

- **Tipping** — Our tipping availability has offered team members the opportunity for increased hourly wages and is optional if our guests are inclined to reward our teams for additional hospitality and service.
- **Medical Insurance Choices** — Company sponsored health insurance provides four medical plan options starting in 2025, including a high deductible health plan and a basic health plan, offering designs with low-cost premiums but essential health benefits and flexibility.
- **Expanded Benefits** — We expanded our health benefit offerings to include reproductive health benefits with options for family planning, coverage for pregnancy terminations, and counseling support.

We continue to work diligently to ensure our team members have access to benefits to support their personal and family wellness and continue to explore new and meaningful ways to reward our high performing team members.

GUEST EXPERIENCE

Danny Meyer's original vision of Enlightened Hospitality guided the creation of Shake Shack's unique culture. We believe that culture is the single most important factor in our success. To maintain this, we take care of our teams first and foremost, and this allows us to take care of our guests, our communities, our suppliers and our investors. With Enlightened Hospitality, we strive to create a personalized experience for our guests at each of our Shacks around the world. We achieve this through innovations in service, trendsetting culinary innovation, and the design of warm community gathering places.

Digital Evolution

The focus of our digital strategy is to deliver Enlightened Hospitality to our guests across multiple channels. Through modern platforms, we continuously strive to build more frictionless ways to deliver the tailored Shake Shack experience with convenience and accessibility. Our digital initiatives are defined by each of the following themes:

- **Enlightened Hospitality** — Using our digital channels to bring guests an uplifted sense of hospitality. This ranges from developing innovative digital pre-ordering and pick-up experiences, to meaningfully engaging with guests through our Company-owned app, web and kiosk channels.
- **Personalized Guest Experience** — Knowing, understanding and creating a personal guest experience that drives loyalty, frequency, and brand engagement across multiple digital platforms and in the Shacks themselves.
- **Smarter Every Day** — Building and refining our data platform and overall digital approach so we may drive return on investment on marketing campaigns and technology spending and improve our ability to make smart decisions that fuel growth.

We are focused on driving traffic to our Company-owned app and web channels, including growing the number of app and web sessions by acquiring and converting users across our digital ecosystem. Our mobile apps drive higher frequency and offer a better guest experience, which we will continue to invest in. We also continue to offer third-party delivery through Uber Eats, DoorDash, Grubhub and other third-party delivery providers.

Offer Management

In early November 2024, we launched a new offer management integration which will give us better visibility into the redemption of offers across our system, allowing us to have a more holistic view of how promotions are performing. We are excited about the capabilities this gives to our guests as well as operations and marketing teams throughout the organization.

Kiosk

In 2024, we continued to invest in the development of our kiosk platform, maturing its functionalities as an ordering channel. We started by improving our analytics capabilities on the platform by revising the types of data we capture when a guest is building an order, giving us better reporting on guest behavior while they are using the kiosk and allowing us to have a better understanding of how guests prefer to use the kiosk. We also redesigned the post purchase experience to make it easier and clearer for a guest to opt into our marketing emails and request an emailed receipt. Additionally, we built our cross-sell experience at checkout, making recommended products easier to see and distinguish from items already part of a guest's order.

Engaging the Community

Community and Charitable Partners

We regularly serve our communities in a variety of ways including Donation Days to show support for local schools and organizations. Guests who participate in these fundraisers have a portion of their order totals donated to a local nonprofit by mentioning the fundraiser when placing an order in-Shack or using a fundraiser code on the Shack app for pick-up or delivery.

For certain new Shack openings, we partner with local charities for opening day. In some markets, we have existing tenured partnerships with organizations and in other markets, we are building new relationships in our local communities with Shacks we open. At select new Shack openings in fiscal 2024, we donated \$1 from each designated menu item sold on opening day to the chosen local nonprofit partner. As we continue to grow our footprint across the United States, our opening day charitable partners are an example of how we continue to drive home our Stand for Something Good purpose.

We regularly donate cash, food and gift cards to support dozens of local nonprofit organizations, schools, and food banks around the country. For example, in fiscal 2024, our teams donated over \$60,000 worth of Shake Shack food to local communities including to first responders, nonprofits, hospitals, and schools, demonstrating our efforts towards uplifting communities and combating food insecurity.

A Warm Community Gathering Place

Our Shacks are so much more than a place to get burgers, fries and shakes; they're places for the community to gather. We place a high premium on connecting with our communities through the physical design of our Shacks and by the local causes we support. We provide the option of an omnichannel experience to suit the needs of our guests wherever and however they want their Shack today. We remain laser focused on delivering a great guest experience both digitally and in-Shack with elevated offerings reflective of our fine-dining culinary roots.

Each Shack is designed to convey a consistent brand message while also tailoring marketing efforts to its specific region. We may offer menu items that feature ingredients and beers specific to a Shack's community, and we often team up with local chefs and restaurants to offer our guests unique, collaborative menu items. We also collaborate with local artists and designers to bring beautiful artwork and installations to our Shacks. We participate in local celebrations and develop relationships within the community, helping position Shake Shack as a premium brand that is connected to its neighborhoods.

Engaging with our Guests

Shake Shack grew up alongside social media and we believe we have benefited from our close relationship with passionate fans who want to engage with us and share their real-time experiences. We're proud to be recognized by media, influencers, and creators alike, garnering attention around the world. Our positioning and brand voice, derived from the spirit, integrity and light-hearted nature of Shake Shack, are reinforced by our contemporary, responsible designs and hospitable team members who Stand for Something Good. This identity also anchors our marketing efforts, with the heart of our marketing strategy to provide an uplifting experience while cultivating community and connecting with guests both in our Shacks and through digital channels.

Social Media

Just as we design our Shacks as community gathering places, our social media strategy creates an online community gathering place. Through our social media presence, we bring Enlightened Hospitality to new audiences by mirroring the in-person experience a guest has when they visit a Shack. We interact with fans across Instagram, TikTok, X (formerly Twitter), Facebook, and more by sharing engaging content, comments, replies and the use of user-generated content; a quick search of "#shakeshack" on Instagram reveals over 1.1 million organic posts from our fans. This year, we continued our creator partnerships and expanded our brand storytelling to include long-form video. In addition to social media, we also connect with our guests through our email marketing program via targeted menu item alerts, local event invites, new Shack opening information and other relevant Shake Shack news.

Campaigns, Promotions and Events

We continue to extend our brand by collaborating with celebrated chefs, developing new creative concepts, unveiling exciting promotions and participating in special events to drive brand awareness and engage with our guests. These initiatives were key

to harnessing the growing strength of the Shake Shack brand and helping it stand out through unique moments. Some notable campaigns, promotions and events included:

- **Chicken Sundays** — For the month of April and from September 8 to December 15, we offered guests a free Chicken Shack with a \$10 minimum purchase on Sundays. We highlighted the antibiotic-free chicken and other high-quality ingredients we use in our Chicken Shack as a key point of differentiation for Shake Shack.
- **Avocados from Mexico x Shake Shack** — To drive awareness of our avocado offerings from April 25 – April 28, we teamed up with Avocados from Mexico to offer guests a free avocado add-on when ordering a sandwich or burger. At select Shacks, guests also had the opportunity to hand-select their own avocado with an “Avocado Expert” and receive a tableside slicing demonstration in-Shack. For guests not near a participating location, they were invited to enter a sweepstakes to win a trip to New York City and an exclusive visit to our Innovation Kitchen with an avocado tasting menu.
- **Bearaby x Shake Shack** — To celebrate National French Fry Day on July 12, we teamed up with Bearaby to create the Crinkle Cut Cuddler, a body pillow shaped like our iconic Crinkle Cut fries. Made with plant-based Melofoam™, this limited-edition pillow is perfect for lounging, snacking, and adding fun decor to your home. It comes with a washable yellow cover and takeout box-inspired packaging—an ideal match for enjoying our delicious fries in comfort.
- **Bacon a Difference** — From August 9 – August 11, Shake Shack guests in Orange County and Los Angeles supported Niman Ranch's sustainable farming by ordering any item with bacon. For every bacon-inclusive order, \$1 was donated to the Young Farmers Regenerative Agriculture Grant. Shake Shack's sustainably sourced bacon added a crispy, flavorful touch to burgers, chicken, and crinkle cut fries, allowing guests to enjoy a delicious meal while giving back.
- **Beers for Good** — From August 23 – August 25, Shake Shack donated \$1 from every cold beer purchased in-Shack nationwide to Food Recovery Network. During the weekend, our brewery partners hosted pop-up events at Shacks across the country, showcasing local beer offerings. Guests enjoyed live music, a bite to eat, and beer — all in support of a great cause.
- **Talea Beer Co. x Shake Shack** — We partnered with TALEA to create the perfect complement to our Black Truffle Menu — a limited-edition Black Truffle Lager. Starting in September 2024 and running through early 2025, Shake Shack fans in New York City could enjoy this unique lager, brewed with real black truffles and porcini mushrooms, available at all New York City Shacks. The brew was also offered at TALEA's taprooms in Bryant Park, Cobble Hill, West Village, and Williamsburg.
- **EEEEEEATSCON with The Infatuation** — This year, we headlined Chicago, Los Angeles, and New York City EEEEEATSCON. In Chicago, we teamed up with Zingerman's Deli, a Midwest Jewish Deli to create the Pastrami Shack and Hazelnut Brownie Affogato Frozen Custard. In New York City, we teamed up with Thai Diner, a Thai restaurant in Manhattan, to create the Thai Diner Shack and Jungle Fries. In Los Angeles, we partnered with Bridgetown Roti, a buzzy local Caribbean concept, to create a Roti Curry-Shack and Chili Mango Frozen Custard.

Capitalizing on Our Brand Strength

Since 2004, Shake Shack has become a globally recognized brand with significant consumer awareness relative to our current footprint of 579 Shacks system-wide. We pride ourselves on providing a vibrant and authentic community gathering place that delivers an exceptional experience to our loyal guests. One great advantage for Shake Shack has been our birthplace and headquarters in New York City, and our origination from a fine-dining company. This gives us tremendous media and brand power, often outweighing our relative size. Shake Shack continues to receive recognition for being a fan and industry favorite, and was named to Restaurant Business' Top 500 Chain Restaurants and QSR Magazine's QSR 50 in 2024.

Culinary Approach

Shake Shack's unique value proposition is partially defined by our roots in fine-dining. We embrace that heritage and are committed to sourcing premium ingredients, such as antibiotic-free and no added hormone proteins while offering excellent value to our guests. Our core menu is inspired by elevated versions of American classics. We often supplement it with limited time offers and experiment with potential new categories we may consider adding to the menu over time. We are committed to culinary creativity and excellence, collaborating with award-winning chefs, talented bakers, farmers and artisanal purveyors, each

of whom bring their unique skills and expertise to the Shake Shack experience. As we grow across the country, we are excited to expand these collaborations.

Our Menu

All of our locations offer premium food and beverages, carefully crafted from a range of classic American foods. While ingredient specifications and menu options can vary by country, the core menus at our US-based locations include the following:



Burgers

Our burgers are made with a proprietary whole-muscle blend of 100% all-natural, no added hormone, and antibiotic-free Angus beef, ground fresh, cooked to order and served on a non-GMO potato bun. We take great care in the preparation of our burgers — from sourcing, to handling, to cooking — to ensure their taste and quality is second to none. Our signature burger is the ShackBurger®, a four-ounce cheeseburger topped with lettuce, tomato and ShackSauce™. Our burger offerings also include the SmokeShack®, 'Shroom Burger™ (a vegetarian burger), Shack Stack®, Avocado Bacon Burger and Hamburger.



Chicken

Our Chicken Shack is a 100% all-natural, no added hormone, and antibiotic-free chicken breast, slow cooked in buttermilk and herbs, hand-battered, hand-breaded and crisp-fried to order. Our Chicken Bites are made with all-natural, antibiotic-free whole muscle chicken that is sous-vide cooked for optimum flavor, moisture and texture.



Crinkle Cut Fries

Our classic, passionately beloved crinkle cut fries are made from premium potatoes and are prepared 100% free of artificial trans fats. So many of our guests love the crispiness and ridges of our crinkle cut fries; a nostalgic ode to the roadside burger stand of yesteryear. Guests can also enjoy our Cheese Fries, our crinkle cut fries topped with a proprietary blend of cheddar and American cheese sauce.



Hot Dogs

Shake Shack was born as a hot dog cart in 2001 and we're proud to honor that legacy by continuing to offer a premium hot dog. Our hot dogs are made from 100% all-natural, no added hormone and antibiotic-free beef.



Shakes and Frozen Custard

Our premium, rich and creamy frozen custard, hand-made daily on-site, is crafted from our proprietary vanilla and chocolate recipes. We use only real sugar (no high-fructose corn syrup) and milk from dairy farmers who pledge not to use artificial growth hormones. Shakes remain our guests' favorite in this category, and they're scooped and hand-spun to order.



Beer, Wine and Beverages

Our proprietary ShackMeister® Ale, brewed by Brooklyn Brewery, was specifically crafted to complement the ShackBurger's flavor profile. At select locations, we also offer local craft beers. Our Shack Red®, Shack White® and Shack Rose® wines are sourced and produced exclusively by Gotham Project, providing our guests with premium beverage options not commonly found in our industry, a nod to our fine-dining roots. In addition, we serve Abita Root Beer, Shack-made lemonade, organic fresh brewed iced tea, Fifty/Fifty (half lemonade, half organic iced tea), Honest Kids organic apple juice and Shack|2O® bottled still and sparkling waters.

Innovation Kitchen

Our Innovation Kitchen is located on the lower level of the West Village Shack in New York City, connected to our home office and allows us to explore exciting new menu items for our guests. The culinary team uses this dedicated space to be even more creative, dig deeper into our fine-dining roots, collaborate with other chefs, and explore new opportunities as we continue to grow. The West Village Shack's menu has all our classic items and features items from the Innovation Kitchen, with guest-favorite test items potentially becoming national limited time offerings and permanent menu items. This space also allows us to house our quality assurance and culinary teams together, ensuring that every item on our menu meets our strict standards.

Shack-Wide Limited Time Offerings ("LTO")

Our LTO program generally features a new, premium burger or chicken sandwich, and special fry options for varying time periods throughout the year along with unique beverages and shakes. Some of our notable LTOs throughout fiscal 2024 were:

- **Korean Style Fried Chicken, Korean BBQ Burger, and Spicy Korean BBQ Fries and Cheese Fries** – In January, we launched a menu full of big, bold flavors, bringing back a fan-favorite sweet and spicy chicken sandwich first launched in 2021, this time paired with an umami-packed burger and fries that paired the “swicy” and umami flavors perfectly.
- **Summer BBQ Burger and Fries** – In May, we launched two BBQ burgers made for the summer season, the Smoky Classic BBQ Burger and the Carolina BBQ Burger with Fried Pickles alongside BBQ fries and BBQ cheese fries. All of these options featured our own Shack BBQ sauces, one a classic smoky red sauce and the other a sweet and tangy gold sauce.
- **Black Truffle Burger, ‘Shroom, ShackStack and Black Truffle Parmesan Fries** – In September, our beloved Black Truffle sauce made with real black truffle oil returned to Shacks, this time with a Black Truffle ShackStack option, combining our iconic ‘Shroom burger with one of our 100% Angus beef patties.
- **Limited-Time Shakes** — Throughout fiscal 2024, we offered exciting new shakes like Strawberry Frosted Donut, Peaches & Cream and Chocolate Salted Caramel. In November, we launched our Holiday Shakes, bringing back fan-favorites Christmas Cookie and Apple Cider Donut as well as the new classic Chocolate Yule Log.
- **Lemonades** — Throughout fiscal 2024, we launched seasonal flavors like Dragonfruit Pomegranate Lemonade, Strawberry Peach Iced Tea and fan-favorites Pink Lemonade and Mango Passionade along with corresponding Fifty/Fifty options.

GROWTH STRATEGIES

During fiscal 2024, we focused our development strategy on improving how we build and open Shacks, which included reducing build cost, implementing strategies to better track and forecast timelines and expenses, evolving our design efforts to standardize key components of our restaurants while maintaining brand quality and guest experience, and opening a balanced portfolio of formats that allowed us to maximize our potential in each market. We opened 61 net new system-wide Shacks, which included 34 Company-operated and 27 Licensed Shacks. We believe we remain well-positioned to continue significant, sustainable financial growth and we plan to continue to execute our growth strategies with our purpose to Stand For Something Good in everything we do.

Company-Operated Shacks

We expanded our Company-operated footprint by nearly 12% from the prior fiscal year, and as of December 25, 2024 we had 329 Company-operated Shacks, which is net of the nine Shacks that were closed in fiscal 2024. Our disciplined expansion strategy is designed to leverage our business model's strength and our brand awareness. For 2025, we are targeting to open approximately 45 new Company-operated Shacks as we continue to be encouraged by the success of our multi-format strategy, which includes, but is not limited to, core, drive-thru, flagship, and small format. In the long-term, we believe we have the potential to grow our current Company-operated Shack footprint. Of course, the rate of future Shack growth in any particular period is inherently uncertain and is subject to numerous factors beyond our control. As a result, we do not currently have an anticipated timeframe for such expansion.

In addition to opening new Shacks, we continue to focus on improving same-Shack sales performance by providing a dynamic, personalized guest experience that includes seasonal and Shack-specific offerings, enhancing kiosk functionalities, thoughtful integration with local communities and Enlightened Hospitality. Additionally, we are reinvesting in maintaining and updating our current portfolio of Shacks to ensure they continue to provide a great guest experience and strong operational excellence.

Building a Robust Pipeline

We see further opportunity for growth in opening new Company-operated Shacks, as we believe there is tremendous whitespace to expand in both new and existing U.S. markets and maximize our total addressable market. Our real estate strategy includes

focused expansion in our top markets to build critical mass and leverage our brand awareness to achieve greater economies of scale, while identifying new markets with strong demographics and high potential for macro growth where we can establish our brand quickly and scale our operations. We remain committed to investing with discipline for strong returns and profitability as we continue to build a robust pipeline for future growth.

When choosing new sites for our pipeline, we use a data-driven, cross-functional, and collaborative approach to align each new location with our organizational strengths and capabilities so that each new Shack can provide the ideal opportunity for guests to receive a consistent, convenient, and compelling Shake Shack experience. We utilize tools that collect and analyze demographic and traffic data for both existing and potential sites, and operational data for our markets. In fiscal 2024, we took steps to elevate our team and tools and further developed our market planning, including data analytics, forecasting, and site mapping. We continued to build a team that can execute on our strategy and create robust growth. Towards this effort, we have an in-house data analytics team that has developed modeling tools to better understand our business needs and provide our real estate teams with the insights necessary to successfully expand our footprint. We also moved to working directly with local brokers to assist our in-house team of experienced real estate professionals in selecting locations and building our real estate pipeline. We continue to pursue sites aligned with our broader development strategy, including standardizing designs, innovating our formats, and maintaining our hallmark guest experience while expanding convenience.

Executing a Multi-Format Strategy

We are focused on creating a balanced portfolio of Shacks across multiple formats and improving how we build our Shacks. We continue to build our Shacks with a premium look and feel, while being more efficient with our level of investment. In fiscal 2024, the average investment cost was approximately \$2.8 million, or approximately \$2.4 million net of tenant improvement allowances received from our landlords, achieving a decrease of roughly 7.7% compared to the prior year. We lowered our build costs with structural redesigns including moving from steel to wood construction, improving the cost profile on finishes, as well as making meaningful improvements to interior furniture, kitchen equipment optimization, signage, and mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems. The gross investment cost of a new Shack, which includes costs related to leasehold improvements, furniture, fixtures and equipment ranged from approximately \$1.7 million to \$4.6 million. Shacks opened during fiscal 2024 took between 14 and 39 weeks to build, compared to 16 and 56 weeks in the prior year. In fiscal 2025, we look forward to unlocking further opportunities for improving on how we build our Shacks — including continuing our efforts to lower build costs — in order to enable accelerated growth in new Shacks.

We are innovating our formats and developing prototypes that will create an improved guest and team member experience, while lowering costs and delivering strong returns on capital. Our efforts have included refining our existing formats, creating linear kitchen designs, and standardizing our production models. We have also made strides in our efforts to improve build timelines, including transitioning to an in-house design team, streamlining our permits and entitlement processes, and creating a more robust and effective procurement strategy, all with the goal of ensuring more consistent and efficient new Shack opening timelines. All of our improvements to productivity are being made to ensure that we can support higher throughput, ensure greater order accuracy, and reduce our total experience time as we look to continue to deliver on a consistent guest experience across all of our formats. This will afford us the opportunity to expand with continued improvement to our returns and profitability.

Our teams are working to optimize our drive-thru format, which will be an opportunity for us as we look to increase our total addressable market. We remain encouraged by the drive-thru opportunity and continue to refine and improve the model overall for guests and team members alike. We are particularly excited to see drive-thrus in our strong coastal markets, including New Jersey and California, where we generally expect higher brand awareness. As of December 25, 2024, we had 42 drive-thru Shacks in operation.

Optimizing our Portfolio

In addition to investments in new Shacks, we also undertook projects to renovate and refresh some of our existing Shacks. We deployed capital towards updating our current Shacks in order to maintain an optimal portfolio, including facility maintenance, renovations, and further investing in our digital infrastructure. As our Shacks continue to age, we will need to make additional investments to keep them operating effectively. We continued to invest in expanding our facilities and asset management teams and refining our investment strategies and processes to maintain our maturing portfolio. We also made additional improvements to our kiosks by adding functionalities that enhance the user experience and improve their reliability and availability.

Growing Our Licensed Shack Business

In addition to expanding the footprint of our Company-operated Shacks, we see additional opportunities to continue growing our licensed portfolio. To date, our licensed business has been an asset-light and high-return strategy for growing our brand awareness, expanding our footprint, and increasing cash flow. As of December 25, 2024 we had 250 licensed Shacks in operation.

We opened new licensed Shacks in 13 countries, including five in China and Hong Kong, four in South Korea, and four in Mexico. We opened our first Shacks in three new countries, Canada, Israel, and Malaysia. We look forward to deepening our footprint in these markets and are optimistic about future expansion opportunities both within and beyond these new markets. While we remain highly confident in the long-term trajectory of our licensed business and are excited about our growth, conditions remain volatile and ever-changing and we expect that macroeconomic and geopolitical headwinds could continue to present challenges in 2025. During fiscal 2024, we permanently closed six of our international licensed Shacks.

We opened five licensed Shacks domestically, including at St. Louis Lambert International Airport and Boston Logan International Airport, two in roadway travel plazas in New York, and a second location in St. Louis in Enterprise Center. Our domestic licensed Shacks continue to perform well due to strong travel volumes across U.S. airports and roadways, and we believe that these formats remain a growth opportunity for the licensed business. The enduring strength of our brand creates opportunities to bring Enlightened Hospitality to guests in new and innovative ways. In particular, we are excited by our new partnership with Delta Air Lines that launched in late 2024, through which Shake Shack will be served aboard limited domestic flights.

Through learnings from our licensed partnerships, we are able to share insights with the broader Company and we continue to work with our licensees to navigate macroeconomic uncertainty, inflationary challenges, and geopolitical pressures around the globe. Thanks to our roots in New York City and the success of our licensed Shacks, we continue to attract interest from potential licensees from many different markets.

OPERATIONS

At Shake Shack, we believe our success depends upon maintaining efficient and nimble operations. Just as we invest in our menu items, digital offerings, drive-thru and in-Shack experience, we take special care to ensure our supply chain, distribution, quality assurance and management information systems are constantly being evaluated and streamlined to ensure cohesiveness.

Focus on Profitability

Profitability is vital to our success and impacts our ability to grow. To maximize profitability, our Shacks must be fully staffed, operating at full capacity with optimized throughput to capture maximum sales potential. In fiscal 2024, we continued to make significant investments in our operations as well as digital and technology initiatives to support our current Shacks and those to come.

We focused on improving our profitability through our strategy of identifying and executing on operational efficiencies to reduce the total cost to serve, and invested more in marketing strategies to drive sales and increase brand awareness. We invested in building our data and guest recognition capabilities to allow for more personalized marketing opportunities to drive more conversion and consideration, and focused on sales initiatives that target our own, more profitable channels. Further, our teams have balanced product innovation with pricing to mitigate inflation and technology implementations to supplement our strategic sales promotions. We have also reduced build costs, optimized labor, deployed supply chain initiatives, and unlocked other opportunities within other operating expenses such as repair and maintenance costs.

We also made the difficult decision to close nine Shacks that were not projected to provide acceptable returns in the foreseeable future, in part due to changes in the trade area and the negative impact on other Shacks within their proximity by cannibalizing sales. We believe these closures will allow us to better focus our resources and we believe there are several opportunities to continue to grow long-term profitability and are focusing our efforts on these strategies to execute in 2025 and beyond.

Management Information Systems

Our Company-operated Shacks use computerized point-of-sale and back-office systems designed for the restaurant industry. We use many customized features to increase operational effectiveness, improve internal communication, enhance data analysis, and maintain our focus on an exceptional guest experience. The point-of-sale system uses a touch screen interface, graphical order confirmation display, touch screen kitchen display and integrated, high-speed credit card and gift card processing. This system also collects daily transaction data, which generates information about sales, product mix and average transaction size. From there, our back-office systems assist in the management of our Company-operated Shacks and provide real-time revenue, labor, and food cost management tools. These tools provide the home office and operations management quick, easy access to detailed business data, and allow our teams to spend less time addressing administrative needs.

In fiscal 2024, we engaged in efforts to automate many of the manual processes existing within our back-office systems, with the goal of creating time-saving and value-adding efficiencies. The automations we implemented are designed to improve accuracy, provide better insights and improve decision making tools. In addition, we have continued to expand our data warehouse to improve data insights, better facilitate informed decision making across the organization, and empower our operations teams with tools to better run our Shacks. We expect to continue expanding the data warehouse and improving our information technology infrastructure to better serve our business needs and accommodate growth.

We also undertook efforts to improve and upgrade our front-of-house technologies, with a focus on enhancing the guest experience. We rolled out improvements across all of our ordering channels to create a simplified experience when redeeming offers. In addition, we launched new kiosk functionalities designed to promote cross-sale, offer opt-in to marketing messaging, ease the check-out process, and enhance the overall user experience. We have also made continued investments into the reliability and availability of our kiosks and will continue equipping our Company-operated Shacks with kiosks and increasing usage of them.

As cybersecurity continues to be a challenge, our focus remains on enhancing cyber maturity with a combination of end user training, third-party tooling and services, updated policies and benchmarking. During fiscal 2024, we continued to see elevated levels of cyber attacks including phishing, malware and bot attacks. We upgraded our information technology systems to better protect guests as they interact on our digital platforms. In addition, as artificial intelligence becomes more prevalent, we have taken steps to safeguard our Company and enhance our systems. We have introduced a business use policy for artificial intelligence.

Sourcing and Supply Chain

We pride ourselves on sourcing premium ingredients from partners who share our dedication to quality, such as 100% all-natural proteins with no added hormones or antibiotics, that are humanely raised and source-verified. We are currently sourcing 100% cage-free eggs across our domestic supply chain. We continue to strive to improve our sourcing practices across our international supply chain while maintaining the quality and standards we are known for.

Our domestic regional strategy for ground beef production is designed to help ensure we consistently serve freshly ground beef at our domestic Shacks. As of December 25, 2024, we have nine approved raw beef suppliers and nine approved ground beef processors in the U.S. who produce our burgers on a daily basis. To ensure quality, we maintain strict standards for selecting and contracting domestic suppliers for our major ingredients, including beef patties, chicken, crinkle cut fries, potato buns, custard, portobello mushrooms and cheese sauce.

During fiscal 2024, we purchased our (i) ground beef patties from 10 approved ground beef processors, with approximately 40% of our ground beef patties from one supplier; (ii) chicken breasts from two suppliers; (iii) potato buns from two suppliers; (iv) custard base from four suppliers; (v) 'Shroom Burgers from one supplier; (vi) crinkle cut fries from three suppliers; and (vii) ShackSauce from one supplier. We believe we have developed a reliable supply chain, but have also taken strides to identify alternative sources to help lessen the possible interruptions of service and product, including testing with new suppliers.

Distribution

We have a centralized distribution process with one distributor, which we refer to as our "broadline" distributor, to provide nearly all of our food distribution services in the U.S. As of December 25, 2024, approximately 95% of certain food and beverage ingredients including chicken, fries and custard were fulfilled through our broadline distributor for distribution and delivery to each Company-operated Shack which collectively represents approximately 45% of our total purchases.

As of December 25, 2024, we were utilizing 20 affiliated distribution centers to supply our Company-operated Shacks. We recognize that the safety and consistency of our products begins with our suppliers, and therefore, we require our suppliers must meet certain criteria and strict quality control standards in the production and delivery of our food and other products. Additionally, we regularly evaluate our broadline distributor to ensure the products we purchase conform to our standards and contracted prices are fair and competitive.

Food Safety and Quality Assurance

Food safety is our top priority. We have rigorous quality assurance and food safety protocols in place throughout our supply chain and in our Shacks. We conduct quarterly, third-party food safety assessments of our Shacks, utilize technology to manage and document food safety procedures, and ensure appropriate corrective actions are implemented for any noncompliance findings. In fiscal 2024, we implemented new technology designed to digitize our food safety specifications, improving our capabilities to maintain consistent food safety procedures. We have a comprehensive supplier and ingredient selection process, and we maintain a list of approved suppliers that meet our standards. We thoroughly review the results of suppliers' internal and external quality audits, insurance coverage and track record on an on-going basis. To stress test for exceptional scenarios, we conduct mock food recalls across a selection of our suppliers on a quarterly basis. We have developed and implemented training and operating standards related to the food preparation, cleanliness and safety in each Shack, and we have a dedicated Quality Assurance team.

Environmental Responsibility

We focus on environmental responsibility across our operations, including with respect to our ingredients, where we are committed to sourcing our premium ingredients from suppliers who share our values. We remained dedicated in our efforts to reduce our environmental footprint by using streamlined and minimal packaging elements and continued to use more sustainable, certified packaging materials whenever possible. We track and calculate scope 1 and scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions to report in compliance with industry standards, in order to assess our current standing.

COMPETITION

The restaurant industry is highly competitive and fragmented, with restaurants competing on a variety of fronts, including taste, price, food quality, service, location and the ambiance and condition of the restaurant. Our primary competitors include other fast casual restaurants, quick service restaurants and casual dining restaurants. Our competition includes multi-unit international, national, and regional chains, as well as a wide variety of locally-owned restaurants. Our competitors may operate company-owned restaurants, franchised restaurants or some combination. Many of our competitors offer breakfast, lunch and dinner, as well as dine-in, carry-out, drive-thru and delivery services. In certain ways, we also compete with companies outside of the traditional restaurant industry, such as grocery store chains, meal subscription services and delicatessens — especially those that target guests who seek high-quality food — as well as convenience food stores, cafeterias and other dining outlets.

As new competitors enter the burger and fast casual segment and offer new digital experiences as well as companies that offer subscription based meal options, our competition continues to intensify. We also face increasing pressures from certain competitors who have announced initiatives to offer better quality ingredients relative to their previous offerings, such as antibiotic-free meat or plant-based meat alternatives. For more information regarding the risks we face from our competitors, see "Risks Related to Operating in the Restaurant Industry — We face significant competition for guests, and if we are unable to compete effectively, our business could be adversely affected" in [Item 1A, Risk Factors](#).

We see ourselves as well-positioned to continue our market growth, as we believe consumers will keep seeking higher quality offerings, especially given an increasing consumer focus on responsible sourcing, ingredients and preparation. Additionally, we place a focus on culinary innovation to ensure our menu offerings stand out from those of our competitors. We believe that many consumers want to associate with brands whose ethos matches their own, and that Shake Shack, with our purpose to Stand For Something Good and our culture of Enlightened Hospitality, reflects the values of conscientious consumers.

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

Since our inception, we have strategically and proactively developed our intellectual property portfolio by registering our trademarks and service marks worldwide. As of December 25, 2024, we had 26 registered marks domestically, including registrations of our core marks ("Shake Shack," "Shack Burger," "SHAKE SHACK" and ") and certain other marks, such as Stand for Something Good. Internationally, we have registered our core marks in 83 countries spanning six continents. These marks are registered in multiple international trademark classes, including for restaurant services, food services, non-alcoholic beverages and apparel. We also own the domain www.shakeshack.com, as well as over 410 other domain names for use in other markets.

In addition, we have agreements with the suppliers of our proprietary products stating that the recipes, formulas and in certain instances the production processes associated with those products are our property, confidential to us, and may not be provided to any other customer. Our proprietary products include the burger recipe for our specific blend, our patty grinding specifications and the product formulations. We've developed several product formulations including our ShackSauce, 'Shroom Burger, chicken breast, chicken bites, chicken breading, buttermilk herb mayo, cheese sauce, unflavored custard base, vanilla custard base, chocolate custard base, as well as certain toppings and custard mix-ins. We also have exclusive arrangements with our suppliers of crinkle cut fries, ShackMeister Ale, Shack Red wine, Shack White wine, Shack Rosé wine, hot dogs and cherry peppers.

GOVERNMENT REGULATION AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

We are subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, as well as other statutory and regulatory requirements, including those related to, among others, nutritional content labeling and disclosure requirements, food safety regulations, local licensure, building and zoning regulations, employment regulations and laws and regulations related to our licensed operations. New laws and regulations or new interpretations of existing laws and regulations may also impact our business. The costs of compliance with these laws and regulations are high, are likely to increase in the future, and any failure on our part to comply with these laws may subject us to significant liabilities and other penalties. See "Regulatory and Legal Risks" in [Item 1A, Risk Factors](#) for more information.

We are not aware of any federal, state or local provisions that have been enacted or adopted regulating the discharge of materials into the environment, or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment, that have materially affected, or are reasonably expected to materially affect, our results of operations, competitive position, or capital expenditures.

SEASONALITY

Our business is subject to seasonal fluctuations which can impact sales from quarter-to-quarter. We typically see higher sales in the summer months, followed by a slower fall season during the back-to-school months and an increase around the holiday season. However, given our use of a fiscal calendar, there may be some fluctuations between quarters due to holiday shifts in the calendar year. Year-over-year and quarter-to-quarter results can also be impacted by the number and timing of new Shack openings.

INFORMATION ABOUT OUR EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

The name, age and position held by each of our named executive officers as of December 25, 2024 is set forth below.

Name	Age	Position
Robert Lynch	48	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Katherine I. Fogertey	41	Chief Financial Officer
Stephanie Sentell	46	Chief Operations Officer

Robert Lynch has served as Shake Shack’s Chief Executive Officer and as a member of the Board of Directors since May 2024. Prior to joining Shake Shack, Mr. Lynch served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Papa John’s International, Inc., where he drove record global system-wide sales of over \$5 billion across approximately 5,900 units. Previously, Mr. Lynch was President of Arby’s Restaurant Group, one of the largest sandwich restaurant brands in the world, with more than 3,400 restaurants across eight countries, where he led operations, marketing, culinary, development, and digital transformation. Mr. Lynch previously served as Arby’s Brand President and Chief Marketing Officer. Prior to joining Arby’s, Mr. Lynch served as Vice President of Marketing at Taco Bell. Mr. Lynch has over 25 years combined experience in the QSR and consumer packaged goods industries and has also held senior roles at BJ Heinz Company and Procter & Gamble. Mr. Lynch is a graduate of the University of Rochester, where he obtained his B.A. and M.B.A.

Katherine I. Fogertey has served as our Chief Financial Officer since June 2021. Prior to joining Shake Shack, Ms. Fogertey spent 16 years at Goldman Sachs, where she served as Vice President & Lead Equity Analyst for the Restaurant sector. In this position, she had a heavy focus on the impact of technology on restaurant profitability and market share and built various statistical forecasting models. She additionally developed deep relationships and unique insights into the largest peers in our industry, and currently serves as a Member of the Society of Fellows for the Culinary Institute of America. Prior to covering the Restaurant sector, Ms. Fogertey was a Vice President, Lead Derivative Strategist overseeing single stock options in the U.S. and Latin America as well as global ETFs and market structure. Ms. Fogertey has a BSBA in Accounting, Finance and International Business from Washington University in St. Louis, Olin School of Business.

Stephanie Sentell has served as Shake Shack’s Chief Operations Officer since July 2024. Ms. Sentell brings a portfolio of experience with her from a 25-year restaurant industry career. Prior to joining Shake Shack, Ms. Sentell served as SVP of Company Operations at Inspire Brands. In this role she was responsible for a \$1.5 billion dollar business across 1,100 company-owned restaurants with over 22,000 restaurant team members in the U.S. Previously, Ms. Sentell held the position of SVP Restaurant Operations & Innovation at Inspire Brands. Earlier, Ms. Sentell served as SVP Restaurant Excellence as well as SVP Product Development and Menu Delivery at Arby’s Restaurant Group. Ms. Sentell also spent over 11 years at Dairy Queen as the Director of Marketing and a franchisee owner. Ms. Sentell is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin at River Falls, where she obtained her A.S. in Marketing Communications.

AVAILABLE INFORMATION

Our website is located at www.shakeshack.com, and our investor relations website is located at <https://investor.shakeshack.com>. We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and file or furnish reports, proxy statements and other information with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). Our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, proxy statements, statements of changes in beneficial ownership and amendments to those reports are available for free on our investor relations website as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file them with, or furnish them to, the SEC. The SEC maintains a website (www.sec.gov) that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC.

We webcast our earnings calls and certain events we participate in or host with members of the investment community on our investor relations website. Additionally, we provide notifications of news or announcements regarding our financial performance,

including SEC filings, investor events, and press and earnings releases as part of our investor relations website. Investors and others can receive notifications of new information posted on our investor relations website in real time by subscribing to email alerts. We also make certain corporate governance documents available on our investor relations website, including our corporate governance guidelines, board committee charters, code of business conduct and ethics, as well as certain Company policies.

The contents of our website are not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K or in any other report or document we file with the SEC, and any references to our websites are intended to be inactive textual references only.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Described below are risks that we believe apply to our business and the industry in which we operate. You should carefully consider each of the following risk factors in conjunction with other information provided in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and in our other public disclosures. The risks described below highlight potential events, trends or other circumstances that could adversely affect our business, reputation, financial condition, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity or access to sources of financing, and consequently, the market value of our Class A common stock. These risks could cause our future results to differ materially from historical results and from guidance we may provide regarding our expectations of future financial performance. The risks described below are not the only risks we may face and additional risks not currently known to us or that we presently deem immaterial may emerge or become material at any time.

Summary Risk Factors

Our business is subject to a number of risks, including risks that may prevent us from achieving our business objectives or may adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. These risks are discussed more fully below and include, but are not limited to the following:

Risks Related to Our Growth Strategies and Operations

- Our long-term success is dependent on the selection, design and execution of appropriate business strategies.
- Our primary growth strategy is highly dependent on the availability of suitable locations and our ability to develop and open new Shacks on a timely basis and on terms attractive to us.
- Our plans to open new Shacks, the ongoing need for capital expenditures at our existing Shacks and our ongoing digital enhancements require us to spend capital.
- Our expansion into new domestic markets may present increased risks, which could affect our profitability.
- Our failure to manage our growth effectively could harm our business and operating results.
- New Shacks, once opened, may not be profitable, and may negatively affect Shack sales at our existing Shacks.
- Our investments to enhance the guest experience through expanding the availability of our drive-thru options has required and will continue to require significant capital expenditures and may not generate the expected returns.
- If we are unable to maintain and grow Shack sales at our existing Shacks, our financial performance could be adversely affected.
- Our purpose to Stand For Something Good subjects us to risks.
- We have a limited number of suppliers for our major products and rely on one national distribution company for the majority of our domestic distribution needs. If our suppliers or distributor are unable to fulfill their obligations under our arrangements with them, we could encounter supply shortages and incur higher costs.
- Our marketing strategies and channels will evolve and our programs may or may not be successful.
- We rely on a limited number of licensees for the operation of our licensed Shacks, and we have limited control with respect to the operations of our licensed Shacks, which could have a negative impact on our reputation and business.
- If we fail to maintain our corporate culture, our relationships with our team members and guests could be negatively affected.

Risks Related to Operating in the Restaurant Industry

- Incidents involving food safety and food-borne illnesses could adversely affect guests' perception of our brand, result in lower sales and increase operating costs.
- Rising labor costs and difficulties recruiting and retaining the right team members could adversely affect our business.
- Increased food commodity and energy costs could decrease our Restaurant-level profit margins or cause us to limit or otherwise modify our menu, which could adversely affect our business.
- The digital and delivery business, related expenses, execution and expansion thereof, is uncertain and subject to risk.
- We face significant competition for guests, and if we are unable to compete effectively, our business could be adversely affected.
- Shortages or interruptions in the supply or delivery of food products could adversely affect our operating results.
- Inflationary environment poses a risk to broader demand for restaurants, including ours.
- Pandemics or disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, have disrupted, and may continue to disrupt our business, and have materially affected our business, results of operations and our financial condition.
- Our international licensed Shacks import many of our proprietary and other core ingredients from the United States and other countries. If this international supply chain is interrupted, our international licensed operations could encounter supply shortages and incur higher costs.
- We are subject to risks associated with leasing property subject to long-term leases.

- The increasing focus on environmental sustainability and social initiatives could increase our costs, harm our reputation and adversely impact our financial results.
- Restaurant companies have been the target of class action lawsuits and other proceedings that are costly, divert management attention and, if successful, could result in our payment of substantial damages or settlement costs.
- Our business is subject to risks related to our sale of alcoholic beverages.

General Business and Economic Risks

- Damage to our reputation could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Changes in economic conditions, both domestically and internationally, could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- Because many of our Company-operated Shacks are concentrated in local or regional areas, we are susceptible to economic and other trends and developments, including adverse weather conditions, in these areas.
- Security breaches of either confidential guest information in connection with, among other things, our electronic processing of credit and debit card transactions; kiosk, app, or web ordering; or confidential team member information may adversely affect our business.
- If we are unable to maintain and update our information technology systems to meet the needs of our business, our business could be adversely impacted.
- If we experience a material failure or interruption in our systems, our business could be adversely impacted.
- Because a component of our strategy is to continue to grow our licensed business internationally, the risks of doing business internationally could lower our revenues, increase our costs, reduce our profits or disrupt our business.
- We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, which, in turn, could harm the value of our brand and adversely affect our business.
- We depend on key members of our executive management team.
- Our insurance coverage and self-insurance reserves may not provide adequate levels of coverage against claims.

Regulatory and Legal Risks

- We may be unable to develop and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting.
- We are subject to many federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, as well as other statutory and regulatory requirements, with which compliance is both costly and complex. Failure to comply with, or changes in these laws or requirements, could have an adverse impact on our business.
- Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to limitation.
- Changes in effective tax rates or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

- Shake Shack has non-controlling interest holders, whose interests may differ from those of our public stockholders.
- Our organizational structure, including the Tax Receivable Agreement, confers certain benefits upon the non-controlling interest holders that will not benefit Class A common stockholders to the same extent as it will benefit the non-controlling interest holders.
- The non-controlling interest holders have the right to have their LLC Interests redeemed or exchanged into shares of Class A common stock, which may cause volatility in our stock price.
- We will continue to incur relatively outsized costs as a result of being a public company and in the administration of our complex organizational structure.
- Our anti-takeover provisions could prevent or delay a change in control of our Company, even if such change in control would be beneficial to our stockholders.
- We do not currently expect to pay any cash dividends.

Risks Related to Our Tax Receivable Agreement

- We will continue to incur relatively outsized costs as a result of our complex organizational structure.
- We are a holding company and our principal asset is our interest in SSE Holdings, and, accordingly, we will depend on distributions from SSE Holdings to pay our taxes and expenses, including payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. SSE Holdings' ability to make such distributions may be subject to various limitations and restrictions.
- In certain cases, payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement to the non-controlling interest holders may be accelerated or significantly exceed the actual benefits we realize in respect of the tax attributes subject to the Tax Receivable Agreement.
- We will not be reimbursed for any payments made to the non-controlling interest holders under the Tax Receivable Agreement in the event that any tax benefits are disallowed.

Risks Related to Our Convertible Notes

- Servicing our debt requires a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash flow from our business to pay our substantial debt.
- The conditional conversion feature of the Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.
- Conversion of the Notes may dilute the ownership interest of our stockholders or may otherwise depress the price of our Class A common stock.
- Certain provisions in the indenture governing the Notes may delay or prevent an otherwise beneficial takeover attempt of us.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR GROWTH STRATEGIES AND OPERATIONS

Our long-term success is dependent on the selection, design and execution of appropriate business strategies.

We operate in a highly competitive and ever-changing environment. Our long-term success is dependent on our ability to identify, develop and execute appropriate business strategies within this environment. Our current strategies include:

- Global unit expansion and the refinement of future Shacks to increase our total addressable market and to build an efficient and more standardized operation. This will include developing new prototypes and standards throughout our future Shack classes, as well as our continued focus on increasing our licensed Shack presence, both domestically and abroad.
- Enhancing our guest experience and optimizing our Shack operations to increase guest frequency and drive greater sales.
- Menu innovation, with a focus on LTOs and collaborations which may lead to the expansion of existing menu items.

We may experience challenges in achieving the goals we have set and we may be unsuccessful in executing our strategies once identified and we will be required to make significant capital expenditures to pursue these goals. Conversely, we may also execute on poorly designed strategies that prove to be ineffective or require us to make substantial changes to our strategies in order to produce the desired results. Our strategies may expose us to additional risks, and strategies that have been successful for us in the past may fail to be so in the future or may be more expensive than we currently anticipate. We may incur significant costs and damage our brand if we are unable to identify, develop and execute appropriate business strategies, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our primary growth strategy is highly dependent on the availability of suitable locations and our ability to develop and open new Shacks on a timely basis and on terms attractive to us.

One of the key means of achieving our growth strategies will be through opening and operating new Shacks on a profitable basis for the foreseeable future. We must identify target markets where we can enter or expand, taking into account numerous factors such as the location of our current Shacks, the format of our current Shacks, the target consumer base, population density, demographics, traffic patterns, competition, geography and information gathered from various sources. We may not be able to open our planned new Shacks within budget or on a timely basis, if at all, given the uncertainty of these factors, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. As we operate more Shacks, our rate of expansion relative to the size of our Shack base will decline.

The number and timing of new Shacks opened during any given period may be negatively impacted by a number of factors including:

- identification and availability of attractive sites for new Shacks;
- difficulty negotiating suitable lease terms;
- shortages of construction labor, materials, and restaurant equipment;
- recruitment and training of qualified personnel in the local market;
- our ability to obtain all required governmental permits in a timely manner, including zoning approvals;

- our ability to control construction and development costs of new Shacks, particularly in inflationary environments and including the impacts of tariffs or the responses of other governments, consumers or suppliers to U.S. imposed tariffs;
- competition in new markets, including competition for appropriate sites;
- the risk of opening too many Shacks in a particular location, or in too close proximity;
- failure of the landlords to timely deliver real estate to us and other landlord delays;
- proximity of potential sites to an existing Shack, and the impact of cannibalization on future growth;
- anticipated commercial, residential and infrastructure development near our new Shacks; and
- cost and availability of capital to fund construction costs and pre-opening costs.

Accordingly, we cannot assure you that we will be able to successfully expand as we may not correctly analyze the suitability of a location or anticipate all of the challenges imposed by expanding our operations. In fiscal 2024, we closed nine underperforming Company-operated Shacks, and, if we identify other underperforming Shacks in the future, we may be required to close additional Shacks. Our growth strategy, and the substantial investment associated with the development of each new Company-operated Shack, may cause our operating results to fluctuate and be unpredictable or adversely affect our profits. In addition, as has happened when other restaurant concepts have tried to expand, we may find that our concept has limited appeal in new markets or we may experience a decline in the popularity of our concept in the markets in which we operate. If we are unable to expand in existing markets or penetrate new markets, our ability to increase our revenues and profitability may be materially harmed or we may face losses.

Our plans to open new Shacks, the ongoing need for capital expenditures at our existing Shacks and our ongoing digital enhancements require us to spend capital.

Our growth strategy depends on opening new Shacks and continuing our digital evolution, which will require us to use cash flows from operations. We cannot assure that cash flows from operations will be sufficient to allow us to implement our growth strategy. If these funds are not allocated efficiently among our various projects, or if any of these initiatives prove to be unsuccessful, we may experience reduced profitability and we could be required to delay a project or delay, significantly curtail, or eliminate planned Shack openings, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

In addition, as our Shacks and digital infrastructure mature, our business will require maintenance, investment, renovation and improvement expenditures to remain competitive and maintain the value of our brand standard. This creates an ongoing need for cash, and, to the extent we cannot fund capital expenditures from cash flows from operations, funds will need to be borrowed or otherwise obtained.

If the costs of funding new Shacks or renovations or enhancements to existing Shacks exceed budgeted amounts, and/or the time for building or renovation is longer than anticipated, our profits could be reduced. If we cannot access the capital we need, we may not be able to execute our growth strategy, take advantage of future opportunities or respond to competitive pressures.

Our expansion into new domestic markets may present increased risks, which could affect our profitability.

We plan to open Company-operated Shacks in markets where we have little or no operating experience. Shacks we open in new markets may take longer to reach expected Shack sales and profit levels on a consistent basis, may be less profitable on average than our current base of Shacks and may have higher construction, occupancy or operating costs than Shacks we open in existing markets. New markets may have competitive conditions, consumer tastes and discretionary spending patterns that are more difficult to predict or satisfy than our existing markets. We may need to make greater investments than we originally planned in advertising and promotional activity in new markets to build brand awareness. We may find it more difficult in new markets to hire, motivate and retain qualified team members who share our values. We may also incur higher costs from entering new markets if, for example, we assign area directors to manage comparatively fewer Shacks than we assign in more developed markets. Also, until we attain a critical mass in a market, the Shacks we do open may incur higher food distribution costs and reduced operating leverage. As a result, these new Shacks may be less successful or may achieve target Restaurant-level profit margins at a slower rate, if ever. If we do not successfully execute our plans to enter new markets, our business, financial condition or results of operations could be adversely affected.

During fiscal 2024, we closed nine underperforming Company-operated Shacks in California, Ohio and Texas as these Shacks were not projected to provide acceptable returns in the foreseeable future, in part due to changes in the trade area and the negative impact on other Shacks within their proximity by cannibalizing sales. If other Shacks are identified as non-performing, we may be required to close additional Shacks.

Our failure to manage our growth effectively could harm our business and operating results.

Our growth plan includes opening a large number of new Shacks. Our existing personnel, management systems, financial and management controls and information systems may not be adequate to support our planned expansion. Our ability to manage our growth effectively will require us to continue to enhance these systems, procedures and controls and to locate, hire, train and retain management and operating personnel, particularly in new markets. We may not be able to respond on a timely basis to all of the changing demands that our planned expansion will impose on management and on our existing infrastructure, or be able to hire or retain the necessary management and operating personnel, which could harm our business, financial condition or results of operations. These demands could cause us to operate our existing business less effectively, which in turn could cause a deterioration in the financial performance of our existing Shacks. If we experience a decline in financial performance, we may decrease the number of or discontinue Shack openings, or we may decide to close Shacks that we are unable to operate in a profitable manner.

New Shacks, once opened, may not be profitable, and may negatively affect Shack sales at our existing Shacks.

Our results have been, and in the future may continue to be, significantly impacted by the timing of new Shack openings (often dictated by factors outside of our control), including landlord, construction and permitting delays, associated Shack pre-opening costs and operating inefficiencies, as well as changes in our geographic concentration. We typically incur the most significant portion of pre-opening costs associated with a given Shack within the several months preceding the opening of the Shack. Our experience has been that labor and operating costs associated with a newly opened Shack for the first several months of operation are materially greater than what can be expected after that time, both in aggregate dollars and as a percentage of Shack sales. Our new Shacks take a period of time to reach target operating levels due to inefficiencies typically associated with new Shacks, including the training of new personnel, new market learning curves, inability to hire sufficient qualified staff and other factors. We may incur additional costs in new markets, particularly for transportation and distribution, which may impact the profitability of those Shacks. Although we have specific target operating and financial metrics, new Shacks may not meet these targets or may take longer than anticipated to do so. Any new Shacks we open may not be profitable or achieve operating results similar to those of our existing Shacks, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The opening of a new Shack in or near markets in which we already have Shacks could adversely affect the Shack sales of those existing Shacks. Existing Shacks could also make it more difficult to build our consumer base for a new Shack in the same market. We will continue to cluster in select markets and open new Shacks in and around areas of existing Shacks that are operating at or near capacity to leverage operational efficiencies and effectively serve our guests. Cannibalization of Shack sales among our Shacks may become significant in the future as we continue to expand our operations and could adversely affect our Shack sales growth, which could, in turn, adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our investments to enhance the guest experience through expanding the availability of our drive-thru options has required and will continue to require significant capital expenditures and may not generate the expected returns.

Our expansion strategies include opening new drive-thru Shacks at desirable locations which will require significant capital expenditures. Our drive-thru formats are larger than our traditional Shacks, which can result in higher real estate costs, and require additional infrastructure and construction costs. If our drive-thru initiatives are not well executed, or if we do not realize the intended benefits of these significant investments, our business results may suffer.

If we are unable to maintain and grow Shack sales at our existing Shacks, our financial performance could be adversely affected.

The level of same-Shack sales growth, which represents the change in year-over-year revenues for Company-operated Shacks open for 24 full months or longer, could affect our overall Shack sales growth. Our ability to increase same-Shack sales depends, in part, on our ability to successfully implement our initiatives to build Shack sales. It is possible such initiatives will not be

successful, that we will not achieve our target same-Shack sales growth or that same-Shack sales growth could be negative, which may cause a decrease in Shack sales and profit growth that would adversely affect our business, financial condition or results of operations.

Our purpose to Stand For Something Good subjects us to risks.

Our purpose to Stand For Something Good is a significant part of our business strategy and who we are as a Company. It's our commitment to all that is good in the world and is a reflection of how we embrace our values both internally and externally. We pride ourselves on sourcing premium ingredients from like-minded producers — 100% all-natural proteins with no added hormones or antibiotics that are humanely raised and source verified. We are dedicated to using sustainable materials and equipment whenever possible, and distinctive furniture and fixtures that advance our sustainability initiatives, as well as being committed to achieving ethical and humane practices for the animals in our supply chain. We also strive to be the best employer and a good citizen in each community we call home.

We do, however, face many challenges in carrying out our purpose to Stand For Something Good. We incur higher costs and other risks associated with purchasing high quality ingredients grown or raised with an emphasis on quality and responsible practices and paying highly competitive compensation to our team members. As a result, our food and labor costs may be significantly higher than other companies who do not source high quality ingredients or pay above minimum wage. Additionally, the supply for high quality ingredients may be limited and it may take us longer to identify and secure relationships with suppliers that are able to meet our quality standards and have sufficient quantities to support our growing business. If we are unable to obtain a sufficient and consistent supply for our ingredients on a cost-effective basis, our food costs could increase or we may experience supply interruptions which could have an adverse effect on our operating margins. Additionally, some of our competitors have announced initiatives to offer better quality ingredients, such as antibiotic-free and fresh meat. If this trend continues, it could further limit our supply for certain ingredients and we may lose our competitive advantage as it will be more difficult to differentiate ourselves.

Because we hold ourselves to such high standards, and because we believe our guests have come to have high expectations of us, we may be more severely affected by negative reports or publicity if we fail, or are believed to have failed, to comply with our own standards. The damage to our reputation may be greater than other companies that do not have similar values as us, and it may take us longer to recover from such an incident and gain back the trust of our guests. Our purpose to Stand For Something Good also exposes us to criticism from special interest groups who have different opinions regarding certain food issues or who believe we should pursue different strategies and goals. Any adverse publicity that results from such criticism could damage our brand and adversely affect guest traffic.

We believe that our Stand For Something Good purpose has been a major contributing factor in our past success because we believe consumers are increasingly focused on where their food comes from and how it is made, and that consumers want to associate themselves with brands whose ethos matches that of their own. However, if these trends change we may no longer be able to successfully compete with other restaurants who share different values than us.

We have a limited number of suppliers for our major products and rely on one national distribution company for the majority of our domestic distribution needs. If our suppliers or distributor are unable to fulfill their obligations under our arrangements with them, we could encounter supply shortages and incur higher costs.

We have a limited number of suppliers for our major ingredients, including beef patties, chicken, potato buns, custard, portobello mushrooms and cheese sauce. During fiscal 2024, we purchased our (i) ground beef patties from 10 approved ground beef processors, with approximately 40% of our ground beef patties from one supplier; (ii) chicken breasts from two suppliers; (iii) potato buns from two suppliers; (iv) custard base from four suppliers; (v) 'Shroom Burgers from one supplier; (vi) crinkle cut fries from three suppliers; and (vii) ShackSauce from one supplier. Due to this concentration of suppliers, the cancellation of our supply arrangements with any one of these suppliers or the disruption, delay or inability of these suppliers to deliver these major products to our Shacks may materially and adversely affect our results of operations while we establish alternate distribution channels. In addition, if our suppliers fail to comply with food safety or other laws and regulations, or face allegations of non-compliance, their operations may be disrupted. We cannot assure you that we would be able to find replacement suppliers on commercially reasonable terms or a timely basis, if at all.

We contract with one distributor, which we refer to as our "broadline" distributor, to provide virtually all of our food distribution services in the United States. As of December 25, 2024, approximately 95% of certain food and beverage ingredients, including chicken, fries and custard, collectively representing 45% of our purchases, were processed through our broadline distributor for distribution and delivery to each Shack. As of December 25, 2024, we utilized 20 affiliated distribution centers and each distribution center carries two to three weeks of inventory for our core ingredients. In the event of a catastrophe, such as a fire, our broadline distributor can supply the Shacks affected by their respective distribution center from another affiliated distribution center. If a catastrophe were to occur at the distribution center that services the Shacks located in New York and northern New Jersey, we would be at immediate risk of product shortages because that distribution center supplies our domestic licensed Shacks as well as approximately 20% of our Company-operated Shacks as of December 25, 2024, which collectively represented 24% of our Shack sales for fiscal 2024. The other 19 distribution centers collectively supply the other 80% of our Company-operated Shacks, which represented the remaining 76% of our Shack sales.

Although we believe that alternative supply and distribution sources are available, there can be no assurance that we will continue to be able to identify or negotiate with such sources on terms that are commercially reasonable to us. If our suppliers or distributors are unable to fulfill their obligations under their contracts or we are unable to identify alternative sources, we could encounter supply shortages and incur higher costs, each of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our marketing strategies and channels will evolve and our programs may or may not be successful.

Shake Shack is a growing brand, and we incur costs and expend other resources in our marketing efforts to attract and retain guests. Our strategy primarily includes public relations, digital and social media, promotions, commercials on streaming platforms, and in-store messaging, which typically require less marketing spend as compared to traditional marketing programs. As the number of Shacks increases, and as we expand into new markets, we expect to increase our investment in advertising and promotional activities, including targeted marketing offers to unique guest segments and incentivizing and rewarding loyal guests.

We rely heavily on social media for many of our marketing efforts. If consumer sentiment towards social media changes or a new medium of communication becomes more mainstream, we may be required to fundamentally change our current marketing strategies which could require us to incur significantly more costs.

Some of our marketing initiatives may not be successful, resulting in expenses incurred without the benefit of higher revenues. Additionally, some of our competitors have greater financial resources, which enable them to spend significantly more on marketing and advertising than we are able to at this time. Should our competitors increase spending on marketing and advertising or our marketing funds decrease for any reason, or should our advertising and promotions be less effective than those of our competitors, there could be a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Additionally, we face additional expenses as it relates to our digital business which can vary over time and may impact our overall profitability.

We rely on a limited number of licensees for the operation of our licensed Shacks, and we have limited control with respect to the operations of our licensed Shacks, which could have a negative impact on our reputation and business.

We rely, in part, on our licensees and the manner in which they operate their Shacks to develop and promote our business. As of December 25, 2024, 11 licensees operated all of our domestic licensed Shacks and 10 licensees operated all of our international licensed Shacks, with one such licensee operating 34% of our international licensed Shacks and one such licensee operating 32% of our domestic licensed Shacks. Our licensees are required to operate their Shacks according to the specific guidelines we set forth, which are essential to maintaining brand integrity and reputation, all laws and regulations applicable to Shake Shack and its subsidiaries, and all laws and regulations applicable in the countries in which Shake Shack operates. We provide training to these licensees to integrate them into our operating strategy and culture. However, since we do not have day-to-day control over these Shacks, we cannot give assurance that there will not be differences in product and service quality, operations, labor law enforcement, marketing or that there will be adherence to all of our guidelines and applicable laws at these Shacks. In addition, if our licensees fail to make investments necessary to maintain or improve their Shacks, guest preference for the Shake

Shack brand could suffer. Failure of these Shacks to operate effectively could adversely affect the results of operations from our licensed business or have a negative impact on our reputation.

The success of our licensed operations depends on our ability to establish and maintain good relationships with our licensees. The value of our brand and the rapport that we maintain with our licensees are important factors for potential licensees considering doing business with us. If we are unable to maintain good relationships with licensees, we may be unable to renew license agreements and opportunities for developing new relationships with additional licensees may be adversely affected. This, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Although we have developed criteria to evaluate and screen prospective developers and licensees, we cannot be certain that the developers and licensees we select will have the business acumen necessary to open and operate successful licensed Shacks in their territory. Our licensees compete for guests with other restaurants in their geographic markets, and the ability of our licensees to compete for guests directly impacts our business, financial condition and results of operations, as well as the desirability of our brand to prospective licensees. Our licensees also compete for team members and may not be able to recruit a sufficient number of individuals to meet their needs or retain qualified individuals to maintain operations. Licensees may not have access to the financial or management resources that they need to open the Shacks contemplated by their agreements with us or to be able to find suitable sites on which to develop them, or they may elect to cease development for other reasons. Licensees may not be able to negotiate acceptable lease or purchase terms for the sites, obtain the necessary permits and governmental approvals or meet construction schedules. Additionally, financing from banks and other financial institutions may not always be available to licensees to construct and open new Shacks. Any of these problems could slow our growth from licensed operations and reduce our licensing revenues.

If we fail to maintain our corporate culture, our relationships with our team members and guests could be negatively affected.

We take great pride in our culture and believe that it is an extremely important factor in our success. We believe that our culture of Enlightened Hospitality and our purpose to Stand For Something Good creates a truly differentiated experience for our guests and is one of the reasons guests choose to dine with us and team members choose us as a place of employment. If we are unable to maintain our culture, especially as we continue to rapidly grow and expand in new markets, our reputation may be damaged, we may lose the trust of our guests, team member morale may be diminished and we may experience difficulty recruiting and retaining qualified team members. Any of these factors could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

RISKS RELATED TO OPERATING IN THE RESTAURANT INDUSTRY

Incidents involving food safety and food-borne illnesses could adversely affect guests' perception of our brand, result in lower sales and increase operating costs.

Food safety is a top priority, and we dedicate substantial resources to ensure the safety and quality of the food we serve. Nevertheless, we face food safety risks, including the risk of food-borne illness and food contamination, which are common both in the restaurant industry and the food supply chain and cannot be completely eliminated. We rely on third-party food suppliers and distributors to properly handle, store and transport our ingredients to our Shacks. Any failure by our suppliers, or their suppliers, could cause our ingredients to be contaminated, which may be difficult to detect before the food is served. Additionally, the risk of food-borne illness may also increase whenever our food is served outside of our control, such as by third-party delivery services.

Regardless of the source or cause, any report of food-borne illnesses or food safety issues, whether or not accurate, at one or more of our Shacks, including Shacks operated by our licensees, could adversely affect our brand and reputation, which in turn could result in reduced guest traffic and lower sales. Additionally, we believe that, because our purpose to Stand For Something Good promotes the use of premium ingredients, our guests have high expectations of us and we could be more severely affected by incidents of food-borne illnesses or food safety issues than some of our competitors who do not promote such standards. We

may also have a more difficult time recovering from a food-borne illness incident and may be required to incur significant costs to repair our reputation.

If any of our guests become ill from food-borne illnesses, we could be forced to temporarily close one or more Shacks or choose to close as a preventative measure if we suspect there was a pathogen in our Shacks. Furthermore, any instances of food contamination, whether or not at our Shacks, could subject us or our suppliers to voluntary or involuntary food recalls and the costs to conduct such recalls could be significant and could interrupt our supply to unaffected Shacks or increase the cost of our ingredients.

Additionally, consumer preferences could be affected by health concerns about the consumption of beef, our key ingredient. For example, livestock-based diseases such as “mad cow disease” or “avian flu” that could have implications for human health, or another virus, bacteria, parasite, or toxin infects the food supply (or is believed to have infected the food supply), regardless of whether our supply chain is affected, guests may actively avoid consuming certain ingredients. A negative report or negative publicity surrounding such an incident, whether related to one of our Shacks or to a competitor in the industry, may have an adverse impact on demand for our food and could result in a material decrease in guest traffic and lower sales.

Rising labor costs and difficulties recruiting and retaining the right team members could adversely affect our business.

As our culture remains an important factor to our success, it in part depends on our ability to recruit, develop and reward high performing teams with a sufficient number of qualified managers and team members to meet the needs of our existing Shacks and to staff new Shacks. We aim to hire talented people who have integrity, who are warm, motivated, self-aware, intellectually curious, and possess the competencies and skills to continue to foster our growth. We value people who are excited and committed to high performance, remarkable and enriching hospitality, embodying our culture, and actively growing themselves and the brand.

In many markets, competition for qualified individuals is intense and we may be unable to identify and recruit a sufficient number of individuals to meet our growing needs, especially in markets where our brand is less established. As a result, because we aim to hire the best people, we may be required to pay higher wages and provide greater benefits. Our commitment to taking care of our team members may cause us to incur higher labor costs compared to our competitors. Additionally, several states in which we operate have enacted minimum wage increases and it is possible that other states or the federal government could also enact minimum wage increases, scheduling and benefit changes and increased health care and workers' compensation insurance costs. Such increases have and may continue to cause an increase to our labor and related expenses and cause our Restaurant-level profit margins to decline. In the event there are additional minimum wage increases, rises in team member turnover or other legislation related to team member benefits are enacted or changed, such as the Affordable Care Act, we may be required to implement additional pay increases or provide additional benefits in the future in order to continue to build teams with the most qualified people, which may put further pressure on our operating margins by increasing costs. Overall, we expect wages at all levels to continue to increase in the near term and we expect these rising wages to add pressure to our operating profit.

In addition to the expected increased costs of labor, if we are unable to identify and recruit a sufficient number of individuals to meet our growing needs, we may need to decrease the operating hours of some of our Shacks, which would result in lost sales.

We place a heavy emphasis on the qualification and training of our team members and spend a significant amount of time and money training our team members. Any inability to recruit and retain qualified individuals may result in higher turnover and increased labor costs, and could compromise the quality of our service, all of which could adversely affect our business. Any such inability could also delay the planned openings of new Shacks and could adversely impact our existing Shacks. Such increased costs of attracting qualified team members or delays in Shack openings could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Increased food commodity and energy costs could decrease our Restaurant-level profit margins or cause us to limit or otherwise modify our menu, which could adversely affect our business.

Our profitability depends, in part, on our ability to anticipate and react to changes in the price and availability of food commodities, including among other things beef, poultry, fries, grains, dairy, and produce. Prices may be affected due to market

changes, increased competition, the general risk of inflation, the impacts of tariffs or the responses of other governments, consumers or suppliers to U.S. imposed tariffs, shortages or interruptions in supply due to weather, disease or other conditions beyond our control, or other reasons. For example, the current avian flu has impacts on the costs of poultry and eggs. Other events, including events for products we do not serve, could increase commodity prices or cause shortages that could affect the cost and quality of the items we buy or require us to further raise prices or limit our menu items. Furthermore, increasing weather volatility or other long-term changes in global weather patterns, including any changes associated with global climate change, could have a significant impact on the price or availability of some of our ingredients. These events, combined with other more general economic and demographic conditions, could impact our pricing and negatively affect our Shack sales and Restaurant-level profit margins. While we have been able to partially offset inflation and other changes in the costs of core operating resources by increasing menu prices, coupled with more efficient purchasing practices, productivity improvements and greater economies of scale, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to do so in the future. From time to time, competitive conditions could limit our menu pricing flexibility. In addition, macroeconomic conditions could make additional menu price increases imprudent. There can be no assurance that future cost increases can be offset by increased menu prices or that increased menu prices will be fully absorbed by our guests without any resulting change to their visit frequencies or purchasing patterns. In addition, there can be no assurance that we will generate same-Shack sales growth in an amount sufficient to offset inflationary or other cost pressures.

We may decide to enter into certain forward pricing arrangements with our suppliers, which could result in fixed or formula-based pricing with respect to certain food products. However, these arrangements generally are relatively short in duration and may provide only limited protection from price changes. In addition, the use of these arrangements may limit our ability to benefit from favorable price movements.

Our profitability is also adversely affected by increases in the price of utilities, such as natural gas, electric and water, whether as a result of inflation, shortages or interruptions in supply, or otherwise. Our ability to respond to increased costs by increasing prices or by implementing alternative processes or products will depend on our ability to anticipate and react to such increases and other more general economic and demographic conditions, as well as the responses of our competitors and guests. All of these things may be difficult to predict and beyond our control. In this manner, increased costs could adversely affect our results of operations.

Additionally, with elevated inflationary pressures across the business, we face an above average risk that we will have to renegotiate contracts and agreements with suppliers on a more frequent basis. Shortened windows of certainty can impact our ability to plan our business from a supply and profitability perspective and we face greater risk of margin volatility.

The digital and delivery business, related expenses, execution and expansion thereof, is uncertain and subject to risk.

We continue to execute upon our digital strategy, including the continued integration of our data platforms enabling segmentation and targeted marketing strategies. We believe these digital investments to be a critical differentiator for our business, creating the opportunity to drive greater engagement and frequency with both new and existing guests. As the digital space around us continues to evolve, our technology needs to evolve concurrently to stay competitive with the industry. If we do not maintain and innovate our digital systems that are competitive with the industry, and as we face execution risks around upgrades of existing and new digital platforms, our digital business may be adversely affected and could damage our sales as well as profitability. We rely on third-party service providers for our ordering and payment platforms relating to our mobile app and kiosks. Such services performed by these third parties could be damaged or interrupted by technological issues, which could then result in a loss of sales for a period of time. We also could see higher costs from our digital partners which we may not be able to fully offset by price. Information processed by these third parties could also be impacted by cyber attacks, which could not only negatively impact our sales, but also harm our brand image.

Recognizing the option to provide delivery services throughout the restaurant industry, we understand the importance of providing such services to meet our guests wherever and whenever they want. We have invested in marketing to promote our delivery partnerships, which could negatively impact our profitability if the business does not continue to expand. We rely on third-party service providers to fulfill delivery orders timely and in a fashion that will satisfy our guests. Errors in providing adequate delivery services may result in guest dissatisfaction, which could also result in loss of guest retention, loss in sales and damage to our brand image. Additionally, as with any third party handling food, such delivery services increase the risk of food tampering while in transit. We developed sealed packaging to provide some deterrence against such potential food tampering.

We are also subject to risk if there is a shortage of delivery drivers, which could result in a failure to meet our guests' expectations.

Third-party delivery services within the restaurant industry is a competitive environment and includes a number of players competing for market share. If our third-party delivery partners fail to effectively compete with other third-party delivery providers in the sector, our delivery business may suffer resulting in a loss of sales. If any third-party delivery provider we partner with experiences damage to their brand image, we may also see ramifications due to our partnership with them. Additionally, some of our competitors have greater financial resources to spend on marketing and advertising around their digital and delivery campaigns than we are able to at this time. Should our competitors increase their spend in these areas, or if our advertising and promotions are less effective than our competitors, there could be an adverse impact on our business in this space. Third-party delivery services within the restaurant industry typically charge restaurants a fee per order. We currently have contracts with our major delivery service providers for a fixed period of time. However, there is uncertainty as to how these fees will evolve. In fiscal 2024, we continued with the implementation of menu price increases on our third-party delivery platforms to help offset a portion of this fee; the higher menu prices could result in loss of sales.

We face significant competition for guests, and if we are unable to compete effectively, our business could be adversely affected.

The restaurant industry is intensely competitive with many well-established companies that compete directly and indirectly with us with respect to taste, menu, price, food quality, service, value, design and location. We compete in the restaurant industry with multi-unit national, regional and locally-owned and/or operated limited-service restaurants and full-service restaurants. We compete with (i) restaurants, (ii) other fast casual restaurants, (iii) quick service restaurants, and (iv) casual dining restaurants. Our competitors may operate company-owned restaurants, franchised restaurants or some combination. Many of our competitors offer breakfast, lunch and dinner, as well as dine-in, carry-out and delivery services. We may also compete with companies outside of the traditional restaurant industry, such as grocery store chains, meal subscription services and delicatessens, especially those that target guests who seek high-quality food, as well as convenience food stores, cafeterias and other dining outlets. Many of our competitors have existed longer than we have and may have a more established market presence, better locations and greater name recognition nationally or in some of the local markets in which we operate or plan to open Shacks. Some of our competitors may also have significantly greater financial, marketing, personnel and other resources than we do. They may also operate more restaurants than we do and be able to take advantage of greater economies of scale than we can given our current size.

Our competition continues to intensify as new competitors enter the burger, fast casual, quick service and casual dining segments. Many of our competitors emphasize low cost "value meal" menu items or other programs that provide price discounts on their menu items, a strategy we are currently testing. We also face increasing competitive pressures from some of our competitors who have announced initiatives to offer better quality ingredients, such as antibiotic-free meat.

Changes in consumer tastes, nutritional and dietary trends, traffic patterns and the type, number, and location of competing restaurants often affect the restaurant business. Our sales could be impacted by changes in consumer preferences in response to dietary concerns, including preferences regarding items such as calories, sodium, carbohydrates or fat. Our competitors may react more efficiently and effectively to these changes than we can. We cannot make any assurances regarding our ability to effectively respond to changes in consumer health perceptions or our ability to adapt our menu items to trends in eating habits.

Additionally, as we continue to expand upon our digital strategy and offer more ways to reach our guests through digital channels, such as the app, web ordering and delivery, we compete with other competitors who currently, or are beginning to, offer the same options as well as new and improved technologies. With these digital channels, there is also an increased opportunity for guest credit card fraud to occur, which may have a negative impact on guest traffic and our reputation temporarily.

Our continued success depends, in part, on the continued popularity of our menu and the experience we offer guests at our Shacks. If we are unable to continue to compete effectively on any of the factors mentioned above, our traffic, Shack sales and Restaurant-level profit margins could decline and our business, financial condition and results of operations would be adversely affected.

Shortages or interruptions in the supply or delivery of food products could adversely affect our operating results.

We are dependent on frequent deliveries of food products that meet our exact specifications. Shortages or interruptions in the supply of food products caused by problems in production or distribution, inclement weather, unanticipated demand or other conditions could adversely affect the availability, quality and cost of ingredients, which would adversely affect our operating results.

Our burgers depend on the availability of our proprietary ground beef blend. Availability of our blend depends on two different components: raw material supplied by the slaughterhouses and ground and formed beef patties supplied by regional processors who further process and convert whole muscle purchased from the slaughterhouses. The primary risk we face is with our regional processors. If there is an interruption of operation at any one of our regional processor's facilities, we face an immediate risk because each Shack typically has less than three days of beef patty inventory on hand. However, we have agreements with our regional processors to provide an alternate back-up supply in the event of a disruption in their operations. In addition, our second largest regional processor can, in an emergency, supply us in the event of a disruption of operations at one of our beef processors through our broadline distributor's network, but there would be a delay in availability due to production and shipping.

As of December 25, 2024, we have nine approved raw beef suppliers and nine approved beef processors in the U.S. If there is a supply issue with all U.S. raw beef, we have 21 approved raw beef suppliers and 13 approved beef processors in other countries. The risks to using international suppliers are shipping lead time, shipping costs, potential import duties and U.S. customs delays. Should there become a need to utilize international suppliers, it is unknown at this time how long it would take and at what cost imports would be, but the delay and cost would likely be adverse to our business.

Inflationary environment poses a risk to broader demand for restaurants, including ours.

Our continued success depends on our guests' ability and willingness to pay for rising menu prices across our channels. The restaurant industry broadly has faced widespread inflation in recent years, and is likely to continue to face inflationary pressures for the foreseeable future. In a bid to help offset these additional cost pressures, many restaurants have raised menu prices as well as charge a premium price through third-party delivery channels. There is risk that guests may not absorb our price increases, resulting in changes to their visit frequencies or purchasing patterns. As of December 2024 and December 2023, the U.S. Bureau of Labor and Statistics reported increases in year-on-year inflation of 3.6% and 5.2%, respectively in the Food Away From Home index and 3.7% and 5.9%, respectively in the Limited-Service Meals index.

Pandemics or disease outbreaks, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, have disrupted, and may continue to disrupt our business, results of operations and our financial condition.

Disease outbreaks have historically posed significant challenges to public health and economic stability, with varying impacts depending on the nature of the disease and the responses undertaken. The COVID-19 pandemic, for instance, was officially declared a global pandemic by the World Health Organization in March 2020 and its emergency status ended in May 2023. Throughout the COVID-19 pandemic, state and local governments in the U.S. and throughout the world alternated between removing and easing certain restrictions and reintroducing restrictions on businesses, such as imposing curfews, restrictions on public gatherings, human interactions and restaurant operations, depending on the severity of local or regional outbreaks. Additionally, changes in behavior and routine may disrupt consumer activity and foot traffic in our Shacks, such as remote and hybrid work practices.

The significance of the operational and financial impact on the Company would depend on how long and widespread any potential disruptions caused by an outbreak may be, and the corresponding response to contain the viruses and treat those affected by it prove to be. Further, uncertain or changing economic and market conditions, including prolonged periods of high unemployment, staffing issues, inflation or deflation, prolonged weak consumer demand or a decrease in consumer discretionary spending, or political or other changes resulting from pandemics or other factors could continue to impact our business, sales and operating results.

Viruses such as COVID-19 may be transmitted through human contact and airborne delivery, and the risk of contracting viruses could cause team members or guests to avoid gathering in public places. Additionally, government authorities, from time to time, may impose curfews, restrictions on public gatherings, human interactions and restaurant operations which may impact our

ability to offer all sales channels at all Shacks. These restrictions and changing travel patterns may adversely affect our guest traffic and the ability to adequately staff our Shacks.

Additionally, if a significant percentage of our workforce or the workforce of our business partners may be unable to work due to reasons including illness or travel restrictions in connection with pandemics or disease outbreaks, our operations may be negatively impacted, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our international licensed Shacks import many of our proprietary and other core ingredients from the United States and other countries. If this international supply chain is interrupted, our international licensed operations could encounter supply shortages and incur higher costs.

Our international licensed Shacks import many of our proprietary ingredients from the United States as well as other countries. For example, our proprietary blend of beef patties and/or raw materials for beef patties primarily originate from the United States, Australia and Uruguay and our mushrooms originate from the United States, United Kingdom, and China. We have worked to expand our international supply chain with secondary suppliers for various key ingredients across most of our licensed markets. While we have established secondary supply solutions for some of these ingredients, we have not acquired secondary suppliers for all of them.

Due to general volatility in the supply chain and global ocean freight disruptions, our guidance to our licensed partners is to carry at least three months of inventory to allow for delays or interruptions in the supply chain. Specifically, we have had past and ongoing issues ensuring that timely and adequate supplies reach our international licensed Shacks. Our licensees delegate the supply function to their internal or third-party logistics providers in each country in which they operate, with which we have limited and restricted communication, preventing us from exercising direct control or instruction over such entities.

If our international licensed Shacks are unable to obtain our proprietary ingredients in the necessary quantities in a timely fashion as a result of logistics issues, the impacts of tariffs or the response of other governments, consumers or suppliers to U.S.-imposed tariffs, sanctions or other challenges, it could harm its business and adversely affect the licensing revenue we receive, adversely impacting our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks associated with leasing property subject to long-term leases.

We do not own any real property and all of our Company-operated Shacks are located on leased premises. The leases for our Shacks generally have initial terms ranging from 10 to 15 years and typically include two five-year renewal options.

Generally, our leases are net leases that require us to pay our share of the costs of real estate taxes, utilities, building operating expenses, insurance and other charges in addition to rent. We generally cannot cancel these leases. Additional sites that we lease are likely to be subject to similar long-term, non-cancelable leases. If we close a Shack, we may still be obligated to perform our monetary obligations under the applicable lease, including, among other things, payment of the base rent for the remaining lease term. In addition, as each of our leases expire, we may fail to negotiate renewals, either on commercially acceptable terms or at all, which could cause us to close Shacks in desirable locations. We depend on cash flows from operations to pay our lease expenses and to fulfill our other cash needs. If our business does not generate sufficient cash flow from operating activities, and sufficient funds are not otherwise available to us from borrowings or other sources, we may not be able to service our lease obligations or fund our other liquidity and capital needs, which would materially affect our business.

The increasing focus on environmental, sustainability, social and governance matters could increase our costs, harm our reputation and adversely impact our business and financial results.

In recent years, there has been increased public focus by investors, environmental activists, the media, governmental and nongovernmental organizations and other stakeholders on a variety of environmental, sustainability, social and governance matters, commonly referred to as "ESG". With respect to the restaurant industry, concerns have been expressed regarding energy management, water management, food and packaging waste management, food safety, nutritional content, labor practices and supply chain and management of food sourcing. We have experienced pressure to make commitments relating to sustainability matters that affect companies in our industry, including the design and implementation of specific risk mitigation strategic initiatives relating to sustainability and the environment. If we are not effective in addressing environmental,

sustainability and social matters affecting our industry and meeting evolving stakeholder expectations, our brand image may suffer, which could lead to a loss of sales. Certain investors may choose not to invest in our securities if we do not meet their relevant ESG expectations, which may continue to evolve over time.

In addition, in recent years, "anti-ESG" sentiment has gained momentum across the U.S., with several states and Congress having proposed or enacted "anti-ESG" policies, legislation, or initiatives, and the President having recently issued an executive order opposing diversity and inclusion ("DEI") initiatives in the private sector. Institutional investors and proxy advisory firms have also updated their guidelines and expectations with respect to ESG and DEI initiatives. Such anti-ESG and anti-DEI-related policies, legislation, initiatives, litigation, and scrutiny could result in us facing additional compliance obligations, becoming the subject of investigations and enforcement actions, or sustaining reputational harm. We may also experience increased costs in order to execute upon our ESG strategy or to revise our ESG strategy to meet evolving expectations and the regulatory environment, and our ability to achieve any stated objective is subject to numerous factors and conditions, many of which are outside of our control. Any failure to meet evolving stakeholder expectations, or a perception of our failure to act appropriately with respect to environmental, sustainability, social or governance matters, could adversely affect our business and impact our reputation with investors, guests and other business partners and impact our ability to attract and retain team members. Additionally, this increased focus on ESG has resulted in and may result in new laws, regulations and requirements that could cause us to experience increased reporting or implementation costs or require us to make changes to our operations to comply with those laws, regulations and requirements. These increased costs could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Restaurant companies have been the target of class action lawsuits and other proceedings that are costly, divert management attention and, if successful, could result in our payment of substantial damages or settlement costs.

Our business is subject to the risk of litigation by team members, guests, suppliers, licensees, stockholders or others through private actions, class actions, administrative proceedings, regulatory actions or other litigation. The outcome of litigation, particularly class action lawsuits and regulatory actions, is difficult to assess or quantify. In recent years, restaurant companies have been subject to lawsuits, including class action lawsuits, alleging violations of federal and state laws regarding workplace and employment matters, discrimination and similar matters. A number of these lawsuits have resulted in the payment of substantial damages by the defendants. Similar lawsuits have been instituted from time to time alleging violations of various federal and state wage and hour laws regarding, among other things, team member meal-time deductions, overtime eligibility of exempt managers and failure to pay for all hours worked.

Occasionally, our guests file complaints or lawsuits against us alleging that we are responsible for an alleged illness or injury they suffered at or after a visit to one of our Shacks, including actions seeking damages resulting from alleged food-borne illness or accidents in our Shacks. We are also subject to a variety of other claims from third parties arising in the ordinary course of our business, including contract claims. The restaurant industry has also been subject to claims that the menus and actions of restaurant chains have led to the obesity of certain of their guests.

Regardless of whether any claims against us are valid or whether we are liable, claims may be expensive to defend and may divert time and money away from our operations. In addition, they may generate negative publicity, which could reduce guest traffic and Shack sales. Although we maintain what we believe to be adequate levels of insurance to cover any of these liabilities, insurance may not be available at all or in sufficient amounts with respect to these or other matters. A judgment or other liability in excess of our insurance coverage for any claims or any adverse publicity resulting from claims could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our business is subject to risks related to our sale of alcoholic beverages.

We serve beer and wine at most of our Shacks. Alcoholic beverage control regulations generally require our Shacks to apply to a state authority and, in certain locations, county or municipal authorities for a license that must be renewed annually, or as required, and may be revoked or suspended for cause at any time. Alcoholic beverage control regulations relate to numerous aspects of daily operations of our Shacks, including minimum age of patrons and team members, hours of operation, advertising, trade practices, wholesale purchasing, other relationships with alcohol manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors, inventory control and handling, storage and dispensing of alcoholic beverages. Any future failure to comply with these regulations and obtain or retain licenses could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are also subject in certain states to "dram shop" statutes, which generally provide a person injured by an intoxicated person the right to recover damages from an establishment that wrongfully served alcoholic beverages to the intoxicated person. We carry liquor liability coverage as part of our existing comprehensive general liability insurance. Litigation against restaurant chains has resulted in significant judgments and settlements under dram shop statutes. Because these cases often seek punitive damages, which may not be covered by insurance, such litigation could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition and results of operations. Regardless of whether any claims against us are valid or whether we are liable, claims may be expensive to defend and may divert time and resources away from operations and hurt our financial performance. A judgment significantly in excess of our insurance coverage or not covered by insurance could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

GENERAL BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC RISKS

Damage to our reputation could negatively impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our reputation and the quality of our brand are critical to our business and success in existing markets, and will be critical to our success as we enter new markets. We believe that we have built our reputation on the high quality of our food and service, our commitment to our guests, our strong team culture, and the atmosphere and design of our Shacks, and we must protect and grow the value of our brand in order for us to continue to be successful. Any incident that erodes consumer loyalty to our brand could significantly reduce its value and damage our business.

We may be adversely affected by any negative publicity, regardless of its accuracy, including with respect to:

- food safety concerns, including food tampering or contamination;
- food-borne illness incidents;
- the safety of the food commodities we use, particularly beef;
- guest injury;
- security breaches of confidential guest or team member information;
- third-party service providers, particularly related to delivery services and information technology, and potential guest dissatisfaction from circumstances out of our control relating to third-party service providers;
- concerns over our reported financial results;
- employment-related claims relating to alleged employment discrimination, wage and hour violations, labor standards or health care and benefit issues; or
- government or industry findings concerning our Shacks, restaurants operated by other food service providers or others across the food industry supply chain.

Additionally, the use of social media platforms and similar devices provide individuals with access to a broad audience of consumers and other interested persons. The availability of information on social media platforms is virtually immediate as is its impact. Many social media platforms immediately publish the content their subscribers and participants can post, often without filters or checks on accuracy of the content posted. The opportunity for dissemination of information, including inaccurate information, is seemingly limitless and readily available. Information concerning us may be posted on such platforms at any time. Information posted may be adverse to our interests or may be inaccurate, each of which may harm our performance, prospects or business. The harm may be immediate without affording us an opportunity for redress or correction.

Ultimately, the risks associated with any such negative publicity or incorrect information cannot be completely eliminated or mitigated and may materially harm our reputation, business, financial condition and results of operations.

Changes in economic conditions, both domestically and internationally, could materially affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The restaurant industry depends on consumer discretionary spending, and any economic downturn or disruptions in the overall economy, including high inflation rates, high unemployment, financial market volatility and unpredictability, and political unrest and protests, may cause a related reduction in consumer confidence, which negatively affects the restaurant industry. These factors, as well as national, regional and local regulatory and economic conditions, gasoline prices, energy and other utility costs, conditions in the residential real estate and mortgage markets, health care costs, access to credit, disposable consumer income and consumer confidence, affect discretionary consumer spending. Furthermore, with some of our Shacks located in or near retail malls, general declines in mall traffic experienced by the retail industry over the last several years in general may negatively affect us.

In poor economic conditions, guest traffic could be adversely impacted if our guests choose to dine out less frequently or reduce the amount they spend on meals while dining out. Reduced guest traffic could result in lower Shack sales and licensing revenue, as well as a decline in our profitability as we spread fixed costs across a lower level of Shack sales. Prolonged negative trends in sales could cause us and our licensees to, among other things, reduce the number and frequency of new Shack openings, close Shacks, delay remodeling of our existing Shacks or recognize asset impairment charges.

Because many of our Company-operated Shacks are concentrated in local or regional areas, we are susceptible to economic and other trends and developments, including adverse weather conditions, in these areas.

Since our founding, we have built some of the industry's favorite community gathering places. As a result, much of our real estate footprint has been centered in urban, office, travel and dynamic traffic-driving sales environments. Our urban Shacks make up approximately 35% of our total Company-operated Shacks as of December 25, 2024. Additionally, our financial performance is highly dependent on Shacks located along both the East and West Coasts. As a result, adverse economic conditions in any of these markets or regions could have a material adverse effect on our overall results of operations. In addition, given our geographic concentrations, negative publicity regarding any of our Shacks in these areas and other regional occurrences such as local strikes, terrorist attacks, increases in energy prices, inclement weather or natural or man-made disasters could have a material adverse effect on our business and operations.

In particular, adverse weather conditions, such as regional winter storms, floods, severe thunderstorms and hurricanes, could negatively impact our results of operations. Temporary or prolonged Shack closures may occur and guest traffic may decline due to the actual or perceived effects of future weather related events.

Security breaches of either confidential guest information in connection with, among other things, our electronic processing of credit and debit card transactions; kiosk, app, or web ordering; or confidential team member information may adversely affect our business.

Our business requires the collection, transmission and retention of large volumes of guest and team member data, including credit and debit card numbers and other personally identifiable information, in various information technology systems that we maintain and in those maintained by third parties with whom we contract to provide services. The integrity and protection of that guest and team member data is critical to us. Further, our guests and team members have a high expectation that we and our service providers will adequately protect their personal information.

Like many other retail companies, and because of the prominence of our brand, we have experienced, and will likely continue to experience, attempts to compromise our information technology systems. Additionally, the techniques and sophistication used to conduct cyber-attacks and breaches of information technology systems, as well as the sources and targets of these attacks, change frequently and are often not recognized until such attacks are launched or have been in place for a period of time. While we continue to make significant investment in physical and technological security measures, team member training, and third-party services designed to anticipate cyber-attacks and prevent breaches, our information technology networks and infrastructure or those of our third-party vendors and other service providers could be vulnerable to damage, disruptions, shutdowns or breaches of confidential information due to criminal conduct, team member error or malfeasance, utility failures, natural disasters or other catastrophic events. Due to these scenarios we cannot provide assurance that we will be successful in preventing such breaches or data loss.

Additionally, the information, security and privacy requirements imposed by governmental regulation are increasingly demanding. Our systems may not be able to satisfy these changing requirements and guest and team member expectations, or may require significant additional investments or time in order to do so. Efforts to hack or breach security measures, failures of systems or software to operate as designed or intended, viruses, operator error or inadvertent releases of data all threaten our information systems and records and that of our service providers. A breach in the security of our information technology systems or those of our service providers could lead to an interruption in the operation of our systems, resulting in operational inefficiencies and a loss of profits. Additionally, a significant theft, loss or misappropriation of, or access to, guests' or other proprietary data or other breach of our information technology systems could result in fines, legal claims or proceedings including regulatory investigations and actions, or liability for failure to comply with privacy and information security laws, which could disrupt our operations, damage our reputation and expose us to claims from guests and team members, any of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we are unable to maintain and update our information technology systems to meet the needs of our business, our business could be adversely impacted.

We rely heavily on information systems, including point-of-sale processing in our Shacks, for management of our supply chain, accounting, payment of obligations, collection of cash, credit and debit card transactions, digital ordering and other processes and procedures. As a rapidly growing business, our current information technology infrastructure may not be adequately suited to handle the increasing volume of data and additional information needs of our organization. If we are unable to successfully upgrade our information systems to meet the growing needs of our business or are delayed in doing so, whether through current or future initiatives, our growth and profitability could be adversely affected.

Additionally, as technology systems continue to evolve and as consumers adopt new technologies, such as the use of artificial intelligence, we may need to enhance our systems or modify our strategies in order to remain relevant in our industry and to our guests. If we are unable to successfully identify and implement new and emerging technologies, our business could be adversely affected.

If we experience a material failure or interruption in our systems, our business could be adversely impacted.

Our ability to efficiently and effectively manage our business depends significantly on the reliability and capacity of our information technology systems. Our operations depend upon our ability to protect our computer equipment, kiosks and systems against damage from physical theft, fire, power loss, telecommunications failure or other catastrophic events, as well as from internal and external security breaches, viruses and other disruptive problems. The failure of these systems to operate effectively, maintenance problems, upgrading or transitioning to new platforms, expanding our systems as we grow or a breach in security of these systems could result in loss of sales, interruptions to or delays in our business and guest service and reduce efficiency in our operations. If our information technology systems fail and our redundant systems or disaster recovery plans are not adequate to address such failures, or if our business interruption insurance does not sufficiently compensate us for any losses that we may incur, our revenues and profits could be reduced and the reputation of our brand and our business could be materially adversely affected. In addition, remediation of such problems could result in significant, unplanned capital investments.

Additionally, as we continue to evolve and innovate our digital platforms and enhance our internal systems, we place increasing reliance on third-party vendors to provide infrastructure and other support services. We may be adversely affected if any of our third-party service providers experience any interruptions in their systems, which could potentially impact the services we receive from them and cause a material failure or interruption in our own systems.

Because a component of our strategy is to continue to grow our licensed business internationally, the risks of doing business internationally could lower our revenues, increase our costs, reduce our profits or disrupt our business.

As of December 25, 2024, 206 of our 250 licensed Shacks are located outside the United States and we expect to continue to expand our licensed operations internationally. As a result, we are and will be, on an increasing basis, subject to the risks of doing business outside the United States, including:

- changes in foreign currency exchange rates or currency restructurings and hyperinflation or deflation in the countries in which we operate;

- the imposition of restrictions on currency conversion or the transfer of funds or limitations on our ability to repatriate non-U.S. earnings in a tax effective manner;
- inability to achieve international tax treaty status with select licensed partners;
- the possibility of business corruption in various international markets;
- the ability to comply with, or impact of complying with, complex and changing laws, regulations and policies of foreign governments that may affect investments or operations, including foreign ownership restrictions, import and export controls, tariffs, embargoes, intellectual property, licensing requirements and regulations and changes in applicable tax laws;
- the enforceability of contract rights;
- the difficulties involved in managing an organization doing business in many different countries;
- the ability to comply with, or impact of complying with, complex and changing laws, regulations and economic policies of the U.S. government, including U.S. laws and regulations relating to economic sanctions, export controls and anti-boycott requirements;
- increase in an anti-American sentiment and the identification of the licensed brand as an American brand;
- the effect of disruptions caused by severe outbreak of disease, weather, natural disasters or other events that make travel to a particular region, as well as domestic visits, less attractive or more difficult; and
- political, social and economic instability.

Any or all of these factors may adversely affect the performance of and revenues we receive from our licensed Shacks located in international markets or cause delays to the licensees' opening timelines. We may also face a loss of sales, globally, related to negative sentiment towards American brands. Our international licensed Shacks operate in several volatile regions that are subject to geopolitical and sociopolitical factors that pose risk to our business operations. If political, social or business conditions were to change we may need to temporarily suspend or cease operations in a particular region or country entirely, close our existing Shacks and suspend our expansion activities. Also, the economy of any region in which our Shacks are located may be adversely affected to a greater degree than that of other areas of the country or the world by certain developments affecting industries concentrated in that region or country. For example, a health outbreak, such as the COVID-19 pandemic, could slow traffic in the impacted regions and could result in a loss of sales. Additionally, in the past, certain licensees have been negatively impacted by currency devaluation, and we have seen a reduction in licensing revenue from those respective Shacks. While these factors and the impact of these factors are difficult to predict, any one or more of them could lower our revenues, increase our costs, reduce our profits or disrupt our business. As our international licensed operations increase, these risks will become more pronounced.

We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property, which, in turn, could harm the value of our brand and adversely affect our business.

Our ability to implement our business plan successfully depends in part on our ability to further build brand recognition using our trademarks, service marks, proprietary products and other intellectual property, including our name and logos and the unique character and atmosphere of our Shacks. We rely on U.S. and foreign trademark, copyright, and trade secret laws, as well as license agreements, non-disclosure agreements, and confidentiality and other contractual provisions to protect our intellectual property. Nevertheless, our competitors may develop similar menu items and concepts, and adequate remedies may not be available in the event of an unauthorized use or disclosure of our trade secrets and other intellectual property.

The success of our business depends on our continued ability to use our existing trademarks and service marks to increase brand awareness and further develop our brand in both domestic and international markets. We have registered and applied to register trademarks and service marks in the United States and foreign jurisdictions. We may not be able to adequately protect our trademarks and service marks, and our competitors and others may successfully challenge the validity and/or enforceability of our trademarks and service marks and other intellectual property. Additionally, we may be prohibited from entering into certain new markets due to restrictions surrounding competitors' trademarks. In addition, the laws of some foreign countries do not protect intellectual property to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

If our efforts to maintain and protect our intellectual property are inadequate, or if any third party misappropriates, dilutes or infringes on our intellectual property, the value of our brand may be harmed, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and might prevent our brand from achieving or maintaining market acceptance.

We may also from time to time be required to institute litigation to enforce our trademarks, service marks and other intellectual property. Such litigation could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources and could negatively affect our sales, profitability and prospects regardless of whether we are able to successfully enforce our rights.

Third parties may assert that we infringe, misappropriate or otherwise violate their intellectual property and may sue us for intellectual property infringement. Even if we are successful in these proceedings, we may incur substantial costs, and the time and attention of our management and other personnel may be diverted in pursuing these proceedings. If a court finds that we infringe a third party's intellectual property, we may be required to pay damages and/or be subject to an injunction. With respect to any third party intellectual property that we use or wish to use in our business (whether or not asserted against us in litigation), we may not be able to enter into licensing or other arrangements with the owner of such intellectual property at a reasonable cost or on reasonable terms.

We depend on key members of our executive management team.

We depend on the leadership and experience of key members of our executive management team. The loss of the services of any of our executive management team members could have a material adverse effect on our business and prospects, as we may not be able to find suitable individuals to replace such personnel on a timely basis or without incurring increased costs, or at all. We do not maintain key person life insurance policies on any of our executive officers. We believe that our future success will depend on our continued ability to attract and retain highly skilled and qualified personnel. There is a high level of competition for experienced, successful personnel in our industry. Our inability to meet our executive staffing requirements in the future could impair our growth and harm our business.

Our insurance coverage and self-insurance reserves may not provide adequate levels of coverage against claims.

We maintain various insurance policies, including for team member health, workers' compensation, general liability, employment practices, and property damage. We believe that we maintain insurance customary for businesses of our size and type. However, there are types of losses we may incur that cannot be insured against or that we believe are not economically reasonable to insure. Such losses could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Additionally, we are self-insured for our team member medical plan and partially self-insured for our workers' compensation coverage. We recognize a liability that represents our estimated cost of claims incurred but not reported as of the balance sheet date. Our estimated liability is based on a number of assumptions and factors, including actuarial assumptions and historical trends. Our significant growth rate could affect the accuracy of our estimates. If a greater amount of claims are reported, or if medical costs increase beyond what we expect, our liabilities may not be sufficient and we could recognize additional expense, which could adversely affect our results of operations.

REGULATORY AND LEGAL RISKS

If we fail to develop and maintain effective internal controls over financial reporting, our ability to produce timely and accurate financial information or comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 could be impaired, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and stock price.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, (the "Exchange Act"), the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended (the "Sarbanes-Oxley Act"), and the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires, among other things, that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting. It also requires management to perform an annual assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting and disclosure of any material weaknesses in such controls. We are required to have our independent registered public accounting firm provide an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. As previously disclosed, we identified a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of our fiscal year ended December 27, 2023, in connection with management review internal controls over the calculation of state deferred taxes and the related income tax expense (benefit). Although we have remediated this material

weakness and concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 25, 2024, we can provide no assurance that the measures taken to remediate the material weakness identified in connection with the restatement will continue to be effective in the future. Moreover, additional material weaknesses or restatements of financial results may arise in the future due to a failure to implement and maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting as a result of circumvention of these controls. Any failure to remediate a material weakness, or to develop or maintain effective controls, or any difficulties encountered in the implementation or improvement of such controls, could harm our operating results or cause us to fail to meet our reporting obligations and may result in a restatement of our financial statements for prior periods, such as the restatement of our previously issued consolidated financial statements described in more detail in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Any failure to remediate a material weakness, or to implement and maintain effective internal control over financial reporting also could adversely affect the results of management evaluations and independent registered public accounting firm audits of our internal control over financial reporting that we are required to include in our periodic reports that will be filed with the SEC.

In addition, even if we are successful in strengthening our controls and procedures, in the future those controls and procedures may not be adequate to prevent or identify irregularities or errors or to facilitate the fair presentation of our financial statements. In general, remediation measures may be time consuming and costly, and there is no assurance that any such initiatives will ultimately have the intended effects. Any failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could adversely impact our ability to report our financial position and results from operations on a timely and accurate basis. If our financial statements are not accurate, investors may not have a complete understanding of our operations. Likewise, if our financial statements are not filed on a timely basis, we could be subject to sanctions or investigations by the NYSE, the SEC or other regulatory authorities, or other potential claims or litigation. Ineffective internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial information, which could have a negative effect on the trading price of our stock.

The SEC has adopted rules relating to cybersecurity which have required us to develop, implement and maintain effective controls with respect to these new obligations. In addition, California has approved climate change rules, including the requirement to provide a climate-related financial risk report, which will require effective internal controls. Ineffective disclosure controls and procedures and internal control over financial reporting could also cause investors to lose confidence in our reported financial and other information, which may have a negative effect on the trading price of our Class A common stock. In addition, if we are unable to continue to meet these requirements, we may not be able to remain listed on the NYSE.

We are subject to many federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, as well as other statutory and regulatory requirements, with which compliance is both costly and complex. Failure to comply with, or changes in these laws or requirements, could have an adverse impact on our business.

We are subject to extensive federal, state, local and foreign laws and regulations, as well as other statutory and regulatory requirements, including those related to:

- **Nutritional content labeling and disclosure requirements** - There are various legislative, regulatory and consumer-focused requirements on the food industry including nutritional and advertising practices. These changes have resulted in, and may continue to result in, the enactment of laws and regulations that impact the ingredients and nutritional content of our menu items, or laws and regulations requiring us to disclose the nutritional content of our food offerings. For example, a number of states, counties and cities have enacted menu labeling laws requiring multi-unit restaurant operators to disclose certain nutritional information to guests, or have enacted legislation restricting the use of certain types of ingredients in restaurants. These labeling laws may change consumer buying habits in a way that adversely impacts our sales. Additionally, an unfavorable report on, or reaction to, our menu ingredients, the size of our portions or the nutritional content of our menu items could negatively influence the demand for our offerings.

- *Food safety regulations* - There is a potential for increased regulation of certain food establishments in the United States, where compliance with a Hazard Analysis and Critical Control Points ("HACCP") approach may be required. HACCP refers to a management system in which food safety is addressed through the analysis and control of potential hazards from production, procurement and handling, to manufacturing, distribution and consumption of the finished product. Additionally, our suppliers may initiate or otherwise be subject to food recalls that may impact the availability of certain products, result in adverse publicity or require us to take actions that could be costly for us or otherwise impact our business.
- *Local licensure, building and zoning regulations* - The development and operation of Shacks depend, to a significant extent, on the selection of suitable sites, which are subject to zoning, land use, environmental, traffic and other regulations and requirements. We are also subject to licensing and regulation by state and local authorities relating to health, sanitation, safety and fire standards. Typically, licenses, permits and approvals under such laws and regulations must be renewed annually and may be revoked, suspended or denied renewal for cause at any time if governmental authorities determine that our conduct violates applicable regulations. Difficulties or failure to maintain or obtain the required licenses, permits and approvals could adversely affect our existing Shacks and delay or result in our decision to cancel the opening of new Shacks, which would adversely affect our business.
- *Employment regulations* - We are subject to various federal and state laws governing our employment practices, including laws relating to minimum wage requirements, team member classifications as exempt or non-exempt, payroll and unemployment tax laws, requirements to provide meal and rest periods or other benefits, family leave mandates, requirements regarding working conditions and accommodations to certain team members, citizenship and work authorization requirements, insurance and workers' compensation rules, scheduling notification requirements, and anti-discrimination laws. Compliance with these regulations is costly and requires significant resources. For example, the Fair Workweek legislation implemented in New York City requires fast food employers to provide team members with specified notice in scheduling changes and pay premiums for changes made to team members' schedules, among other requirements. Similar legislation has been and may be enacted in other jurisdictions in which we operate as well, and in turn, could result in increased costs. Additionally, we may suffer losses from or incur significant costs to defend claims alleging non-compliance. Although none of our team members are currently covered under collective bargaining agreements, certain team members of other companies in our industry have recently become unionized, and our team members may elect to be represented by labor unions in the future. If a significant number of our team members were to become unionized and collective bargaining agreement terms were significantly different from our current compensation arrangements, it could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. In addition, a labor dispute involving some or all of our team members may harm our reputation, disrupt our operations and reduce our revenues, and resolution of disputes may increase our costs. Further, if we enter into a new market with unionized construction companies, or the construction companies in our current markets become unionized, construction and build costs for new Shacks in such markets could materially increase.
- *The Affordable Care Act* - We are required to provide affordable coverage to substantially all full-time employees, or otherwise be subject to potential excise tax penalties based on the affordability criteria in the Affordable Care Act. Additionally, some states and localities have passed state and local laws mandating the provision of certain levels of health benefits by some employers. Increased health care and insurance costs, as well as the potential increase in participation by our employees who previously had not participated in our medical plan coverage, could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.
- *The Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA") and similar state laws* - We are subject to the ADA and similar state laws, which, among other things, prohibits discrimination in employment and public accommodations on the basis of disability. Under the ADA, our Shacks are required to meet federally mandated requirements for the disabled and we could be required to incur expenses to modify our Shacks to provide service to, or make reasonable accommodations for the employment of, disabled persons. The expenses associated with these modifications, or any damages, legal fees and costs associated with resolving ADA-related complaints could be material.

- **Privacy and cybersecurity** - Our business requires the collection, transmission and retention of large volumes of guest and team member data, including credit and debit card numbers and other personally identifiable information. The collection and use of such information is regulated at the federal and state levels, as well as internationally. Regulatory requirements, both domestic and abroad, have been changing with increasing regulation relating to the privacy, security and protection of data. Such regulatory requirements may become more prevalent in other states and jurisdictions as well. It is our responsibility to ensure we are complying with these laws by taking the appropriate measures as well as monitoring our practices as these laws continue to evolve. As our environment continues to expand in this digital age and reliance upon new technologies becomes more prevalent, it is imperative we secure the private and sensitive information we collect. Failure to do so, whether through fault of our own information systems or those of outsourced third-party providers, could not only cause us to fail to comply with these laws and regulations, but also could cause us to face litigation and penalties that could adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations. Our brand's reputation and our image as an employer could also be harmed by these types of security breaches or regulatory violations.
- **Laws and regulations related to our licensed operations** - Our licensed operations are subject to laws enacted by a number of states, rules and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Federal Trade Commission and certain rules and requirements regulating licensing activities in foreign countries. Failure to comply with new or existing licensing laws, rules and regulations in any jurisdiction or to obtain required government approvals could negatively affect our licensing revenue and our relationships with our licensees.
- **U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and other similar anti-bribery and anti-kickback laws** - A significant portion of our licensed operations are located outside the United States. The U.S. Foreign Corrupt Practices Act, and other similar anti-bribery and anti-kickback laws and regulations, in general prohibit companies and their intermediaries from making improper payments to non-U.S. officials for the purpose of obtaining or retaining business. While our license agreements mandate compliance with applicable laws, we cannot assure you that we will be successful in preventing our employees or other agents from taking actions in violation of these laws or regulations. Such violations, or allegations of such violations, could disrupt our business and result in a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

The impact of current laws and regulations, the effect of future changes in laws or regulations that impose additional requirements and the consequences of litigation relating to current or future laws and regulations, uncertainty around future changes in laws made by new regulatory administrations or our inability to respond effectively to significant regulatory or public policy issues, could increase our compliance and other costs of doing business and, therefore, have an adverse effect on our results of operations. Failure to comply with the laws and regulatory requirements of federal, state and local authorities could result in, among other things, revocation of required licenses, administrative enforcement actions, fines and civil and criminal liability. In addition, certain laws, including the ADA, could require us to expend significant funds to make modifications to our Shacks if we fail to comply with applicable standards. Compliance with all of these laws and regulations can be costly and can increase our exposure to litigation or governmental investigations or proceedings.

Our ability to use our net operating loss carryforwards may be subject to limitation.

As of December 25, 2024, our federal and state net operating loss ("NOL") carryforwards, for income tax purposes were \$615.8 million and \$334.4 million, respectively. Of the federal NOL carryforward, \$563.9 million can be carried forward indefinitely, while the remaining \$51.9 million will begin to expire in 2035. Similarly, of the state NOL carryforward, \$106.7 million can be carried forward indefinitely, while the remaining \$227.7 million will begin to expire in 2025. Federal NOLs incurred in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 will be carried forward indefinitely, but the deductibility of federal NOLs in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2020, is subject to certain limitations.

In addition, under Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code ("IRC") of 1986, as amended, and corresponding provisions of state law, if a corporation undergoes an "ownership change," its ability to use its pre-change NOLs to offset its post-change income may be limited. A Section 382 "ownership change" generally occurs if one or more stockholders or groups of stockholders who own at least 5% of our stock increase their ownership by more than 50 percentage points over their lowest ownership percentage within a rolling three-year period. Similar rules may apply under state tax laws. We may experience ownership changes in the future, some of which are outside our control. This could limit the amount of NOLs that we can utilize annually to offset future taxable income or tax liabilities. Subsequent statutory or regulatory changes in respect of the utilization of NOLs for federal or

state purposes, such as suspensions on the use of NOLs or limitations on the deductibility of NOLs carried forward, or other unforeseen reasons, may result in our existing NOLs expiring or otherwise being unavailable to offset future income tax liabilities.

Changes in effective tax rates or adverse outcomes resulting from examination of our income or other tax returns could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We are subject to taxes by the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign tax authorities, and our tax liabilities will be affected by the allocation of expenses to differing jurisdictions. Our future effective tax rates could be subject to volatility or adversely affected by a number of factors, including:

- changes in the valuation of our deferred tax assets and liabilities;
- expected timing and amount of the release of any tax valuation allowance;
- tax effects of equity-based compensation;
- changes in tax laws, regulations or interpretations thereof; or
- future earnings being lower than anticipated in jurisdictions where we have lower statutory tax rates and higher than anticipated earnings in jurisdictions where we have higher statutory tax rates.

We may also be subject to audits of our income, sales and other transaction taxes by U.S. federal, state, local and foreign taxing authorities. Outcomes from these audits could have an adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition.

Additionally, SSE Holdings is classified as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and the SSE Holdings LLC Agreement restricts transfers of LLC Interests that would cause SSE Holdings to be treated as a "publicly traded partnership" for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") were to contend successfully that SSE Holdings should be treated as a "publicly traded partnership" for U.S. federal income tax purposes, SSE Holdings would be treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes and thus would be subject to entity-level tax on its taxable income, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, financial position and cash flows.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Shake Shack has non-controlling interest holders, whose interests may differ from those of our public stockholders.

As of December 25, 2024, the non-controlling interest holders control approximately 13.2% of the combined voting power of our common stock through their ownership of both our Class A and Class B common stock. The non-controlling interest holders, for the foreseeable future, have influence over corporate management and affairs, as well as matters requiring stockholder approval. The non-controlling interest holders are able to, subject to applicable law and the voting arrangements, participate in the election of majority of the members of our Board of Directors and actions to be taken by us and our Board of Directors, including amendments to our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and approval of significant corporate transactions, including mergers and sales of substantially all of our assets. The directors so elected will have the authority, subject to the terms of our indebtedness and applicable rules and regulations, to issue additional stock, implement stock repurchase programs, declare dividends and make other decisions. It is possible that the interests of the non-controlling interest holders may in some circumstances conflict with our interests and the interests of our other stockholders. For example, the non-controlling interest holders may have different tax positions from us, especially in light of the tax receivable agreement we entered into with the non-controlling interest holders that provides for the payment by us to the non-controlling interest holders of 85% of the amount of any tax benefits that we actually realize, or in some cases are deemed to realize. This could influence their decisions regarding whether and when to dispose of assets, whether and when to incur new or refinance existing indebtedness, and whether and when Shake Shack should terminate the Tax Receivable Agreement and accelerate its obligations thereunder. In addition, the determination of future tax reporting positions, the structuring of future transactions and the handling of any future challenges by any taxing authorities to our tax reporting positions may take into consideration these non-controlling interest holders' tax or other considerations, which may differ from the considerations of us or our other stockholders.

In addition, certain of the non-controlling interest holders may hold, and may from time to time in the future acquire interests in or provide advice to businesses that directly or indirectly compete with certain portions of our business or the business of our

suppliers. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, to the fullest extent permitted by law, none of the non-controlling interest holders or any director who is not employed by us or his or her affiliates has any duty to refrain from engaging in a corporate opportunity in the same or similar lines of business as us. The non-controlling interest holders may also pursue acquisitions that may be complementary to our business, and, as a result, those acquisition opportunities may not be available to us.

Our organizational structure, including the Tax Receivable Agreement, confers certain benefits upon the non-controlling interest holders that will not benefit Class A common stockholders to the same extent as it will benefit the non-controlling interest holders.

We are a party to the Tax Receivable Agreement with the non-controlling interest holders. Under the Tax Receivable Agreement, we are required to make cash payments to the non-controlling interest holders equal to 85% of the tax benefits, if any, that we actually realize, or in certain circumstances are deemed to realize, as a result of (i) the increases in the tax basis of the net assets of SSE Holdings resulting from any redemptions or exchanges of LLC Interests from the non-controlling interest holders and (ii) certain other tax benefits related to our making payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement.

We expect that the amount of the cash payments that we are required to make under the Tax Receivable Agreement will be significant. Any payments made by us to the non-controlling interest holders under the Tax Receivable Agreement will generally reduce the amount of overall cash flow that might have otherwise been available to us. Furthermore, our future obligation to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement could make us a less attractive target for an acquisition, particularly in the case of an acquirer that cannot use some or all of the tax benefits that are the subject of the Tax Receivable Agreement. Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement are not conditioned on any non-controlling interest holders continued ownership of LLC Interests or our Class A common stock.

The actual amount and timing of any payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, will vary depending upon a number of factors, including the timing of redemptions or exchanges by the holders of LLC Interests, the amount of gain recognized by such holders of LLC Interests, the amount and timing of the taxable income we generate in the future, and the federal tax rates then applicable.

The non-controlling interest holders have the right to have their LLC Interests redeemed or exchanged into shares of Class A common stock, which may cause volatility in our stock price.

As of December 25, 2024, we have an aggregate of 159,931,932 shares of Class A common stock authorized but unissued, including 2,455,713 shares of Class A common stock issuable upon the redemption or exchange of LLC Interests held by the non-controlling interest holders. Subject to certain restrictions set forth in the SSE Holdings LLC Agreement, the non-controlling interest holders are entitled to have their LLC Interests redeemed or exchanged for shares of our Class A common stock.

We cannot predict the timing or size of any future issuances of our Class A common stock resulting from the redemption or exchange of LLC Interests or the effect, if any, that future issuances and sales of shares of our Class A common stock may have on the market price of our Class A common stock. Sales or distributions of substantial amounts of our Class A common stock, including shares issued in connection with an acquisition, or the perception that such sales or distributions could occur, may cause the market price of our Class A common stock to decline.

We will continue to incur relatively outsized costs as a result of being a public company and in the administration of our complex organizational structure.

As a public company, we incur significant legal, accounting, insurance and other expenses that we would not incur as a private company, including costs associated with public company reporting requirements. We have also incurred and will continue to incur costs associated with compliance with the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and related rules implemented by the SEC. The expenses incurred by public companies generally for reporting and corporate governance purposes have been increasing, and in addition to new climate change rules approved in California, the SEC has adopted rules relating to cybersecurity and may in the future implement additional regulatory requirements. These rules and regulations increase our legal and financial compliance costs and make some activities more time-consuming. These laws and regulations also make it more difficult or costly for us to obtain certain types of insurance, including director and officer liability insurance, and we may be forced to accept reduced policy limits.

and coverage or incur substantially higher costs to obtain the same or similar coverage. Furthermore, if we are unable to continue to satisfy our obligations as a public company, we would be subject to delisting our common stock, fines, sanctions and other regulatory action and potentially civil litigation.

Our organizational structure, including our Tax Receivable Agreement, is very complex and we require the expertise of various tax, legal and accounting advisers to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. We have and will continue to incur significant expenses in connection with the administration of our organizational structure. As a result, our expenses for legal, tax and accounting compliance may be significantly greater than other companies of our size that do not have a similar organizational structure or a tax receivable agreement in place.

Our anti-takeover provisions could prevent or delay a change in control of our Company, even if such change in control would be beneficial to our stockholders.

Provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated bylaws, as well as provisions of Delaware law could discourage, delay or prevent a merger, acquisition or other change in control of our Company, even if such change in control would be beneficial to our stockholders. These provisions include:

- the authority to issue "blank check" preferred stock that could be issued by our Board of Directors to increase the number of outstanding shares and thwart a takeover attempt;
- our classified Board of Directors providing that not all members of our Board of Directors are elected at one time;
- the removal of directors only for cause;
- prohibiting the use of cumulative voting for the election of directors;
- limiting the ability of stockholders to call special meetings or amend our bylaws;
- requiring all stockholder actions to be taken at a meeting of our stockholders; and
- our advance notice and duration of ownership requirements for nominations for election to the Board of Directors or for proposing matters that can be acted upon by stockholders at stockholder meetings.

These provisions could also discourage proxy contests and make it more difficult for you and other stockholders to elect directors of your choosing and cause us to take other corporate actions you desire. In addition, because our Board of Directors is responsible for appointing the members of our management team, these provisions could in turn affect any attempt by our stockholders to replace current members of our management team.

In addition, the Delaware General Corporation Law (the "DGCL"), to which we are subject, prohibits us, except under specified circumstances, from engaging in any mergers, significant sales of stock or assets or business combinations with any stockholder or group of stockholders who owns at least 15% of our common stock.

We do not currently expect to pay any cash dividends.

The continued operation and expansion of our business will require substantial funding. Accordingly, we do not currently expect to pay any cash dividends on shares of our Class A common stock. Any determination to pay dividends in the future will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon our results of operations, financial condition, contractual restrictions, restrictions imposed by applicable law and other factors our Board of Directors deems relevant. We are a holding company, and substantially all of our operations are carried out by SSE Holdings and its subsidiaries. Under the Revolving Credit Facility, SSE Holdings is currently restricted from paying cash dividends, and we expect these restrictions to continue in the future. Our ability to pay dividends may also be restricted by the terms of any future credit agreement or any future debt or preferred equity securities of ours or of our subsidiaries. Accordingly, if you purchase shares, realization of a gain on your investment will depend on the appreciation of the price of our Class A common stock, which may never occur. Investors seeking cash dividends in the foreseeable future should not purchase our Class A common stock.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR TAX RECEIVABLE AGREEMENT

We will continue to incur relatively outsized costs as a result of our complex organizational structure.

Our organizational structure, including our Tax Receivable Agreement, is very complex and we require the expertise of various tax, legal and accounting advisers to ensure compliance with applicable laws and regulations. We have and will continue to incur significant expenses in connection with the administration of our organizational structure. As a result, our expenses for legal, tax and accounting compliance may be significantly greater than other companies of our size that do not have a similar organizational structure or a tax receivable agreement in place.

We are a holding company and our principal asset is our interest in SSE Holdings, and, accordingly, we will depend on distributions from SSE Holdings to pay our taxes and expenses, including payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. SSE Holdings' ability to make such distributions may be subject to various limitations and restrictions.

We are a holding company and have no material assets other than our ownership interest in SSE Holdings, certain deferred tax assets and our note receivable from SSE Holdings. As such, we will have no independent means of generating revenue or cash flow, and our ability to pay our taxes and operating expenses or declare and pay dividends in the future, if any, will be dependent upon the distributions we receive from SSE Holdings. There can be no assurance that SSE Holdings will generate sufficient cash flow to distribute funds to us or that applicable state law and contractual restrictions, including negative covenants in our debt instruments, will permit such distributions.

SSE Holdings is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes and, as such, will not be subject to any entity-level U.S. federal income tax. Instead, taxable income will be allocated to its members, including us. Accordingly, we will incur income taxes on our allocable share of any net taxable income of SSE Holdings. Under the terms of the SSE Holdings LLC Agreement, SSE Holdings is obligated to make tax distributions to its members, including us. In addition to tax expenses, we will also incur expenses related to our operations, including payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, which we expect will be significant. We intend, as its managing member, to cause SSE Holdings to make cash distributions to its members in an amount sufficient to (i) fund all or part of their tax obligations in respect of taxable income allocated to them and (ii) cover our operating expenses, including payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. However, SSE Holdings' ability to make such distributions may be subject to various limitations and restrictions, such as restrictions on distributions that would either violate any contract or agreement to which SSE Holdings is then a party, including debt agreements, or any applicable law, or that would have the effect of rendering SSE Holdings insolvent. If we do not have sufficient funds to pay our tax and other liabilities or to fund our operations, we may have to borrow funds, which could materially adversely affect our liquidity and financial condition and subject us to various restrictions imposed by any such lenders. To the extent that we are unable to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement for any reason, such payments generally will be deferred and will accrue interest until paid; provided, however, that nonpayment for a specified period may constitute a material breach of a material obligation under the Tax Receivable Agreement and therefore accelerate payments due under the Tax Receivable Agreement. In addition, if SSE Holdings does not have sufficient funds to make distributions, our ability to declare and pay cash dividends will also be restricted or impaired.

In certain cases, payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement to the non-controlling interest holders may be accelerated or significantly exceed the actual benefits we realize in respect of the tax attributes subject to the Tax Receivable Agreement.

The Tax Receivable Agreement provides that, upon certain mergers, asset sales, other forms of business combinations or other changes of control or if, at any time, we elect an early termination of the Tax Receivable Agreement, our obligations, or our successor's obligations, under the Tax Receivable Agreement to make payments thereunder would be based on certain assumptions, including an assumption that we would have sufficient taxable income to fully utilize all potential future tax benefits that are subject to the Tax Receivable Agreement.

As a result of the foregoing, (i) we could be required to make payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement that are greater than the specified percentage of the actual benefits we ultimately realize in respect of the tax benefits that are subject to the Tax Receivable Agreement and (ii) if we elect to terminate the Tax Receivable Agreement early, we would be required to make an immediate cash payment equal to the present value of the anticipated future tax benefits that are the subject of the Tax Receivable Agreement, which payment may be made significantly in advance of the actual realization, if any, of such future tax benefits. In these situations, our obligations under the Tax Receivable Agreement could have a substantial negative impact on our liquidity and could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing certain mergers, asset sales, other forms of business combinations or other changes of control. There can be no assurance that we will be able to fund or finance our obligations

under the Tax Receivable Agreement. Furthermore, any increases in the federal corporate tax rate may result in an increase in our Tax Receivable Agreement liability, including a gross up of our deferred tax balances.

We will not be reimbursed for any payments made to the non-controlling interest holders under the Tax Receivable Agreement in the event that any tax benefits are disallowed.

Payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement will be based on the tax reporting positions that we determine, and the IRS or another tax authority may challenge all or part of the tax basis increases, as well as other related tax positions we take, and a court could sustain such challenge. If the outcome of any such challenge would reasonably be expected to materially affect a recipient's payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement, then we will not be permitted to settle or fail to contest such challenge without the consent (not to be unreasonably withheld or delayed) of each non-controlling interest holder that directly or indirectly owns at least 10% of the outstanding LLC Interests. We will not be reimbursed for any cash payments previously made to the non-controlling interest holders under the Tax Receivable Agreement in the event that any tax benefits initially claimed by us and for which payment has been made to non-controlling interest holders are subsequently challenged by a taxing authority and are ultimately disallowed. Instead, any excess cash payments made by us to non-controlling interest holders will be netted against any future cash payments that we might otherwise be required to make to such non-controlling interest holders under the terms of the Tax Receivable Agreement. However, we might not determine that we have effectively made an excess cash payment to a non-controlling interest holder for a number of years following the initial time of such payment and, if any of our tax reporting positions are challenged by a taxing authority, we will not be permitted to reduce any future cash payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement until any such challenge is finally settled or determined. As a result, payments could be made under the Tax Receivable Agreement in excess of the tax savings that we realize in respect of the tax attributes with respect to non-controlling interest holders that are the subject of the Tax Receivable Agreement.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR CONVERTIBLE NOTES

Servicing our debt requires a significant amount of cash, and we may not have sufficient cash flow from our business to pay our substantial debt.

Our ability to make scheduled payments of the principal of, to pay special interest on or to refinance our indebtedness, including the \$250.0 million 0% Convertible Senior Notes due in 2028 (the "Notes"), depends on our future performance, which is subject to economic, financial, competitive and other factors beyond our control. Our business may not continue to generate cash flow from operations in the future sufficient to service our debt and make necessary capital expenditures. If we are unable to generate such cash flow, we may be required to adopt one or more alternatives, such as selling assets, restructuring debt or obtaining additional equity capital on terms that may be onerous or highly dilutive. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness will depend on the capital markets and our financial condition at such time. We may not be able to engage in any of these activities or engage in these activities on desirable terms, which could result in a default on our debt obligations.

The conditional conversion feature of the Notes, if triggered, may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

In the event the conditional conversion feature of the Notes is triggered, holders of Notes will be entitled to convert their Notes at any time during specified periods at their option. If one or more holders elect to convert their Notes, unless we elect to satisfy our conversion obligation by delivering solely shares of our Class A common stock (other than paying cash in lieu of delivering any fractional share), we would be required to settle a portion or all of our conversion obligation through the payment of cash, which could adversely affect our liquidity. In addition, even if holders do not elect to convert their Notes, we could be required under applicable accounting rules to reclassify all or a portion of the outstanding principal of the Notes as a current rather than long-term liability, which would result in a material reduction of our net working capital.

Conversion of the Notes may dilute the ownership interest of our stockholders or may otherwise depress the price of our Class A common stock.

The conversion of some or all of the Notes may dilute the ownership interests of our stockholders. Upon conversion of the Notes, we have the option to pay or deliver, as the case may be, cash, shares of our Class A common stock, or a combination of cash and shares of our Class A common stock. If we elect to settle our conversion obligation in shares of our Class A common stock or a combination of cash and shares of our Class A common stock, any sales in the public market of our Class A common stock issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our Class A common stock. In addition, the existence of the Notes may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the Notes could be used to satisfy short positions, or anticipated conversion of the Notes into shares of our Class A common stock could depress the price of our Class A common stock.

Certain provisions in the indenture governing the Notes may delay or prevent an otherwise beneficial takeover attempt of us.

Certain provisions in the indenture governing the Notes may make it more difficult or expensive for a third party to acquire us. For example, the indenture governing the Notes will require us, except as described in the offering memorandum, to repurchase the Notes for cash upon the occurrence of a fundamental change and, in certain circumstances, to increase the conversion rate for a holder that converts its Notes in connection with a make-whole fundamental change. A takeover of us may trigger the requirement that we repurchase the Notes and/or increase the conversion rate, which could make it costlier for a potential acquirer to engage in such takeover. Such additional costs may have the effect of delaying or preventing a takeover of us that would otherwise be beneficial to investors.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 1C. Cybersecurity.

Cybersecurity Risk Management and Strategy

We have developed and implemented a cybersecurity risk management program intended to protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of our critical systems and information. Our cybersecurity risk management program includes a cybersecurity incident response plan.

Our cybersecurity risk management program is informed by the National Institute of Standards and Technology ('NIST') Cybersecurity Framework ('CSF') and incorporates its principles in assessing, identifying, and managing cybersecurity risks relevant to our business. While we leverage the NIST CSF as a foundational guide, our program is tailored to our specific operational and risk environment.

Our cybersecurity risk management program is integrated into our overall enterprise risk management program, and shares common methodologies, reporting channels and governance processes that apply across the enterprise risk management program to other legal, compliance, strategic, operational, and financial risk areas.

Our cybersecurity risk management program includes:

- Risk assessments designed to help identify material cybersecurity risks to our critical systems, information, products, services, and our broader enterprise IT environment;
- A security team led by our Chief Information and Technology Officer principally responsible for managing our (1) cybersecurity risk assessment processes, (2) security controls, and (3) response to cybersecurity incidents;
- the use of external service providers, where appropriate, to assess, test or otherwise assist with aspects of our security controls and designed to anticipate cyber-attacks and prevent breaches;

- cybersecurity awareness training of our employees, incident response personnel, and senior management;
- a cybersecurity incident response plan that includes procedures for responding to cybersecurity incidents; and
- a structured third-party risk management program that includes due diligence, contractual security requirements, and continuous monitoring for service providers, suppliers, and vendors to mitigate risks associated with external partnerships..

Cybersecurity risks are actively monitored through continuous security assessments, real-time threat intelligence, and adaptive security controls, enable proactive adjustments to our security program as threats evolve. As part of our ongoing cybersecurity risk management program, we have from time-to-time identified risks or threats to our digital and corporate systems, including attempts to obtain team member credentials through bot and phishing attacks or through social engineering. While these risks and threats, as well as others we identify, require active and ongoing efforts to mitigate, we have not currently identified any prior cybersecurity incidents, that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect us, including our operations, business strategy, results of operations, or financial condition.

Cybersecurity Governance

Our Board considers cybersecurity risk as part of its risk oversight function and has delegated to the Audit Committee oversight of cybersecurity and other information technology risks. The Audit Committee oversees management's implementation of our cybersecurity risk management program, including reviewing risk assessments from management with respect to our information technology systems and procedures, and overseeing our cybersecurity risk management processes.

The Audit Committee receives quarterly reports from management on our cybersecurity risks. In addition, management will update the Audit Committee, as necessary, regarding cybersecurity incidents, that we may experience.

The Audit Committee reports to the full Board regarding its activities, including those related to cybersecurity. The full Board also receives briefings from management on our cyber risk management program. Board members receive presentations on cybersecurity topics from our Chief Information and Technology Officer ("CITO"), who has been designated as our Chief Information Security Officer ("CISO"), internal security staff or external experts as part of the Board's continuing education on topics that impact public companies.

Our management team, including our CITO, is responsible for assessing and managing our material risks from cybersecurity threats. The team has primary responsibility for our overall cybersecurity risk management program and supervises both our internal cybersecurity personnel and our retained external cybersecurity consultants. Our cybersecurity risk management is led by our CITO, who has extensive experience in cybersecurity, information risk management, digital innovation, technology transformation, operations, and regulatory compliance. The CITO is supported by dedicated security professionals and external advisors to ensure a comprehensive and adaptive security strategy.

Our management team supervises efforts to prevent, detect, mitigate, and remediate cybersecurity risks and incidents through various means, which may include briefings from internal security personnel; threat intelligence and other information obtained from governmental, public or private sources, including external consultants engaged by us; and alerts and reports produced by security tools deployed in the IT environment.

Item 2. Properties.

Our home office is located at 225 Varick Street, Suite 301, New York, NY 10014. We lease our home office, which is approximately 32,000 square feet and all of our Company-operated Shacks. We also lease an international office in Hong Kong. We do not own any real property, nor do we own or lease any property related to our licensed Shacks. The following table sets forth the number of Company-operated and licensed Shacks by geographic location as of December 25, 2024.

	Company-Operated	Licensed	Total
Alabama	1	—	1
Arizona	5	1	6
California	49	1	50
Colorado	9	1	10
Connecticut	8	—	8
Delaware	1	—	1
District of Columbia	6	1	7
Florida	22	2	24
Georgia	7	1	8
Illinois	12	—	12
Indiana	3	1	4
Kansas	1	—	1
Kentucky	1	—	1
Louisiana	3	1	4
Maryland	9	1	10
Massachusetts	15	1	16
Michigan	8	—	8
Minnesota	4	1	5
Missouri	6	3	9
Nevada	6	2	8
New Hampshire	1	—	1
New Jersey	19	7	26
New York	46	10	56
North Carolina	7	2	9
Ohio	7	1	8
Oregon	3	—	3
Pennsylvania	14	2	16
Rhode Island	3	—	3
Tennessee	5	1	6
Texas	26	2	28
Utah	4	1	5
Virginia	9	1	10
Washington	6	—	6
Wisconsin	3	—	3
DOMESTIC	329	44	373
Bahamas	—	1	1

Bahrain	—	3	3
Canada	—	2	2
Mainland China, Hong Kong and Macau	—	47	47
Israel	—	2	2
Japan	—	14	14
Kuwait	—	15	15
Malaysia	—	2	2
Mexico	—	18	18
Philippines	—	8	8
Qatar	—	5	5
Saudi Arabia	—	5	5
Singapore	—	10	10
South Korea	—	29	29
Thailand	—	4	4
Turkey	—	9	9
United Arab Emirates	—	15	15
United Kingdom	—	16	16
Wales	—	1	1
INTERNATIONAL	—	206	206
SYSTEM-WIDE	329	250	579

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various legal proceedings, claims and liabilities, such as employment-related claims and slip and fall cases, which arise in the ordinary course of business and are generally covered by insurance. As of December 25, 2024, we do not expect the amount of ultimate liability with respect to these matters to be material to the Company's financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Part II

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

MARKET INFORMATION

Our Class A common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "SHAK."

Our Class B common stock is not listed nor traded on any stock exchange.

HOLDERS OF RECORD

As of February 12, 2025, there were 159 shareholders of record of our Class A common stock. The number of record holders does not include persons who held shares of our Class A common stock in nominee or "street name" accounts through brokers. As of February 12, 2025, there were 16 shareholders of record of our Class B common stock.

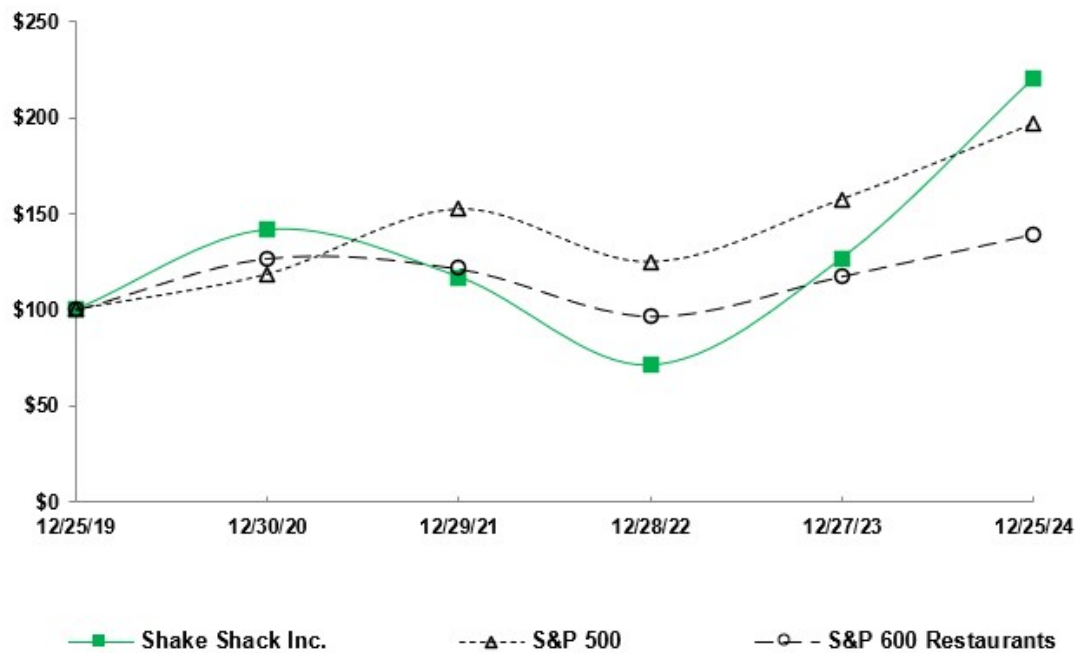
DIVIDEND POLICY

We currently intend to retain all available funds and any future earnings for use in the operation of our business, and therefore we do not currently expect to pay any cash dividends on our Class A common stock. Holders of our Class B common stock are not entitled to participate in any dividends declared by our Board of Directors. Any future determination to pay dividends to holders of our Class A common stock will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend upon many factors, including our results of operations, financial condition, capital requirements, restrictions in SSE Holdings' debt agreements and other factors that our Board of Directors deems relevant. We are a holding company, and substantially all of our operations are carried out by SSE Holdings and its subsidiaries. Additionally, under the revolving credit facility, SSE Holdings is currently restricted from paying cash dividends, and we expect these restrictions to continue in the future, which may in turn limit our ability to pay dividends on our Class A common stock.

STOCK PERFORMANCE GRAPH

The following graph and table illustrate the total return from December 25, 2019 through December 25, 2024 for (i) our Class A common stock, (ii) the Standard and Poor's 500 Index, and (iii) the Standard and Poor's 600 Restaurants Index, assuming an investment of \$100 on December 25, 2019 including the reinvestment of dividends, where applicable.

Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return



	12/25/2019	12/30/2020	12/29/2021	12/28/2022	12/27/2023	12/25/2024
Shake Shack Inc.	\$ 100.00	\$ 141.55	\$ 116.95	\$ 70.98	\$ 126.67	\$ 220.23
S&P 500 Index	100.00	118.40	152.39	124.79	157.59	197.02
S&P 600 Restaurants Index	100.00	126.87	121.51	96.84	117.55	139.43

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

Not applicable.

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

This section and other parts of this Annual Report on Form 10-K ("Form 10-K") contain forward-looking statements, within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, which are subject to known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other important factors that may cause actual results to be materially different from the statements made herein. All statements other than statements of historical fact are forward-looking statements, including, but not limited to, statements about the Company's growth, including our long-term growth goals, strategic initiatives, and liquidity. Forward-looking statements discuss our current expectations, targets and projections relating to our financial position, results of operations, plans, objectives, future performance and business. You can identify forward-looking statements by the fact that they do not relate strictly to historical or current facts. These statements may include words such as "aim," "anticipate," "believe," "estimate," "expect," "forecast," "future," "intend," "likely," "outlook," "potential," "preliminary," "project," "projection," "plan," "seek," "targets," "may," "could," "would," "will," "should," "can," "can have," the negatives thereof and other similar expressions.

Forward-looking statement reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on certain assumptions and are subject to risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from trends, plans, or expectations set forth in the forward-looking statement, as set forth in this Form 10-. All forward-looking statements are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. You should evaluate all forward-looking statements made in this Form 10-K in the context of the risks and uncertainties disclosed in Part I, Item 1A of this Form 10-K under the heading "Risk Factors," in this Item 7 "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations," and in Item 7A "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk."

The forward-looking statements included in this Form 10-K are made only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as otherwise required by law. If we do update one or more forward-looking statements, no inference should be made that we will make additional updates with respect to those or other forward-looking statements.

OVERVIEW

Shake Shack serves modern, fun and elevated versions of American classics using only premium ingredients. We are known for our made-to-order 100% Angus beef burgers, crispy chicken, hand-spun milkshakes, house-made lemonades, beer, wine, and more. With our fine-dining roots and a commitment to crafting uplifting experiences, Shake Shack has become a cult-brand and created a new category, fine-casual.

Our purpose is to *Stand For Something Good* in all aspects of our business, including the talented team we hire and train, the premium ingredients making up our menu, our community engagement and the design of our Shacks. *Stand For Something Good* is a call to action for all of our stakeholders — our team, guests, communities, suppliers and investors — and we actively invite them all to share in this philosophy with us. This commitment drives our integration into the local communities in which we operate and fosters a deep and lasting connection with our guests.

For discussion of our results of operations and changes in financial condition for fiscal 2023 compared to fiscal 2022 refer to Part II, Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 27, 2023, filed on February 29, 2024.

The following definitions apply to these terms as used herein:

"Average unit volume" is calculated by dividing total Shack sales by the number of Shacks open during the period. For Shacks that are not open for the entire period, fractional adjustments are made to the number of Shacks in the denominator such that it corresponds to the period of associated sales.

"Average weekly sales" is calculated by dividing total Shack sales by the number of operating weeks for all Shacks in operation during the period. For Shacks that are not open for the entire period, fractional adjustments are made to the number of operating weeks open such that it corresponds to the period of associated sales.

"Same-Shack sales" represents Shack sales for the comparable Shack base, which is defined as the number of Company-operated Shacks open for 24 full fiscal months or longer. For consecutive days that Shacks were temporarily closed, the comparative period was also adjusted.

"System-wide sales" is an operating measure and consists of sales from Company-operated Shacks and licensed Shacks. The Company does not recognize the sales from licensed Shacks as revenue. Of these amounts, revenue is limited to licensing revenue based on a percentage of sales from licensed Shacks, as well as certain up-front fees, such as territory fees and opening fees.

Recent Business Trends

During the thirteen weeks ended December 25, 2024, we drove strength across the business as we grew Total revenue and same-Shack sales, and expanded our Restaurant-level profit margin as we delivered on our strategic priorities, including driving sales and improving how we manage labor in our Shacks. During the thirteen weeks ended December 25, 2024, we opened a total of 28 Shacks system-wide, including 19 Company-operated Shacks. As of December 25, 2024 there were 579 Shacks open globally.

Same-Shack sales for the thirteen weeks ended December 25, 2024 increased 4.3% compared to the same period last year, driven by a 4.8% increase in price mix, partially offset by a 0.5% decline in guest traffic. Same-Shack sales for the fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024 increased 3.6% compared to the same period last year, driven by a 4.3% increase in price mix, partially offset by a 0.7% decline in guest traffic. For the purpose of calculating same-Shack sales growth for the thirteen and fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024, Shack sales for 235 Shacks were included in the comparable Shack base.

Average weekly sales were \$79,000 for the thirteen weeks ended December 25, 2024, compared to \$76,000 for the same period last year, primarily driven by higher menu prices and the closure of nine underperforming Company-operated Shacks, partially offset by a decrease in items per check and guest traffic. Average weekly sales were \$76,000 for the fifty-two weeks ended

December 25, 2024 compared to \$75,000 for the same period last year, primarily driven by higher menu prices, partially offset by a decline in guest traffic.

System-wide sales increased 13.3% to \$500.7 million for the thirteen weeks ended December 25, 2024, versus the same period last year. System-wide sales increased 13.0% to \$1,922.7 million for the fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024, versus the same period last year. Average unit volume for Company-operated Shacks was \$3.9 million for the fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024, which was flat compared to the same period last year.

Digital sales for the thirteen and fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024 decreased 20.1% and 20.3% respectively, compared to the same periods last year. Digital sales includes orders placed on the Shake Shack app, website and third-party delivery platforms, which represented 36.6% of Shack sales during the thirteen weeks ended December 25, 2024.

Development Highlights

During fiscal 2024, we opened 43 new Company-operated Shacks and 33 new licensed Shacks. There were six permanent licensed Shack closures and nine permanent Company-operated Shack closures in fiscal 2024. Below are Shacks opened during the fourth quarter of 2024.

Location	Type	Opening Date
Shanghai, China — Livat	Licensed	9/26/2024
San Jose, CA — Westgate Center	Company-operated	10/15/2024
Huntington Beach, CA — Huntington Beach	Company-operated	10/22/2024
Newport News, VA — Newport News	Company-operated	10/22/2024
Las Vegas, NV — Rhodes Ranch	Company-operated	10/28/2024
Novi, MI — Novi	Company-operated	11/5/2024
Tampa, FL — International Plaza	Company-operated	11/7/2024
San Jose, CA — Campbell	Company-operated	11/19/2024
Folsom, CA — Folsom	Company-operated	11/19/2024
Nashville, TN — River North Nashville	Company-operated	11/21/2024
Redlands, CA — Redlands	Company-operated	11/25/2024
Wrentham, MA — Wrentham	Company-operated	11/26/2024
Bangkok, Thailand — One Bangkok	Licensed	11/28/2024
Brea, CA — Brea	Company-operated	12/3/2024
Toronto, Canada — Union Station	Licensed	12/4/2024
Old Bridge, NJ — Old Bridge	Company-operated	12/5/2024
Tijuana, Mexico — Tijuana Airport	Licensed	12/5/2024
College Park, MD — College Park	Company-operated	12/10/2024
Birmingham, United Kingdom — Grand Central	Licensed	12/10/2024
Boston, MA — Boston Logan International Airport	Licensed	12/11/2024
St. Louis, MO — Enterprise Center Suite Level	Licensed	12/12/2024
Downey, CA — Downey	Company-operated	12/18/2024
Pittsburgh, PA — North Fayette	Company-operated	12/18/2024
Lutz, FL — Wesley Chapel	Company-operated	12/19/2024
Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia — Sunway Pyramid	Licensed	12/19/2024
Palm Desert, CA — El Paseo	Company-operated	12/20/2024
Philadelphia, PA — Fishtown	Company-operated	12/21/2024
Istanbul, Turkey — Mall of Istanbul	Licensed	12/25/2024

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following table summarizes our results of operations for fiscal 2024 and fiscal 2023:

(dollar amounts in thousands)

	2024			2023		
Shack sales	\$	1,207,561	96.4 %	\$	1,046,819	96.3 %
Licensing revenue		45,047	3.6 %		40,714	3.7 %
TOTAL REVENUE		1,252,608	100.0 %		1,087,533	100.0 %
Shack-level operating expenses ⁽¹⁾ :						
Food and paper costs		339,940	28.2 %		305,041	29.1 %
Labor and related expenses		338,750	28.1 %		304,254	29.1 %
Other operating expenses		178,381	14.8 %		149,449	14.3 %
Occupancy and related expenses		93,069	7.7 %		79,846	7.6 %
General and administrative expenses		149,047	11.9 %		129,542	11.9 %
Depreciation and amortization expense		102,468	8.2 %		91,242	8.4 %
Pre-opening costs		15,547	1.2 %		19,231	1.8 %
Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures		32,368	2.6 %		3,007	0.3 %
TOTAL EXPENSES		1,249,570	99.8 %		1,081,612	99.5 %
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS		3,038	0.2 %		5,921	0.5 %
Other income, net		13,251	1.1 %		12,776	1.2 %
Interest expense		(2,045)	(0.2)%		(1,717)	(0.2)%
INCOME BEFORE INCOME TAXES		14,244	1.1 %		16,980	1.6 %
Income tax expense (benefit)		3,424	0.3 %		(4,010)	(0.4)%
NET INCOME		10,820	0.9 %		20,990	1.9 %
Less: Net income attributable to non-controlling interests		613	— %		726	0.1 %
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAKE SHACK INC.	\$	10,207	0.8 %	\$	20,264	1.9 %

(1) As a percentage of Shack sales.

Shack Sales

Shack sales represent the aggregate sales of food, beverages and Shake Shack branded merchandise at our Company-operated Shacks and gift card breakage income. Shack sales in any period are directly influenced by the number of operating weeks in such period and the total number of open Shacks.

(dollar amounts in thousands)		2024	2023
Shack sales	\$	1,207,561	\$ 1,046,819
Percentage of Total revenue		96.4 %	96.3 %
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	160,742	
Percentage change compared to prior year		15.4 %	

Shack sales for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 15.4% to \$1.2 billion versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to increased menu prices, which contributed \$64.0 million, as well as the opening of 43 new Company-operated Shacks during fiscal 2024, which contributed \$63.9 million.

Licensing Revenue

Licensing revenue is comprised of license fees and opening fees and territory fees for certain licensed Shacks. License fees are calculated as a percentage of sales and territory fees are payments for the exclusive right to develop Shacks in a specific geographic area.

(dollar amounts in thousands)		2024	2023
Licensing revenue	\$	45,047	\$ 40,714
Percentage of Total revenue		3.6 %	3.7 %
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	4,333	
Percentage change compared to prior year		10.6 %	

Licensing revenue for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 10.6% to \$45.0 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to 27 net new licensed Shacks opened during fiscal 2024, which contributed approximately \$2.5 million, as well as higher sales, mainly at existing domestic licensed Shacks.

Food and Paper Costs

Food and paper costs include the direct costs associated with food, beverage and packaging of our menu items. The components of Food and paper costs are variable by nature, change with sales volume, impacted by menu mix, channel mix and fluctuations in commodity costs, as well as geographic scale and proximity.

(dollar amounts in thousands)		2024	2023
Food and paper costs	\$	339,940	\$ 305,041
Percentage of Shack sales		28.2 %	29.1 %
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	34,899	
Percentage change compared to prior year		11.4 %	

Food and paper costs for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 11.4% to \$339.9 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to the openings from the fiscal 2023 class of Shacks, which contributed approximately \$20.7 million of incremental expense as well as the opening of 43 new Company-operated Shacks during fiscal 2024, which contributed approximately \$18.2 million.

As a percentage of Shack sales, the decrease in Food and paper costs for fiscal 2024 was primarily due to increased menu prices, partially offset by increased marketing promotions and certain commodity costs, mainly beef and fries.

Labor and Related Expenses

Labor and related expenses include Company-operated Shack-level hourly and management wages, bonuses, payroll taxes, equity-based compensation, workers' compensation expense and medical benefits. As we expect with other variable expense items, labor costs should grow as our Shack sales grow. Factors that influence labor costs include minimum wage and payroll tax legislation, health care costs, size and location of the Shack and the performance of our Company-operated Shacks.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>		2024	2023
Labor and related expenses	\$	338,750	\$ 304,254
Percentage of Shack sales		28.1 %	29.1 %
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	34,496	
Percentage change compared to prior year		11.3 %	

Labor and related expenses for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 11.3% to \$338.8 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to the opening of 43 new Company-operated Shacks during fiscal 2024, which contributed \$20.3 million.

As a percentage of Shack sales, the decrease in Labor and related expenses for fiscal 2024 was primarily due to labor efficiencies and sales leverage, partially offset by increased wages and incremental expenses from the opening of 43 new Company-operated Shacks during fiscal 2024.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses consist of delivery commissions, Shack-level marketing expenses, repairs and maintenance, utilities and other operating expenses incidental to operating our Company-operated Shacks, such as non-perishable supplies, credit card fees and property insurance.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>		2024	2023
Other operating expenses	\$	178,381	\$ 149,449
Percentage of Shack sales		14.8 %	14.3 %
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	28,932	
Percentage change compared to prior year		19.4 %	

Other operating expenses for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 19.4% to \$178.4 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to increased transaction costs associated with higher sales, increased facilities costs, mainly utilities and repair and maintenance, as well as increased marketing spend.

As a percentage of Shack sales, the increase in Other operating expenses for fiscal 2024 was primarily due to increased delivery commissions associated with higher delivery sales and increased marketing spend, partially offset by sales leverage.

Occupancy and Related Expenses

Occupancy and related expenses consist of Shack-level occupancy expenses (including rent, common area expenses and certain local taxes), and exclude occupancy expenses associated with unopened Shacks, which are recorded separately in Pre-opening costs.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	2024		2023	
Occupancy and related expenses	\$	93,069	\$	79,846
<i>Percentage of Shack sales</i>		7.7 %		7.6 %
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	13,223		
Percentage change compared to prior year		16.6 %		

Occupancy and related expenses for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 16.6% to \$93.1 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to the openings from the fiscal 2023 class of Shacks weighted to the second half of fiscal 2023, which contributed approximately \$4.6 million, as well as the opening of 43 new Company-operated Shacks during fiscal 2024.

As a percentage of Shack sales, the increase in Occupancy and related expenses for fiscal 2024 was primarily due to higher base rent.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses consist of costs associated with corporate and administrative functions that support Shack development and operations, as well as equity-based compensation expense.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	2024		2023	
General and administrative expenses	\$	149,047	\$	129,542
<i>Percentage of Total revenue</i>		11.9 %		11.9 %
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	19,505		
Percentage change compared to prior year		15.1 %		

General and administrative expenses for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 15.1% to \$149.0 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to increased investments in marketing and increased wages and other team costs to support our Shack growth and strategic initiatives, as well as costs associated with the prior restatement of prior periods included in the fiscal 2023 Form 10-K.

As a percentage of Total revenue, General and administrative expenses were flat for fiscal 2024 primarily due to sales leverage offset by the aforementioned items.

Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Depreciation and amortization expense primarily consists of the depreciation of fixed assets, including leasehold improvements and equipment.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	2024		2023	
Depreciation and amortization expense	\$	102,468	\$	91,242
<i>Percentage of Total revenue</i>		8.2 %		8.4 %
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	11,226		
Percentage change compared to prior year		12.3 %		

Depreciation and amortization expense for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 12.3% to \$102.5 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to incremental depreciation of capital expenditures related to the opening of 43 new Company-operated Shacks during fiscal 2024.

Pre-Opening Costs

Pre-opening costs consist primarily of occupancy, manager and team member wages, cookware, travel and lodging costs for our opening training team and other supporting team members, marketing expenses, legal fees and inventory costs incurred prior to the opening of a Shack. All such costs incurred prior to the opening of a Company-operated Shack are expensed in the period in which the expense was incurred. Pre-opening costs can fluctuate significantly from period to period, based on the number and timing of Company-operated Shack openings and the specific pre-opening costs incurred for each Company-operated Shack. Additionally, Company-operated Shack openings in new geographic markets may initially experience higher pre-opening costs than our established geographic markets, such as the New York City metropolitan area, where we have greater economies of scale and incur lower travel and lodging costs for our training team.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>		2024		2023	
Pre-opening costs	\$	15,547	\$	19,231	
Percentage of Total revenue		1.2 %		1.8 %	
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	(3,684)			
Percentage change compared to prior year		(19.2)%			

Pre-opening costs for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 decreased 19.2% to \$15.5 million versus the prior year. The decrease was primarily due to reductions in wages and team costs as we standardize the training process for unopened Shacks.

Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures

Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures primarily consists of the net book value of assets that have been retired which primarily consists of furniture, equipment and fixtures that were replaced in the normal course of business; impairment charges related to our long-lived assets, which includes property and equipment, as well as operating and finance lease assets; and miscellaneous Shack closure expenses, including employee-related costs, cleaning, and sign removal costs.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>		2024		2023	
Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures	\$	32,368	\$	3,007	
Percentage of Total revenue		2.6 %		0.3 %	
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	29,361			

Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased to \$32.4 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to expenses related to the closure of nine Company-operated Shacks in August 2024.

Other Income, Net

Other income, net consists primarily of interest income, adjustments to liabilities under the Tax Receivable Agreement, dividend income and net unrealized and realized gains and losses from marketable securities.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>		2024		2023	
Other income, net	\$	13,251	\$	12,776	
Percentage of Total revenue		1.1 %		1.2 %	
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	475			
Percentage change compared to prior year		3.7 %			

Other income, net for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased from \$12.8 million to \$13.3 million. The increase was primarily due to increased income from cash equivalents, partially offset by decreased income from investments that matured in fiscal 2024.

Interest Expense

Interest expense generally consists of interest on the current portion of our liabilities under the Tax Receivable Agreement, imputed interest related to our financing equipment leases, amortization of deferred financing costs, interest and fees on our Revolving Credit Facility and amortization of debt issuance costs.

(dollar amounts in thousands)		2024	2023
Interest expense	\$	(2,045)	\$ (1,717)
Percentage of Total revenue		(0.2)%	(0.2)%
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	(328)	
Percentage change compared to prior year		19.1 %	

Interest expense for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased 19.1% to \$2.0 million versus the prior year. The increase was primarily due to increased finance lease charges from the opening of 43 new Company-operated Shacks during fiscal 2024.

Income Tax Expense (Benefit)

We are the sole managing member of SSE Holdings, and as a result, consolidate the financial results of SSE Holdings. For U.S. federal and certain state and local tax purposes, SSE Holdings is classified as a partnership. Consequently, any taxable income or loss generated by SSE Holdings is passed through to and included in the taxable income or loss of its members, including us, on a pro rata basis. As a result, the Company is subject to U.S. federal income taxes, along with applicable state and local taxes on its allocable share of any taxable income or loss of SSE Holdings. Additionally, the Company is taxed on any standalone income or loss generated by Shake Shack, Inc. The Company is also subject to withholding taxes in certain foreign jurisdictions.

(dollar amounts in thousands)		2024	2023
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$	3,424	\$ (4,010)
Percentage of Total revenue		0.3 %	(0.4)%
Dollar change compared to prior year	\$	7,434	
Percentage change compared to prior year		(185.4)%	

Our effective income tax rate for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 increased to 24.0% from (23.6)% in the prior year. The increase in our effective income tax rate was primarily driven by the release of a valuation allowance and a higher remeasurement of deferred tax assets in fiscal 2023.

Net Income Attributable to Non-controlling Interests

We are the sole managing member of SSE Holdings and have the sole voting power in, and control the management of, SSE Holdings. Accordingly, we consolidate the financial results of SSE Holdings and report a non-controlling interest on our Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss), representing the portion of net income attributable to the other members of SSE Holdings. The Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of SSE Holdings provides that holders of LLC Interests may, from time to time, require SSE Holdings to redeem all or a portion of their LLC Interests for newly-issued shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis. In connection with any redemption or exchange, we will receive a corresponding number of LLC Interests, increasing our total ownership interest in SSE Holdings. The weighted average ownership percentages for the applicable reporting periods are used to attribute net income and other comprehensive income to Shake Shack Inc. and the non-controlling interest holders.

(dollar amounts in thousands)		2024	2023
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	\$	613	\$ 726
Percentage of Total revenue		— %	0.1 %

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 decreased from \$0.7 million to \$0.6 million. The decrease was primarily due to a decline in net results compared to the same period last year, partially offset by a decrease in the non-controlling interest holders' weighted average ownership, which was 6.2% and 6.7%, respectively for fiscal 2024 and fiscal 2023.

NON-GAAP FINANCIAL MEASURES

To supplement the Consolidated Financial Statements, which are prepared and presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"), we use the following non-GAAP financial measures: Restaurant-level profit, Restaurant-level profit margin, EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA, adjusted EBITDA margin, adjusted pro forma net income (loss), and adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged and diluted share (collectively the "non-GAAP financial measures").

Restaurant-Level Profit

Restaurant-level profit, formerly referred to as Shack-level operating profit, is defined as Shack sales less Shack-level operating expenses which include Food and paper costs, Labor and related expenses, Other operating expenses and Occupancy and related expenses.

How This Measure Is Useful

When used in conjunction with GAAP financial measures, Restaurant-level profit and Restaurant-level profit margin are supplemental measures of operating performance that we believe are useful measures to evaluate the performance and profitability of our Shacks. Additionally, Restaurant-level profit and Restaurant-level profit margin are key metrics used internally by our management to develop internal budgets and forecasts, as well as assess the performance of our Shacks relative to budget and against prior periods. It is also used to evaluate team member compensation as it serves as a metric in certain of our performance-based team member bonus arrangements. We believe the presentation of Restaurant-level profit and Restaurant-level profit margin provides investors with a supplemental view of our operating performance that can provide meaningful insights to the underlying operating performance of our Shacks, as these measures depict the operating results that are directly impacted by our Shacks and exclude items that may not be indicative of, or are unrelated to, the ongoing operations of our Shacks. It may also assist investors to evaluate our performance relative to peers of various sizes and maturities and provides greater transparency with respect to how our management evaluates our business, as well as our financial and operational decision-making.

Limitations of the Usefulness of this Measure

Restaurant-level profit and Restaurant-level profit margin may differ from similarly titled measures used by other companies due to different methods of calculation. Presentation of Restaurant-level profit and Restaurant-level profit margin is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. Restaurant-level profit excludes certain costs, such as General and administrative expenses and Pre-opening costs, which are considered normal, recurring cash operating expenses and are essential to support the operation and development of our Shacks. Therefore, this measure may not provide a complete understanding of the operating results of our Company as a whole and Restaurant-level profit and Restaurant-level profit margin should be reviewed in conjunction with our GAAP financial results. A reconciliation of Restaurant-level profit to Income (loss) from operations, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, is as follows.

(dollar amounts in thousands)

	2024		2023		2022
Income (loss) from operations	\$	3,038	\$	5,921	\$ (26,894)
Less:					
Licensing revenue		45,047		40,714	31,216
Add:					
General and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾		149,047		129,542	120,009
Depreciation and amortization expense		102,468		91,242	72,796
Pre-opening costs		15,547		19,231	15,050
Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures		32,368		3,007	2,425
Adjustment:					
Employee benefit charges ⁽²⁾		453		—	—
Restaurant-level profit	\$	257,874	\$	208,229	\$ 152,170
Total revenue	\$	1,252,608	\$	1,087,533	\$ 900,486
Less: Licensing revenue		45,047		40,714	31,216
Shack sales	\$	1,207,561	\$	1,046,819	\$ 869,270
Restaurant-level profit margin ^(3,4)		21.4%		19.9%	17.5%

(1) The Company elected to reclassify certain marketing expenses from Other operating expenses to General and administrative expenses in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements for the fiscal year ended December 28, 2022 to conform with the presentation for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023.

(2) Expenses related to California healthcare charges for fiscal 2020 through 2023 which do not represent fiscal 2024 Labor and related expenses.

(3) For the fifty-two weeks ended December 28, 2022, Restaurant-level profit margin includes a \$1,281 cumulative catch-up adjustment for gift card breakage income, recognized in Shack sales.

(4) As a percentage of Shack sales.

EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA

EBITDA is defined as Net income (loss) before Interest expense (net of interest income), Income tax expense (benefit) and Depreciation and amortization expense. Adjusted EBITDA is defined as EBITDA (as defined above) excluding equity-based compensation expense, Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures, amortization of cloud-based software implementation costs, as well as certain non-recurring items that we do not believe directly reflect our core operations and may not be indicative of our recurring business operations.

How These Measures Are Useful

When used in conjunction with GAAP financial measures, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are supplemental measures of operating performance that we believe are useful measures to facilitate comparisons to historical performance and competitors' operating results. Adjusted EBITDA is a key metric used internally by our management to develop internal budgets and forecasts and also serves as a metric in our performance-based equity incentive programs and certain of our bonus arrangements. We believe presentation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA provides investors with a supplemental view of our operating performance that facilitates analysis and comparisons of our ongoing business operations because they exclude items that may not be indicative of our ongoing operating performance.

Limitations of the Usefulness of These Measures

EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA may differ from similarly titled measures used by other companies due to different methods of calculation. Presentation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA is not intended to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for, or superior to, the financial information prepared and presented in accordance with GAAP. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA exclude certain normal recurring expenses. Therefore, these measures may not provide a complete understanding of our performance and should be reviewed in conjunction with our GAAP financial measures. A reconciliation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA to Net income (loss), the most directly comparable GAAP measure, is as follows.

<i>(dollar amounts in thousands)</i>	2024		2023		2022
Net income (loss)	\$	10,820	\$	20,990	\$ (23,105)
Depreciation and amortization expense		102,468		91,242	72,796
Interest (income) expense, net		1,284		(726)	1,518
Income tax expense (benefit)		3,424		(4,010)	(1,180)
EBITDA		117,996		107,496	50,029
Equity-based compensation		15,915		15,093	13,326
Amortization of cloud-based software implementation costs		2,138		1,798	1,500
Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures		32,368		3,007	2,425
Restatement costs ⁽¹⁾		2,378		—	—
CEO transition costs		679		206	—
Employee benefit charges ⁽²⁾		453		—	—
Legal settlements ⁽³⁾		—		619	6,710
Severance		—		211	—
Gift card breakage cumulative catch-up adjustment		—		—	(1,281)
Other ⁽⁴⁾		3,652		3,386	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$	175,579	\$	131,816	\$ 72,709
Adjusted EBITDA margin⁽⁵⁾		14.0%		12.1%	8.1%

(1) Expenses incurred related to the restatement of prior periods in the 2023 Form 10-K.

(2) Expenses related to California healthcare charges for fiscal 2020 through 2023 which do not represent fiscal 2024 Labor and related expenses.

(3) Refer to Note 17, Commitments and Contingencies, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

(4) Expenses incurred for professional fees related to non-recurring matters.

(5) Calculated as a percentage of Total revenue, which was \$1,252.6 million, \$1,087.5 million and \$900.5 million, respectively, for the fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024, December 27, 2023 and December 28, 2022.

Adjusted Pro Forma Net Income (Loss) and Adjusted Pro Forma Earnings (Loss) Per Fully Exchanged and Diluted Share

Adjusted pro forma net income (loss) represents Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc. assuming the full exchange of all outstanding SSE Holdings, LLC membership interests ("LLC Interests") for shares of Class A common stock, adjusted for certain non-recurring items that we do not believe are directly related to our core operations and may not be indicative of our recurring business operations. Adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged and diluted share is calculated by dividing adjusted pro forma net income (loss) by the weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding, assuming the full exchange of all outstanding LLC Interests, after giving effect to the dilutive effect of outstanding equity-based awards.

How These Measures Are Useful

When used in conjunction with GAAP financial measures, adjusted pro forma net income (loss) and adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged and diluted share are supplemental measures of operating performance that we believe are useful measures to evaluate our performance period over period and relative to our competitors. By assuming the full exchange of all outstanding LLC Interests, we believe these measures facilitate comparisons with other companies that have different organizational and tax structures, as well as comparisons period over period because it eliminates the effect of any changes in Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc. driven by increases in our ownership of SSE Holdings, which are unrelated to our operating performance, and excludes items that are non-recurring or may not be indicative of our ongoing operating performance.

Limitations of the Usefulness of These Measures

Adjusted pro forma net income (loss) and adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged and diluted share may differ from similarly titled measures used by other companies due to different methods of calculation. Presentation of adjusted pro forma net income (loss) and adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged and diluted share should not be considered alternatives to Net income (loss) and earnings (loss) per share, as determined under GAAP. While these measures are useful in evaluating our performance, they do not account for the earnings attributable to the non-controlling interest holders and therefore do not provide a complete understanding of the Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc. Adjusted pro forma net income (loss) and adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged and diluted share should be evaluated in conjunction with our GAAP financial results. A reconciliation of adjusted pro forma net income (loss) to Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc., the most directly comparable GAAP measure, and the computation of adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged and diluted share are set forth below.

(in thousands, except per share amounts)		2024	2023	2022
Numerator:				
Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc.	\$	10,207	\$ 20,264	\$ (21,229)
Adjustments:				
Reallocation of Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests from the assumed exchange of LLC Interests ⁽¹⁾		613	726	(1,876)
Restatement costs ⁽²⁾		2,378	—	—
CEO transition costs		679	206	—
Employee benefit charges ⁽³⁾		453	—	—
Impairment charge and Shack closures ⁽⁴⁾		29,348	—	99
Legal settlements ⁽⁵⁾		—	619	6,710
Severance		—	211	—
Gift card breakage cumulative catch-up adjustment		—	—	(1,281)
Other ⁽⁶⁾		3,652	3,386	—
Tax impact of above adjustments ⁽⁷⁾		(6,785)	(9,254)	4,636
Adjusted pro forma net income (loss)	\$	40,545	\$ 16,158	\$ (12,941)
Denominator:				
Weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding—diluted		44,203	43,899	39,237
Adjustments:				
Assumed exchange of LLC Interests for shares of Class A common stock ⁽¹⁾		—	—	2,892
Adjusted pro forma fully exchanged weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding—diluted		44,203	43,899	42,129
Adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged share—diluted	\$	0.92	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.31)
		2024	2023	2022
Earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock—diluted	\$	0.24	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.54)
Assumed exchange of LLC Interests for shares of Class A common stock ⁽¹⁾		—	—	(0.01)
Non-GAAP adjustments ⁽⁸⁾		0.68	(0.11)	0.24
Adjusted pro forma earnings (loss) per fully exchanged share—diluted	\$	0.92	\$ 0.37	\$ (0.31)

- (1) Assumes the exchange of all outstanding LLC Interests for shares of Class A common stock, resulting in the elimination of the non-controlling interest and recognition of the net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests. For the fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, this exchange is included in weighted-average shares of Class A common stock outstanding-diluted and therefore no additional share and per share adjustments are required.
- (2) Expenses incurred related to the restatement of prior periods in the 2023 Form 10-K.
- (3) Expenses related to California healthcare charges for fiscal 2020 through 2023 which do not represent fiscal 2024 Labor and related expenses.
- (4) Expenses incurred related to Shack closures during fiscal 2024. For the fifty-two weeks ended December 28, 2022, this amount includes a non-cash impairment charge of \$0.1 million related to one Shack.
- (5) Expenses incurred to establish accruals related to the settlements of legal matters. Refer to Note 17, Commitments and Contingencies, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.
- (6) Expenses incurred for professional fees related to non-recurring matters.
- (7) For the fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024, December 27, 2023 and December 28, 2022, amounts represent the tax effect of the aforementioned adjustments and pro forma adjustments to reflect corporate income taxes at assumed effective tax rates of 20.1%, 24.5% and 31.0%, respectively, which include provisions for U.S. federal income taxes, certain LLC entity-level taxes and foreign withholding taxes, assuming the highest statutory rates apportioned to each applicable state, local and foreign jurisdiction.
- (8) Represents the per share impact of non-GAAP adjustments for each period. Refer to the reconciliation of Adjusted Pro Forma Net Income (Loss) above, for additional information.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Sources and Uses of Cash

Our primary sources of liquidity are cash from operations, cash and cash equivalents on hand, short-term investments and availability under our Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 25, 2024, we maintained a Cash and cash equivalents balance of \$320.7 million. In March 2021, we issued 0% Convertible Senior Notes ("Convertible Notes"), and received \$243.8 million of proceeds, net of discounts. Refer to Note 8, Debt, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

On June 6, 2024, we filed a Registration Statement on Form S-3 with the SEC which permits us to issue a combination of securities described in the prospectus in one or more offerings from time to time. To date, we have not experienced difficulty accessing the capital markets; however, future volatility in the capital markets may affect our ability to access those markets or increase the costs associated with issuing debt or equity instruments.

Our primary requirements for liquidity are to fund our working capital needs, operating and finance lease obligations, capital expenditures and general corporate needs. Our requirements for working capital are generally not significant because our guests pay for their food and beverage purchases in cash or on debit or credit cards at the time of the sale and we are able to sell many of our inventory items before payment is due to the supplier of such items. Our ongoing capital expenditures are principally related to opening new Shacks, existing Shack capital investments (both for remodels and maintenance), as well as investments in our corporate technology infrastructure to support our home office, Shake Shack locations, and digital strategy.

In addition, we are obligated to make payments to certain members of SSE Holdings under the Tax Receivable Agreement. As of December 25, 2024, such obligations totaled \$247.7 million. Amounts payable under the Tax Receivable Agreement are contingent upon, among other things, (i) generation of future taxable income over the term of the Tax Receivable Agreement and (ii) future changes in tax laws. If we do not generate sufficient taxable income in the aggregate over the term of the Tax Receivable Agreement to utilize the tax benefits, then we would not be required to make the related payments under the Tax Receivable Agreement. Although the amount of any payments that must be made under the Tax Receivable Agreement may be significant, the timing of these payments will vary and will generally be limited to one payment per member per year. The amount of such payments are also limited to the extent we utilize the related deferred tax assets. The payments that we are required to make will generally reduce the amount of overall cash flow that might have otherwise been available to us or to SSE Holdings, but we expect the cash tax savings we will realize from the utilization of the related deferred tax assets to fund the required payments.

We believe our existing cash and cash equivalents balances and cash from operations will be sufficient to fund our operating and finance lease obligations, capital expenditures, Tax Receivable Agreement obligations and working capital needs for at least the next 12 months and the foreseeable future.

Summary of Cash Flows

The following table presents a summary of our cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities.

<i>(in thousands)</i>	2024		2023	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$	171,155	\$	132,139
Net cash used in investing activities		(66,079)		(132,320)
Net cash used in financing activities		(9,017)		(5,684)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		2		(3)
Net Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		96,061		(5,868)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		224,653		230,521
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$	320,714	\$	224,653

Operating Activities

For fiscal 2024, net cash provided by operating activities was \$171.2 million compared to \$132.1 million for fiscal 2023, an increase of \$39.1 million. This increase was primarily due to a \$50.5 million improvement in net results after excluding non-cash charges, partially offset by changes in working capital of \$11.4 million. The changes in working capital primarily included an increase in payments on lease liabilities due to the opening of 43 new Company-operated Shacks in fiscal 2024 and termination payments related to the Shack closures in fiscal 2024.

Investing Activities

For fiscal 2024, net cash used in investing activities was \$66.1 million compared to \$132.3 million for fiscal 2023, a decrease of \$66.2 million. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in net proceeds from marketable securities activity of \$55.5 million as well as a decrease of \$10.7 million in capital expenditures. The marketable securities activity was primarily the result of an increase in maturities of held-to-maturity securities of \$42.3 million and a decrease in net purchases of held-to-maturity securities of \$94.0 million, offset by a decrease in sales of equity securities of \$81.5 million.

Financing Activities

For fiscal 2024, net cash used in financing activities was \$9.0 million compared to \$5.7 million for fiscal 2023, an increase of \$3.3 million. This increase was primarily due to an increase in withholding taxes related to the vesting of equity awards.

Convertible Notes

In March 2021, we issued \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2028 in a private placement to qualified institutional buyers pursuant to Rule 144A under the Securities Act of 1933. The Convertible Notes will mature on March 1, 2028, unless earlier converted, redeemed or repurchased in certain circumstances. Upon conversion, we pay or deliver, as the case may be, cash, shares of Class A common stock or a combination of cash and shares of Class A common stock, at our election. Refer to Note 8, Debt, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8, for additional information.

Revolving Credit Facility

In August 2019, we entered into a Revolving Credit Facility, which matures in March 2026 and permits borrowings up to \$50.0 million, with the ability to increase available borrowings up to an additional \$100.0 million, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The Revolving Credit Facility also permits the issuance of letters of credit upon our request of up to \$15.0 million.

In June 2023, the Company entered into the fourth amendment to the Revolving Credit Facility ("Fourth Amendment"), which, among other things, modified the benchmark interest rate to either: (i) the base rate plus applicable margin ranging from 0.0% to 1.5% or (ii) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus applicable margin ranging from 1.0% to 2.5%, in each case depending on the net lease adjusted leverage ratio. As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, no amounts were outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are secured by a first-priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of SSE Holdings and the guarantors. The obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are guaranteed by each of SSE Holdings' direct and indirect subsidiaries, with certain exceptions.

The Revolving Credit Facility requires us to comply with maximum net lease adjusted leverage and minimum fixed charge coverage ratios, as well as other customary affirmative and negative covenants. As of December 25, 2024, we were in compliance with all covenants.

Contractual Obligations

Material contractual obligations arising in the normal course of business primarily consist of operating and finance lease obligations, long-term debt, liabilities under the Tax Receivable Agreement and purchase obligations. The timing and nature of these commitments are expected to have an impact on our liquidity and capital requirements in future periods. Refer to Note 8, Debt and Note 9, Leases, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 for additional information relating to our long-term debt and operating and financing leases.

Liabilities under the Tax Receivable Agreement include amounts to be paid to the non-controlling interest holders, assuming we will have sufficient taxable income over the term of the Tax Receivable Agreement to utilize the related tax benefits. Refer to Note 14, Income Taxes, and Note 17, Commitments and Contingencies, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8, for additional information relating to our Tax Receivable Agreement and related liabilities.

Purchase obligations include all legally binding contracts, including commitments for the purchase, construction or remodeling of real estate and facilities, firm minimum commitments for inventory purchases, equipment purchases, marketing-related contracts, software acquisition/license commitments and service contracts. The majority of our purchase obligations are due within the next 12 months.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ARRANGEMENTS

Except for operating leases entered into in the normal course of business where we have not yet taken physical possession of the leased property, certain letters of credit entered into and the unrecorded contractual obligations set forth above, we did not have any other off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 25, 2024.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING ESTIMATES

The preparation of financial statements and related disclosures in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") requires that we make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenses, and disclose contingent assets and liabilities. We base our estimates on past experience and other assumptions that we believe are reasonable under the circumstances, and we evaluate these estimates on an ongoing basis.

The critical accounting estimates described below are those that materially affect or have the greatest potential impact on our Consolidated Financial Statements, and involve difficult, subjective, or complex judgments made by management. Due to the uncertainty inherent in these matters, actual results may differ from those estimates we use in applying our critical accounting estimates. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements included in Part II, Item 8 of this Form 10-K.

Valuation of Long-Lived Assets

We assess potential impairments to our long-lived assets, which includes property and equipment and operating and finance lease assets, at least annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The recoverability evaluation is first performed at the market service area level ("MSA"). If the carrying value of the MSA exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, a secondary recoverability test is performed for all individual Shacks within the identified MSA. An impairment charge is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset, considering external market participant assumptions, and is allocated across all assets of the impaired Shack. Significant judgment is involved in determining the assumptions used in estimating future cash flows, including projected sales growth, operating margins, economic conditions and changes in the operating environment. Changes in these assumptions could have a significant impact on the recoverability of the asset and may result in additional impairment charges.

In fiscal 2024, we determined to close nine underperforming Company-operated Shacks, and as a result, we recorded \$27.6 million of impairment expense, related to right-of-use assets, and property, plant and equipment. No impairment charges were recognized during fiscal 2023. During fiscal 2022, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$0.1 million related to one Shack. Refer to Note 4, Fair Value Measurements, for additional information.

Leases

We currently lease all of our Company-operated Shacks, the home office, and certain equipment under various lease agreements. Determining the probable term for each lease requires judgment by management and can impact the classification and accounting for a lease as financing or operating, as well as the period for straight-lined rent expense and the depreciation period for lease hold improvements.

We calculate operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as the present value of fixed lease payments over the reasonably certain lease term beginning at the commencement date. We use an incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") in determining the present value of future lease payments as there are no explicit rates provided in the leases. The IBR is an estimate based on several factors, including financial market conditions, comparable company and credit analysis as well as management judgment. If the IBR was changed, our operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities could differ materially.

Income Taxes

We compute income taxes using the asset and liability method for accounting for income taxes, as prescribed by GAAP on income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the expected future tax consequences of events included in the Consolidated Financial Statements. These tax amounts are determined by the differences between the financial statement and tax bases of assets and liabilities and are measured using the tax rates that are enacted and applicable for the year when the differences are expected to reverse. Any impact from changes in tax rates or laws on deferred tax assets and liabilities is reflected in income in the period during which the change in tax law is enacted.

We account for uncertain tax positions based on management's judgment regarding the likelihood of a tax benefit being upheld if examined by tax authorities. Management evaluates whether a tax position is more likely than not to be sustained by tax authorities, considering any related appeals or litigation, based on the technical merits of the position. Since determining the likelihood of a tax benefit's sustainability involves significant assumptions, actual outcomes may vary from our estimates, depending on different assumptions or conditions. Any interest and penalties associated with uncertain tax positions are included in Income tax expense (benefit) in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

A valuation allowance is established for deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that they will not be realized. In evaluating whether a valuation allowance is needed, we consider all relevant evidence, including past performance, recent cumulative losses, projections of future taxable income, and the viability of tax planning strategies.

Liabilities Under Tax Receivable Agreement

As detailed in Note 14 of the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 8, we are party to a Tax Receivable Agreement ("TRA") under which we are obliged to pay non-controlling interest holders 85% of any tax benefits we realize, or are deemed to realize, as a result of specific transactions. Amounts payable under the TRA are contingent upon, among other things, (i) generation of future taxable income over the term of the TRA and (ii) future changes in tax laws. If we do not generate sufficient taxable income in the aggregate over the term of the TRA to utilize the tax benefits, then we are not required to make the related TRA payments. Therefore, we would only recognize a liability for TRA payments if we determine it is probable that we will generate sufficient future taxable income over the term of the TRA to utilize the related tax benefits.

As of December 25, 2024, we recognized \$247.7 million of liabilities relating to our obligations under the TRA, after concluding that it was probable that we would have sufficient future taxable income to utilize the related tax benefits. There were no transactions subject to the TRA for which we did not recognize the related liability, as we concluded that we would have sufficient future taxable income to utilize all of the related tax benefits generated by all transactions that occurred in fiscal 2024. If we determine in the future that we will not be able to fully utilize all or part of the related tax benefits, we would derecognize the portion of the liability related the benefits not expected to be utilized.

Additionally, we estimate the TRA payments expected within the next 12 months and classify this portion as current on our Consolidated Balance Sheets. This classification is based on our estimate of taxable income for the upcoming fiscal year. If our estimate differs from actual results, we may need to reclassify portions of the TRA liability between current and non-current.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

COMMODITY PRICE RISKS

We are exposed to commodity price risks. Many of the ingredients we use to prepare our food, as well as our packaging materials, are commodities or are affected by the price of other commodities. Factors that affect the price of commodities are generally outside of our control and include foreign and domestic supply and demand, inflation, weather, seasonality, and foreign currency exchange rates. For the majority of our major ingredients we enter into supply contracts, obligating us to purchase specified quantities. However, the prices associated with these supply contracts are generally not fixed and are typically pegged to a commodity market price and, therefore, fluctuate with the market. Significant increases in the price of commodities could have a material impact on our operating results to the extent that such increases cannot be offset by menu price increases or other operating efficiencies.

FOREIGN CURRENCY EXCHANGE RISK

We are exposed to foreign exchange risk in the sales at our international licensed Shacks that are denominated in their local currencies and the amount of Licensing revenue we earn is directly affected by fluctuations in currency exchange rates. Our international office in Hong Kong incurs a small portion of our operational expenses in its local currency, which are subject to foreign currency translation risk.

Income (loss) from operations would have decreased or increased by approximately \$3.3 million and \$3.0 million in 2024 and 2023, respectively, if all foreign currencies uniformly weakened or strengthened 10% relative to the U.S. dollar, holding other variables constant, including sales volume. The effect of a uniform movement of all currencies by 10% is provided to illustrate a hypothetical scenario and related effect on operating income. Actual results will differ as foreign currencies may move in uniform or different directions, magnitudes, and timing.

INTEREST RATE RISK

We are exposed to interest rate risk through fluctuations in interest rates on certain debt obligations. Our Revolving Credit Facility carries interest at a floating rate. We seek to manage exposure to adverse interest rate changes through our normal operating and financing activities. As of December 25, 2024, we had no outstanding borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility.

We are also exposed to interest rate risk through fluctuations of interest rates on our cash and cash equivalent balances. Our cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of money market funds and short-term, highly liquid investments that have original maturities of three months or less. Changes in interest rates affect the interest income we earn, and therefore impact our cash flows and results of operations.

INFLATION

Inflation has an impact on food, paper, construction, utility, labor, rent, and other costs which materially impact operations. Severe increases in inflation could have an adverse impact on our business, financial condition, and results of operations. If several of the various costs in our business experience inflation at the same time, we may not be able to adjust prices to sufficiently offset the effect of the various cost increases without negatively impacting consumer demand.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

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MANAGEMENT'S REPORT

Management's Annual Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation, integrity and objectivity of the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and related financial information. The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and necessarily include certain amounts that are based on estimates and informed judgments. Our management also prepared the related financial information included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and is responsible for its accuracy and consistency with the Consolidated Financial Statements.

Ernst & Young LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm, has audited the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 25, 2024, as stated in their report herein.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f). Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of the financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP. 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.

Prior to filing, management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO") in Internal Control—Integrated Framework. Based on the results of our evaluation, management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 25, 2024.

Remediation of Material Weakness

As discussed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 27, 2023, management concluded that there was a material weakness in our internal control over financial reporting related to the calculation of state deferred taxes and the related income tax expense (benefit) as of the end of our fiscal year ended December 27, 2023.

In response to the identified material weakness at December 27, 2023, our management, with oversight from our Audit Committee, made the following changes and remediation efforts with respect to our controls and procedures:

- Hired a Head of Tax with over 20 years of tax leadership experience including working with Up-C structures, enhancing controls, processes, and tax technology.
- Strengthened the depth and experience of our tax department with additional hires who possess the technical expertise necessary to manage the unique complexities of the Up-C structure.
- Engaged with a new third-party tax consulting firm and completed a full review of our tax control environment, further bolstering our existing control processes and documentation standards.
- Developed enhanced management review control procedures over all related tax controls, but specifically the calculation of state deferred taxes and the related income tax expense (benefit).
- Established road map for further tax technology enhancements and a continuous improvement program to monitor the effectiveness of the implemented changes and make adjustments as needed.

After completing our testing of the design and operational effectiveness of these controls and updated procedures, management concluded that we remediated the previously identified material weakness as of December 25, 2024.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2024, as stated in their report included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Except as otherwise discussed above, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect such controls, including any corrective actions with regard to significant deficiencies and material weaknesses.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Shake Shack Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Shake Shack Inc. (the Company) as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, the related consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 25, 2024, and the related notes and financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a) (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 25, 2024, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework) and our report dated February 21, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

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 Matters

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

Measurement of the valuation allowance against deferred tax assets

Description of the Matter

As discussed in Notes 2 and 14 of the consolidated financial statements, a valuation allowance is recognized if the Company determines it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be recognized. In making such determination, the Company considers all available evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, tax planning strategies and recent and forecasted results of operations. As of December 25, 2024, the Company is looking to its forecasted future U.S. taxable income to conclude that it is more likely than not that these deferred tax assets, except for certain local unincorporated business tax credits and state loss carryforwards, will be fully realized prior to their expiration. As of December 25, 2024, the Company had a net deferred tax asset balance for U.S. income taxes of \$346.4 million, for which a valuation allowance of \$0.3 million was provided.

How We Addressed the Matter in Our Audit

Auditing management's analysis of the realizability of these U.S. deferred tax assets is highly judgmental because it requires the evaluation of positive and negative evidence to support the position that the Company will generate sufficient future U.S. taxable income to realize the deferred tax assets as tax deductions on future income tax returns. The Company's forecasted financial information, which is inherently subjective, is a significant component of management's analysis.

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's evaluation of deferred tax asset realizability. In addition, we obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's financial forecasting process. Such controls include management's review of forecasted pretax income, including significant assumptions such as projected Shack openings, operating margins, and operating costs, among others.

In our testing of management's assessment of deferred tax asset realizability as described above, we performed audit procedures that included, among others, evaluating the conclusions reached by the Company regarding the realizability of deferred tax assets, which involved performing procedures over (i) the scheduled reversal of deferred taxes and (ii) forecasted financial information. In order to test management's financial forecasts, we assessed the historical accuracy of management's forecasts and compared the significant assumptions used to current industry and economic trends and changes to the Company's operations. In addition, we performed sensitivity analyses to evaluate the impact of changes in assumptions to future taxable income and ultimately, realizability of deferred tax assets.

Measurement of the Tax Receivable Agreement liability

Description of the Matter

As discussed in Note 14 of the consolidated financial statements, the Company has a Tax Receivable Agreement ("TRA") with certain current and historical holders of LLC interests, which is a contractual commitment to distribute 85% of any tax benefits ("TRA Payment"), realized or deemed to be realized by the Company to the parties to the TRA. The TRA payments are contingent upon, among other things, the generation of future taxable income over the term of the TRA. As of December 25, 2024, the Company's liability due to the holders of LLC interests under the TRA ("TRA liability"), was \$247.7 million.

Auditing management's accounting for the TRA liability is highly judgmental because it requires the evaluation of the Company's future qualified taxable income, which is inherently subjective, over the term of the TRA as a basis to determine if the related tax benefits are expected to be realized.



*How We Addressed
the Matter in Our Audit*

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's financial forecasting process. Such controls include management's review of forecasted pretax income, including significant assumptions such as projected Shack openings, operating margins, and operating costs, among others.

To test the Company's position that there is sufficient future taxable income to realize the tax benefits payable under the TRA, we evaluated the assumptions used by management to develop the projections of future taxable income. We assessed the historical accuracy of management's forecasts and compared the significant assumptions used to current industry and economic trends and changes to the Company's operations. In addition, we performed sensitivity analyses to evaluate the impact of changes in assumptions to future taxable income.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014.

New York, New York
February 21, 2025

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Directors of Shake Shack Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

We have audited Shake Shack Inc.'s (the Company's) internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2024, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 framework), (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, Shake Shack Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 25, 2024, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, the related consolidated statements of income (loss), comprehensive income (loss), stockholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 25, 2024, and the related notes and financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a) (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements") and our report dated February 21, 2025 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

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's 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/ Ernst & Young LLP
New York, New York
February 21, 2025

SHAKE SHACK INC. CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 320,714	\$ 224,653
Marketable securities	—	68,561
Accounts receivable, net	19,687	16,847
Inventories	6,014	5,404
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	21,801	18,967
Total current assets	368,216	334,432
Property and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$457,186 and \$376,760, respectively.	551,600	530,995
Operating lease assets	424,611	398,296
Deferred income taxes, net	341,586	326,208
Other assets	10,958	15,926
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,696,971	\$ 1,605,857
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	\$ 23,609	\$ 22,273
Accrued expenses	63,005	54,742
Accrued wages and related liabilities	25,422	20,945
Operating lease liabilities, current	55,739	49,004
Other current liabilities	19,538	17,103
Total current liabilities	187,313	164,067
Long-term debt	246,683	245,636
Long-term operating lease liabilities	494,499	464,533
Liabilities under tax receivable agreement, net of current portion	247,017	235,613
Other long-term liabilities	27,833	26,638
Total liabilities	1,203,345	1,136,487
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value—10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023.	—	—
Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value—200,000,000 shares authorized; 40,068,068 and 39,474,315 shares issued and outstanding as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, respectively.	40	39
Class B common stock, \$0.001 par value—35,000,000 shares authorized; 2,455,713 and 2,834,513 shares issued and outstanding as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, respectively.	2	3
Additional paid-in capital	442,993	426,601
Retained earnings	26,984	16,777
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1)	(3)
Total stockholders' equity attributable to Shake Shack Inc.	470,018	443,417
Non-controlling interests	23,608	25,953
Total equity	493,626	469,370
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 1,696,971	\$ 1,605,857

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SHAKE SHACK INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 25 2024	December 27 2023	December 28 2022
Shack sales	\$ 1,207,561	\$ 1,046,819	\$ 869,270
Licensing revenue	45,047	40,714	31,216
TOTAL REVENUE	1,252,608	1,087,533	900,486
Shack-level operating expenses:			
Food and paper costs	339,940	305,041	261,584
Labor and related expenses	338,750	304,254	257,358
Other operating expenses	178,381	149,449	129,650
Occupancy and related expenses	93,069	79,846	68,508
General and administrative expenses	149,047	129,542	120,009
Depreciation and amortization expense	102,468	91,242	72,796
Pre-opening costs	15,547	19,231	15,050
Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures	32,368	3,007	2,425
TOTAL EXPENSES	1,249,570	1,081,612	927,380
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	3,038	5,921	(26,894)
Other income, net	13,251	12,776	4,127
Interest expense	(2,045)	(1,717)	(1,518)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	14,244	16,980	(24,285)
Income tax expense (benefit)	3,424	(4,010)	(1,180)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	10,820	20,990	(23,105)
Less: Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	613	726	(1,876)
NET INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAKE SHACK INC.	\$ 10,207	\$ 20,264	\$ (21,229)
Earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock:			
Basic	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.51	\$ (0.54)
Diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.54)
Weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding:			
Basic	39,830	39,419	39,237
Diluted	44,203	43,899	39,237

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SHAKE SHACK INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 25 2024	December 27 2023	December 28 2022
Net income (loss)	\$ 10,820	\$ 20,990	\$ (23,105)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax ⁽¹⁾ :			
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment	2	(3)	(1)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	2	(3)	(1)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	10,822	20,987	(23,106)
Less: Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	613	726	(1,876)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAKE SHACK INC.	\$ 10,209	\$ 20,261	\$ (21,230)

(1) Net of tax benefit of \$0 for fiscal years ended December 25, 2024, December 27, 2023 and December 28, 2022.

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SHAKE SHACK INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands, except share amounts)

	Class A Common Stock		Class B Common Stock		Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings (Accumulated Deficit)	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Non- Controlling Interest	Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount					
BALANCE DECEMBER 29, 2021	39,142,397	\$ 39	2,921,587	\$ 3	\$ 405,957	\$ 17,742	\$ 1	\$ 26,063	\$ 449,805
Net loss	—	—	—	—	—	(21,229)	—	(1,876)	(23,105)
Other comprehensive loss:									
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1)	—	(1)
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	13,518	—	—	—	13,518
Activity under stock compensation plan	90,527	—	—	—	(2,978)	—	—	1,168	(1,810)
Redemption of LLC interests	52,074	—	(52,074)	—	313	—	—	(313)	—
Establishment of liabilities under tax receivable agreement and related changes to deferred tax assets associated with increases in tax basis	—	—	—	—	(1,161)	—	—	—	(1,161)
Distributions paid to non-controlling interest holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(410)	(410)
BALANCE DECEMBER 28, 2022	39,284,998	39	2,869,513	3	415,649	(3,487)	—	24,632	436,836
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	20,264	—	726	20,990
Other comprehensive loss:									
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	15,174	—	—	—	15,174
Activity under stock compensation plan	154,317	—	—	—	(3,271)	—	—	1,022	(2,249)
Redemption of LLC interests	35,000	—	(35,000)	—	265	—	—	(265)	—
Establishment of liabilities under tax receivable agreement and related changes to deferred tax assets associated with increases in tax basis	—	—	—	—	(1,216)	—	—	—	(1,216)
Distributions paid to non-controlling interest holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(162)	(162)
BALANCE DECEMBER 27, 2023	39,474,315	39	2,834,513	3	426,601	16,777	(3)	25,953	469,370
Net income	—	—	—	—	—	10,207	—	613	10,820
Other comprehensive income:									
Net change in foreign currency translation adjustment	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Equity-based compensation	—	—	—	—	16,286	—	—	—	16,286
Activity under stock compensation plan	214,953	1	—	—	(5,614)	—	—	1,040	(4,573)
Redemption of LLC interests	378,800	—	(378,800)	(1)	3,517	—	—	(3,516)	—
Establishment of liabilities under tax receivable agreement and related changes to deferred tax assets associated with increases in tax basis	—	—	—	—	2,203	—	—	—	2,203
Distributions paid to non-controlling interest holders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(482)	(482)
BALANCE DECEMBER 25, 2024	40,068,068	\$ 40	2,455,713	\$ 2	\$ 442,993	\$ 26,984	\$ (1)	\$ 23,608	\$ 493,626

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SHAKE SHACK INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 25 2024	December 27 2023	December 28 2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss) (including amounts attributable to non-controlling interests)	\$ 10,820	\$ 20,990	\$ (23,105)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization expense	102,468	91,242	72,796
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,047	1,047	1,047
Amortization of cloud computing assets	2,138	1,798	1,500
Non-cash operating lease cost	77,432	67,781	58,801
Equity-based compensation	15,915	14,888	13,326
Deferred income taxes	(1,054)	(9,074)	(5,014)
Non-cash interest	(102)	116	218
Gain on sale of equity securities	—	(81)	—
Net amortization of discount on held-to-maturity securities	(440)	(1,620)	—
Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures	32,368	3,007	2,425
Unrealized loss on equity securities	—	—	158
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Accounts receivable	(2,839)	(2,970)	9,139
Inventories	(610)	(1,220)	(334)
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(2,629)	(2,253)	(2,473)
Other assets	(2,896)	(6,307)	(8,065)
Accounts payable	3,356	687	3,541
Accrued expenses	6,644	9,513	3,502
Accrued wages and related liabilities	4,477	3,328	2,859
Other current liabilities	(712)	(2,809)	8,541
Operating lease liabilities	(77,167)	(58,216)	(61,364)
Other long-term liabilities	2,939	2,292	(756)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY OPERATING ACTIVITIES	171,155	132,139	76,742
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of property and equipment	(135,499)	(146,167)	(142,559)
Purchases of held-to-maturity securities	—	(94,019)	—
Maturities of held-to-maturity marketable securities	69,420	27,078	—
Purchases of equity securities	—	(690)	(865)
Sales of equity securities	—	81,478	—
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(66,079)	(132,320)	(143,424)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Payments on principal of finance leases	(3,964)	(3,272)	(2,974)
Distributions paid to non-controlling interest holders	(482)	(162)	(410)
Net proceeds from stock option exercises	1,627	744	424
Employee withholding taxes related to net settled equity awards	(6,198)	(2,994)	(2,242)
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(9,017)	(5,684)	(5,202)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2	(3)	(1)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	96,061	(5,868)	(71,885)
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	224,653	230,521	302,406
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 320,714	\$ 224,653	\$ 230,521

Supplemental cash flow information and non-cash investing and financing activities are further described in the accompanying notes.
See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

SHAKE SHACK INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

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NOTE 1: NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Shake Shack Inc. was formed on September 23, 2014 as a Delaware corporation for the purpose of facilitating an initial public offering and other related transactions in order to carry on the business of SSE Holdings, LLC and its subsidiaries ("SSE Holdings"). Shake Shack Inc. is the sole managing member of SSE Holdings and, as sole managing member, the Company operates and controls all of the business and affairs of SSE Holdings. As a result, the Company consolidates the financial results of SSE Holdings and reports a non-controlling interest representing the economic interest in SSE Holdings held by the other members of SSE Holdings. As of December 25, 2024 the Company owned 94.2% of SSE Holdings. Unless the context otherwise requires, "we," "us," "our," "Shake Shack," the "Company" and other similar references, refer to Shake Shack Inc. and, unless otherwise stated, all of its subsidiaries, including SSE Holdings.

The Company operates and licenses Shake Shack restaurants ("Shacks"), which serve burgers, chicken, hot dogs, crinkle cut fries, shakes, frozen custard, beer, wine and more. As of December 25, 2024, there were 579 Shacks in operation, system-wide, of which 329 were Company-operated Shacks and 250 were licensed Shacks.

NOTE 2: SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP") and include the accounts of Shake Shack Inc. and its subsidiaries. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Certain reclassifications have been made to prior period amounts to conform to the current year presentation.

SSE Holdings is considered a variable interest entity. Shake Shack Inc. is the primary beneficiary as the Company has the majority economic interest in SSE Holdings and, as the sole managing member, has decision making authority that significantly affects the economic performance of the entity, while the limited partners have no substantive kick-out or participating rights. As a result, the Company consolidates SSE Holdings. The assets and liabilities of SSE Holdings represent substantially all of the Company's consolidated assets and liabilities with the exception of certain deferred taxes and liabilities under the Tax Receivable Agreement. As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, the net assets of SSE Holdings were \$413,793 and \$388,250, respectively. The assets of SSE Holdings are subject to certain restrictions in SSE Holdings' revolving credit agreement. Refer to Note 8, Debt, and Note 14, Income Taxes, for additional information.

Fiscal Year

The Company operates on a 52/53 week fiscal year ending on the last Wednesday of December. Fiscal 2024 contained 52 weeks and ended on December 25, 2024 ("fiscal 2024"). Fiscal 2023 contained 52 weeks and ended on December 27, 2023 ("fiscal 2023"). Fiscal 2022 contained 52 weeks and ended on December 28, 2022 ("fiscal 2022"). Unless otherwise stated, references to years in this report relate to fiscal years.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of sales and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company applies fair value accounting for all financial assets and liabilities and non-financial assets and liabilities that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis. Assets and liabilities are categorized based on the priority of the inputs to the valuation technique into a three-level fair value hierarchy as set forth below.

- Level 1 — Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 — Observable inputs other than quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities, quoted prices for identical assets or liabilities in inactive markets, or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.
- Level 3 — Inputs that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurements reflecting an entity's estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist primarily of cash on hand, deposits with banks, money market funds and short-term, highly liquid investments that have original maturities of three months or less. Cash equivalents are stated at cost, which approximates fair value.

Marketable Securities

Marketable securities classified as held-to-maturity securities consist of U.S. Treasuries for which the Company has the ability and intent to hold to maturity and are reported at amortized cost, net of a valuation allowance for credit losses. Interest income and the amortization of discounts and premiums are recorded in Other income, net on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). No expected credit losses were recognized as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023.

Accounts Receivable, Net

Accounts receivable, net consist primarily of receivables from our licensees for licensing revenue and related reimbursements, credit card receivables and vendor rebates. The collectability of accounts receivable is evaluated based on a variety of factors, including historical experience, current economic conditions and other factors.

Inventories

Inventories, which consist of food, paper goods, beverages, beer, wine and retail merchandise, are valued at the lower of weighted average cost or net realizable value. No adjustment is deemed necessary to reduce inventory to net realizable value due to the rapid turnover and high utilization of inventory.

Property and Equipment, Net

Property and equipment, net is stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation. Property and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which generally range from five to seven years for equipment, furniture and fixtures, and two to five years for computer equipment and software. Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the shorter of their estimated useful lives or the related lease terms.

Costs incurred when constructing Shacks are capitalized. The cost of repairs and maintenance are expensed when incurred. Costs for refurbishments and improvements that significantly increase the productive capacity or extend the useful life of the assets are capitalized. When assets are disposed, the resulting gain or loss is recognized in Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Valuation of Long-lived Assets

The Company assesses potential impairments to its long-lived assets, which include property and equipment and operating and finance lease right-of-use assets, whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of an asset may not be recoverable. The recoverability evaluation is first performed at the market service area level ("MSA"). If the carrying value of the MSA exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, a secondary recoverability test is performed for all individual Shacks within the identified MSA. An impairment charge is recognized when the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset, considering external market participant assumptions, and is allocated across all assets of the impaired Shack. Since

the determination of future cash flows is an estimate of future performance, there may be future impairments in the event that future cash flows do not meet expectations. Refer to Note 4, Fair Value Measurements, for additional information.

Deferred Financing Costs

Deferred financing costs incurred in connection with the issuance of long-term debt and establishing credit facilities are capitalized and amortized in Interest expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) based on the related debt agreements. Deferred financing costs are included in Other assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Other Assets

Other assets consist primarily of capitalized implementation costs from cloud computing arrangements, certain custom pre-ordered furniture, fixtures and equipment for future and existing Shacks, transferable liquor licenses, and security deposits.

Implementation costs associated with cloud computing arrangements hosted by third-party vendors are capitalized when incurred during the application development phase. Amortization is calculated on a straight-line basis over the contractual term of the cloud computing arrangement and is recorded within General and administrative expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, capitalized implementation costs from cloud computing arrangements totaled \$4,051 and \$5,572, respectively, net of accumulated amortization.

The costs of obtaining non-transferable liquor licenses that are directly issued by local government agencies for nominal fees are expensed as incurred. The costs of purchasing transferable liquor licenses through open markets in jurisdictions with a limited number of authorized liquor licenses are capitalized as indefinite-lived intangible assets. Annual liquor license renewal fees, for both types of licenses, are expensed over the renewal term. As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, indefinite-lived intangible assets relating to transferable liquor licenses totaled \$2,040 and \$1,903, respectively. Indefinite-lived intangible assets are evaluated for impairment at least annually during the fourth quarter, and whenever events or circumstances indicate that an impairment may exist. When evaluating intangible assets for impairment, the Company first performs a qualitative assessment to determine whether it is more likely than not that an intangible asset group is impaired. If determined that it is more likely than not that the carrying value of the intangible asset group exceeds its fair value, the Company performs a quantitative assessment to derive the fair value of the intangible asset group. If the carrying value of the intangible asset group exceeds the estimated fair value, an impairment charge is recorded to reduce the carrying value to the estimated fair value. In addition, the Company continuously monitors and may revise the useful lives of intangible assets when facts and circumstances change.

Revenue Recognition

Shack Sales

Revenue from Shack sales is recognized when payment is tendered at the point of sale, net of discounts, as the performance obligation has been satisfied at that time. Sales tax collected from guests is excluded from Shack sales and the obligation is included in Other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets until the taxes are remitted to the appropriate taxing authorities.

Delivery services are fulfilled by third-party delivery partners whether ordered through the Shack app, website (collectively, "Company-owned platforms") or through third-party delivery platforms. Revenue from orders through Company-owned platforms includes delivery fees and is recognized when the delivery partner transfers the order to the guest as the Company controls the delivery. For these sales, the Company receives payment directly from the guest at the time of sale. Revenue from orders through third-party delivery platforms is recognized when the order is transferred to the third-party delivery partner and excludes delivery fees collected by the delivery partner as the Company does not control the delivery. The Company receives payment from the delivery partner subsequent to the transfer of the order and the payment terms are short-term in nature. For all delivery sales, the Company is considered the principal and recognizes revenue on a gross basis.

The Company sells gift cards which do not have expiration dates. Revenue from gift cards is recognized when gift cards are redeemed by the guest or, in the event a gift card is not expected to be redeemed, in proportion to actual redemptions of gift cards ("gift card breakage"). The gift card breakage rate is determined from historical gift card redemption patterns. Gift card breakage income for fiscal 2024, 2023, and 2022 was \$413, \$327 and \$1,472, respectively. During fiscal 2022, the Company concluded it had accumulated a sufficient level of historical data from a large pool of homogeneous transactions to allow it to reasonably and objectively determine an estimated gift card breakage rate and the pattern of actual gift card redemptions. In accordance with ASC 250, Accounting Changes and Error Corrections, the Company concluded that this accounting change represented a change in accounting estimate. As a result, a cumulative catch-up adjustment was recorded during fiscal 2022 that resulted in \$1,281 of gift card breakage income. Gift card breakage income is included in Shack sales on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Licensing Revenue

Licensing revenue includes initial territory fees, Shack opening fees and ongoing sales-based royalty fees from licensed Shacks. Generally, the licenses granted to develop, open and operate each Shack in a specified territory are the predominant good or service transferred to the licensee and represent distinct performance obligations. Ancillary promised services, such as training and assistance during the initial opening of a Shack, are typically combined with the license and considered one performance obligation per Shack.

The Company determines the transaction price for each contract, which requires judgment as the transaction price is comprised of the initial territory fee and an estimate of the total Shack opening fees based on the estimated number of Shacks the Company expects the licensee to open. The transaction price is then allocated equally to each Shack expected to open. The performance obligation is satisfied over time, starting when a Shack opens through the end of the license term for the related Shack, therefore revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the license term.

Generally, payment for the initial territory fee is received upon execution of the license agreement and payment for the Shack opening fees is received either in advance of or upon opening the related Shack. These payments are initially deferred and recognized in revenue as the performance obligations are satisfied. Revenue from sales-based royalties is recognized as the related sales occur.

Equity-based Compensation

Equity-based compensation expense is measured based on the grant-date fair value of the awards. For awards with graded-vesting features and service conditions only, compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the total requisite service period for the entire award. For awards with graded-vesting features and a combination of service and performance conditions, compensation expense is recognized using a graded-vesting attribution method over the vesting period based on the most probable outcome of the performance conditions. For awards with cliff vesting features and a combination of service and performance conditions, compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the total requisite service period for the entire award based on the most probable outcome of the performance conditions. For awards that contain a market condition, a Monte Carlo simulation valuation model is used to calculate the grant-date fair value. The assumptions used in the valuation include expected term, volatility, risk-free interest rate, and closing price as of the valuation date. Compensation expense for awards containing a market condition is recognized ratably over the performance period regardless of whether the market condition and requisite service period are met. Actual distributed shares are calculated upon conclusion of the service and performance periods. Forfeitures are recognized as they occur for all equity awards. Equity-based compensation expense is included in General and administrative expenses and Labor and related expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Advertising

Most advertising costs are expensed as incurred, with the exception of advertising production costs, which are expensed at the time the advertising first takes place. Advertising costs totaled \$22,169, \$12,437 and \$12,376 in fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022, respectively, and are included in General and administrative expense and Other operating expenses on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

Leases

Shake Shack currently leases all of its Company-operated Shacks, the home office and certain equipment under various non-cancelable lease agreements that expire on various dates through 2045. The Company evaluates contracts entered into to determine whether the contract involves the use of property or equipment, which is either explicitly or implicitly identified in the contract. The Company evaluates whether it controls the use of the asset, which is determined by assessing whether substantially all economic benefit from the use of the asset is obtained, and whether the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. If these criteria are met, the Company has identified a lease, within the contract, and therefore a right of use asset and lease liability are recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Upon possession of a leased asset, the Company determines whether the lease is an operating or finance lease. All of the Company's real estate leases are classified as operating leases and most equipment leases are classified as finance leases.

Generally, real estate leases have initial terms ranging from 10 to 15 years and typically include two five-year renewal options. Renewal options are generally not recognized as part of the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as it is not reasonably certain at commencement date that the Company would exercise the renewal options. Real estate leases typically contain fixed minimum rent payments and/or contingent rent payments which are based upon sales in excess of specified thresholds. When the achievement of such sales thresholds are deemed to be probable, contingent rent is accrued in proportion to the sales recognized during the period.

For operating leases, fixed lease payments are recognized as operating lease costs on a straight-line basis over the lease term and are reported in specific line items on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss). Lease expense incurred before a Shack opens is recorded in Pre-opening costs. Once a Company-operated Shack opens, the straight-line lease expense and contingent rent, if applicable, are recorded in Occupancy and related expenses. Many of these leases also require the Company to pay real estate taxes, common area maintenance costs and other occupancy costs which are included in Occupancy and related expenses. Finance leases are recognized in depreciation expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining lease term, along with recognition of interest expense associated with accretion of the lease liability.

For both operating and finance leases that contain lease and non-lease components, the components are combined and accounted for as a single lease component. Variable lease costs for both operating and finance leases, if any, are recognized as incurred. Leases with a term of 12 months or less are deemed short-term and are not recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. Fixed lease payments for short-term leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

The Company calculates operating lease right-of-use assets and lease liabilities as the present value of fixed lease payments over the reasonably certain lease term beginning at the commencement date. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate ("IBR") in determining the present value of future lease payments as there are no explicit rates provided in the leases. The IBR used to measure the lease liability is derived from the average of the yield curves obtained from using the notching method and the recovery rate method. The most significant assumption in calculating the IBR is the Company's credit rating and is subject to judgment. The credit rating used to develop the IBR is determined by utilizing the credit ratings of other public companies with similar financial information as SSE Holdings.

The Company expends cash for leasehold improvements to build out and equip leased properties. Generally, a portion of the leasehold improvements and building costs are reimbursed by the landlords through landlord incentives pursuant to agreed-upon terms in the lease agreements. Landlord incentives usually take the form of cash, full or partial credits against future minimum or contingent rents otherwise payable by the Company, or a combination thereof. In most cases, landlord incentives are received after the Company takes possession of the property and as milestones are met during the construction of the property. The Company includes these amounts in the measurement of the initial operating lease liability and right-of-use asset.

Pre-opening Costs

Pre-opening costs are expensed as incurred and consist primarily of occupancy, manager and team member wages, cookware, travel and lodging costs for the opening training team and other supporting team members, marketing expenses, legal fees, and inventory costs incurred prior to the opening of a Shack.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are accounted for pursuant to the asset and liability method which requires the recognition of deferred income tax assets and liabilities related to the expected future tax consequences arising from temporary differences between the carrying values and tax bases of assets and liabilities based on enacted statutory tax rates applicable to the periods in which the temporary differences are expected to reverse. Any effects of changes in income tax rates or laws are included in Income tax expense on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss) in the period of enactment. A valuation allowance is recognized if we determine it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset will not be recognized. In making such determination, the Company considers all available evidence, including scheduled reversals of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, tax planning strategies, and recent and expected future results of operations.

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

We adopted the Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") summarized below in fiscal 2024.

ASU	Description	Date Adopted
Segment Reporting (Topic 280): Improvements to Reportable Segment Disclosures	This ASU requires that an entity report segment information in accordance with Topic 280, Segment Reporting. The amendment in the ASU is intended to improve reportable segment disclosure requirements primarily through enhanced disclosures about significant segment expenses.	December 25, 2024
(ASU 2023-07)		

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Accounting standards updates ("ASU") applicable to the Company that were recently issued are summarized below.

ASU	Description	Effective Date
Income Taxes (Topic 740): Improvements to Income Tax Disclosures	This ASU requires that an entity, on an annual basis, disclose additional income tax information, primarily related to the rate reconciliation and income taxes paid. The amendment in the ASU is intended to enhance the transparency and decision usefulness of income tax disclosures.	Fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2024
(ASU 2023-09)	Early adoption is permitted. The Company is currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on our Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.	
Income Statement—Reporting Comprehensive Income—Expense Disaggregation Disclosures (Subtopic 220-40): Disaggregation of Income Statement Expenses	This ASU requires that an entity disaggregate relevant expense captions presented on the face of the income statement into natural expense categories within the footnotes of the financial statements. In addition, a separate disclosure of selling expenses is required to be presented. The ASU is intended to allow stakeholders to better understand the components of an entity's expenses.	Fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2026
	Early adoption is permitted. The Company is evaluating the impact this standard will have on its Consolidated Financial Statements and related disclosures.	
(ASU 2024-03)		

All other ASUs issued but not yet effective are not applicable or not expected to have a material impact on the Company's future Consolidated Financial Statements.

NOTE 3: REVENUE

Revenue Recognition

Revenue disaggregated by type was as follows:

	2024		2023		2022
Shack sales	\$	1,207,561	\$	1,046,819	\$ 869,270
Licensing revenue:					
Sales-based royalties		43,487		39,853	30,204
Initial territory and opening fees		1,560		861	1,012
Total revenue	\$	1,252,608	\$	1,087,533	\$ 900,486

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to performance obligations that were unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied as of December 25, 2024 was \$23,130. The Company expects to recognize this amount as revenue over a long-term period, as the license term for each Shack ranges from five to twenty years. This amount excludes any variable consideration related to sales-based royalties.

Contract Balances

Contract liabilities and receivables from contracts with customers were as follows:

	December 25 2024		December 27 2023	
Shack sales receivables	\$	10,699	\$	9,884
Licensing receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts		5,735		4,610
Gift card liability		2,584		2,603
Deferred revenue, current		1,666		1,192
Deferred revenue, long-term		17,060		17,157

Revenue recognized that was included in the respective liability balances at the beginning of the period was as follows:

	2024		2023	
Gift card liability	\$	776	\$	634
Deferred revenue		1,461		1,103

NOTE 4: FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The carrying values of the Company's Cash and cash equivalents, Accounts receivable, net, Accounts payable and Accrued expenses approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of these financial instruments.

The Company's marketable securities were as follows:

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Held-to-maturity securities	\$ —	\$ 68,561

The Company classified its held-to-maturity securities as Level 1 within the fair value hierarchy. Refer to Note 8, Debt, for additional information relating to the fair value of the Company's outstanding debt instruments.

A summary of other income from marketable securities was as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Income from marketable securities	\$ 640	\$ 2,885	\$ 1,033
Realized gain on sale of equity securities	—	81	—
Unrealized loss on equity securities	—	—	(158)
Total	\$ 640	\$ 2,966	\$ 875

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Non-Recurring Basis

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis include long-lived assets, operating lease right-of-use assets and indefinite-lived intangible assets. The Company performs its impairment analysis at least annually or whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable.

During fiscal 2024, the Company determined to close and executed the closure of nine underperforming Company-operated Shacks in California, Ohio and Texas as these Shacks were not projected to provide acceptable returns in the foreseeable future, in part due to changes in the trade area and the negative impact on other Shacks within their proximity by cannibalizing sales. The total expenses related to the identified Shack closures were \$29,348, of which \$27,633 was impairment expense, related to right-of-use assets, and property, plant and equipment, and \$1,715 was miscellaneous Shack closure expense. The fair values of assets were determined using an income-based approach and are classified as Level 3 within the fair value hierarchy. Significant inputs include projections of future cash flows, Shack sales, profitability, discount rates, and sublease income.

No impairment charges were recognized during fiscal 2023. During fiscal 2022, the Company recognized an impairment charge of \$99 related to one Shack. These impairment charges were included in Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures on the Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss).

NOTE 5: ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE, NET

The components of Accounts receivable, net were as follows:

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Licensing receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 5,735	\$ 4,610
Credit card receivables	5,856	6,360
Delivery receivables	4,225	3,039
Other receivables	3,871	2,838
Accounts receivable, net	\$ 19,687	\$ 16,847

NOTE 6: PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET

The components of Property and equipment, net were as follows:

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Leasehold improvements	\$ 676,098	\$ 594,024
Equipment	116,561	98,780
Furniture and fixtures	34,057	31,469
Computer equipment and software	122,406	101,822
Financing equipment lease right-of-use assets	19,630	25,127
Construction in progress	40,034	56,533
Property and equipment, gross	1,008,786	907,755
Less: accumulated depreciation	(457,186)	(376,760)
Property and equipment, net	\$ 551,600	\$ 530,995

Depreciation expense was \$102,442, \$91,216 and \$72,770 for fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022, respectively.

NOTE 7: SUPPLEMENTAL BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

The components of Prepaid expenses and other current assets were as follows:

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Prepaid expenses	\$ 8,196	\$ 5,641
Tenant allowance receivables	12,761	12,136
Other	844	1,190
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 21,801	\$ 18,967

The components of Other current liabilities were as follows:

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Sales tax payable	\$ 6,999	\$ 6,076
Current portion of financing equipment lease liabilities	4,086	3,435
Gift card liability	2,584	2,603
Other	5,869	4,989
Other current liabilities	\$ 19,538	\$ 17,103

NOTE 8: DEBT

Convertible Notes

The Company's \$250,000 aggregate principal amount of 0% Convertible Senior Notes due 2028 ("Convertible Notes") will mature on March 1, 2028, unless earlier converted, redeemed or repurchased in certain circumstances. Upon conversion, the Company pays or delivers, as the case may be, cash, shares of Class A common stock or a combination of cash and shares of Class A common stock, at the Company's election.

The Convertible Notes are convertible at the option of the holders at any time prior to the close of business on the business day immediately preceding December 1, 2027, only under the following circumstances: (1) during any fiscal quarter commencing after the fiscal quarter ending on June 30, 2021 (and only during such fiscal quarter), if the last reported sale price of the Company's Class A common stock, par value \$0.001 per share, for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during a period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on, and including, the last trading day of the immediately preceding fiscal quarter is greater than or equal to 130% of the conversion price for the Convertible Notes on each applicable trading day; (2) during the five business day period after any 10 consecutive trading day period (the "measurement period") in which the trading price (as defined in the Indenture) per one thousand dollar principal amount of the Convertible Notes for each trading day of the measurement period was less than 98% of the product of the last reported sale price of Class A common stock and the conversion rate for the Convertible Notes on each such trading day; (3) if the Company calls such Convertible Notes for redemption, at any time prior to the close of business on the scheduled trading day immediately preceding the redemption date, but only with respect to the Convertible Notes called (or deemed called) for redemption; and (4) upon the occurrence of specified corporate events as set forth in the Indenture. On or after December 1, 2027, until the close of business on the second scheduled trading day immediately preceding the maturity date, holders of the Convertible Notes may convert all or any portion of their Convertible Notes at any time, regardless of the foregoing circumstances.

The Convertible Notes had an initial conversion rate of 5.8679 shares of Class A common stock per one thousand dollar principal amount of Convertible Notes, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of approximately \$170.42 per share of Class A common stock. The fair value of the Convertible Notes was approximately \$256,900 and \$205,000, respectively, as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, based on external pricing data, including available quoted market prices of these instruments, and consideration of comparable debt instruments with similar interest rates and trading frequency, among other factors, and is classified as a Level 2 measurement within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company may not redeem the Convertible Notes prior to March 6, 2025. The Company may redeem for cash all or any portion of the Convertible Notes, at the Company's option, on or after March 6, 2025 if the last reported sale price of Class A common stock has been at least 130% of the conversion price then in effect for at least 20 trading days (whether or not consecutive) during any 30 consecutive trading day period (including the last trading day of such period) ending on, and including, the trading day immediately preceding the date on which the Company provides notice of redemption at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid special interest, if any, to, but excluding, the redemption date.

In addition, if Shake Shack undergoes a fundamental change (as defined in the indenture governing the Convertible Notes), subject to certain conditions, holders may require it to repurchase for cash all or any portion of their Convertible Notes at a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Convertible Notes to be repurchased, plus accrued and unpaid special interest, if any, to, but excluding, the fundamental change repurchase date. In addition, following certain corporate events that occur prior to the maturity date of the Convertible Notes or if the Company delivers a notice of redemption in respect of some or all of the Convertible Notes, the Company will, in certain circumstances, increase the conversion rate of the Convertible Notes for a holder who elects to convert the Convertible Notes in connection with such a corporate event or convert the Convertible Notes called (or deemed called) for redemption during the related redemption period, as the case may be.

Contemporaneously with the issuance of the Convertible Notes, Shake Shack Inc. entered into an intercompany note with SSE Holdings ("Intercompany Note"). SSE Holdings promises to pay Shake Shack Inc., for value received, the principal amount with interest of the Intercompany Note in March 2028. Shake Shack Inc. will exercise its right to convert the Intercompany Note to maintain at all times a one-to-one ratio between the number of common units, directly or indirectly, held by Shake Shack Inc. and the aggregate number of outstanding shares of common stock.

Classification	2024	2023	2022
Amortization expense on Convertible Notes Interest expense	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,047	\$ 1,047

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Convertible Notes	\$ 250,000	\$ 250,000
Discount and debt issuance costs, net of amortization	(3,317)	(4,364)
Long-term debt	\$ 246,683	\$ 245,636

Revolving Credit Facility

The Company maintains a revolving credit facility agreement ("Revolving Credit Facility") which permits borrowings up to \$50,000 with the ability to increase available borrowings up to an additional \$100,000, subject to satisfaction of certain conditions. The Revolving Credit Facility has a maturity date of March 5, 2026.

In fiscal 2023, the Company entered into the fourth amendment to the Revolving Credit Facility ("Fourth Amendment"), which, among other things, modified the benchmark interest rate to either: (i) the base rate plus applicable margin ranging from 0.0% to 1.5% or (ii) the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") plus applicable margin ranging from 1.0% to 2.5%, in each case dependent upon the net lease adjusted leverage ratio. As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, no amounts were outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

The obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are secured by a first-priority security interest in substantially all of the assets of SSE Holdings and the guarantors. The obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are guaranteed by each of SSE Holdings' direct and indirect subsidiaries, with certain exceptions. The Revolving Credit Facility requires the Company to comply with maximum net lease adjusted leverage and minimum fixed charge coverage ratios, as well as other customary affirmative and negative covenants. As of December 25, 2024, the Company was in compliance with all covenants.

The Revolving Credit Facility also permits the issuance of letters of credit upon our request of up to \$15,000. As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, the Company had outstanding letters of credit of \$3,894 and \$3,147, respectively, in connection with the Revolving Credit Facility.

Classification	2024	2023	2022
Interest expense on Revolving Credit Facility	\$ 67	\$ 74	\$ 82

	Classification	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Unamortized deferred financing costs on Revolving Credit Facility	Other assets	\$ 23	\$ 42

NOTE 9: LEASES

A summary of operating and finance right-of-use assets and lease liabilities were as follows:

	Classification	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Operating leases	Operating lease assets	\$ 424,611	\$ 398,296
Finance leases	Property and equipment, net	12,225	11,801
Total right-of-use assets		\$ 436,836	\$ 410,097
Operating leases:			
	Operating lease liabilities, current	\$ 55,739	\$ 49,004
	Long-term operating lease liabilities	494,499	464,533
Finance leases:			
	Other current liabilities	4,086	3,435
	Other long-term liabilities	8,616	8,721
Total lease liabilities		\$ 562,940	\$ 525,693

The components of lease expense were as follows:

	Classification	2024	2023	2022
Operating lease cost	Occupancy and related expenses	\$ 77,432	\$ 67,781	\$ 58,788
	Pre-opening costs			
	General and administrative expenses			
Finance lease cost:				
Amortization of right-of-use assets	Depreciation and amortization expense	4,181	3,324	3,071
Interest on lease liabilities	Interest expense	770	476	226
Variable lease cost	Occupancy and related expenses	21,694	18,305	15,973
	Pre-opening costs			
	General and administrative expenses			
Short-term lease cost	Occupancy and related expenses	840	938	580
Total lease cost		\$ 104,917	\$ 90,824	\$ 78,638

As of December 25, 2024, future minimum lease payments for operating and finance leases consisted of the following:

		Operating Leases	Finance Leases
2025 ¹	\$	73,946	\$ 4,719
2026		90,942	3,977
2027		86,408	3,239
2028		82,420	1,707
2029		76,049	297
Thereafter		298,374	77
Total minimum payments		708,139	14,016
Less: imputed interest		170,662	1,314
Total lease liabilities	\$	537,477	\$ 12,702

(1) Operating leases are net of certain tenant allowance receivables that were reclassified to Other current assets as of December 25, 2024.

As of December 25, 2024, the Company had additional operating lease commitments of \$138,716 for non-cancelable leases without a possession date, which commence in 2025 or later. The terms of these lease commitments are materially consistent with leases recognized on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

A summary of lease terms and discount rates for operating and finance leases were as follows:

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Weighted average remaining lease term (years):		
Operating leases	8.7	8.9
Finance leases	3.3	4.7
Weighted average discount rate:		
Operating leases	6.2 %	6.2 %
Finance leases	6.1 %	5.6 %

Supplemental cash flow information related to leases was as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Cash paid for amounts included in the measurement of lease liabilities:			
Operating cash flows from operating leases	\$ 91,783	\$ 72,128	\$ 61,114
Operating cash flows from finance leases	770	476	226
Financing cash flows from finance leases	3,964	3,272	2,974
Right-of-use assets obtained in exchange for lease obligations:			
Operating leases	84,887	72,403	56,578
Finance leases	4,792	8,972	2,415

NOTE 10: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Defined Contribution Plan

Team members who have completed 90 days of continuous employment and are 21 years or older are eligible to participate in a defined contribution savings plan maintained by Shake Shack. The plan is funded by participant and employer contributions. Employer contributions, made at the Company's discretion, are paid directly to the third-party trustee and match a portion of certain participants' contributions. The Company matches 100% of certain participants' contributions for the first 3% of eligible compensation contributed and 50% of contributions made in excess of 3% of eligible compensation up to 5% of eligible compensation. Employer contributions totaled \$2,319, \$1,888 and \$1,553, respectively, for fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022.

NOTE 11: STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

LLC Interests

The SSE Holdings LLC Agreement provides that holders of LLC Interests may, from time to time, require SSE Holdings to redeem all or a portion of their LLC Interests for newly-issued shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis. In connection with any redemption or exchange, the Company receives a corresponding number of LLC Interests, increasing its total ownership interest in SSE Holdings. Simultaneously, and in connection with a redemption, the corresponding number of shares of Class B common stock are surrendered and cancelled. Refer to Note 12, Non-Controlling Interests, for additional information related to LLC Interests activity.

Dividend Restrictions

Shake Shack Inc. is a holding company with no direct operations. As a result, its ability to pay cash dividends on its common stock, if any, is dependent upon cash dividends, distributions or other transfers from SSE Holdings. The amounts available to pay cash dividends are subject to certain covenants and restrictions set forth in the Revolving Credit Facility. As of December 25, 2024, essentially all of the net assets of SSE Holdings were restricted.

NOTE 12: NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Shake Shack is the primary beneficiary and sole managing member of SSE Holdings and, as a result, consolidates the financial results of SSE Holdings. The Company reports a non-controlling interest representing the economic interest held by the other members of SSE Holdings. The Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement, as further amended, (the "LLC Agreement") of SSE Holdings provides that holders of SSE Holdings, LLC membership interests ("LLC Interests") may, from time to time, require SSE Holdings to redeem all or a portion of their LLC Interests for newly-issued shares of Class A common stock on a one-for-one basis. In connection with any redemption or exchange, the Company will receive a corresponding number of LLC Interests, increasing the total ownership interest in SSE Holdings. Changes in the ownership interest in SSE Holdings while the Company retains its controlling interest in SSE Holdings will be accounted for as equity transactions. As such, future redemptions or direct exchanges of LLC Interests in SSE Holdings by the other members of SSE Holdings will result in a change in ownership and reduce the amount recorded as non-controlling interest and increase additional paid-in capital.

The following table summarizes the ownership interest in SSE Holdings:

	2024		2023	
	LLC Interests	Ownership %	LLC Interests	Ownership %
Number of LLC Interests held by Shake Shack Inc.	40,068,068	94.2 %	39,474,315	93.3 %
Number of LLC Interests held by non-controlling interest holders	2,455,713	5.8 %	2,834,513	6.7 %
Total LLC Interests outstanding	42,523,781	100.0 %	42,308,828	100.0 %

The weighted average ownership percentages for the applicable reporting periods are used to attribute Net income (loss) and Other comprehensive income (loss) to the non-controlling interest holders and were as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Non-controlling interest holders' weighted average ownership percentages	6.2 %	6.7 %	6.9 %

The following table summarizes the effects of changes in ownership of SSE Holdings on the Company's equity:

	2024	2023	2022
Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc.	\$ 10,207	\$ 20,264	\$ (21,229)
Other comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized holding income (loss) on foreign currency translation adjustment	2	(3)	(1)
Transfers (to) from non-controlling interests:			
Increase in additional paid-in capital as a result of the redemption of LLC Interests	3,517	265	313
Decrease in additional paid-in capital as a result of activity under stock compensation plan	(5,614)	(3,271)	(2,978)
Total effect of changes in ownership interest on equity attributable to Shake Shack Inc.	\$ 8,112	\$ 17,255	\$ (23,895)

The following table summarizes the LLC Interests activity:

	2024	2023	2022
LLC Interests activity under the Company's stock compensation plan			
Number of LLC Interests received by Shake Shack Inc.	214,953	154,317	90,527
Redemption and acquisition of LLC Interests			
Number of LLC Interests redeemed by non-controlling interest holders	378,800	35,000	52,074
Number of LLC Interests received by Shake Shack Inc.	378,800	35,000	52,074
Issuance of Class A common stock			
Shares of Class A common stock issued in connection with redemptions of LLC Interests	378,800	35,000	52,074
Cancellation of Class B common stock			
Shares of Class B common stock surrendered and canceled	378,800	35,000	52,074

NOTE 13: EQUITY-BASED COMPENSATION

A summary of equity-based compensation expense by award type was as follows:

	2024		2023		2022
Performance stock units	\$	2,611	\$	3,149	\$ 4,199
Restricted stock units		13,304		11,739	9,127
Equity-based compensation expense	\$	15,915	\$	14,888	\$ 13,326
Total income tax benefit recognized related to equity-based compensation	\$	396	\$	391	\$ 302

Equity-based compensation expense recognized was as follows:

	2024		2023		2022
General and administrative expenses	\$	14,339	\$	13,587	\$ 12,305
Labor and related expenses		1,576		1,301	1,021
Equity-based compensation expense	\$	15,915	\$	14,888	\$ 13,326

The Company capitalized \$371, \$286 and \$192 of equity-based compensation expense associated with the construction cost of our Shacks and certain digital and technology projects, during fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022, respectively.

Restricted Stock Units

In January 2015, the Company adopted the 2015 Incentive Award Plan (the "2015 Plan") under which it may grant up to 5,865,522 restricted stock units and other equity-based awards to team members, directors and officers. In June 2024, the Company amended and restated the 2015 Plan (the "2025 Plan") which authorizes the issuance of up to 842,321 additional shares of the Company's Class A Common Stock and extends the term of the 2015 Plan by 10 years, among other things.

The restricted stock units granted generally vest equally over periods ranging from one to five years. The fair value of restricted stock units is determined based on the closing market price of our Class A common stock on the date of grant. Compensation expense related to the restricted stock units is recognized using a straight-line attribution method over the vesting period.

A summary of restricted stock unit activity was as follows:

	Restricted Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding and unvested as of December 27, 2023	511,544	\$ 67.82
Granted	199,345	102.77
Vested	(185,649)	70.31
Forfeited	(82,436)	73.41
Outstanding and unvested as of December 25, 2024	442,804	\$ 81.47

The weighted average grant-date fair value of restricted stock units granted during fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022 were \$58.26 and \$71.25, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested during fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022 was \$10,382 and \$5,936, respectively. As of December 25, 2024, total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested restricted stock units was \$25,942, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years.

Performance Stock Units

Under the 2025 Plan, the Company may grant performance stock units and other types of performance-based equity awards that vest based on the outcome of certain performance criteria that are established and approved by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors. The actual number of equity awards earned is based on the level of performance achieved over a predetermined performance period, relative to established financial goals.

Performance stock units granted during fiscal 2024 are subject to a requisite service period and the awards vest ratably over four years or cliff vest over three years. The amount of awards that can be earned ranges from 0% to 200% of the number of performance stock units granted, based on the achievement of approved financial goals over a one-year or three-year performance period.

Performance stock units containing market conditions are based on a Monte Carlo simulation, and related compensation expense is recognized using a graded attribution method over the vesting period and does not change regardless of the amount of shares received by the recipient based on achievement of the awards. The fair value of performance stock units not containing a market condition is determined based on the closing market price of the Company's Class A common stock on the date of grant. Compensation expense related to the performance stock units not containing a market condition is recognized using either a graded-vesting attribution method or straight-line over the vesting period based on the most probable outcome of the performance conditions. No performance stock units were granted during fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022.

A summary of performance stock unit activity was as follows:

	Performance Stock Units	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding and unvested as of December 27, 2023	121,425	\$ 92.77
Granted	95,624	103.98
Vested	(10,646)	129.68
Forfeited	(33,957)	91.73
Outstanding and unvested as of December 25, 2024	172,446	\$ 96.82

The weighted average grant date fair value of performance stock units granted during fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022 was nil, and nil, respectively. The total fair value of awards that vested during fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022 was \$1,441 and \$1,869, respectively. As of December 25, 2024, total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested performance stock units was \$6,645, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of 2.5 years.

Stock Options

Under the 2025 Plan, the Company may grant stock options to team members, directors and officers. The stock options granted generally vest equally over periods ranging from one to five years. The Company does not use cash to settle any of the equity-based awards, and issues new shares of Class A common stock upon the exercise of stock options.

A summary of stock option activity was as follows:

	Stock Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)
Outstanding as of December 27, 2023	100,625	\$ 21.71		
Exercised	(77,369)	21.00		
Forfeited	(11,144)	23.45		
Outstanding as of December 25, 2024	12,112	\$ 24.66	\$ 1,300	0.5
Options vested and exercisable as of December 25, 2024	12,112	\$ 24.66	\$ 1,300	0.5

As of December 25, 2024, total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock options was nil. Cash received from stock options exercised was \$1,627 and the cash tax benefit realized for the tax deductions from these option exercises was \$137 for fiscal 2024. No options were granted during fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022. The total intrinsic value of stock options exercised during fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022 was \$7,212, \$1,426 and \$631, respectively. No stock options vested during fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022.

The following table summarizes information about stock options outstanding and exercisable as December 25, 2024:

Exercise Price	Options Outstanding and Exercisable		
	Number Outstanding at December 25, 2024	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life (Years)	Weighted Average Exercise Price
\$ 21.00	9,001	0.1	\$ 21.00
\$ 34.62	2,003	1.4	\$ 34.62
\$ 36.41	1,108	1.9	\$ 36.41

NOTE 14: INCOME TAXES

Shake Shack is the sole managing member of SSE Holdings, which is classified as a partnership for U.S federal and most applicable state and local income tax purposes. As the managing member, the Company consolidates SSE Holdings financial results. As a partnership, SSE Holdings is not subject to U.S. federal and certain state and local income taxes. Instead, any taxable income or loss generated by SSE Holdings is allocated to its members, including the Company, on a pro rata basis. The Company is subject to U.S. federal, state and local income taxes with respect to its allocable share of taxable income or loss from SSE Holdings, as well as any stand-alone income or loss generated by Shake Shack Inc. The Company is also subject to withholding taxes in foreign jurisdictions.

Income Tax Expense

The components of Income (loss) before income taxes were as follows:

	2024	2023	2022
Domestic	\$ (18,247)	\$ (13,427)	\$ (49,454)
Foreign	32,491	30,407	25,169
Income (loss) before income taxes	\$ 14,244	\$ 16,980	\$ (24,285)

The components of Income tax expense (benefit) were as follows:

	2024		2023		2022	
Current income taxes:						
State and local	\$	554	\$	1,271	\$	222
Foreign		3,924		3,793		3,612
Total current income taxes		4,478		5,064		3,834
Deferred income taxes:						
Federal		(2,731)		(12,427)		(4,176)
State and local		1,677		3,353		(838)
Total deferred income taxes		(1,054)		(9,074)		(5,014)
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$	3,424	\$	(4,010)	\$	(1,180)

Reconciliations of Income tax expense (benefit) computed at the U.S. federal statutory income tax rate to the recognized Income tax expense (benefit) and the U.S. statutory income tax rate to our effective tax rates were as follows:

	2024		2023		2022	
Expected U.S. federal income taxes at statutory rate	\$	2,991	21.0 %	\$	3,565	21.0 %
State and local income taxes, net of federal benefit		2,166	15.2 %		2,090	12.3 %
Foreign withholding taxes		3,924	27.6 %		3,792	22.3 %
Tax credits		(7,033)	(49.4)%		(7,060)	(41.6)%
Non-controlling interest		(166)	(1.2)%		(196)	(1.2)%
Non-deductible expenses		2,240	15.7 %		1,169	6.9 %
Reserve for uncertain tax positions		—	— %		154	0.9 %
Remeasurement of deferred tax assets in connection with other tax rate changes		392	2.8 %		1,547	9.1 %
Return to provision adjustment		(650)	(4.6)%		(519)	(3.0)%
Change in valuation allowance		(97)	(0.7)%		(9,195)	(54.1)%
Other		(343)	(2.4)%		643	3.8 %
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$	3,424	24.0 %	\$	(4,010)	(23.6)%
					\$	(1,180)
						4.9 %

Shake Shack's effective income tax rates for fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022 were 24.0%, (23.6)% and 4.9%, respectively. The increase in the effective income tax rate from fiscal 2023 to fiscal 2024 was primarily driven by the release of a valuation allowance and a higher remeasurement of deferred tax assets in fiscal 2023.

Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

The components of deferred tax assets and liabilities were as follows:

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Investment in partnership	\$ 89,397	\$ 90,419
Tax Receivable Agreement	67,192	64,076
Operating lease liability	5,264	4,713
Financing lease liability	124	114
Deferred revenue	209	196
Equity-based compensation	357	360
Net operating loss carryforwards	148,700	144,144
Tax credits	33,643	26,048
Other assets	1,772	947
Total gross deferred tax assets	346,658	331,017
Valuation allowance	(260)	(357)
Total deferred tax assets, net of valuation allowance	346,398	330,660
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Property and equipment	(537)	(599)
Operating lease right-of-use asset	(4,147)	(3,735)
Financing lease right-of-use asset	(119)	(111)
Other liabilities	(9)	(7)
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	(4,812)	(4,452)
Net deferred tax assets	\$ 341,586	\$ 326,208

As of December 25, 2024, the Company's federal and state net operating loss carryforwards for income tax purposes were \$615,782 and \$334,359, respectively. Of the federal net operating loss carryforward, \$563,915 can be carried forward indefinitely, while the remaining \$51,867 will begin to expire in 2035. Similarly, of the state net operating loss carryforward, \$106,682 can be carried forward indefinitely, while the remaining \$227,677 will begin to expire in 2025. As of December 25, 2024, the Company had federal tax credit carryforwards, including a capital loss carryforward of \$33,749, which will begin to expire in 2025 and gross state tax credit carryforwards of \$273, also expiring in 2025.

As described in Note 12, Non-controlling Interests, the Company acquired a total of 593,753 LLC Interests during fiscal 2024 through LLC Interest redemptions and stock-based compensation plan activity. Upon acquiring these LLC Interests, the Company recognized a deferred tax asset of \$10,985 related to the basis difference in its investment in SSE Holdings. As of December 25, 2024, the total deferred tax asset associated with the basis difference was \$89,397.

The Company evaluates the realizability of its deferred tax assets on a quarterly basis and establishes valuation allowances when it is more likely than not that all or a portion of a deferred tax asset may not be realized. As of December 25, 2024, the Company concluded, based on the valuation of all available positive and negative evidence, that all of its deferred tax assets are more likely than not to be realized, except certain state credits and state net operating losses that are not expected to be utilized before expiration. Accordingly, the Company maintained a valuation allowance of \$260. The net change in valuation allowance for fiscal 2024 was a decrease of \$97. Refer to Schedule II, Valuation and Qualifying Accounts for additional information.

Uncertain Tax Positions

Pursuant to ASC 740, the Company provides for uncertain tax positions based upon our assessment of whether a tax benefit is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination by tax authorities. In 2024, no new uncertain tax positions were identified. A reconciliation of the beginning to the ending accounts of gross unrecognized tax benefits for fiscal 2024, 2023, and 2022 is as follows:

	2024		2023		2022
Beginning balance	\$	147	\$	—	\$ —
Additions for tax positions of prior years		—		263	—
Settlements		—		(116)	—
Ending balance	\$	147	\$	147	\$ —

The Company files income tax returns in the United States federal and state and local jurisdictions. The Company is currently open to examination by tax authorities for state and local jurisdictions for tax years beginning 2018.

Tax Receivable Agreement

Pursuant to the Company's election under Section 754 of the Internal Revenue Code (the "Code"), the Company expects to obtain an increase in its share of the tax basis in the net assets of SSE Holdings when LLC Interests are redeemed or exchanged by the other members of SSE Holdings. The Company plans to make an election under Section 754 of the Code for each taxable year in which a redemption or exchange of LLC Interest occurs. The Company intends to treat any redemptions and exchanges of LLC Interests as direct purchases of LLC Interests for U.S. federal income tax purposes. These increases in tax basis may reduce the amounts that would otherwise be paid in the future to various tax authorities. They may also decrease gains (or increase losses) on future dispositions of certain capital assets to the extent tax basis is allocated to those capital assets.

On February 4, 2015, the Company entered into a tax receivable agreement with certain then-existing non-controlling members of SSE Holdings (the "Tax Receivable Agreement"). This agreement obligates the Company to pay the non-controlling interest holders 85% of any tax benefits that the Company may actually realize, or deemed to realize, from (i) increases in the Company's share of the tax basis of SSE Holdings due to redemptions or exchanges of LLC Interests, (ii) tax basis increases resulting from payments made under the Tax Receivable Agreement, and (iii) deductions from imputed interest under the agreement (the "TRA Payments"). The Company expects to benefit from the remaining 15% of any realized tax benefits. The TRA Payments are not conditioned upon any continued ownership interest in SSE Holdings or us. Additionally, the rights of each non-controlling interest holder under the Tax Receivable Agreement, are assignable to transferees of its LLC Interests.

During fiscal 2024, the Company acquired a total of 378,800 LLC Interests in connection with the redemption of LLC Interests, which led to an increase in the tax basis of its investment in SSE Holdings subject to the provisions of the Tax Receivable Agreement. The Company recognized an additional asset of \$10,985 for the TRA Payments due to the redeeming members, representing 85% of the aggregate tax benefits the Company expects to realize from the tax basis increases related to the redemption of LLC Interests. This estimate was based on our conclusion that it was probable that such TRA Payments would be made, considering our projections of future taxable income. No payments were made to the members of SSE Holdings pursuant to the Tax Receivable Agreement in fiscal 2024 and fiscal 2023. As of December 25, 2024, the total amount of TRA Payments due under the Tax Receivable Agreement was \$247,734, of which \$717 amount was included in Other current liabilities on the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

NOTE 15: EARNINGS (LOSS) PER SHARE

Basic earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock is computed by dividing Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc. by the weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock is computed by dividing Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc. by the weighted average number of shares of Class A common stock outstanding adjusted to give effect to potentially dilutive securities.

The following table sets forth reconciliations of the numerators and denominators used to compute basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	2024	2023	2022
Numerator:			
Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc.—basic	\$ 10,207	\$ 20,264	\$ (21,229)
Reallocation of net income attributable to non-controlling interests from the assumed conversion of Class B shares	613	726	—
Net income (loss) attributable to Shake Shack Inc.—diluted	\$ 10,820	\$ 20,990	\$ (21,229)
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding—basic	39,830	39,419	39,237
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	52	75	—
Performance stock units	69	11	—
Restricted stock units	173	85	—
Convertible Notes	1,467	1,467	—
Shares of Class B common stock	2,612	2,842	—
Weighted average shares of Class A common stock outstanding—diluted	44,203	43,899	39,237
Earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock—basic	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.51	\$ (0.54)
Earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock—diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.48	\$ (0.54)

The effect of potential share settlement of the Convertible Notes outstanding for the period is included as potentially dilutive shares of Class A common stock under application of the if-converted method in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share, except when the effect would be anti-dilutive. Refer to Note 8, Debt, for additional information.

Shares of Class B common stock do not share in the earnings or losses of Shake Shack and are therefore not participating securities. As such, separate presentation of basic and diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class B common stock under the two-class method has not been presented. However, shares of Class B common stock outstanding for the period are considered potentially dilutive shares of Class A common stock under application of the if-converted method and are included in the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share, except when the effect would be anti-dilutive.

The following table presents potentially dilutive securities excluded from the computations of diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock:

	2024	2023	2022
Stock options	—	—	134,031 (2)
Performance stock units	50,556 (1)	99,718 (1)	159,822 (2)
Restricted stock units	—	—	395,853 (2)
Shares of Class B common stock	—	—	2,869,513 (2)
Convertible notes	—	—	1,466,975 (2)

- (1) Number of securities outstanding at the end of the period that were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock because the performance conditions associated with these awards were not met assuming the end of the reporting period was the end of the performance period.
- (2) Number of securities outstanding at the end of the period that were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share of Class A common stock because the effect would have been anti-dilutive.

NOTE 16: SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following table sets forth supplemental cash flow information:

	2024	2023	2022
Cash paid for:			
Income taxes, net of refunds	\$ 6,531	\$ 4,056	\$ 3,731
Interest, net of amounts capitalized	882	537	252
Non-cash investing activities:			
Accrued purchases of property and equipment	19,226	24,999	26,591
Capitalized equity-based compensation	217	181	126
Non-cash financing activities:			
Establishment of liabilities under Tax Receivable Agreement	12,121	720	844

NOTE 17: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Lease Commitments

The Company is obligated under various operating leases for Shacks and the home office space, expiring in various years through 2045. Under certain of these leases, the Company is liable for contingent rent based on a percentage of sales in excess of specified thresholds and typically responsible for its proportionate share of real estate taxes, common area maintenance costs and other occupancy costs. Refer to Note 9, Leases, for additional information.

Certain leases require the Company to obtain letters of credit. As of December 25, 2024, the Company held three letters of credit, one for \$402, which expires in August 2025 and renews automatically for one-year periods through January 2034, one for \$163, which expires in December 2024 and renews automatically for one-year periods through December 2029, and one for \$130, which expires in February 2026.

Purchase Commitments

Purchase obligations include legally binding contracts, including commitments for the purchase, construction or remodeling of real estate and facilities, firm minimum commitments for inventory purchases, equipment purchases, marketing-related contracts, software acquisition/license commitments and service contracts. These obligations are generally short-term in nature and are recorded as liabilities when the related goods are received or services rendered. The Company also enters into long-term, exclusive contracts with certain vendors to supply food, beverages and paper goods, obligating the Company to purchase specified quantities.

Legal Contingencies

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings, claims and liabilities, involving employees and guests alike, which arise in the ordinary course of business and are generally covered by insurance. As of December 25, 2024, the amount of the ultimate liability with respect to these matters was not material.

Liabilities under Tax Receivable Agreement

The Company is a party to the Tax Receivable Agreement under which it is contractually committed to pay certain of the members of SSE Holdings 85% of the amount of any tax benefits that are actually realized, or in some cases are deemed to realize, as a result of certain transactions. The Company is not obligated to make any payments under the Tax Receivable

Agreement until the tax benefits associated with the transactions that gave rise to the payments are realized. Refer to Note 14, Income Taxes, for additional information relating to the Tax Receivable Agreement.

NOTE 18: RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Union Square Hospitality Group

The Chairman of the Board of Directors serves as the Executive Chairman of Union Square Hospitality Group, LLC. As a result, Union Square Hospitality Group, LLC and its subsidiary, set forth below, are considered related parties.

Hudson Yards Sports and Entertainment

In fiscal 2011, Shake Shack entered into a Master License Agreement (as amended, "MLA") with Hudson Yards Sports and Entertainment LLC ("HYSE") to operate Shake Shack branded limited menu concession stands in sports and entertainment venues within the United States. In February 2019, the agreement was assigned to Hudson Yards Catering ("HYC"), the parent of HYSE. The agreement expires in January 2027 and includes five consecutive five-year renewal options at HYC's option. As consideration for these rights, HYC pays the Company a license fee based on a percentage of net food sales, as defined in the MLA. HYC also pays a percentage of profits on sales of branded beverages, as defined in the MLA.

	Classification		2024		2023		2022
Amounts received from HYC	Licensing revenue	\$	926	\$	988	\$	802

	Classification		December 25 2024		December 27 2023
Amounts due from HYC	Accounts receivable, net	\$	73	\$	57

Madison Square Park Conservancy

The Chairman of the Board of Directors serves as a director of the Madison Square Park Conservancy ("MSP Conservancy"), with which Shake Shack has a license agreement and pays license fees to operate the Madison Square Park Shack. No payments were due to MSP Conservancy as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023.

	Classification		2024		2023		2022
Amounts paid to MSP Conservancy	Occupancy and related expenses	\$	937	\$	898	\$	1,224

Olo, Inc.

The Chairman of the Board of Directors serves as a director of Olo, Inc., a platform the Company uses in connection with its mobile ordering application.

	Classification		2024		2023		2022
Amounts paid to Olo, Inc.	Other operating expenses	\$	838	\$	595	\$	431

	Classification		December 25 2024		December 27 2023
Amounts due to Olo, Inc.	Accounts payable	\$	227	\$	116
	Accrued expenses				

Block, Inc.

The Company's former Chief Executive Officer is a member of the board of directors of Block, Inc. (formerly known as "Square, Inc."). The Company currently uses certain point-of-sale applications, payment processing services, hardware and other enterprise platform services in connection with its kiosk technology, sales for certain off-site events and the processing of a limited amount of sales at certain locations.

	Classification		2024		2023		2022
Amounts paid to Block, Inc.	Other operating expenses	\$	12,119	\$	8,688	\$	4,337

	Classification		December 25 2024		December 27 2023
Amounts due to Block, Inc.	Accounts payable	\$	—	\$	59
	Accrued expenses				

Tax Receivable Agreement

The Company entered into a Tax Receivable Agreement that provides for the payment by the Company of 85% of the amount of any tax benefits that are actually realized, or in some cases are deemed to realize, as a result of certain transactions. Refer to Note 14, Income Taxes, for additional information. No payments were made to the members of SSE Holdings pursuant to the Tax Receivable Agreement during fiscal 2024, fiscal 2023 and fiscal 2022.

	Classification		December 25 2024		December 27 2023
Amounts due under the Tax Receivable Agreement	Other current liabilities	\$	247,734	\$	235,613
	Liabilities under Tax Receivable Agreement, net of current portion				

Distributions to Members of SSE Holdings

Under the terms of the SSE Holdings LLC Agreement, SSE Holdings is obligated to make tax distributions to its members. No tax distributions were payable to non-controlling interest holders as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, respectively.

	Classification		2024		2023		2022
Amounts paid to non-controlling interest holders	Non-controlling interests	\$	482	\$	162	\$	410

NOTE 19: SEGMENT REPORTING

Shake Shack operates and licenses Shake Shack restaurants, which serve burgers, chicken, hot dogs, crinkle cut fries, shakes, frozen custard, beer, wine and more. The Company operates Shacks in the United States and has both domestic and international licensed Shacks.

The chief operating decision maker (the "CODM") is the Chief Executive Officer. The Company determined it has one operating segment and one reportable segment, as the CODM regularly reviews Shack operations and financial performance at a consolidated level. The CODM also allocates resources at a consolidated level.

The CODM uses net income to allocate resources (including labor, technology, and capital resources) for the single segment to make decisions regarding annual budget, new Shack openings, entering new geographic markets, landlord and vendor negotiations, marketing decisions, pursuing new business ventures, and driving the Company's mission.

	2024	2023	2022
Segment revenue ⁽¹⁾	\$ 1,252,608	\$ 1,087,533	\$ 900,486
Less:			
Food and paper costs	339,940	305,041	261,584
Labor and related expenses	338,750	304,254	257,358
Other operating expenses ⁽²⁾	178,381	149,449	129,650
Occupancy and related expenses	93,069	79,846	68,508
General and administrative expenses	149,047	129,542	120,009
Depreciation and amortization expense	102,468	91,242	72,796
Pre-opening costs	15,547	19,231	15,050
Impairments, loss on disposal of assets, and Shack closures	32,368	3,007	2,425
Interest expense	2,045	1,717	1,518
Income tax expense (benefit)	3,424	(4,010)	(1,180)
Other (income) loss, net ⁽³⁾	(13,251)	(12,776)	(4,127)
Segment income (loss)	10,820	20,990	(23,105)
Reconciliation of profit or loss:			
Adjustments and reconciling items	—	—	—
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$ 10,820	\$ 20,990	\$ (23,105)

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Total Assets	\$ 1,696,971	\$ 1,605,857

(1) Refer to Note 20, for geographic information and breakdown of revenue and long-lived assets by geographic area.

(2) Other operating expenses consist of delivery commissions, Shack-level marketing expenses, repairs and maintenance, utilities, and other operating expenses incidental to operating our Company-operated Shacks, such as non-perishable supplies, credit card fees and property insurance.

(3) Other income, net includes net unrealized and realized gains and losses from marketable securities, dividend and interest income, and adjustments to liabilities under the Tax Receivable Agreement. Interest income was \$640, \$2,390 and nil, respectively for the fifty-two weeks ended December 25, 2024, December 27, 2023 and December 28, 2022.

NOTE 20: GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Revenue by geographic area was as follows:

	2024		2023		2022
United States	\$	1,219,356	\$	1,056,753	\$ 875,047
Other countries		33,252		30,780	25,439
Total revenue	\$	1,252,608	\$	1,087,533	\$ 900,486

Revenues are shown based on the geographic location of the Company's customers and licensees. The Company's long-lived assets are primarily located in the United States.

Schedule I: Condensed Financial Information of Registrant

SHAKE SHACK INC. CONDENSED BALANCE SHEETS (PARENT COMPANY ONLY)

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
ASSETS		
Current assets:		
Cash	\$ 9,271	\$ 6,672
Prepaid expenses	1,405	63
Total current assets	10,676	6,735
Deferred income taxes, net	336,588	328,870
Investment in SSE Holdings	390,184	362,296
Note receivable from SSE Holdings	224,879	216,946
Note receivable - conversion option	33,500	12,900
Due from SSE Holdings	9,695	8,213
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 1,005,522	\$ 935,960
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Current liabilities:		
Accounts payable	—	146
Accrued expenses	87	621
Due to SSE Holdings	32,482	22,027
Other current liabilities	717	—
Total current liabilities	33,286	22,794
Long-term debt	246,683	245,636
Liabilities under tax receivable agreement, net of current portion	247,017	235,613
Total liabilities	526,986	504,043
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, no par value—10,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023.	—	—
Class A common stock, \$0.001 par value—200,000,000 shares authorized; 40,068,068 and 39,474,315 shares issued and outstanding as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, respectively.	40	39
Class B common stock, \$0.001 par value—35,000,000 shares authorized; 2,455,713 and 2,834,513 shares issued and outstanding as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, respectively.	2	3
Additional paid-in capital	442,993	426,601
Retained earnings	35,502	5,277
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1)	(3)
Total stockholders' equity	478,536	431,917
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 1,005,522	\$ 935,960

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

Schedule I: Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (continued)

SHAKE SHACK INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (LOSS)
(PARENT COMPANY ONLY)
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 25 2024	December 27 2023	December 28 2022
Intercompany revenue	\$ 6,476	\$ 7,971	\$ 2,293
TOTAL REVENUE	6,476	7,971	2,293
General and administrative expenses	5,647	6,663	3,132
Intercompany expenses	45	54	67
TOTAL EXPENSES	5,692	6,717	3,199
INCOME (LOSS) FROM OPERATIONS	784	1,254	(906)
Equity in net income (loss) from SSE Holdings	8,558	10,091	(25,335)
Other income (expense), net	28,533	14,533	(1,767)
Interest expense	(1,047)	(1,047)	(1,047)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INCOME TAXES	36,828	24,831	(29,055)
Income tax expense (benefit)	6,603	(5,203)	(5,783)
NET INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 30,225	\$ 30,034	\$ (23,272)

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

Schedule I: Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (continued)

SHAKE SHACK INC.
CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
(PARENT COMPANY ONLY)
(in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 25 2024	December 27 2023	December 28 2022
Net income (loss)	\$ 30,225	\$ 30,034	\$ (23,272)
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax ⁽¹⁾ :			
Change in foreign currency translation adjustment	2	(3)	(1)
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	2	(3)	(1)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)	\$ 30,227	\$ 30,031	\$ (23,273)

(1) Net of tax benefit of \$0 for fiscal years ended December 25, 2024, December 27, 2023 and December 28, 2022.

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

Schedule I: Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (continued)

SHAKE SHACK INC. CONDENSED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (PARENT COMPANY ONLY) (in thousands)

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	December 25 2024	December 27 2023	December 28 2022
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income (loss)	\$ 30,225	\$ 30,034	\$ (23,272)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:			
Equity in net (income) loss from SSE Holdings	(8,558)	(10,091)	25,335
Amortization of debt issuance costs	1,047	1,047	1,047
Equity-based compensation	920	894	614
Deferred income taxes	6,606	(5,249)	(5,783)
(Gain) loss on note receivable - conversion option	(20,600)	(6,600)	9,700
Other non-cash income	(7,933)	(7,933)	(7,934)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	(1,342)	(1)	2
Due (to) from SSE Holdings	1,153	(3,944)	(728)
Accounts payable	(146)	107	30
Accrued expenses	(395)	515	(103)
NET CASH PROVIDED BY (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	977	(1,221)	(1,092)
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchases of LLC Interests from SSE Holdings	(27,618)	(11,731)	(7,619)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(27,618)	(11,731)	(7,619)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from issuance of Class A common stock to SSE Holdings upon settlement of equity awards	27,618	11,731	7,619
Proceeds from stock option exercises	1,620	744	424
NET CASH PROVIDED BY FINANCING ACTIVITIES	29,238	12,475	8,043
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2	(3)	(1)
INCREASE (DECREASE) IN CASH	2,599	(480)	(669)
CASH AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	6,672	7,152	7,821
CASH AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 9,271	\$ 6,672	\$ 7,152

See accompanying Notes to Condensed Financial Statements.

Schedule I: Condensed Financial Information of Registrant (continued)

SHAKE SHACK INC. NOTES TO CONDENSED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (PARENT COMPANY ONLY)

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

NOTE 1: ORGANIZATION

Shake Shack Inc. (the "Parent Company") was formed on September 23, 2014 as a Delaware corporation and is a holding company with no direct operations. The Parent Company's assets consist primarily of its equity interest in SSE Holdings, LLC ("SSE Holdings"), certain deferred tax assets and its note receivable from SSE Holdings.

The Parent Company's cash inflows are primarily from cash dividends or distributions and other transfers from SSE Holdings. The amounts available to the Parent Company to fulfill cash commitments and pay cash dividends on its common stock are subject to certain restrictions in SSE Holdings' Revolving Credit Facility. Refer to Note 8, Debt, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

NOTE 2: BASIS OF PRESENTATION

These Condensed Parent Company financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements of Shake Shack Inc. and the accompanying notes thereto, included in Part II, Item 8. For purposes of these condensed financial statements, the Parent Company's interest in SSE Holdings is recorded based upon its proportionate share of SSE Holdings' net assets (similar to presenting them on the equity method).

The Parent Company is the sole managing member of SSE Holdings, and pursuant to the Third Amended and Restated LLC Agreement of SSE Holdings (the "SSE Holdings LLC Agreement"), receives compensation in the form of reimbursements for all costs associated with being a public company and maintaining its existence. Intercompany revenue consists of these reimbursement payments and is recognized when the corresponding expense to which it relates is recognized. Certain intercompany balances presented in these Condensed Parent Company financial statements are eliminated in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements.

The following table presents amounts in the Parent Company's Condensed Balance Sheets that were eliminated in consolidation:

	December 25 2024	December 27 2023
Assets		
Due from SSE Holdings	\$ 9,695	\$ 8,213
Deferred income taxes, net	(3,177)	4,289
Note receivable from SSE Holdings	224,879	216,946
Note receivable - conversion option	33,500	12,900
Liabilities		
Due to SSE Holdings	32,482	22,027

Related party amounts that were not eliminated in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements include the Parent Company's liabilities under the tax receivable agreement, which totaled \$247,734 and \$235,613, respectively as of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023.

The following table presents amounts in the Parent Company's Condensed Statements of Income (Loss) that were eliminated in consolidation:

		2024		2023		2022
Intercompany revenue	\$	6,476	\$	7,971	\$	2,293
Equity in net income (loss) from SSE Holdings		8,558		10,091		(25,335)
Other income (expense), net		28,533		14,533		(1,767)
Income tax expense (benefit)		7,466		3,715		(769)

NOTE 3: NOTE RECEIVABLE FROM SSE HOLDINGS

In March 2021, contemporaneously with the issuance of the Convertible Notes described in Note 4, Debt, below, the Parent Company entered into a \$250,000 intercompany note with SSE Holdings (the "Intercompany Note"). The Intercompany Note will mature in March 2028 unless the Parent Company exercises its right to convert the Intercompany Note to maintain at all times a one-to-one ratio between the number of common units, directly or indirectly, held by the Parent Company and the aggregate number of outstanding shares of Class A common stock. As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, the balance of the Note receivable from SSE Holdings was \$224,879 and \$216,946, respectively, net of accretion.

The Parent Company's right to convert the Intercompany Note into common units of SSE Holdings (the "Conversion Option") is required to be bifurcated from the Intercompany Note and shown separately on the Parent Company's Condensed Balance Sheets. The Conversion Option is to be recorded at fair value and remeasured at each subsequent reporting date. As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, the fair value of the Conversion Option was \$33,500 and \$12,900, respectively.

The following table presents amounts in the Parent Company's Condensed Statements of Income (Loss) related to the change in value and accretion on the Conversion Option:

	Classification		2024		2023		2022
Unrealized gain (loss)	Other income (expense), net	\$	20,600	\$	6,600	\$	(9,700)
Interest income	Other income (expense), net	\$	7,933	\$	7,933	\$	7,933

NOTE 4: DEBT

In March 2021, the Parent Company issued \$250,000 aggregate principal amount of 0% Convertible Senior Notes ("Convertible Notes") which will mature on March 1, 2028, unless earlier converted, redeemed or repurchased in certain circumstances. Upon conversion, the Parent Company pays or delivers, as the case may be, cash, shares of Class A common stock or a combination of cash and shares of Class A common stock, at the Company's election. Refer to Note 8, Debt, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information.

NOTE 5: COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

On February 4, 2015, the Parent Company entered into a tax receivable agreement with the non-controlling interest holders that provides for payments to the non-controlling interest holders of 85% of the amount of any tax benefits that the Parent Company actually realizes, or in some cases is deemed to realize, as a result of certain transactions. Refer to Note 14, Income Taxes, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, for additional information relating to the Parent Company's Tax Receivable Agreement. As described in Note 14, Income Taxes, in the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company is obligated to pay the non-controlling interest holders 85% of any tax benefits that the Company may actually realize, or deemed to realize, from (i) increases in the Company's share of the tax basis of SSE Holdings due to redemptions or exchanges of LLC Interests, (ii) tax basis increases resulting from payments made under the Tax Receivable Agreement, and (iii) deductions from imputed interest under the agreement (the "TRA Payments"). As of December 25, 2024 and December 27, 2023, liabilities under the Tax Receivable Agreement totaled \$247,734 and \$235,613, respectively.

NOTE 6: SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION

The following table sets forth supplemental cash flow information:

	2024	2023	2022
Cash paid for:			
Income taxes	\$ 832	\$ 9	\$ —
Non-cash investing activities:			
Accrued contribution related to stock option exercises	1,625	744	424
Class A common stock issued in connection with the acquisition of LLC Interests upon redemption by the non-controlling interest holders	3,517	265	313
Non-cash contribution made in connection with equity awards granted to employees of SSE Holdings	20,406	10,305	6,988
Non-cash financing activities:			
Establishment of liabilities under tax receivable agreement	12,121	720	844

Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

(in thousands)	Balance at beginning of period	Additions		Balance at end of period
		Charged to costs and expenses	Charged to other accounts	
Deferred tax asset valuation allowance:				
Fiscal year ended December 28, 2022	\$ 5,173	\$ 4,955	\$ (568) ⁽¹⁾	\$ 9,560
Fiscal year ended December 27, 2023	\$ 9,560	\$ (9,203)	\$ —	\$ 357
Fiscal year ended December 25, 2024	\$ 357	\$ (97)	\$ —	\$ 260

(1) Amount relates to a valuation allowance established on deferred tax assets related to our investment in SSE Holdings.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our 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 report. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date. Our disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

For Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting, see Item 8, Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

There were no changes to our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the quarter ended December 25, 2024 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information.

Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

Pursuant to Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K, our directors and officers (as defined in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Exchange Act) adopted, terminated, or modified a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" in the fiscal quarter ended December 25, 2024 as follows:

Name	Position	Action	Adoption Date	Expiration Date	Aggregate Numbers of Class A Common Stock to be Purchased/Sold
Daniel Meyer	Chairman of the Board of Directors	Adoption	11/15/2024	8/29/2025	100,000 shares to be sold

Other than as disclosed above, during the fiscal quarter, no other officer or director adopted, terminated, or modified a "Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement" or "non-Rule 10b5-1 trading arrangement," as each term is defined in Item 408(a) of Regulation S-K.

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

Not applicable.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

The information required by this item with respect to our directors is incorporated by reference to the sections entitled “Nominees for Election as Class I Directors” and “Continuing Directors” in our Proxy Statement to be filed in connection with our 2025 Annual Meeting of Shareholders (the “Proxy Statement”). The information required by this item with respect to our Code of Business Conduct and Audit Committee (including our “audit committee financial expert”) is incorporated by reference to the sections entitled “Code of Ethics” and “Audit Committee Report” in our Proxy Statement. The information required by this item with respect to our Insider Trading Policy is incorporated by reference to the section entitled “Insider Trading Policy” in our Proxy Statement.

The information required by this item with respect to our executive officers is set forth under the section entitled “Information About Our Executive Officers” in Part I, Item 1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The information required by this item with respect to Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act is incorporated by reference to the section of the Proxy Statement entitled “Delinquent 16(a) Reports.”

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item with respect to director and executive officer compensation is incorporated by reference to the section entitled “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” and “Fiscal 2024 Compensation Tables” in our Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this item with respect to security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management is incorporated by reference to the section entitled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” in our Proxy Statement.

SECURITIES AUTHORIZED FOR ISSUANCE UNDER EQUITY INCENTIVE PLANS

The following table provides information about our compensation plans under which our Class A common stock is authorized for issuance, as of December 25, 2024:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuances under equity compensation plans ⁽²⁾
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders ⁽¹⁾	12,112	\$ 24.66	3,183,664

(1) Includes awards granted and available to be granted under our 2025 Incentive Award Plan.

(2) This amount represents shares of common stock available for issuance under the 2025 Incentive Award Plan, which include stock options, performance stock units and restricted stock units.

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

The information required by this item with respect to transactions with related persons and director independence is incorporated by reference to the sections entitled "Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions" and "Corporate Governance --Composition of our Board of Directors" in our Proxy Statement.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this item with respect to principal accountant's fees and services is incorporated by reference to the sections entitled "Audit and Related Fees" and "Audit Committee Report" in our Proxy Statement.

Part IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

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

(1) **Financial Statements**

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Management's Report	73
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	75
Consolidated Balance Sheets	80
Consolidated Statements of Income (Loss)	81
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income (Loss)	82
Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity	83
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows	84
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	85

(2) **Financial Statement Schedules**

	Page
Schedule I: Condensed Financial Information of Registrant	113
Schedule II: Valuation and Qualifying Accounts	120

All other financial statement schedules are omitted since they are not required or are not applicable, or the required information is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements or notes thereto.

(3) **Exhibits**

The exhibits listed on the accompanying Exhibit Index are filed or incorporated by reference as part of this report and such Exhibit Index is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of Shake Shack Inc., effective February 4, 2015	8-K	3.1	2/10/2015	
3.2	Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Shake Shack Inc., dated October 1, 2019	8-K	3.1	10/4/2019	
4.1	Form of Class A Common Stock Certificate	S-1/A	4.1	1/28/2015	
4.2	Description of Securities				#
10.1	Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of SSE Holdings, LLC, dated February 4, 2015 by and among SSE Holdings, LLC and its Members	8-K	10.3	2/10/2015	
10.1.1	Amendment No. 1 to Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of SSE Holdings, LLC, dated March 7, 2016, but effective as of February 4, 2015	POSAM	10.1.1	3/10/2016	
10.1.2	Amendment No. 2 to Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of SSE Holdings, LLC, dated February 6, 2017	10-K	10.1.2	3/13/2017	
10.1.3	Amendment No. 3 to Third Amended and Restated Limited Liability Company Agreement of SSE Holdings, LLC, dated March 31, 2020	10-Q	10.1	7/31/2020	
10.2	Amended and Restated Management Services Agreement, effective as of January 15, 2015, by and between SSE Holdings, LLC and USHG, LLC	S-1	10.13	12/29/2014	
10.3	Tax Receivable Agreement, dated February 4, 2015, by and among Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC and each of the Members from time to time party thereto	8-K	10.1	2/10/2015	
10.4	Registration Rights Agreement, dated February 4, 2015, by and among Shake Shack Inc. and each other person identified on the schedule of investors attached thereto	8-K	10.2	2/10/2015	
10.4.1	Amendment No. 1 to Registration Rights Agreement, dated and effective as of October 8, 2015, by and among Shake Shack Inc., the Continuing SSE Equity Owners and affiliates of the Former SSE Equity Owners	10-Q	10.2	11/6/2015	
10.5	Stockholders Agreement, dated February 4, 2015, by and among Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, and the persons and entities listed on the schedules attached thereto	8-K	10.4	2/10/2015	
10.5.1	Amendment No. 1 to Stockholders Agreement, dated and effective as of October 8, 2015, by and among Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, the Meyer Stockholders, the LGP Stockholders and the SEG Stockholders	10-Q	10.1	11/6/2015	
10.5.2	Amendment No. 2 to Stockholders Agreement, dated and effective as of May 11, 2017, by and among Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, the Meyer Stockholders, the LGP Stockholders and the SEG Stockholders	10-Q	10.2	8/4/2017	
10.5.3	Amendment No. 3 to Stockholders Agreement, dated and effective as of October 16, 2018, by and among Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, the Meyer Stockholders, the LGP Stockholders and the SEG Stockholders	10-K	10.5.3	2/25/2019	
10.5.4	Amendment No. 4 to Stockholders Agreement, dated and effective as of May 15, 2023, by and among Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, the Meyer Stockholders and the LGP Stockholders	8-K	10.2	5/16/2023	
10.5.5	Amendment No. 5 to Stockholders Agreement, dated and effective as of May 15, 2023, by and among Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC and the Meyer Stockholders	8-K	10.3	5/16/2023	
10.6	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into between Shake Shack Inc. and each of its directors and officers, effective February 4, 2015	S-1/A	10.21	1/20/2015	
10.7	† Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan	S-8	4.4	1/30/2015	
10.7.1	† Amendment No. 1 to the Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan, dated April 26, 2016	10-Q	10.1	5/16/2016	

Exhibit Number		Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
			Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.7.2	†	Amendment No. 2 to the Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan, dated February 5, 2019	10-Q	10.1	5/6/2019	
10.7.3		Shake Shack Inc. Amended and Restated 2025 Incentive Award Plan	8-K	10.10	6/13/2024	
10.7.4	†	Form of Employee Option Agreement under the Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan, as amended	S-1/A	10.19	1/20/2015	
10.7.5	†	Form of Director Option Agreement under the Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan, as amended	S-1/A	10.20	1/20/2015	
10.7.6	†	Form of Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Shake Shack Inc., 2015 Incentive Award Plan, as amended	10-Q	10.2	5/16/2016	
10.7.7	†	Form of Supplement to Performance Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan, as amended	10-Q	10.3	5/16/2016	
10.7.8	†	Form of Employee Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan as amended	10-K	10.9.6	2/25/2019	
10.7.9	†	Form of Employee Restricted Stock Unit Award Supplement under the Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan as amended	10-K	10.9.7	2/25/2019	
10.7.10	†	Form of Director Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Shake Shack Inc. 2015 Incentive Award Plan as amended	10-K	10.9.8	2/25/2019	
10.8	†	2015 Senior Executive Bonus Plan	S-1	10.12	12/29/2014	
10.9.1	†	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, effective October 25, 2018, by and among Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC and Randy Garutti	8-K	10.1	10/26/2018	
10.9.2		Transition and Advisory Agreement, dated January 26, 2024, by and among Randall Garutti, Shake Shack Inc. and SSE Holdings, LLC	8-K	10.10	1/26/2024	
10.9.3		Employment Agreement, effective as of June 14, 2021, by and among Katherine Fogertey, Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC and Shake Shack Enterprises, LLC	8-K	10.1	6/9/2021	
10.9.4		Employment Agreement, dated March 18, 2024, effective May 20, 2024, by and among Robert Lynch, Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, and Shake Shack Enterprises, LLC	8-K	10.1	3/21/2024	
10.9.5		Amendment No. 1, made August 2, 2024, to the Employment Agreement, dated March 18, 2024, effective May 20, 2024, by and among Robert Lynch, Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, and Shake Shack Enterprises, LLC	10-Q	10.20	8/2/2024	
10.9.6		Employment Agreement, dated June 20, 2024, effective July 1, 2024, by and among Stephanie Sentell, Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, and Shake Shack Enterprises, LLC	8-K	10.10	6/21/2024	
10.9.7		Amendment No. 1, made August 2, 2024, to the Employment Agreement, dated June 20, 2024, effective July 1, 2024, by and among Stephanie Sentell, Shake Shack Inc., SSE Holdings, LLC, and Shake Shack Enterprises, LLC	10-Q	10.40	8/2/2024	
10.10	†	Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy	10-K	10.19	2/26/2018	
10.10.1	†	Amended & Restated Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy, dated May 19, 2016	10-K	10.19.1	2/26/2018	
10.10.2	†	Second Amended & Restated Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy, dated March 17, 2017	10-K	10.19.2	2/26/2018	
10.11		Third Amended & Restated Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy, dated April 28, 2022				*
10.12		Fourth Amended & Restated Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy, dated October 10, 2024				*
10.13		Credit Agreement, dated as of August 2, 2019, by and among SSE Holdings, LLC, the Guarantors party thereto, the Lenders referred to therein and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent, Swingline Lender and Issuing Lender	8-K	10.1	8/5/2019	
10.13.1		First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of May 4, 2020, by and among SSE Holdings, LLC, the Guarantors party thereto, the Lenders party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent	10-Q	10.3	5/4/2020	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Filed Herewith
		Form	Exhibit	Filing Date	
10.13.2	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2021, by and among SSE Holdings, LLC, the Guarantors party thereto, the Lenders party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent	10-Q	10.1	5/7/2021	
10.13.3	Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of March 5, 2021, by and among SSE Holdings, LLC, the Guarantors party thereto, the Lenders party thereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent	10-Q	10.2	5/7/2021	
10.13.4	Fourth Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of June 29, 2023, by and among SSE Holdings, LLC, the Guarantors party hereto, the Lenders party hereto, and JPMorgan Chase Bank, National Association, as Administrative agent	10-Q	10.7	8/4/2023	
10.14	Security and Pledge Agreement, dated as of August 2, 2019, by and among SSE Holdings, LLC, the other Obligors party thereto, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Administrative Agent	10-Q	10.2	11/4/2019	
10.15	Distribution Agreement, dated April 17, 2020, by and between Shake Shack Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities LLC, BofA Securities, Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities LLC	8-K	1.1	4/17/2020	
10.16	Underwriting Agreement, dated April 17, 2020, by and between the Company and J.P. Morgan Securities LLC	8-K	1.1	4/21/2020	
19	Insider Trading Compliance Policy				*
21	Subsidiaries of Shake Shack Inc.				*
23	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm				*
31.1	Certification of the Principal Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				*
31.2	Certification of the Principal Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				*
32	Certifications of Principal Executive Officer and Principal Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002				#
97	Dodd-Frank Clawback Policy	10-K	97	2/29/2024	
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document				*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document				*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document				*
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document				*
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document				*
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document				*
104	Cover Page Interactive Data File - the cover page interactive data file does not appear in the Interactive Data File because its XBRL tags are embedded within the Inline XBRL document				*

† Indicates a management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

Furnished herewith.

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.

Shake Shack Inc.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Katherine I. Fogertey
Katherine I. Fogertey
Chief Financial Officer

Date: February 21, 2025

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

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ Robert Lynch</u> Robert Lynch	Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Katherine I. Fogertey</u> Katherine I. Fogertey	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Daniel Meyer</u> Daniel Meyer	Chairman of the Board of Directors	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Sumaiya Balbale</u> Sumaiya Balbale	Director	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Lori George</u> Lori George	Director	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Charles J. Chapman III</u> Charles J. Chapman III	Director	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Anna Fieler</u> Anna Fieler	Director	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Jeff Flug</u> Jeff Flug	Director	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Jeffrey D. Lawrence</u> Jeffrey D. Lawrence	Director	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Joshua Silverman</u> Joshua Silverman	Director	February 21, 2025
<u>/s/ Tristan Walker</u> Tristan Walker	Director	February 21, 2025

SHAKE SHACK INC.**DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 12 OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

The Class A common stock, par value \$0.001 per share ("Class A Common Stock") of Shake Shack Inc. is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "SHAK" and is registered under Section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. All outstanding shares of Class A Common Stock are validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

The following description of the terms of our common stock is not complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to our Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation (the "Certificate of Incorporation"), and our Second Amended and Restated Bylaws (the "Bylaws"), both of which are exhibits to our Annual Reports on Form 10-K.

Our authorized capital stock consists of 200,000,000 shares of Class A Common Stock, 35,000,000 shares of Class B common stock, par value \$0.001 per share ("Class B Common Stock"), and 10,000,000 shares of blank check preferred stock.

Voting Rights

Holders of our Class A Common Stock and our Class B Common Stock are each entitled to cast one vote per share. Holders of our Class A Common Stock are not entitled to cumulate their votes in the election of directors. Holders of Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock generally vote together as a single class on all matters presented to the stockholders for their vote or approval. Generally, all matters to be voted on by stockholders must be approved by a majority (or, in the case of election of directors, by a plurality) of the votes entitled to be cast by all stockholders present in person or represented by proxy, voting together as a single class. Except as otherwise provided by law, amendments to the amended and restated certificate of incorporation must be approved by a majority or, in some cases, a super-majority of the combined voting power of all shares entitled to vote, voting together as a single class.

Dividend Rights

Holders of Class A Common Stock ratably (based on the number of shares of Class A Common Stock held) if and when any dividend is declared by the board of directors out of funds legal available therefor, subject to any statutory or contractual restrictions on the payment of dividends and to any restrictions on the payment of dividends imposed by the terms of any outstanding preferred stock.

Liquidation Rights

On the liquidation, dissolution or winding up of Shake Shack Inc., each holder of Class A Common Stock will be entitled to a pro rata distribution of any assets available for distribution to common stockholders.

Other Matters

Shares of Class A Common Stock are not subject to redemption and do not have preemptive rights to purchase additional shares of Class A Common Stock. Holders of shares of our Class A Common Stock do not have subscription, redemption or conversion rights. There are no redemption or sinking fund provisions applicable to the Class A Common Stock.

Exclusive Venue

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation requires, to the fullest extent permitted by law, that (i) any derivative action or proceeding brought on our behalf, (ii) any action asserting a claim of breach of a fiduciary duty owed by any of our directors, officers or other employees to us or our stockholders, (iii) any action asserting a claim against us arising pursuant to any provision of the General Corporation Law of the State of Delaware ("DGCL") or our amended and restated certificate of incorporation or the bylaws or (iv) any action asserting a claim against us governed by the internal affairs doctrine will have to be brought only in the Court of Chancery in the State of Delaware. Although we believe this provision benefits us by providing increased consistency in the application of Delaware law in the types of lawsuits to which it applies, the provision may have the effect of discouraging lawsuits against our directors and officers.

Classified Board of Directors

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that our board of directors is divided into three classes, with the classes as nearly equal in number as possible and each class serving three-year staggered terms. Pursuant to the terms of the Stockholders Agreement (as defined in our Bylaws), directors designated by certain parties to the Stockholders Agreement may only be removed with or without cause by the request of the party entitled to designate such director. In all other cases and at any other time, directors may only be removed from our board of directors for cause by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of the confirmed voting power of our Class A Common Stock and Class B Common Stock. These provisions may have the effect of deferring, delaying or discouraging hostile takeovers, or changes in control of us or our management.

Authorized but Unissued Shares

The authorized but unissued shares of common stock and preferred stock are available for future issuance without stockholder approval, subject to any limitations imposed by the listing standards of the NYSE. These additional shares may be used for a variety of corporate finance transactions, acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved common stock and preferred stock could make more difficult or discourage an attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise.

Requirements for Advance Notification of Stockholder Meetings, Nominations and Proposals

Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that stockholders at an annual meeting may only consider proposals or nominations specified in the notice of meeting or brought before the meeting by or at the direction of our board of directors or by a qualified stockholder of record on the record date for the meeting, who is entitled to vote at the meeting and who has delivered timely written notice in proper form to our secretary of the stockholder's intention to bring such business before the meeting. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that, subject to applicable law, special meetings of the stockholders may be called only by a resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of the majority of the directors then in office. Our bylaws prohibit the conduct of any business at a special meeting other than as specified in the notice for such meeting. In addition, any stockholder who wishes to bring business before an annual meeting or nominate directors must comply with the advance notice and duration of ownership requirements set forth in our bylaws and provide us with certain information. These provisions may have the effect of deferring, delaying or discouraging hostile takeovers or changes in control of us or our management.

Stockholder Action by Written Consent

Pursuant to Section 228 of the DGCL, any action required to be taken at any annual or special meeting of the stockholders may be taken without a meeting, without prior notice and without a vote if a consent or consents in writing, setting forth the action so taken, is signed by the holders of outstanding stock having not less than the minimum number of votes that would be necessary to authorize or take such action at a meeting at which all shares of our stock entitled to vote thereon were present and voted, unless our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides otherwise. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that stockholder action by written consent is permitted only if the action to be effected by such written consent and the taking of such action by such written consent have been previously approved by the board of directors.

Amendment of Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation or Bylaws

The DGCL provides generally that the affirmative vote of a majority of the shares entitled to vote on any matter is required to amend a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, unless a corporation's certificate of incorporation or bylaws, as the case may be, requires a greater percentage. Our bylaws may be amended or repealed by a majority vote of our board of directors or by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66- $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes which all our stockholders would be entitled to cast in any annual election of directors. In addition, the affirmative vote of the holders of at least 66- $\frac{2}{3}$ % of the votes which all our stockholders would be entitled to cast in any election of directors is required to amend or repeal or to adopt any provisions inconsistent with any of the provisions of our certificate described above.

SHAKE SHACK INC.
THIRD AMENDED & RESTATED
NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTOR COMPENSATION POLICY

Effective Date: April 28, 2022

Non-employee members of the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Shake Shack Inc. (the “**Company**”) shall be eligible to receive cash and equity compensation as set forth in this Third Amended & Restated Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy (as amended, this “**Policy**”). The cash and equity compensation described in this Policy shall be paid or be granted, as applicable, automatically and without further action of the Board, to each member of the Board who is not an employee of the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company (each, a “**Non-Employee Director**”), who may be eligible to receive such cash or equity compensation, unless such Non-Employee Director declines the receipt of such cash or equity compensation by written notice to the Company. This Policy shall remain in effect until it is revised or rescinded by further action of the Board. This Policy may be amended, modified or terminated by the Board at any time in its sole discretion. The terms and conditions of this Policy shall supersede any prior cash and/or equity compensation arrangements for service as a member of the Board between the Company and any of its Non-Employee Directors and between any subsidiary of the Company and any of its non-employee directors.

1. Cash Compensation. Non-Employee Directors shall receive a cash retainer or other cash compensation in consideration for service on the Board or as a Chairman or member of any committee of the Board as described below.

a. Annual Cash Payments. Each Service Year, each Non-Employee Director who serves on the Board shall receive cash equal to \$62,500, payable in four (4) equal installments of \$15,625, at the conclusion of each of the four (4) occurring quarterly meetings of the Board. In addition, each Service Year, the Chairperson of each of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board shall receive cash equal to \$10,000, \$7,500 and \$5,000, respectively, payable in four (4) equal installments of \$2,500, \$1,875, and \$1,250, respectively, at the conclusion of each of the four (4) occurring quarterly meetings of the Board. The payments described in this Section 1(a) shall be referred to as the “**Annual Cash Payments**.” The “Service Year” shall commence on the first day of the Company’s second fiscal quarter and end on the last day of the Company’s first fiscal quarter in the following year.

b. Termination of Employment of Employee Directors. Members of the Board who are employees of the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company who subsequently terminate their employment with the Company and any parent or subsidiary of the Company and remain on the Board will, to the extent that they are eligible, receive, after termination from service with the Company and any parent or subsidiary of the Company, Annual Cash Payments as described in Section 1(a) above.

2. Equity Compensation. Non-Employee Directors shall be granted the equity awards described below. The awards described below shall be granted under and shall be subject to the terms and provisions of the Company’s 2015 Incentive Award Plan or any other applicable Company equity incentive plan then-maintained by the Company (such plan, as may be amended from time to time, the “**Equity Plan**”) and shall be granted subject to the execution and delivery of award agreements, including attached exhibits, in substantially

the forms approved by the Board prior to grant. All applicable terms of the Equity Plan apply to this Policy as if fully set forth herein, and all restricted stock units (“**RSUs**”) granted pursuant to this Policy are subject in all respects to the terms of the Equity Plan.

a. Annual RSU Awards. Each Service Year, each Non-Employee Director who serves on the Board immediately following the annual meeting of stockholders of the Company in June shall be granted, on the next business day, RSUs with a fair value on the date of grant of \$62,500 (as determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), with the number of shares subject to the RSUs rounded down to the nearest whole share and subject to adjustment as provided in the Equity Plan. In addition, each Service Year immediately following the annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, the Chairperson of each of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board shall be granted, on the next business day, additional RSUs with a fair value on the date of grant of \$10,000, \$7,500, and \$5,000, respectively (as determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) for his or her services as Chairman of such Committee, with the number of shares subject to each such additional RSU rounded down to the nearest whole share and subject to adjustment as provided in the Equity Plan. The awards described in this Section 2(a) shall be referred to as the “**Annual RSU Awards**.”

b. Election of RSU Awards in Lieu of Annual Cash Payments; Elected RSU Awards. Each Service Year, each Non-Employee Director shall have the option to elect, prior to any Service Year, to receive some or all of his or her Annual Cash Payments in the form of RSUs and shall elect among the percentages of 50%, 75% or 100% of the Annual Cash Payments to be granted in the form of RSUs. Each Non-Employee Director who serves on the Board immediately following the annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, and who has made an election under Section 2(b) shall be granted, on the next business day, RSUs with a fair value on the date of grant in a number equal to the dollar amount of the Annual Cash Payments subject to election divided by the fair value of one share of Class A common stock of the Company on the date of grant (as determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), with the number of shares subject to the RSUs rounded down to the nearest whole share and subject to adjustment as provided in the Equity Plan. The awards described in this Section 2(b) shall be referred to as the “**Elected RSU Awards**.” Elections made under Section 2(b) shall be irrevocable for the service period in which the election is made.

c. Termination of Employment of Employee Directors. Members of the Board who are employees of the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company who subsequently terminate their employment with the Company and any parent or subsidiary of the Company and remain on the Board will, to the extent that they are eligible, receive, after termination from service with the Company and any parent or subsidiary of the Company, Annual RSU Awards and Elected RSU Awards as described in Sections 2(a) and 2(b) above.

d. Vesting of Annual RSU Awards and Elected RSU Awards Granted to Non-Employee Directors. Each Annual RSU Award and Elected RSU Award shall vest on the first anniversary of the day on which the grant occurs, subject to the Non-Employee Director continuing in service as a Non-Employee Director through the vesting date. No portion of an Annual RSU Award or an Elected RSU Award that is unvested at the time of a Non-Employee Director’s termination of service on the Board shall become vested thereafter. All of a Non-Employee Director’s Annual RSU Awards and Elected RSU Awards shall vest in

full immediately prior to the occurrence of a Change in Control (as defined in the Equity Plan), to the extent outstanding at such time.

SHAKE SHACK INC.

FOURTH AMENDED & RESTATED NON-EMPLOYEE DIRECTOR COMPENSATION POLICY

Effective Date: October 10, 2024

Non-employee members of the board of directors (the “**Board**”) of Shake Shack Inc. (the “**Company**”) shall be eligible to receive cash and equity compensation as set forth in this Fourth Amended & Restated Non-Employee Director Compensation Policy (as amended, this “**Policy**”). The cash and equity compensation described in this Policy shall be paid or be granted, as applicable, automatically and without further action of the Board, to each member of the Board who is not an employee of the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company (each, a “**Non-Employee Director**”), who may be eligible to receive such cash or equity compensation, unless such Non-Employee Director declines the receipt of such cash or equity compensation by written notice to the Company. This Policy shall remain in effect until it is revised or rescinded by further action of the Board. This Policy may be amended, modified or terminated by the Board at any time in its sole discretion. The terms and conditions of this Policy shall supersede any prior cash and/or equity compensation arrangements for service as a member of the Board between the Company and any of its Non-Employee Directors and between any subsidiary of the Company and any of its non-employee directors.

1. Cash Compensation. Non-Employee Directors shall receive a cash retainer or other cash compensation in consideration for service on the Board or as a Chairman or member of any committee of the Board as described below.

a. Annual Cash Payments. Each Service Year, each Non-Employee Director who serves on the Board shall receive cash equal to \$62,500, payable in four (4) equal installments of \$15,625, at the conclusion of each of the four (4) occurring quarterly meetings of the Board. In addition, each Service Year, (A) the Chairperson of each of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board shall receive cash equal to \$10,000, \$7,500 and \$5,000, respectively, payable in four (4) equal installments of \$2,500, \$1,875, and \$1,250, respectively, at the conclusion of each of the four (4) occurring quarterly meetings of the Board and (B) the Lead Director of the Board shall receive cash equal to \$25,000, payable in four (4) equal installments of \$6,250, at the conclusion of each of the four (4) occurring quarterly meetings of the Board. The payments described in this Section 1(a) shall be referred to as the “**Annual Cash Payments**.” The “Service Year” shall commence on the first day of the Company’s second fiscal quarter and end on the last day of the Company’s first fiscal quarter in the following year.

b. Termination of Employment of Employee Directors. Members of the Board who are employees of the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company who subsequently terminate their employment with the Company and any parent or subsidiary of the Company and remain on the Board will, to the extent that they are eligible, receive, after termination from service with the Company and any parent or subsidiary of the Company, Annual Cash Payments as described in Section 1(a) above.

2. Equity Compensation. Non-Employee Directors shall be granted the equity awards described below. The awards described below shall be granted under and shall be subject to the terms and provisions of the Company’s 2025 Incentive Award Plan or any other applicable Company equity incentive plan then-maintained by the Company (such plan, as may be amended from time to time, the “**Equity Plan**”) and shall be granted subject to

the execution and delivery of award agreements, including attached exhibits, in substantially the forms approved by the Board prior to grant. All applicable terms of the Equity Plan apply to this Policy as if fully set forth herein, and all restricted stock units (“**RSUs**”) granted pursuant to this Policy are subject in all respects to the terms of the Equity Plan.

a. Annual RSU Awards. Each Service Year, each Non-Employee Director who serves on the Board immediately following the annual meeting of stockholders of the Company in June shall be granted, on the next business day, RSUs with a fair value on the date of grant of \$62,500 (as determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), with the number of shares subject to the RSUs rounded down to the nearest whole share and subject to adjustment as provided in the Equity Plan. In addition, each Service Year immediately following the annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, the Chairperson of each of the Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committee of the Board shall be granted, on the next business day, additional RSUs with a fair value on the date of grant of \$10,000, \$7,500, and \$5,000, respectively (as determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) for his or her services as Chairman of such Committee, with the number of shares subject to each such additional RSU rounded down to the nearest whole share and subject to adjustment as provided in the Equity Plan. The awards described in this Section 2(a) shall be referred to as the “**Annual RSU Awards**.”

b. Election of RSU Awards in Lieu of Annual Cash Payments; Elected RSU Awards. With respect to each Service Year, each Non-Employee Director shall have the option to elect, prior to the end of the Company’s fiscal year that concludes prior to the commencement of any Service Year, to receive some or all of his or her Annual Cash Payments in the form of RSUs and shall elect among the percentages of 50%, 75% or 100% of the Annual Cash Payments to be granted in the form of RSUs. Each Non-Employee Director who serves on the Board immediately following the annual meeting of stockholders of the Company, and who has made an election under Section 2(b) shall be granted, on the next business day, RSUs with a fair value on the date of grant in a number equal to the dollar amount of the Annual Cash Payments subject to election divided by the fair value of one share of Class A common stock of the Company on the date of grant (as determined in accordance with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles), with the number of shares subject to the RSUs rounded down to the nearest whole share and subject to adjustment as provided in the Equity Plan. The awards described in this Section 2(b) shall be referred to as the “**Elected RSU Awards**.” Elections made under Section 2(b) shall be irrevocable for the service period in which the election is made.

c. Settlement Deferral Election. Subject to the requirements of Section 409A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, Non-Employee Directors may elect to defer their receipt of shares of Class A common stock of the Company subject to RSUs to a date subsequent to the date on which such RSUs become vested by timely completing and submitting to the Company, in accordance with the delivery requirements as may be prescribed by the Company.

d. Termination of Employment of Employee Directors. Members of the Board who are employees of the Company or any parent or subsidiary of the Company who subsequently terminate their employment with the Company and any parent or subsidiary of the Company and remain on the Board will, to the extent that they are eligible, receive, after termination from service with the Company and any parent or subsidiary of the Company, Annual RSU Awards and Elected RSU Awards as described in Sections 2(a) and 2(b) above.

e. Vesting of Annual RSU Awards and Elected RSU Awards Granted to Non-Employee Directors. Each Annual RSU Award and Elected RSU Award shall vest on the first anniversary of the day on which the grant occurs, subject to the Non-Employee Director continuing in service as a Non-Employee Director through the vesting date. No portion of an Annual RSU Award or an Elected RSU Award that is unvested at the time of a Non-Employee Director's termination of service on the Board shall become vested thereafter. All of a Non-Employee Director's Annual RSU Awards and Elected RSU Awards shall vest in full immediately prior to the occurrence of a Change in Control (as defined in the Equity Plan), to the extent outstanding at such time.

SHAKE SHACK INC.

Insider Trading Compliance Policy

This Insider Trading Compliance Policy (this “**Policy**”) consists of seven sections:

- Section I provides an overview;
- Section II sets forth the policies of Shake Shack Inc. prohibiting insider trading;
- Section III explains insider trading;
- Section IV consists of procedures that have been put in place by Shake Shack Inc. to prevent insider trading;
- Section V sets forth additional transactions that are prohibited by this Policy;
- Section VI explains Rule 10b5-1 trading plans and provides information about Section 16 and Rule 144; and
- Section VII refers to the execution and return of a certificate of compliance.

I. SUMMARY

Preventing insider trading is necessary to comply with securities laws and to preserve the reputation and integrity of Shake Shack Inc. (the “**Company**”) as well as that of all persons affiliated with the Company. “Insider trading” occurs when any person purchases or sells a security while in possession of inside information relating to the security. As explained in Section III below, “inside information” is information that is both “material” and “non-public.” Insider trading is a crime. The penalties for violating insider trading laws include imprisonment, disgorgement of profits, civil fines, and criminal fines of up to \$5 million for individuals and \$25 million for corporations. Insider trading is also prohibited by this Policy, and violation of this Policy may result in Company-imposed sanctions, including removal or dismissal for cause.

This Policy applies to all corporate officers (“**officers**”), members of the board of directors (“**directors**”) and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries. Individuals subject to this Policy are responsible for ensuring that family members and members of their households also comply with this Policy. This Policy also applies to any entities controlled by individuals subject to the Policy, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts, and transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for the individual’s own account. This Policy extends to all activities within and outside an individual’s Company duties. Every officer, director and employee must review this Policy. Questions regarding the Policy should be directed to the Company’s Chief Legal Officer.

II. STATEMENT OF POLICIES PROHIBITING INSIDER TRADING

No officer, director or employee shall purchase or sell any type of security or recommend the purchase or sale of any type of security while in possession of material, non-public information relating to the security, whether the issuer of such security is the Company or any other company, and whether directly or indirectly through family members or other persons or entities.

Additionally, no officer, director or employee listed on Schedule I shall purchase or sell any security of the Company during the period beginning on the 14th calendar day before the end of any fiscal quarter of the Company and ending upon the completion of the first full trading day after the public release of the Company's final earnings data for such fiscal quarter or during any other trading suspension period declared by the Company. For the purposes of this Policy, a "trading day" is a day on which national stock exchanges are open for trading.

These prohibitions do not apply to:

- purchases of the Company's securities from the Company or sales of the Company's securities to the Company;
- exercises of stock options or other equity awards or the surrender of shares to the Company in payment of the exercise price or in satisfaction of any tax withholding obligations in a manner permitted by the applicable equity award agreement, or vesting of equity-based awards, that in each case do not involve a market sale of the Company's securities (the "cashless exercise" of a Company stock option through a broker does involve a market sale of the Company's securities, and therefore would not qualify under this exception);
- *bona fide* gifts of the Company's securities (unless the person making the gift has reason to believe that the recipient intends to sell the securities while the person is aware of material, non-public information); or
- purchases or sales of the Company's securities made pursuant to any binding contract, specific instruction or written plan entered into outside of a black-out period and while the purchaser or seller, as applicable, was unaware of any material, non-public information and which contract, instruction or plan (i) meets all of the requirements of the affirmative defense provided by Rule 10b5-1 ("***Rule 10b5-1***") promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "***1934 Act***"), (ii) was pre-cleared in advance pursuant to this Policy and (iii) has not been amended or modified in any respect after such initial pre-clearance without such amendment or modification being pre-cleared in advance pursuant to this Policy. For more information about Rule 10b5-1 trading plans, see Section VI below.

No officer, director or employee shall directly or indirectly communicate (or “*tip*”) material, non-public information to anyone outside of the Company (except in accordance with the Company’s policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company other than on a need-to-know basis.

III. EXPLANATION OF INSIDER TRADING

“*Insider trading*” refers to the purchase or sale of a security while in possession of “material,” “non-public” information relating to the security or its issuer.

“*Securities*” includes stocks, bonds, notes, debentures, options, warrants and other convertible securities, as well as derivative instruments.

“*Purchase*” and “*sale*” are defined broadly under the federal securities law. “*Purchase*” includes not only the actual purchase of a security, but any contract to purchase or otherwise acquire a security. “*Sale*” includes not only the actual sale of a security, but any contract to sell or otherwise dispose of a security. These definitions extend to a broad range of transactions, including conventional cash-for-stock transactions, conversions, the exercise of stock options, and acquisitions and exercises of warrants or puts, calls or other derivative securities (including exchange traded puts, calls, or swaps not issued by the Company).

It is generally understood that insider trading includes the following:

- trading by insiders while in possession of material, non-public information;
- trading by persons other than insiders while in possession of material, non-public information, if the information either was given in breach of an insider’s fiduciary duty to keep it confidential or was misappropriated; and
- communicating or tipping material, non-public information to others, including recommending the purchase or sale of a security while in possession of such information.

A. What Facts are Material?

The materiality of a fact depends upon the circumstances. A fact is considered “material” if there is a substantial likelihood that a reasonable investor would consider it important in making a decision to buy, sell or hold a security, or if the fact is likely to have a significant effect on the market price of the security. Material information can be positive or negative and can relate to virtually any aspect of a company’s business or to any type of security, debt or equity.

Examples of material information include (but are not limited to) information about corporate earnings or earnings forecasts; possible mergers, acquisitions, tender offers or dispositions; important business developments, such as entry into or loss of significant contracts; management or control changes; significant financing developments including pending public sales or offerings of debt or equity securities; cyber or other information security breaches;

defaults on borrowings; bankruptcies; and significant litigation or regulatory actions. Moreover, material information does not have to be related to a company's business. For example, the contents of a forthcoming newspaper column that is expected to affect the market price of a security can be material.

A good general rule of thumb: **When in doubt, do not trade.**

B. What is Non-Public?

Information is "non-public" if it is not available to the general public. In order for information to be considered public, it must be widely disseminated in a manner making it generally available to investors through such media as Dow Jones, Business Wire, Reuters, The Wall Street Journal, Associated Press, or United Press International, a broadcast on widely available radio or television programs, publication in a widely available newspaper, magazine or news web site, a Regulation FD-compliant conference call, or public disclosure documents filed with the SEC that are available on the SEC's web site.

The circulation of rumors, even if accurate and reported in the media, does not constitute effective public dissemination. In addition, even after a public announcement, a reasonable period of time must lapse in order for the market to react to the information. Generally, one should allow two full trading days following publication as a reasonable waiting period before such information is deemed to be public.

C. Who is an Insider?

"Insiders" include officers, directors and employees of a company and anyone else who has material inside information about a company. Insiders have independent fiduciary duties to their company and its stockholders not to trade on material, non-public information relating to the company's securities. All officers, directors and employees of the Company and its subsidiaries should consider themselves insiders with respect to material, non-public information about the Company's business, activities and securities. Officers, directors and employees may not trade in the Company's securities while in possession of material, non-public information relating to the Company, nor may they tip such information to anyone outside the Company (except in accordance with the Company's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company other than on a need-to-know basis.

Individuals subject to this Policy are responsible for ensuring that their family members and other members of their households also comply with this Policy. This Policy also applies to any entities controlled by individuals subject to the Policy, including any corporations, partnerships or trusts, and transactions by these entities should be treated for the purposes of this Policy and applicable securities laws as if they were for the individual's own account.

D. Trading by Persons Other than Insiders

Insiders may be liable for communicating or tipping material, non-public information to a third party (“*tippee*”), and insider trading violations are not limited to trading or tipping by insiders. Persons other than insiders also can be liable for insider trading, including tippees who trade on material, non-public information tipped to them or individuals who trade on material, non-public information that has been misappropriated.

Tippees inherit an insider’s duties and are liable for trading on material, non-public information illegally tipped to them by an insider. Similarly, just as insiders are liable for the insider trading of their tippees, so are tippees who pass the information along to others who trade. In other words, a tippee’s liability for insider trading is no different from that of an insider. Tippees can obtain material, non-public information by receiving overt tips from others or through, among other things, conversations at social, business, or other gatherings.

E. Penalties for Engaging in Insider Trading

Penalties for trading on or tipping material, non-public information can extend significantly beyond any profits made or losses avoided, both for individuals engaging in such unlawful conduct and their employers. The Securities and Exchange Commission (“*SEC*”) and Department of Justice have made the civil and criminal prosecution of insider trading violations a top priority. Enforcement remedies available to the government or private plaintiffs under the federal securities laws include:

- SEC administrative sanctions;
- securities industry self-regulatory organization sanctions;
- civil injunctions;
- damage awards to private plaintiffs;
- disgorgement of all profits;
- civil fines for the violator of up to three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided;
- civil fines for the employer or other controlling person of a violator (i.e., where the violator is an employee or other controlled person) of up to the greater of \$1,425,000 or three times the amount of profit gained or loss avoided by the violator;
- criminal fines for individual violators of up to \$5,000,000 (\$25,000,000 for an entity); and
- jail sentences of up to 20 years.

In addition, insider trading could result in serious sanctions by the Company, including dismissal. Insider trading violations are not limited to violations of the federal securities laws. Other federal and state civil or criminal laws, such as the laws prohibiting mail and wire fraud and the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations Act (RICO), also may be violated in connection with insider trading.

F. Size of Transaction and Reason for Transaction Do Not Matter

The size of the transaction or the amount of profit received does not have to be significant to result in prosecution. The SEC has the ability to monitor even the smallest trades, and the SEC performs routine market surveillance. Brokers and dealers are required by law to inform the SEC of any possible violations by people who may have material, non-public information. The SEC aggressively investigates even small insider trading violations.

G. Examples of Insider Trading

Examples of insider trading cases include actions brought against corporate officers, directors, and employees who traded in a company's securities after learning of significant confidential corporate developments; friends, business associates, family members and other tippees of such officers, directors, and employees who traded in the securities after receiving such information; government employees who learned of such information in the course of their employment; and other persons who misappropriated, and took advantage of, confidential information from their employers.

The following are illustrations of insider trading violations. These illustrations are hypothetical and, consequently, not intended to reflect on the actual activities or business of the Company or any other entity.

Trading by Insider

An officer of X Corporation learns that earnings to be reported by X Corporation will increase dramatically. Prior to the public announcement of such earnings, the officer purchases X Corporation's stock. The officer, an insider, is liable for all profits as well as penalties of up to three times the amount of all profits. The officer also is subject to, among other things, criminal prosecution, including up to \$5,000,000 in additional fines and 20 years in jail. Depending upon the circumstances, X Corporation and the individual to whom the officer reports also could be liable as controlling persons.

Trading by Tippee

An officer of X Corporation tells a friend that X Corporation is about to publicly announce that it has concluded an agreement for a major acquisition. This tip causes the friend to purchase X Corporation's stock in advance of the announcement. The officer is jointly liable with his friend for all of the friend's profits, and each is liable for all civil

penalties of up to three times the amount of the friend's profits. The officer and his friend are also subject to criminal prosecution and other remedies and sanctions, as described above.

H. Prohibition of Records Falsification and False Statements

Section 13(b)(2) of the 1934 Act requires companies subject to the Act to maintain proper internal books and records and to devise and maintain an adequate system of internal accounting controls. The SEC has supplemented the statutory requirements by adopting rules that prohibit (1) any person from falsifying records or accounts subject to the above requirements and (2) officers or directors from making any materially false, misleading, or incomplete statement to any accountant in connection with any audit or filing with the SEC. These provisions reflect the SEC's intent to discourage officers, directors and other persons with access to the Company's books and records from taking action that might result in the communication of materially misleading financial information to the investing public.

IV. STATEMENT OF PROCEDURES PREVENTING INSIDER TRADING

The following procedures have been established, and will be maintained and enforced, by the Company to prevent insider trading. Every officer, director and employee is required to follow these procedures.

A. Pre-Clearance of All Trades by All Officers, Directors and Certain Employees

To provide assistance in preventing inadvertent violations of applicable securities laws and to avoid the appearance of impropriety in connection with the purchase and sale of the Company's securities, **all transactions in the Company's securities or derivatives (including without limitation, acquisitions and dispositions of Company stock, the exercise of stock options and the sale of Company stock issued upon exercise of stock options, and gifts of Company stock) by officers and directors and such other employees as are designated from time to time by the Board of Directors, the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Legal Officer as being subject to this pre-clearance process (a "Pre-Clearance Person") must be pre-cleared** by the Company's Chief Legal Officer. Pre-clearance does not relieve anyone of his or her responsibility under SEC rules.

A request for pre-clearance may be oral or in writing (including without limitation by e-mail), should be made at least two business days in advance of the proposed transaction and should include the identity of the Pre-Clearance Person, the type of proposed transaction (for example, an open market purchase, a privately negotiated sale, an option exercise, etc.), the proposed date of the transaction and the number of shares or options to be involved. In addition, the Pre-Clearance Person must execute a certification (in the form approved by the Chief Legal Officer) that he, she or it is not aware of material, non-public information about the Company. The Chief Legal Officer shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear any contemplated

transaction (The Chief Executive Officer shall have sole discretion to decide whether to clear transactions by the Chief Legal Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Legal Officer). All trades that are pre-cleared must be effected within five business days of receipt of the pre-clearance unless a specific exception has been granted by the Chief Legal Officer (or the Chief Executive Officer, in the case of the Chief Legal Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Legal Officer). A pre-cleared trade (or any portion of a pre-cleared trade) that has not been effected during the five business day period must be pre-cleared again prior to execution. Notwithstanding receipt of pre-clearance, if the Pre-Clearance Person becomes aware of material, non-public information or becomes subject to a black-out period before the transaction is effected, the transaction may not be completed.

B. Black-Out Periods

Additionally, no officer, director or employee listed on Schedule I shall purchase or sell any security of the Company during the period beginning on the 14th calendar day before the end of any fiscal quarter of the Company and ending upon the completion of the first full trading day after the public release of earnings data for such fiscal quarter or during any other trading suspension period declared by the Company, except for purchases and sales made pursuant to the permitted transactions described in Section II.

Exceptions to the black-out period policy may be approved only by the Company's Chief Legal Officer (or, in the case of an exception for the Chief Legal Officer or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with the Chief Legal Officer, the Chief Executive Officer or, in the case of exceptions for directors or persons or entities subject to this policy as a result of their relationship with a director, the Board of Directors).

From time to time, the Company, through the Board of Directors, the Company's disclosure committee or the Chief Legal Officer, may recommend that officers, directors, employees or others suspend trading in the Company's securities because of developments that have not yet been disclosed to the public. Subject to the exceptions noted above, all of those affected should not trade in the Company's securities while the suspension is in effect, and should not disclose to others that the Company has suspended trading.

If the Company is required to impose a "pension fund black-out period" under Regulation BTR, each director and executive officer shall not, directly or indirectly sell, purchase or otherwise transfer during such black-out period any equity securities of the Company acquired in connection with his or her service as a director or officer of the Company, except as permitted by Regulation BTR.

C. Post-Termination Transactions

With the exception of the pre-clearance requirement, this Policy continues to apply to transactions in the Company's securities even after termination of service to the Company. If an

individual is in possession of material, non-public information when his or her service terminates, that individual may not trade in the Company's securities until that information has become public or is no longer material.

D. Information Relating to the Company

1. Access to Information

Access to material, non-public information about the Company, including the Company's business, earnings or prospects, should be limited to officers, directors and employees of the Company on a need-to-know basis. In addition, such information should not be communicated to anyone outside the Company under any circumstances (except in accordance with the Company's policies regarding the protection or authorized external disclosure of Company information) or to anyone within the Company on an other than need-to-know basis.

In communicating material, non-public information to employees of the Company, all officers, directors and employees must take care to emphasize the need for confidential treatment of such information and adherence to the Company's policies with regard to confidential information.

All officers, directors and employees should take all steps and precautions necessary to restrict access to, and secure, material, non-public information by, among other things:

- maintaining the confidentiality of Company-related transactions;
- conducting their business and social activities so as not to risk inadvertent disclosure of confidential information. Review of confidential documents in public places should be conducted so as to prevent access by unauthorized persons;
- restricting access to documents and files (including computer files) containing material, non-public information to individuals on a need-to-know basis (including maintaining control over the distribution of documents and drafts of documents);
- promptly removing and cleaning up all confidential documents and other materials from conference rooms following the conclusion of any meetings;
- disposing of all confidential documents and other papers, after there is no longer any business or other legally required need, through shredders when appropriate;
- restricting access to areas likely to contain confidential documents or material, non-public information;
- safeguarding laptop computers, mobile devices, tablets, memory sticks, CDs and other items that contain confidential information; and

- avoiding the discussion of material, non-public information in places where the information could be overheard by others such as in elevators, restrooms, hallways, restaurants, airplanes or taxicabs.

Personnel involved with material, non-public information, to the extent feasible, should conduct their business and activities in areas separate from other Company activities.

2. Inquiries From Third Parties

Inquiries from third parties, such as industry analysts or members of the media, about the Company should be directed to the Chief Financial Officer.

V. **ADDITIONAL PROHIBITED TRANSACTIONS**

The Company has determined that there is a heightened legal risk and/or the appearance of improper or inappropriate conduct if the persons subject to this Policy engage in certain types of transactions. Therefore, officers, directors and employees shall comply with the following policies with respect to certain transactions in the Company securities:

A. **Short Sales**

Short sales of the Company's securities evidence an expectation on the part of the seller that the securities will decline in value, and therefore signal to the market that the seller has no confidence in the Company or its short-term prospects. In addition, short sales may reduce the seller's incentive to improve the Company's performance. For these reasons, short sales of the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy. In addition, as noted below, Section 16(c) of the 1934 Act absolutely prohibits Section 16 reporting persons from making short sales of the Company's equity securities, *i.e.*, sales of shares that the insider does not own at the time of sale, or sales of shares against which the insider does not deliver the shares within 20 days after the sale.

B. **Publicly Traded Options**

A transaction in options is, in effect, a bet on the short-term movement of the Company's stock and therefore creates the appearance that an officer, director or employee is trading based on inside information. Transactions in options also may focus an officer's, director's or employee's attention on short-term performance at the expense of the Company's long-term objectives. Accordingly, transactions in puts, calls or other derivative securities involving the Company's equity securities, on an exchange or in any other organized market, are prohibited by this Policy.

C. **Hedging Transactions**

Certain forms of hedging or monetization transactions, such as zero-cost collars and forward sale contracts, allow an officer, director or employee to lock in much of the value of his or her stock holdings, often in exchange for all or part of the potential for upside appreciation in

the stock. These transactions allow the officer, director or employee to continue to own the covered securities, but without the full risks and rewards of ownership. When that occurs, the officer, director or employee may no longer have the same objectives as the Company's other stockholders. Therefore, all hedging transactions involving the Company's equity securities are prohibited by this Policy.

D. Purchases of the Company's Securities on Margin; Pledging the Company's Securities to Secure Margin or Other Loans

Purchasing on margin means borrowing from a brokerage firm, bank or other entity in order to purchase the Company's securities (other than in connection with a cashless exercise of stock options through a broker under the Company's equity plans). Margin purchases of the Company's securities are prohibited by this Policy. Pledging the Company's securities as collateral to secure loans is prohibited. This prohibition means, among other things, that you cannot hold the Company's securities in a "margin account" (which would allow you to borrow against your holdings to buy securities).

E. Director and Executive Officer Cashless Exercises

The Company will not arrange with brokers to administer cashless exercises on behalf of directors and executive officers of the Company. Directors and executive officers of the Company may use the cashless exercise feature of their equity awards only if (i) the director or officer retains a broker independently of the Company, (ii) the Company's involvement is limited to confirming that it will deliver the stock promptly upon payment of the exercise price, (iii) the director or officer uses a "T+2" cashless exercise arrangement, in which the Company agrees to deliver stock against the payment of the purchase price on the same day the sale of the stock underlying the equity award settles and (iv) the director or officer otherwise complies with this Policy. Under a T+2 cashless exercise, a broker, the issuer, and the issuer's transfer agent work together to make all transactions settle simultaneously. This approach is to avoid any inference that the Company has "extended credit" in the form of a personal loan to the director or executive officer. Questions about cashless exercises should be directed to the Chief Legal Officer.

F. Partnership Distributions

Nothing in this Policy is intended to limit the ability of a private equity partnership or other similar entity with which a director is affiliated to distribute Company securities to its partners, members or other similar persons. It is the responsibility of each affected director and the affiliated entity, in consultation with their own counsel (as appropriate), to determine the timing of any distributions, based on all relevant facts and circumstances and applicable securities laws.

VI. RULE 10b5-1 TRADING PLANS, SECTION 16 AND RULE 144

A. Rule 10b5-1 Trading Plans

1. Overview

Rule 10b5-1 provides an affirmative defense to directors, officers and employees from insider trading liability under Rule 10b5 for transactions under a previously established contract, plan or instruction to trade in the Company's stock (a "***Trading Plan***") entered into and operated in good faith for the duration of the Trading Plan and in accordance with the terms of Rule 10b5-1 and all applicable state laws and will be exempt from the trading restrictions set forth in this Policy. The initiation of, and any modification to, any such Trading Plan will be deemed to be a transaction in the Company's securities, and such initiation or modification is subject to all limitations and prohibitions relating to transactions in the Company's securities. Each such Trading Plan, and any modification thereof, must be submitted to and pre-approved by the Company's Chief Legal Officer, or such other person as the Board of Directors may designate from time to time (the "***Authorizing Officer***"), who may impose such conditions on the implementation and operation of the Trading Plan as the Authorizing Officer deems necessary or advisable. However, compliance of the Trading Plan to the terms of Rule 10b5-1 and the execution of transactions pursuant to the Trading Plan are the sole responsibility of the person initiating the Trading Plan, not the Company or the Authorizing Officer.

Trading Plans do not exempt individuals from complying with Section 16 short-swing profit rules or liability.

Rule 10b5-1 presents an opportunity for insiders to establish arrangements to sell (or purchase) Company stock without the restrictions of trading windows and black-out periods, even when there is undisclosed material information. A Trading Plan may also help reduce negative publicity that may result when key executives sell the Company's stock. Rule 10b5-1 only provides an "affirmative defense" in the event there is an insider trading lawsuit. It does not prevent someone from bringing a lawsuit.

A director, officer or employee may enter into a Trading Plan only when he or she is not in possession of material, non-public information, and only during a trading window period outside of the trading black-out period. Although transactions effected under a Trading Plan will not require further pre-clearance at the time of the trade, any transaction (including the quantity and price) made pursuant to a Trading Plan of a Section 16 reporting person must be reported to the Company promptly on the day of each trade to permit the Company's filing coordinator to assist in the preparation and filing of a required Form 4. Such reporting may be oral or in writing (including by e-mail) and should include the identity of the reporting person, the type of transaction, the date of the transaction, the number of shares involved and the purchase or sale price. However, the ultimate responsibility, and liability, for timely filing remains with the Section 16 reporting person.

The Company reserves the right from time to time to suspend, discontinue or otherwise prohibit any transaction in the Company's securities, even pursuant to a previously approved Trading Plan, if the Authorizing Officer or the Board of Directors, in its discretion, determines that such suspension, discontinuation or other prohibition is in the best interests of the Company. Any Trading Plan submitted for approval hereunder should explicitly acknowledge the Company's right to prohibit transactions in the Company's securities. Failure to discontinue purchases and sales as directed shall constitute a violation of the terms of this Section VI and result in a loss of the exemption set forth herein.

Officers, directors and employees may adopt Trading Plans with brokers that outline a pre-set plan for trading of the Company's stock, including the exercise of options. Trades pursuant to a Trading Plan generally may occur at any time. However, consistent with the requirements of Rule 10b5-1, the Company requires a cooling-off period between the establishment of a Trading Plan and commencement of any transactions under such plan of at least the later of (i) 90 days, or (ii) two business days following the disclosure in a periodic report of the Company's financial results for the fiscal period in which the Trading Plan was established. Officers, directors and employees may only have one Trading Plan in place for purchases and sales during any one period, except in limited circumstances and after specific approval by the Chief Legal Officer. Further, officers, directors and employees may only enter into one "single-trade" Trading Plan (i.e., a Trading Plan designed to effect the purchase or sale of securities under the Trading Plan in a single transaction rather than in multiple transactions) in any 12-month period.

Please review the following description of how a Trading Plan works.

Pursuant to Rule 10b5-1, an individual's purchase or sale of securities will not be "on the basis of" material, non-public information if:

- First, before becoming aware of the information, the individual enters into a binding contract to purchase or sell the securities, provides instructions to another person to sell the securities or adopts a written plan for trading the securities (i.e., the Trading Plan).
- Second, the Trading Plan must either:
 - specify the amount of securities to be purchased or sold, the price at which the securities are to be purchased or sold and the date on which the securities are to be purchased or sold;
 - include a written formula or computer program for determining the amount, price and date of the transactions;
or

- prohibit the individual from exercising any subsequent influence over the purchase or sale of the Company's stock under the Trading Plan in question.
- Third, the purchase or sale must occur pursuant to the Trading Plan and the individual must not enter into a corresponding hedging transaction or alter or deviate from the Trading Plan.

Any Trading Plan entered into by an officer, director or employee of the Company must include representations by the person entering into the plan that (i) they are not aware of any material non-public information about the Company or its securities, and (ii) they are adopting the plan in good faith and not as part of a plan or scheme to evade the prohibitions of Rule 10b5.

2. Revocation of and Amendments to Trading Plans

Revocation of Trading Plans should occur only in unusual circumstances. Effectiveness of any revocation or amendment of a Trading Plan will be subject to the prior review and approval of the Authorizing Officer. Revocation is effected upon written notice to the broker. Once a Trading Plan has been revoked, the participant should wait at least 30 days before trading outside of a Trading Plan and 180 days before establishing a new Trading Plan. Any termination of a Trading Plan by a director or officer of the Company will be disclosed in the Company's next Form 10-Q or Form 10-K.

A person acting in good faith may amend a prior Trading Plan so long as such amendments are made outside of a quarterly trading black-out period and at a time when the Trading Plan participant does not possess material, non-public information. Plan amendments must not take effect for at least 30 days after the plan amendments are made.

Under certain circumstances, a Trading Plan *must* be revoked. This may include circumstances such as the announcement of a merger or the occurrence of an event that would cause the transaction either to violate the law or to have an adverse effect on the Company. The Authorizing Officer or administrator of the Company's stock plans is authorized to notify the broker in such circumstances, thereby insulating the insider in the event of revocation.

3. Discretionary Plans

Although non-discretionary Trading Plans are preferred, discretionary Trading Plans, where the discretion or control over trading is transferred to a broker, are permitted if pre-approved by the Authorizing Officer.

The Authorizing Officer of the Company must pre-approve any Trading Plan, arrangement or trading instructions, etc., involving potential sales or purchases of the Company's stock or option exercises, including but not limited to, blind trusts, discretionary accounts with banks or brokers, or limit orders. The actual transactions effected pursuant to a pre-approved

Trading Plan will not be subject to further pre-clearance for transactions in the Company's stock once the Trading Plan or other arrangement has been pre-approved.

4. Reporting (if Required)

If required, an SEC Form 144 will be filled out and filed by the individual/brokerage firm in accordance with the existing rules regarding Form 144 filings. A footnote at the bottom of the Form 144 should indicate that the trades "are in accordance with a Trading Plan that complies with Rule 10b5-1 and expires ____." For Section 16 reporting persons, Form 4s should be filed before the end of the second business day following the date that the broker, dealer or plan administrator informs the individual that a transaction was executed, provided that the date of such notification is not later than the third business day following the trade date. A similar footnote should be placed at the bottom of the Form 4 as outlined above.

5. Options

Exercises of options for cash may be executed at any time. "Cashless exercise" option exercises through a broker are subject to trading windows. However, the Company will permit same day sales under Trading Plans. If a broker is required to execute a cashless exercise in accordance with a Trading Plan, then the Company must have exercise forms attached to the Trading Plan that are signed, undated and with the number of shares to be exercised left blank. Once a broker determines that the time is right to exercise the option and dispose of the shares in accordance with the Trading Plan, the broker will notify the Company in writing and the administrator of the Company's stock plans will fill in the number of shares and the date of exercise on the previously signed exercise form. The insider should not be involved with this part of the exercise.

6. Trades Outside of a Trading Plan

During an open trading window, trades differing from Trading Plan instructions that are already in place are allowed as long as the Trading Plan continues to be followed.

7. Public Announcements

The Company may make a public announcement that Trading Plans are being implemented in accordance with Rule 10b5-1. It will consider in each case whether a public announcement of a particular Trading Plan should be made. It may also make public announcements or respond to inquiries from the media as transactions are made under a Trading Plan.

8. Prohibited Transactions

The transactions prohibited under Section V of this Policy, including among others short sales and hedging transactions, may not be carried out through a Trading Plan or other

arrangement or trading instruction involving potential sales or purchases of the Company's securities.

9. Limitation on Liability

None of the Company, the Chief Legal Officer, the Authorizing Officer or the Company's other employees will have any liability for any delay in reviewing, or refusal of, a Trading Plan submitted pursuant to this Section VI or a request for pre-clearance submitted pursuant to Section IV of this Policy. Notwithstanding any review of a Trading Plan pursuant to this Section VI or pre-clearance of a transaction pursuant to Section IV of this Policy, none of the Company, the Chief Legal Officer, the Authorizing Officer or the Company's other employees assumes any liability for the legality or consequences of such Trading Plan or transaction to the person engaging in or adopting such Trading Plan or transaction.

B. Section 16: Insider Reporting Requirements, Short-Swing Profits and Short Sales

1. Reporting Obligations Under Section 16(a): SEC Forms 3, 4 and 5

Section 16(a) of the 1934 Act generally requires all officers, directors and 10% stockholders ("*insiders*"), within 10 days after the insider becomes an officer, director or 10% stockholder, to file with the SEC an "Initial Statement of Beneficial Ownership of Securities" on SEC Form 3 listing the amount of the Company's stock, options and warrants which the insider beneficially owns. Following the initial filing on SEC Form 3, changes in beneficial ownership of the Company's stock, options and warrants must be reported on SEC Form 4, generally within two business days after the date on which such change occurs, or in certain cases on Form 5, within 45 days after fiscal year end. A Form 4 must be filed even if, as a result of balancing transactions, there has been no net change in holdings. In certain situations, purchases or sales of Company stock made within six months *prior* to the filing of a Form 3 must be reported on Form 4. Similarly, certain purchases or sales of Company stock made within six months *after* an officer or director ceases to be an insider must be reported on Form 4.

2. Recovery of Profits Under Section 16(b)

For the purpose of preventing the unfair use of information which may have been obtained by an insider, any profits realized by any officer, director or 10% stockholder from any "purchase" and "sale" of Company stock during a six-month period, so called "short-swing profits," may be recovered by the Company. When such a purchase and sale occurs, good faith is no defense. The insider is liable even if compelled to sell for personal reasons, and even if the sale takes place after full disclosure and without the use of any inside information.

The liability of an insider under Section 16(b) of the 1934 Act is only to the Company itself. The Company, however, cannot waive its right to short swing profits, and any Company stockholder can bring suit in the name of the Company. Reports of ownership filed with the SEC on Form 3, Form 4 or Form 5 pursuant to Section 16(a) (discussed above) are readily available to

the public, and certain attorneys carefully monitor these reports for potential Section 16(b) violations. In addition, liabilities under Section 16(b) may require separate disclosure in the Company's annual report to the SEC on Form 10-K or its proxy statement for its annual meeting of stockholders. No suit may be brought more than two years after the date the profit was realized. However, if the insider fails to file a report of the transaction under Section 16(a), as required, the two-year limitation period does not begin to run until after the transactions giving rise to the profit have been disclosed. Failure to report transactions and late filing of reports require separate disclosure in the Company's proxy statement.

Officers and directors should consult the attached "Short-Swing Profit Rule Section 16(b) Checklist" attached hereto as "Attachment A" in addition to consulting the Chief Legal Officer prior to engaging in any transactions involving the Company's securities, including without limitation, the Company's stock, options or warrants.

3. Short Sales Prohibited Under Section 16(c)

Section 16(c) of the 1934 Act prohibits insiders absolutely from making short sales of the Company's equity securities. Short sales include sales of stock which the insider does not own at the time of sale, or sales of stock against which the insider does not deliver the shares within 20 days after the sale. Under certain circumstances, the purchase or sale of put or call options, or the writing of such options, can result in a violation of Section 16(c). Insiders violating Section 16(c) face criminal liability.

The Chief Legal Officer should be consulted if you have any questions regarding reporting obligations, short-swing profits or short sales under Section 16.

C. **Rule 144**

Rule 144 provides a safe harbor exemption to the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, for certain resales of "restricted securities" and "control securities." "Restricted securities" are securities acquired from an issuer, or an affiliate of an issuer, in a transaction or chain of transactions not involving a public offering. "Control securities" are *any* securities owned by directors, executive officers or other "affiliates" of the issuer, including stock purchased in the open market and stock received upon exercise of stock options. Sales of Company restricted and control securities must comply with the requirements of Rule 144, which are summarized below:

- ***Holding Period.*** Restricted securities must be held for at least six months before they may be sold in the market.
- ***Current Public Information.*** The Company must have filed all SEC-required reports during the last 12 months or such shorter period that the Company was required to file such reports.

- **Volume Limitations.** For affiliates, total sales of Company common stock for any three-month period may not exceed the *greater* of: (i) 1% of the total number of outstanding shares of Company common stock, as reflected in the most recent report or statement published by the Company, or (ii) the average weekly reported volume of such shares traded during the four calendar weeks preceding the filing of the requisite Form 144.
- **Method of Sale.** For affiliates, the shares must be sold either in a “broker’s transaction” or in a transaction directly with a “market maker.” A “broker’s transaction” is one in which the broker does no more than execute the sale order and receive the usual and customary commission. Neither the broker nor the selling person can solicit or arrange for the sale order. In addition, the selling person or Board member must not pay any fee or commission other than to the broker. A “market maker” includes a specialist permitted to act as a dealer, a dealer acting in the position of a block positioner, and a dealer who holds himself out as being willing to buy and sell Company common stock for his own account on a regular and continuous basis.
- **Notice of Proposed Sale.** For affiliates, a notice of the sale (a Form 144) may be required to be filed with the SEC at the time of the sale. Brokers generally have internal procedures for executing sales under Rule 144 and will assist you in completing the Form 144 and in complying with the other requirements of Rule 144.

If you are subject to Rule 144, you must instruct your broker who handles trades in Company securities to follow the brokerage firm’s Rule 144 compliance procedures in connection with all trades.

VII. EXECUTION AND RETURN OF CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

After reading this Policy, all officers, directors and employees should execute and return to the Company’s Chief Legal Officer the Certification of Compliance form attached hereto as “Attachment B.”

SCHEDULE I

EMPLOYEES SUBJECT TO QUARTERLY TRADING BLACK-OUTS

- all Vice Presidents
 - all Directors (including Home Office Directors, Area Directors and Regional Directors)
 - any other personnel as determined from time to time by the Chief Financial Officer or the Chief Legal Officer
-

SHORT-SWING PROFIT RULE SECTION 16(B) CHECKLIST

Note: ANY combination of PURCHASE AND SALE or SALE AND PURCHASE within six months of each other by an officer, director or 10% stockholder (or any family member living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) results in a violation of Section 16(b), and the “profit” must be recovered by Shake Shack Inc. (the “*Company*”). It makes no difference how long the shares being sold have been held or, for officers and directors, that you were an insider for only one of the two matching transactions. The highest priced sale will be matched with the lowest priced purchase within the six-month period.

Sales

If a sale is to be made by an officer, director or 10% stockholder (or any family member living in the same household or certain affiliated entities):

1. Have there been any purchases by the insider (or family members living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) within the past six months?
2. Have there been any option grants or exercises not exempt under Rule 16b-3 within the past six months?
3. Are any purchases (or non-exempt option exercises) anticipated or required within the next six months?
4. Has a Form 4 been prepared?

Note: If a sale is to be made by an affiliate of the Company, has a Form 144 been prepared and has the broker been reminded to sell pursuant to Rule 144?

Purchases And Option Exercises

If a purchase or option exercise for Company stock is to be made:

1. Have there been any sales by the insider (or family members living in the same household or certain affiliated entities) within the past six months?
2. Are any sales anticipated or required within the next six months (such as tax-related or year-end transactions)?
3. Has a Form 4 been prepared?

Before proceeding with a purchase or sale, consider whether you are aware of material, non-public information which could affect the price of the Company stock. All transactions in the Company’s securities by officers and directors must be pre-cleared by contacting the Company’s Chief Legal Officer.

ATTACHMENT B

CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

TO: Ron Palmese, Chief Legal Officer

FROM: _____

RE: INSIDER TRADING COMPLIANCE POLICY OF SHAKE SHACK INC.

I have received, reviewed and understand the Insider Trading Compliance Policy (the “**Policy**”) and undertake, as a condition to my present and continued employment with Shake Shack Inc. or any of its affiliates, to comply fully with the policies and procedures contained therein.

I hereby certify that I have complied fully with all policies and procedures set forth in the Policy and will comply with the Policy for so long as I am subject to the Policy.

Name:

Title/Position:

Date:

Subsidiaries of the Registrant⁽¹⁾

Legal Name	State of Incorporation
SSE Holdings, LLC	Delaware
Shake Shack Enterprises, LLC	New York
Shake Shack Enterprises International, LLC	New York
SSE IP, LLC	Delaware
Shake Shack Domestic Licensing LLC	Delaware
Shake Shack Mobile LLC	Delaware
Shake Shack Texas Management Company LLC	Texas
Shake Shack Texas Holding Company LLC	Texas
Shake Shack Texas Beverage Company LLC	Texas

(1) The list above excludes certain subsidiaries that, in the aggregate as a single subsidiary, do not constitute a "significant subsidiary" as defined in Rule 1-02(w) of Regulation S-X as of December 25, 2024.

Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

We consent to the incorporation by reference in the following Registration Statements:

- (1) Registration Statement (Form S-8 No. 333-280269) pertaining to the Shake Shack Inc. 2025 Incentive Award Plan and
- (2) Registration Statement (Form S-3 No. 333-280008) of Shake Shack Inc.

of our reports dated February 21, 2025, with respect to the consolidated financial statements of Shake Shack Inc. and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting of Shake Shack Inc. included in this Annual Report (Form 10-K) of Shake Shack Inc. for the year ended December 25, 2024.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

New York, New York
February 21, 2025

Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Robert Lynch, certify that:

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

Date: February 21, 2025

/s/ Robert Lynch
Robert Lynch
Chief Executive Officer

Certification Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

I, Katherine I. Fogertey, certify that:

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

Date: February 21, 2025

/s/ Katherine I. Fogertey

Katherine I. Fogertey
Chief Financial Officer

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Shake Shack Inc. (the "Company"), for the fiscal year ended December 25, 2024, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), each of the undersigned officers of the Company certifies pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

Date: February 21, 2025

/s/ Robert Lynch

Robert Lynch

Chief Executive Officer and Director

Date: February 21, 2025

/s/ Katherine I. Fogertey

Katherine I. Fogertey

Chief Financial Officer