

BIRKS & MAYORS INC.
Form 20-F
July 03, 2012
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

.. **REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
OR

x **ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended March 31, 2012

OR

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

.. **SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
Date of event requiring this shell company report _____

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number: **001-32635**

BIRKS & MAYORS INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Not Applicable

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(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

Canada

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

1240 Phillips Square

Montreal Québec

Canada

H3B 3H4

(Address of principal executive offices)

Michael Rabinovitch, 954-590-9462 (telephone), 954-590-9062 (facsimile)

5870 North Hiatus Road

Tamarac, Florida 33321

(Name, Telephone, E-mail and/or Facsimile number and Address of Company Contact Person)

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

Title of each class

Class A Voting Shares, without nominal or par value

Name of each exchange on which registered

NYSE MKT LLC

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

None.

Securities for which there is a reporting obligation pursuant to Section 15(d) of the Act:

None.

The number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the Annual Report was:

3,673,615	Class A Voting Shares, without nominal or par value
7,717,970	Class B Multiple Voting Shares, without nominal or par value
0	Series A Preferred Shares, without nominal or par value, issuable in series

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

If this report is an annual or transition report, indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

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Note: Checking the box above will not relieve any registrant required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 from their obligations under those Sections.

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 and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted 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 and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

Indicate by check mark which basis of accounting the registrant has used to prepare the financial statements included in this filing:

U.S. GAAP International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board Other

If "Other" has been checked in response to the previous question, indicate by check mark which financial statement item the registrant has elected to follow:

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an Annual Report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Yes No

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INTRODUCTION

References

Unless the context otherwise requires, the terms Birks & Mayors, the Company, we, us, and our are used in this Annual Report to refer to Birks & Mayors Inc., a Canadian corporation, and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. In addition, the term Mayors refers to Mayor's Jewelers, Inc., a Delaware corporation, and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mayor's Jewelers of Florida, Inc., a Florida corporation, and the merger refers to the merger of Mayors with a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company, as approved by the stockholders on November 14, 2005. The term Birks refers to Henry Birks & Sons Inc., the legal name of Birks & Mayors prior to the merger.

Presentation of Financial and Other Information

The consolidated financial statements of Birks & Mayors contained in this Annual Report are reported in United States (U.S.) dollars and have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, or U.S. GAAP. Unless otherwise indicated, all monetary references herein are denominated in U.S. dollars; references to dollars or \$ are to U.S. dollars and references to Cdn\$ or Canadian dollars are to Canadian dollars.

Throughout this Annual Report, we refer to our fiscal year ending March 30, 2013 as fiscal 2013 and our fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011, and March 27, 2010, as fiscal 2012, fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, respectively. Our fiscal year ends on the last Saturday in March of each year. The fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 consisted of 53 weeks with one fourteen-week period and three thirteen-week periods. The fiscal years ended March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010 consisted of 52 weeks, reported in four thirteen-week periods.

Forward-Looking Information

This Annual Report and other written reports and releases and oral statements made from time to time by the Company contain forward-looking statements which can be identified by their use of words like plans, expects, believes, will, anticipates, intends, projects, estimates, may, planned, goal, and other words of similar meaning. All statements that address expectations, possibilities or projections about the future, including, without limitation, statements about our strategies for growth, expansion plans, sources or adequacy of capital, expenditures and financial results are forward-looking statements.

One must carefully consider such statements and understand that many factors could cause actual results to differ from the forward-looking statements, such as inaccurate assumptions and other risks and uncertainties, some known and some unknown. No forward-looking statement is guaranteed and actual results may vary materially. Such statements are made as of the date provided, and we assume no obligation to update any forward-looking statements to reflect future developments or circumstances.

One should carefully evaluate such statements by referring to the factors described in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), especially on Forms 20-F and 6-K. Particular review is to be made of Items 3, 4 and 5 of this Form 20-F where we discuss in more detail various important risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ from expected or historical results. All written or oral forward-looking statements attributable to us are expressly qualified in their entirety by these cautionary statements. Since it is not possible to predict or identify all such factors, the identified items are not a complete statement of all risks or uncertainties.

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Not applicable.

Item 2. Offer Statistics and Expected Timetable

Not applicable.

Item 3. Key Information**Selected Financial Data**

The following financial data as of March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011 and for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements, which are included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The following financial data as of March 27, 2010, March 28, 2009 and March 29, 2008 and for the years ended March 28, 2009 and March 29, 2008 have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements not included in this Annual Report. The fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 consisted of 53 weeks, while all other fiscal years in the table below consisted of 52 weeks. The historical results included below and elsewhere in this Annual Report are not necessarily indicative of our future performance.

The data presented below is only a summary and should be read in conjunction with our audited financial statements, including the notes thereto, included elsewhere in this Annual Report. You should also read the following summary data in conjunction with Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Income Statement Data:

	Fiscal Year Ended				
	March 31, 2012 (1)	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010	March 28, 2009	March 29, 2008 (2)
(In thousands, except per share data)					
Net sales	\$ 302,317	\$ 270,948	\$ 255,057	\$ 270,896	\$ 314,745
Cost of sales	169,087	154,640	150,405	155,083	168,016
Gross profit	133,230	116,308	104,652	115,813	146,729
Selling, general and administrative expenses	118,075	107,444	106,453	114,204	128,560
Depreciation and amortization	4,713	5,267	5,192	6,212	6,876
Impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets (3)			1,353	13,555	
Total operating expenses	122,788	112,711	112,998	133,971	135,436
Operating income (loss)	10,442	3,597	(8,346)	(18,158)	11,293
Interest and other financial costs	10,200	11,319	11,127	9,967	10,655
Income (loss) before income taxes	242	(7,722)	(19,473)	(28,125)	638
Income tax expense (benefit)	23	24	(2)	32,854	(9,795)
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$ 219	\$ (7,746)	\$ (19,471)	\$ (60,979)	\$ 10,433
Net income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.71)	\$ (5.38)	\$ 0.93
Net income (loss) per common share diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.71)	\$ (5.38)	\$ 0.89
Weighted average common shares outstanding	11,392	11,390	11,390	11,339	11,263
Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted	11,438	11,390	11,390	11,339	11,720

Dividends per share

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	As of March 31, 2012	As of March 26, 2011	As of March 27, 2010	As of March 28, 2009	As of March 29, 2008
	(In thousands)				
Working capital (4)	\$ 31,351	\$ 32,093	\$ 39,230	\$ 46,956	\$ 36,677
Total assets	\$ 185,167	\$ 184,323	\$ 191,734	\$ 206,131	\$ 291,848
Bank indebtedness	\$ 61,557	\$ 61,928	\$ 64,520	\$ 85,777	\$ 120,131
Long-term debt (including current portion)	\$ 50,965	\$ 50,315	\$ 53,724	\$ 47,632	\$ 27,298
Stockholders' equity	\$ 11,628	\$ 11,340	\$ 18,387	\$ 34,968	\$ 92,872
Common Stock:					
Value	\$ 60,896	\$ 60,895	\$ 60,895	\$ 60,895	\$ 60,813
Shares	11,392	11,391	11,390	11,390	11,280
Preferred Stock:					
Value	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Shares					

- (1) The fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 consisted of 53 weeks.
- (2) In November 2007, we acquired two Brinkhaus locations for which results of operations are only included in the above table from the acquisition date.
- (3) Impairment of goodwill and other assets for fiscal 2010 includes the recognition of a \$1.4 million non-cash impairment charge resulting from the impairment of long-lived assets at certain of our retail locations and assets held for sale related to our Rhode Island manufacturing facility. Impairment of goodwill and long-lived assets for fiscal 2009 includes the impact of an \$11.2 million non-cash impairment charge due to management's determination that goodwill was fully impaired and the recognition of a \$2.3 million non-cash impairment charge resulting from the impairment of long-lived assets at certain of our retail locations and our Rhode Island manufacturing facility.
- (4) Working capital represents current assets less current liabilities.

Dividends and Dividend Policy

We have not paid dividends since 1998 and do not currently intend to pay dividends on our Class A voting shares or Class B multiple voting shares in the foreseeable future. Our ability to pay dividends on our Class A voting shares and Class B multiple voting shares are restricted by our credit agreements. See Item 5, Operating and Financial Review and Prospects—Liquidity and Capital Resources. If dividends were declared by our Board of Directors, shareholders would receive a dividend equal to the per share dividend we would pay to holders of our Class A voting shares or holders of Class B multiple voting shares. Dividends we would pay to U.S. holders would generally be subject to withholding tax. See Item 10, Additional Information—Taxation.

RISK FACTORS**Risks Related to the Company***Our business depends, in part, on factors affecting consumer spending that are out of our control.*

Our business depends on consumer demand for our products and, consequently, is sensitive to a number of factors that influence consumer spending, including general economic conditions, consumer confidence in future economic conditions and political conditions, recession and fears of recession, consumer debt, disposable consumer income, conditions in the housing market, consumer perceptions of personal well-being and security, fuel prices, inclement weather, interest rates, foreign exchange rates, sales tax rate increases, inflation, and war and fears of war. In particular, the economic downturn and uncertain economic environment over the past four years has led to decreased discretionary spending, which adversely impacted the luxury retail business and led to declining revenues and losses for our business. Jewelry purchases are discretionary for consumers and may be particularly and disproportionately affected by adverse trends in the general economy and the equity markets. Continued adverse changes in factors affecting discretionary consumer spending could further reduce consumer demand for our products, resulting in a continued reduction in our sales and further harming our business and operating results. A substantial portion of our customers use credit, either from our private label and proprietary credit cards or another consumer credit source, to purchase jewelry. When there is a downturn in the general economy, fewer people may use or be approved for credit, which could result in a reduction in net sales and/or an increase in bad debt, which in turn, could lead to an unfavorable impact on our overall profitability. Our belief that we currently have sufficient liquidity to fund our operations is based on certain assumptions about the future state of the economy, the future availability of

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borrowings to fund our operations and our future operating performance. To the extent that the economy and other conditions affecting our business are significantly worse than we anticipate, we may not achieve our projected level of financial performance and we may determine that we do not have sufficient capital to fund our operations.

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We may require additional financing or capital, which may not be available on commercially reasonable terms, or at all. Capital raised through the sale or issuance of equity securities may result in dilution to our shareholders. Failure to obtain such additional financing or capital could have an adverse impact on our liquidity and financial condition.

Within the last four years, the general economic and capital market conditions in the United States and other parts of the world have deteriorated significantly and have adversely affected access to and the cost of capital. There is a possibility that our existing cash, cash generated from operations and funds available under our credit agreements may be insufficient to fund our future operations, including capital expenditures, or to repay debt when it becomes due, and as a result, we may need to raise additional funds through public or private equity or debt financing, including funding from governmental sources, which may not be possible. The sale of additional equity securities could result in significant dilution to our shareholders, and the securities issued in future financings may have rights, preferences and privileges that are senior to those of our common stock. The incurrence of additional indebtedness would result in increased debt service obligations and could result in operating and financing covenants that may restrict our operations. Financing may be unavailable in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, including our ability to continue as a going concern.

We have significant indebtedness, which could adversely affect our operations, liquidity and financial condition.

We currently have a significant amount of indebtedness and significant debt service obligations in proportion to our assets. Our debt levels fluctuate from time to time based on seasonal working capital needs. The following table sets forth our total indebtedness (includes bank indebtedness and current and long-term portion of debt), total stockholders equity, total capitalization and ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization as of:

	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
Total indebtedness	\$ 112,522,000	\$ 112,243,000
Total stockholders equity	11,628,000	11,340,000
Total capitalization	\$ 124,150,000	\$ 123,583,000
Ratio of total indebtedness to total capitalization	90.6%	90.8%

This high degree of leverage could adversely affect our results of operations, liquidity and financial condition. For example, it could:

make it more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations with respect to our indebtedness;

increase our vulnerability to adverse economic and industry conditions;

require us to dedicate a substantial portion of cash from operations to the payment of debt service, thereby reducing the availability of cash to fund working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes;

limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, general corporate purposes or acquisitions;

create additional risk to us and our shareholders if we were unable to renew our credit facilities under similar terms and conditions;

place us at a disadvantage compared to our competitors that have a lower degree of leverage; and

negatively affect the price of our stock.

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Significant restrictions on our excess borrowing capacity could result in our inability to fund our cash flow requirements needed to support our day-to-day operations.

Our ability to fund our operations and meet our cash flow requirements in order to fund our operations is dependent upon our ability to maintain positive excess availability under our senior credit facilities. Both our senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent and our senior secured term loans administrative agent may impose, at any time, discretionary reserves, which would lower the level of borrowing availability under our senior secured revolving credit facility (customary for asset based loans), at their reasonable discretion, to: i) ensure that we maintain adequate liquidity for the operation of our business, ii) cover any deterioration in the amount or value of the collateral, and iii) reflect impediments to the lenders to realize upon the collateral. There is no limit to the amount of discretionary reserves that our senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent may impose at its reasonable discretion, however, our senior secured term loan administrative agent's ability to impose discretionary reserves at its reasonable discretion is limited to 5% of the term loan borrowing capacity. From February 11, 2009 to February 23, 2009, the senior secured term loan lender imposed a discretionary reserve of \$4 million. While our senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent or lenders have not historically imposed such a restriction, it is uncertain whether conditions could change and cause such a reserve to be imposed in the future. In addition, the value of our inventory is periodically assessed by our lenders and, based upon these reviews, our borrowing capacity could be significantly increased or decreased. Another factor impacting our excess availability includes, among others, changes in the U.S. and Canadian dollar exchange rate, which could increase or decrease our borrowing availability. Furthermore, under the terms of our senior credit facilities, a \$12.5 million and a \$5.0 million seasonal availability block is imposed by the senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent and the senior secured term loans administrative agent each year from December 20th to January 20th and from January 21st to February 10th, respectively, and both our senior secured revolving credit facility and our senior secured term loans are subject to cross default provisions with all other loans, by which if we are in default with any other loan, the default will immediately apply to both the senior secured revolving credit facility and the senior secured term loans.

We are exposed to currency exchange risks that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and financial condition.

While we report financial results in U.S. dollars, a substantial portion of our sales are recorded in Canadian dollars. For our operations located in Canada, non-Canadian currency transactions and assets and liabilities subject us to foreign currency risk. Conversely, for the operations located in the U.S., non-U.S. currency transactions and assets and liabilities subject us to foreign currency risk. In addition, material fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates, resulting in a weakening of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar, could significantly reduce our borrowing availability under our secured revolving credit facility, which is denominated in U.S. dollars, and limit our ability to finance our operations. For purposes of financial reporting, our financial statements are reported in U.S. dollars by translating, where necessary, net sales and expenses from Canadian dollars at the average exchange rates prevailing during the period, while assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates, with the effect of such translation recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. As a result, for purposes of financial reporting, foreign exchange gains or losses recorded in earnings relate to non-Canadian dollar transactions of the operations located in Canada and non-U.S. dollar transactions of the operations located in the U.S. We expect to continue to report our financial results in U.S. dollars. Consequently, our reported earnings could fluctuate materially as a result of foreign exchange translation gains or losses.

We may not successfully manage our inventory, which could have an adverse effect on our net sales, profitability, cash flow and liquidity.

As a retail business, our results of operations are dependent on our ability to manage our inventory. To properly manage our inventory, we must be able to accurately estimate customer demand and supply requirements and purchase new inventory accordingly. If we fail to sell the inventory we purchase or manufacture, we may be required to write-down our inventory or pay our vendors without new purchases, creating additional vendor financing, which would have an adverse impact on our earnings and cash flows. Additionally, a portion of the merchandise we sell is carried on a consignment basis prior to sale or is otherwise financed by vendors, which reduces our required capital investment in inventory. Any significant change in these consignment or vendor financing relationships could have a material adverse effect on our net sales, cash flows and liquidity.

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Our credit business may be adversely affected by changes in applicable laws and regulations.

The operation of our credit business subjects us to substantial regulation relating to disclosure and other requirements upon origination, servicing, debt collection and particularly upon the amount of finance charges we can impose. Any adverse change in the regulation of consumer credit could adversely affect our earnings. For example, new laws or regulations could limit the amount of interest or fees we, or our banks, can charge on consumer loan accounts, or restrict our ability to collect on account balances, which could have a material adverse effect on our earnings. Compliance with existing and future laws or regulations could require material expenditures or otherwise adversely affect our business or financial results. Failure to comply with these laws or regulations, even if inadvertent, could result in negative publicity, and fines, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Our business could be adversely affected if our relationships with any primary vendors are terminated or if the delivery of their products is delayed or interrupted.

We compete with other jewelry retailers for access to vendors that will provide us with the quality and quantity of merchandise necessary to operate our business, and our merchandising strategy depends upon our ability to maintain good relations with significant vendors. Certain brand name watch manufacturers, including Rolex, have distribution agreements with our Company that, among other things, provide for specific sales locations, yearly renewal terms and early termination provisions at the manufacturer's discretion. In fiscal 2012, merchandise supplied by Rolex and sold through our stores accounted for approximately 26% of our total net sales. Our relationships with primary suppliers, like Rolex, are generally not pursuant to long-term agreements.

We obtain materials and manufactured items from third-party suppliers. Any delay or interruption in our suppliers' abilities to provide us with necessary materials and components may affect our manufacturing capabilities or may require us to seek alternative supply sources. Any delay or interruption in receiving supplies could impair our ability to supply products to our stores and, accordingly, could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. The abrupt loss of any of our third-party suppliers, especially Rolex, or a decline in the quality or quantity of materials supplied by any third-party suppliers could cause significant disruption in our business.

Fluctuations in the availability and prices of our raw materials and finished goods may adversely affect our results of operations.

We offer a large selection of distinctive high quality merchandise, including diamond, gemstone and precious metal jewelry, rings, wedding bands, earrings, bracelets, necklaces, charms, timepieces and gifts. Accordingly, significant changes in the availability or prices of diamonds, gemstones, and precious metals we require for our products could adversely affect our earnings. Further, both the supply and price of diamonds are significantly influenced by a single entity, the Diamond Trading Corporation. We do not maintain long-term inventories or otherwise hedge a material portion of the price of raw materials. A significant increase in the price of these materials could adversely affect our net sales and gross margins.

We operate in a highly competitive and fragmented industry.

The retail jewelry business is highly competitive and fragmented, and we compete with nationally recognized jewelry chains as well as a large number of independent regional and local jewelry retailers and others types of retailers who sell jewelry and gift items, such as department stores and mass merchandisers. We also compete with internet sellers of jewelry. Because of the breadth and depth of this competition, we are constantly under competitive pressure that both constrains pricing and requires extensive merchandising efforts in order for us to remain competitive.

We are controlled by a single shareholder whose interests may be different from yours.

As of May 31, 2012, the Goldfish Trust beneficially owns or controls 67.8% of all classes of our outstanding voting shares, which are directly owned by Montrovest B.V. (Montrovest). The trustee of the Goldfish Trust is Rohan Private Trust Company Limited (the Trustee). Dr. Lorenzo Rossi di Montelera, who is the Company's Chairman of the Board, is a beneficiary of the Goldfish Trust. Under our restated articles, Montrovest, as holder of the Class B multiple voting shares, has the ability to control most actions requiring shareholder approval, including electing the members of our Board of Directors and the issuance of new equity. Dr. Rossi di Montelera, in certain circumstances, may be delegated the authority from the Trustee to vote on shares held by Montrovest.

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The Trustee and Montrovest may have different interests than you have and may make decisions that do not correspond to your interests. In addition, the fact that we are controlled by one shareholder may have the effect of delaying or preventing a change in our management or voting control.

Our business could be adversely affected if we are unable to successfully negotiate favorable lease terms.

As of May 31, 2012, we had 57 leased retail stores, which include the capital lease of our Canadian headquarters and Montreal flagship store. The leases are generally for a term of five to ten years, with rent being a fixed minimum base plus, for a majority of the stores, a percentage of the store's sale volume (subject to some adjustments) over a specified threshold. We have generally been successful in negotiating leases for new stores and lease renewals as our current leases near expiration. However, our business, financial condition, and operating results could be adversely affected if we are unable to continue to negotiate favorable lease and renewal terms.

Our strategy to develop the Birks product brand through international expansion may add complexity to our operations and may require additional capital or strain our resources and adversely impact our financial results and liquidity.

One of our strategies is to continue to develop the Birks product brand through expansion of all sales channels including international channels of distribution. The expansion into markets outside of Canada and the United States would add complexity to our operations and may require additional capital or strain our resources and adversely impact our financial results and our liquidity. International expansion would place increased demands on our operational, managerial and administrative resources at all levels of the Company. These increased demands may cause us to operate our business less efficiently, which in turn could cause deterioration in our performance or could adversely affect our inventory levels. Furthermore, our ability to conduct business in international markets may be adversely affected by legal, regulatory, political and economic risks. Any international expansion strategy could also be adversely impacted by the global economy or the economy of the region of the world in which we choose to expand. If we expand internationally, we may incur significant costs related to starting up and maintaining foreign operations. Costs may include, but are not limited to obtaining prime locations for stores, setting up foreign offices and distribution centers, as well as hiring experienced management. We may be unable to open and operate new stores successfully, or we may face operational issues that could delay our intended pace of international store openings. These additional costs may require us to raise additional cash through the issuance of additional equity or debt financing which if we are not able to obtain at a sufficient level to fund the operation could negatively impact the availability of funding to operate our operations.

Hurricanes and other severe weather conditions could cause a disruption in our operations, which could have an adverse impact on our results of operations.

Our U.S. operations are located in Georgia and Florida, regions that are susceptible to hurricanes. In the past, hurricanes have forced the closure of some of our stores, resulting in a reduction in net sales during such periods. Future hurricanes could significantly disrupt our U.S. operations and could have a material adverse effect on our overall results of operations. In addition, severe weather such as ice storms, snow storms and blizzards in Canada can cause conditions whereby peak holiday shopping could be materially affected.

Terrorist acts or other catastrophic events could have a material adverse effect on Birks & Mayors.

Terrorist acts, acts of war or hostility, natural disasters or other catastrophic events could have an immediate disproportionate impact on discretionary spending on luxury goods upon which our operations are dependent. For example, in the aftermath of the terrorist attacks carried out on September 11, 2001, tourism and business travel was significantly reduced in all of our markets, which had an adverse impact on our net sales. Similarly, the SARS epidemic in Toronto, Ontario in the spring of 2003 had an adverse impact on net sales in our stores in that region. Similar future events could have a material adverse impact on our business and results of operations.

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We may not be able to adequately protect our intellectual property and may be required to engage in costly litigation as a protective measure.

To establish and protect our intellectual property rights, we rely upon a combination of trademark and trade secret laws, together with licenses, exclusivity agreements and other contractual covenants. In particular, the Birks and Mayors trademarks are of significant value to our retail operations. The measures we take to protect our intellectual property rights may prove inadequate to prevent misappropriation of our intellectual property. Monitoring the unauthorized use of our intellectual property is difficult. Litigation may be necessary to enforce our intellectual property rights or to determine the validity and scope of the proprietary rights of others. Litigation of this type could result in substantial costs and diversion of resources, may result in counterclaims or other claims against us and could significantly harm our results of operations.

Risks Related to Class A Voting Shares

Our share price could be adversely affected if a large number of Class A voting shares are offered for sale or sold.

Future issuances or sales of a substantial number of our Class A voting shares by us, Montrovest, or another significant shareholder in the public market could adversely affect the price of our Class A voting shares, which may impair our ability to raise capital through future issuances of equity securities. As of May 31, 2012, we had 3,673,615 Class A voting shares issued and outstanding. Sales of restricted securities in the public market, or the availability of these Class A voting shares for sale, could adversely affect the market price of Class A voting shares.

As a retail jeweler with a limited public float, the price of our Class A voting shares may fluctuate substantially, which could negatively affect the value of our Class A voting shares and could result in securities class action claims against us.

The price of our Class A voting shares may fluctuate substantially due to, among other things, the following factors: (1) fluctuations in the price of the shares of a small number of public companies in the retail jewelry business; (2) additions or departures of key personnel; (3) announcements of legal proceedings or regulatory matters; and (4) general volatility in the stock market. The market price of our Class A voting shares could also fluctuate substantially if we fail to meet or exceed expectations for our financial results or if there is a change in financial estimates or securities analysts' recommendations.

Significant price and value fluctuations have occurred in the past with respect to the securities of retail jewelry and related companies. In addition, because the public float of our Class A voting shares is relatively small, the market price of our Class A voting shares is likely to be volatile. There is limited trading volume in our Class A voting shares, rendering them subject to significant price volatility. In addition, the stock market has experienced volatility that has affected the market prices of equity securities of many companies, and that has often been unrelated to the operating performance of such companies. A number of other factors, many of which are beyond our control, could also cause the market price of our Class A voting shares to fluctuate substantially. In the past, following periods of downward volatility in the market price of a company's securities, class action litigation has often been pursued. If our Class A voting shares were similarly volatile and litigation was pursued against us, it could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management's attention and resources.

We are governed by the laws of Canada, and, as a result, it may not be possible for shareholders to enforce civil liability provisions of the securities laws of the U.S.

We are governed by the laws of Canada. A substantial portion of our assets are located outside the U.S. and some of our directors and officers are residents outside of the U.S. As a result, it may be difficult for investors to effect service within the U.S. upon us or our directors and officers, or to realize in the U.S. upon judgments of courts of the U.S. predicated upon civil liability of Birks & Mayors and such directors or officers under U.S. federal securities laws. There is doubt as to the enforceability in Canada by a court in original actions, or in actions to enforce judgments of U.S. courts, of the civil liabilities predicated upon U.S. federal securities laws.

We expect to maintain our status as a foreign private issuer under the rules and regulations of the SEC and, thus, are exempt from a number of rules under the Exchange Act of 1934 and are permitted to file less information with the SEC than a company incorporated in the U.S.

As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from rules under the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) that impose certain disclosure and procedural requirements for proxy solicitations under Section 14 of the Exchange Act. In addition, our officers, directors and principal shareholders are exempt from the reporting and short-swing profit recovery provisions of Section 16 of the Exchange Act and the rules under the Exchange Act with respect to their purchases and sales of our Class A voting shares. Moreover, we are not required to file periodic reports and financial statements with the SEC as frequently or as promptly as U.S. companies whose securities are registered under the Exchange Act, nor are we required to comply with Regulation FD, which restricts the selective disclosure of material information. Accordingly, there may be less publicly available information concerning us than there is for U.S. public companies.

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If we were treated as a passive foreign investment company (PFIC) some holders of our Class A voting shares would be subject to additional taxation, which could cause the price of our Class A voting shares to decline.

We believe that our Class A voting shares should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and we expect to continue operations in such a manner that we will not be a PFIC. If, however, we are or become a PFIC, some holders of our Class A voting shares could be subject to additional U.S. federal income taxes on gains recognized with respect to our Class A voting shares and on certain distributions, plus an interest charge on certain taxes treated as having been deferred under the PFIC rules.

Our assessment of our internal control over financial reporting may identify material weaknesses in the future and may result in an attestation with an adverse or qualified opinion from our independent auditors, which could reduce confidence in our financial statements and negatively affect the price of our securities.

We are subject to reporting obligations under U.S. securities laws. Beginning with our Annual Report on Form 20-F for fiscal 2008, Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires us to prepare a management report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Our management may conclude that our internal control over our financial reporting is not effective. If at any time in the future, we are unable to assert that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, market perception of our financial condition and the trading price of our stock may be adversely affected and customer perception of our business may suffer, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our operations. Further, our auditors do not audit our internal controls over financial reporting due to our market capitalization, and therefore, there has been no independent assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting. Had such attestation been performed, it may have revealed material weaknesses in our internal controls.

If the costs and burden of being a public company outweigh its benefits, we may in the future decide to discontinue our status as a publicly traded company.

As a public company, we currently incur significant legal, accounting and other expenses. In addition, the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, as well as rules subsequently implemented by the Securities and Exchange Commission and the NYSE MKT LLC (NYSE MKT), have imposed various requirements on public companies, including requiring establishment and maintenance of effective disclosure and financial controls as well as mandating certain corporate governance practices. Our management and other personnel devote a substantial amount of time and financial resources to these compliance initiatives. As such, if it is determined in the future that the costs and efforts of being a public company outweigh the benefits of being a public company, we may decide to discontinue our status as a publicly traded or registered company.

Item 4. Information on the Company

THE COMPANY

Corporate History and Overview

Birks & Mayors is a leading North American luxury jewelry brand which designs, develops, makes and retails fine jewelry, timepieces, sterling silver and gifts. As of May 31, 2012, Birks & Mayors operated 57 luxury jewelry stores, 30 stores under the Birks brand, located in all major cities across Canada, 2 retail locations in Calgary and Vancouver under the Brinkhaus brand, 24 stores under the Mayors brand, located in Florida and Georgia, and 1 store under the Rolex brand name. As a luxury jeweler, most of our jewelry products are made of 18 karat gold, platinum or sterling silver, with or without precious gemstones, with significant emphasis on quality craftsmanship and distinctive design. For fiscal 2012, we had net sales of \$302.3 million.

Birks predecessor company was founded in Montreal in 1879 and developed over the years into Canada's premier designer, manufacturer and retailer of fine jewelry, timepieces, sterling and plated silverware and gifts. In addition to being a nationwide retailer with a strong brand identity, we are also highly regarded in Canada as a designer and maker of jewelry and a provider of recognition programs, service awards and business gifts. We believe that operating our stores under the Birks and Mayors brands distinguishes us from many competitors because of our longstanding reputation and heritage of being trustworthy, offering only the highest standard of quality and craftsmanship and products, our ability to offer distinctively designed, exclusive products, a large selection of distinctive high quality merchandise at many different price points, and by placing a strong emphasis on providing a superior shopping experience to our clients.

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From 1950 through 1990, Birks aggressively expanded its retail business and by the early 1990s it had approximately 220 stores in Canada and the U.S. After a period of rapid expansion in the 1980s, followed in the early 1990s by a period of declining margins and significant erosion in consumer spending coupled with significantly higher indebtedness resulting from a family buy-out, Birks experienced significant financial losses. These financial difficulties ultimately led to the purchase of Birks by Borgosesia Acquisitions Corporation in 1993, a predecessor company of Regaluxe Investment S.á.r.l., which is referred to in this Annual Report as Regaluxe. Effective March 28, 2006, Regaluxe was acquired through a merger with Iniziativa S.A. (Iniziativa). As of May 31, 2007 and June 4, 2007, respectively, following a reorganization, Iniziativa and Montrolux S.A. transferred all of the shares they respectively held in the Company to their parent company, Montrovest. Following the 1993 acquisition of Birks, Birks' operations were evaluated and a program of returning Birks to its historic core strength as the leading Canadian luxury jeweler was initiated.

In August 2002, Birks invested \$15.05 million to acquire approximately 72% of the voting control in Mayors, which was experiencing an unsuccessful expansion beyond its core markets and was incurring significant losses.

Between August 2002 and November 2005, it became apparent to both Mayors and Birks management that it was in the best interests of the shareholders to combine the two companies. Management believed that such combination would create a stronger capital base, improve operating efficiencies, reduce the impact of regional issues, simplify the corporate ownership of Mayors, eliminate management and board of directors' inefficiencies with managing intercompany issues, and possibly increase shareholder liquidity. Upon the consummation of the merger on November 14, 2005, each outstanding share of Mayors common stock not then owned by Birks was converted into 0.08695 Class A voting shares of Birks. As a result of the merger, Mayors common stock ceased trading on the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) and Birks & Mayors began trading on the AMEX, which is now known as the NYSE MKT, under the trading symbol BMJ. Following the merger, Birks & Mayors worked very diligently to fully integrate the Birks business with Mayors. As a result of the merger, we believe the combined company has improved operational efficiencies and diversity and depth of its products and distribution capabilities.

Since the beginning of fiscal 2010, we invested approximately \$9.7 million of capital expenditures primarily associated with leasehold improvements, fixturing, and the opening of new stores. We expect to invest an additional \$7 million of capital expenditures in fiscal 2013 of which approximately 60% will be in the U.S. and 40% will be in Canada. We expect to finance these expenditures mainly from operating cash flow and our senior secured revolving credit facility.

During fiscal 2012, we closed five Mayors stores located in Fort Myers, Florida, Sanford, Florida, Jensen Beach, Florida, Tampa, Florida and Altamonte Springs, Florida. During fiscal 2011, we closed one of our Birks stores located in Scarborough, Ontario and opened a new store located in Orlando, Florida operating under the Rolex brand name. During fiscal 2010, we closed two of our Mayors stores located in Palm Beach, Florida and Miami, Florida and four of our Birks stores located in Victoria, British Columbia, St. Catherines, Ontario, Edmonton, Alberta and Surrey, British Columbia. During fiscal 2010, we also opened a new Mayors store located in Palm Beach Gardens, Florida operating under the name Mayors by Birks. In May 2009, we also discontinued production at our Rhode Island manufacturing facility in order to reduce operating expenses and operate more efficiently by consolidating more of our production activities into our Montreal facility and by purchasing finished goods from third parties. The Rhode Island facility was sold during fiscal 2011. Subsequent to fiscal year end, during April 2012, we closed one Birks store located in Richmond, British Columbia. In addition, during May 2012, we closed our Birks store at the Toronto Eaton Centre and we entered into a new lease for a smaller location in the same center beginning in August 2012 and expiring in January 2018.

Our sales are divided into two principal product categories: jewelry and timepieces. Jewelry also includes sales of other product offerings we sell such as giftware, as well as repair and custom design services.

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The following table compares our sales of each product category for the last three fiscal years (dollars in thousands):

	March 31, 2012		Fiscal Year-Ended March 26, 2011		March 27, 2010	
	\$	%	\$	%	\$	%
Jewelry and other	\$ 172,487	57.1%	\$ 159,306	58.8%	\$ 151,438	59.4%
Timepieces	129,830	42.9%	111,642	41.2%	103,619	40.6%
Total	\$ 302,317	100.0%	\$ 270,948	100.0%	\$ 255,057	100.0%

The following table sets forth our operations in geographic markets in which we operate (dollars in thousands):

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
Net sales			
Canada	\$ 163,027	\$ 144,903	\$ 135,402
U.S.	139,290	126,045	119,655
Total revenues	\$ 302,317	\$ 270,948	\$ 255,057
Long-lived assets			
Canada	\$ 20,330	\$ 20,232	\$ 22,204
U.S.	7,805	7,366	8,520
Total long-lived assets	\$ 28,135	\$ 27,598	\$ 30,724

Birks & Mayors is a Canadian corporation. Our corporate headquarters are located at 1240 Phillips Square, Montreal, Québec, Canada H3B 3H4. Our telephone number is (514) 397-2501. Our website is www.birksandmayors.com.

Products

We offer distinctively designed, exclusive products and a large selection of distinctive high quality merchandise at many different price points. This merchandise includes designer jewelry, diamond, gemstone, and precious metal jewelry, timepieces and giftware. Part of our strategy is to increase our exclusive offering of internally designed and/or produced goods sold to our customers, consisting primarily of bridal, diamond and other fine jewelry, as well as gold and sterling silver jewelry and timepieces, all of which leverage the Birks and Mayors brands' loyalty in their respective markets and in order to differentiate our products with unique and exclusive designs.

Our Canadian stores, operating under the Birks and Brinkhaus brands, carry a large selection of brand name timepieces, including our own proprietary watch line as well as timepieces made by Baume & Mercier, Cartier, Corum, Gucci, Jaeger Le Coultre, Longines, Montblanc, Omega, Rado, Rolex, Tag Heuer, and Tissot. We also carry an exclusive collection of high quality jewelry and timepieces that we manufacture. We emphasize our own jewelry offerings but also include designer jewelry made by Aaron Basha, Andrea Candela, Damiani, DiModolo, Gucci, Ivanka Trump, Kwiat, Marco Bicego, Roberto Coin, and Van Cleef & Arpels, most of which are exclusive to our stores in Canada. Our two Brinkhaus retail locations also offer Ebel, IWC, Omega, Panerai, Patek Phillip, and Rolex timepieces. We also offer a variety of high quality giftware, including writing instruments made by Cartier and Montblanc.

Our U.S. stores, operating under the Mayors brand, carry a large selection of prestigious brand name timepieces, including Baume & Mercier, Breitling, Corum, Gucci, Jaeger Le Coultre, Longines, Montblanc, Omega, Patek Philippe, Panerai, Rado, Rolex, Tag Heuer and Zenith. Designer jewelry offerings in our stores operating under the Mayors brand include jewelry made by Aaron Basha, Andrea Candela, Charriol, Damiani, DiModolo, Ivanka Trump, Kwiat, Mikimoto, Roberto Coin, and a variety of high quality giftware, including writing instruments made by Montblanc. In addition, stores operating under the Mayors brand carry Birks brand timepieces and jewelry products on an exclusive basis in

their markets. Our Rolex store offers exclusively Rolex brand timepieces.

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We have one primary channel of distribution: the retail division, which accounts for approximately 92% of net sales, as well as two other channels of distribution, including our corporate sales and internet, which combined account for approximately 8% of net sales.

Product Design, Development, Sourcing and Manufacturing

We established a product development process that supports our strategy to further develop and enhance our product offering in support of the Birks brand development. The centerpiece of this process is our Product Review Committee, which ultimately approves all new product designs and introductions. During fiscal 2012, fiscal 2011, and fiscal 2010, approximately 22%, 19%, and 23%, respectively, of our jewelry product acquired for sale were internally designed, sourced or manufactured. Products that are not designed and internally manufactured are sourced from suppliers worldwide, enabling us to sell an assortment of fine quality merchandise often not available from other jewelers in our markets. Our staff of buyers procures distinctive high quality merchandise directly from manufacturers, diamond cutters, and other suppliers worldwide. Our gemstone acquisition team, product sourcing team and category managers specialize in sourcing merchandise in categories such as diamonds, precious gemstones, pearls, timepieces, gold jewelry, and giftware. Retail and merchandising personnel frequently visit our stores and those of competitors to compare value, selection, and service, as well as to observe client reaction to merchandise selection and determine future needs and trends.

We have manufacturing facilities in Montreal and Florida that enable us to offer unique, exclusive and high-quality products through an efficient supply chain. The manufacturing facilities in Montreal and Florida occupy space within our corporate buildings, which we lease subject to lease agreements (see [Properties](#) below for more information). The products produced at these two facilities are primarily diamond jewelry with a focus on bridal jewelry. The current production capabilities at these two facilities are not limited to our current production levels and we believe we have the capacity to meet future anticipated growth. Our manufacturing capabilities provide quality control; image enhancement by enabling us to promote our craftsmanship and exclusive design and manufacturing capabilities; improved economics by retaining the margin that would otherwise be paid to a third party provider; and capability to provide customized and/or special design jewelry for customers.

The Montreal facility is the largest in volume of our manufacturing facilities and is involved in all aspects of manufacturing fine jewelry with the exception of the cutting of rough diamonds and other precious stones. The facility focuses on manufacturing stone set jewelry and repairs. The Florida facility focuses on hand-made one of a kind jewelry pieces and repairs. From fiscal 2005 to fiscal 2009, we had a Rhode Island factory that was involved in the production of silver and gold jewelry, as well as stone set jewelry, however, production was discontinued at this facility in May 2009 with much of the production transferred to our Montreal facility, or outsourced to third parties. The Rhode Island Facility was sold during fiscal 2011.

Availability of Products

Although purchases of several critical raw materials, notably platinum, gold, silver, diamonds, pearls and gemstones, are made from a relatively limited number of sources, we believe that there are numerous alternative sources for all raw materials used in the manufacture of our finished jewelry, and that the failure of any principal supplier would not have a material adverse effect on our operations. Any material changes in foreign or domestic laws and policies affecting international trade may have a material adverse effect on the availability of the diamonds, other gemstones, precious metals and non-jewelry products we purchase. Significant changes in the availability or prices of diamonds, gemstones and precious metals we require for our products could adversely affect our earnings. Furthermore, both the supply and price of diamonds are significantly influenced by a single entity, the Diamond Trading Corporation. We do not maintain long-term inventories or otherwise hedge a material portion of the price of raw materials. A significant increase in the price of these materials could adversely affect our net sales, gross margin and earnings. However, in the event of price increases, we will generally attempt to pass along any price increases to our customers.

In fiscal 2012, we purchased jewelry, timepieces and giftware for sale in our stores from over 200 suppliers. Many of these suppliers have long-standing relationships with us. We compete with other jewelry retailers for access to vendors that will provide us with the quality and quantity of merchandise necessary to operate our business. Our relationships with primary suppliers, like Rolex, are generally not pursuant to long-term agreements. Although we believe that alternative sources of supply are available, the abrupt loss of any of our key vendors, especially Rolex, or a decline in the quality or quantity of merchandise supplied by our vendors could cause significant disruption in our business. In fiscal 2012, merchandise supplied by Rolex and sold through our stores operating under the Mayors, Rolex, Birks and Brinkhaus brands accounted for approximately 26% of our total net sales. If Rolex terminated its distribution agreement with us, such termination would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and operating results. We believe that current relationships with our key vendors are good.

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Seasonality

Our sales are highly seasonal, with the third fiscal quarter (which includes the holiday shopping season) historically contributing significantly higher sales than any other quarter during the year. Sales in the first, second, third and fourth quarters in fiscal 2012 were 24%, 19%, 34% and 23%, respectively. Sales by quarter in fiscal 2011 were 22%, 19%, 36%, and 23%, respectively.

Retail Operations, Merchandising and Marketing

General

We believe we are differentiated from most of our competitors because we offer distinctively designed, exclusive products and a selection of distinctive high quality merchandise at a wide range of price points. We keep the majority of our inventory on display in our stores rather than at our distribution facility. Although each store stocks a representative selection of jewelry, timepieces, giftware and other accessories, certain inventory is tailored to meet local tastes and historical merchandise sales patterns of specific stores.

We believe that our stores' elegant surroundings and distinctive merchandise displays play an important role in providing an atmosphere that encourages sales. We pay careful attention to detail in the design and layout of each store, particularly lighting, colors, choice of materials and placement of display cases. We also use window displays as a means of attracting walk-in traffic and reinforcing our distinctive image. Our Visual Display department designs and creates window and store merchandise case displays for all of our stores. Window displays are frequently changed to provide variety and to reflect seasonal events such as Christmas, Valentine's Day, Mother's Day and Father's Day.

Personnel and Training

We place substantial emphasis on the professionalism of our sales force to maintain our position as a leading luxury jeweler. We strive to hire only highly motivated, professional and customer-oriented individuals. All new sales professionals attend an intensive training program where they are trained in technical areas of the jewelry business, specific sales and service techniques and our commitment to client service. Management believes that attentive personal service and knowledgeable sales professionals are key components to our success.

As part of our commitment to continuous, on-the-job training, we have established Birks University and Mayors University, a formalized system of in-house training with a primary focus on client service, selling skills and product knowledge that involves extensive classroom training, the use of detailed operational manuals, in-store mentorship programs and a leading edge product knowledge program which includes on-line testing. In addition, we conduct in-house training seminars on a periodic basis and administer training modules with audits to (i) enhance the quality and professionalism of all sales professionals, (ii) measure the level of knowledge of each sales professional, and (iii) identify needs for additional training. We also provide all management team members with more extensive training that emphasizes leadership skills, general management skills, on-the-job coaching and training instruction techniques.

Advertising and Promotion

One of our key marketing goals is to build on our reputation in our core markets as a leading luxury jewelry brand offering high quality merchandise in an elegant, sophisticated environment. For example, we frequently run advertisements that associate the Birks and Mayors brands with internationally recognized brand names such as Cartier, Patek Philippe, Rolex, and Van Cleef and Arpels, among others. Advertising and promotions for all stores are developed by our personnel in conjunction with outside creative professionals.

Our advertising reinforces our role as a world class luxury brand that aims to deliver a total shopping experience that is as memorable as our merchandise. Our marketing efforts consist of advertising campaigns on television, billboards, print, catalog mailings, special events, media and public relations, distinctive store design, elegant displays, partnerships with key suppliers and associations with prestige institutions. The key goals of our marketing initiatives are to enhance customer awareness and appreciation of our two retail brands, Birks and Mayors, as well as the Birks product brand, and to increase customer traffic, client acquisition and retention and net sales.

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Credit Operations

We have two private label credit cards, one for each of our Birks and Mayors retail brands which are administered by third-party banks that own the credit card receivable balances. In addition, stores operating under the Mayors brand also have a Mayors proprietary credit card which we administer.

Our credit programs are intended to complement our overall merchandising and sales strategy by encouraging larger and more frequent sales to a loyal customer base. Sales under the Birks and Mayors private label credit cards accounted for approximately 10% of our net sales during fiscal 2012. Sales under the Birks and Mayors private label credit cards are generally made without credit recourse to us. However, we are permitted to ask the bank to approve credit purchases under these private label credit cards, for which the bank holds credit recourse if the customer does not pay. These recourse credit lines are limited to 25% and 20% of the nonrecourse credit lines issued by the banks for the private label Birks credit card and Mayors credit card, respectively. Receivables generated on sales under the Mayors proprietary credit card are recorded on our balance sheet since we maintain the full credit risk.

Distribution

Our retail locations receive the majority of their merchandise directly from our distribution warehouses located in Tamarac, Florida, Montreal, Québec, and Dorval, Québec. Merchandise is shipped from the distribution warehouse utilizing various air and ground carriers. We also transfer merchandise between retail locations to balance inventory levels and to fulfill client requests, and a very small portion of merchandise is delivered directly to the retail locations from suppliers.

Competition

Our research indicates that the North American retail jewelry industry is approximately a \$62 billion industry and is highly competitive and fragmented, with a few very large national and international competitors and many medium and small regional and local competitors. The market is also fragmented by price and quality. Although Birks and Mayors are luxury jewelry brands, we compete with companies within and outside of this segment. Our competitors include national and international jewelry chains as well as independent regional and local jewelry retailers. We also compete with other types of retailers such as department stores and specialty stores and, to a lesser extent, catalog showrooms, discounters, direct mail suppliers, televised home shopping networks, and Internet sites. Many of these competitors have greater financial resources than we do. We believe that competition in our markets is based primarily on the total brand experience including trust, quality craftsmanship, product design and exclusivity, product selection, service excellence, including after sales service, and, to a certain extent, price. With the current consolidation of the retail industry, we believe that competition with other general and specialty retailers and discounters will continue to increase. Our success will depend on various factors, including general economic and business conditions affecting consumer spending, the performance of national and international retail operations, the acceptance by consumers of our merchandising and marketing programs, store locations and our ability to properly staff and manage our stores.

Regulation

Our operations are affected by numerous federal, provincial and state laws that impose disclosure and other requirements upon the origination, servicing and enforcement of credit accounts and limitations on the maximum amount of finance charges that may be charged by a credit provider. In addition to our proprietary and private label credit cards, credit to our clients is primarily available through third-party credit cards such as American Express®, Visa®, MasterCard® and Discover®, without recourse to us in the case of a client's failure to pay. Any change in the regulation of credit that would materially limit the availability of credit to our traditional customer base could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

We generally utilize the services of independent customs agents to comply with U.S. and Canadian customs laws in connection with our purchases of gold, diamond and other jewelry merchandise from foreign sources.

Table of Contents**Trademarks and Copyrights**

The designations Birks and Mayors, and the Birks and Mayors logos, are our principal trademarks and are essential to our ability to maintain our competitive position in the luxury jewelry segment. We maintain a program to protect our trademarks and will institute legal action where necessary to prevent others from either registering or using marks that are considered to create a likelihood of confusion with our trademarks. We are also the owner of the original jewelry designs created by our in-house designers and have entered into agreements with several outside designers pursuant to which these designers have assigned to us the rights to use copyrights of designs and products created for us.

Organizational Structure

The following chart sets forth our ownership interest in each of our significant subsidiaries as of March 31, 2012:

Name	Jurisdiction of Incorporation	Ownership and Voting Interest
Mayor s Jewelers, Inc.	Delaware	100%
Mayor s Jewelers of Florida, Inc.	Florida	100%

Properties

In December 2000, we entered into a capital lease agreement for our Montreal head office and store pursuant to which we lease the building, including the Montreal flagship store, for a term of 20 years ending December 11, 2020. The net annual rental rate was Cdn\$1,830,125 (approximately \$1.9 million U.S. dollars) for the period that ended on December 11, 2011, and increases on a compounded basis by 10% on each third annual anniversary date thereafter (except for the last two years when no increase will take place). The lease is an absolute triple net lease to the landlord, and we are responsible for any and all additional expenses, including, without limitation, taxes and structural expenses. Subject to specific terms and conditions, we have four options to renew and extend the term of the lease for four further terms of five years each, except for the last option which is five years less eleven days, terminating on November 30, 2040. Subject to specific terms and conditions, we also have two options to purchase the premises, which may be exercised no later than six months prior to the end of the fifteenth year of the term of the lease and the end of the twentieth year of the term of the lease, respectively.

Our U.S. operations are managed through a local headquarters located in Tamarac, Florida. On September 13, 2004, we entered into a lease agreement for this location for a term of 15 years terminating on November 30, 2020. The current net annual rental rate is \$696,978 for the period ending November 30, 2012. We have two options to renew for five years each.

We lease all of our other store locations. We believe that all of our facilities are well maintained and in good condition and are adequate for our current needs. We are actively reviewing all leases that expire in the next 12 months to determine whether to renew the leases.

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Following is a listing of all our properties as of March 31, 2012:

	Size (Square Feet)	Expiration of Lease	Location
Operating Stores			
<i>Canada:</i>			
Bayshore Centre	2,544	September 2013	Ottawa, ON
Bloor	15,620	September 2014	Toronto, ON
Brinkhaus	1,946	October 2012	Calgary, AB
Brinkhaus	750	February 2014	Vancouver, BC
Carrefour Laval	3,391	August 2017	Laval, QC
Chinook Shopping Centre	2,342	March 2015	Calgary, AB
Cornwall Centre	2,349	April 2015	Regina, SK
Willowdale Fairview Mall	2,353	August 2013	North York, ON
Fairview Pointe-Claire	4,210	January 2016	Pointe-Claire, QC
First Canadian Place	2,243	May 2016	Toronto, ON
Halifax	3,316	January 2014	Halifax, NS
Lime Ridge Mall	2,450	January 2013	Hamilton, ON
Edmonton Manulife Centre	4,196	November 2014	Edmonton, AB
Montreal Flagship Store	19,785	December 2020	Montreal, QC
Oakridge Shopping Centre	2,244	May 2013	Vancouver, BC
Oakville Place	2,801	March 2014	Oakville, ON
Park Royal	3,537	September 2012	West Vancouver, BC
Place Ste-Foy	2,366	June 2017	Ste-Foy, QC
Promenades St-Bruno	2,346	February 2013	St-Bruno, QC
Rideau Centre	7,251	April 2014	Ottawa, ON
Richmond Centre (1)	1,562	April 2012	Richmond, BC
Rockland Centre	3,019	August 2013	Mount Royal, QC
Saskatoon	3,486	October 2013	Saskatoon, SK
Sherway Gardens	4,611	February 2017	Etobicoke, ON
Southcentre Shopping Centre	3,029	August 2014	Calgary, AB
Southgate Shopping Centre	2,915	September 2013	Edmonton, AB
Square One	3,360	January 2013	Mississauga, ON
St-John	2,038	August 2015	St-John, NB
Toronto Dominion Square	5,568	January 2022	Calgary, AB
Toronto Eaton Centre (2)	4,552	April 2012	Toronto, ON
Vancouver	20,221	January 2015	Vancouver, BC
Victoria	1,561	December 2016	Victoria, BC
Winnipeg	3,187	February 2023	Winnipeg, MB
Yorkdale	2,530	April 2015	Toronto, ON

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Aventura Mall	3,447	January 2017	N. Miami Beach, FL
Town Center at Boca Raton	5,878	January 2017	Boca Raton, FL
Westfield Brandon	4,110	June 2015	Brandon, FL
Broward Mall	2,236	January 2013	Plantation, FL
Coconut Point	3,522	November 2016	Estero, FL
Dadeland Mall	5,700	January 2017	Miami, FL
The Falls	1,643	January 2014	Miami, FL
Florida Mall	5,070	March 2020	Orlando, FL
The Galleria at Fort Lauderdale	5,954	July 2016	Ft. Lauderdale, FL
The Gardens Mall	5,099	January 2020	Palm Beach Gardens, FL
International Plaza	5,583	January 2022	Tampa, FL
Lenox Square Mall	2,991	September 2018	Atlanta, GA
Lincoln Road	4,250	May 2014	Miami Beach, FL
Mall of Georgia	3,486	January 2013	Buford, GA
Mall at Millenia	4,532	January 2013	Orlando, FL
Mall at Wellington Green	4,001	March 2013	Wellington, FL
Miami International Mall	3,246	January 2016	Miami, FL
North Point Mall	1,145	March 2022	Alpharetta, GA
PGA Commons	5,197	April 2014	Palm Beach Gardens, FL
Rolex Store in Mall at Millenia	1,171	January 2020	Orlando, FL
Phipps Plaza	2,182	January 2013	Atlanta, GA
Westfield Southgate	4,605	January 2014	Sarasota, FL
Village of Merrick Park	4,894	January 2013	Coral Gables, FL
Weston Commons	4,000	July 2017	Weston, FL
St-John s Town Center	3,458	October 2017	Jacksonville, FL

Other Properties

Tamarac Corporate office	47,851	November 2020	Tamarac, FL
Montreal Corporate office	58,444	December 2020	Montreal, QC
Dorval Distribution Center Montreal	7,667	March 2014	Dorval, QC

(1) Location closed April 2012

(2) This store location was closed on May 17, 2012, and the Company entered into a new lease for a 1,042 square foot space in the same center beginning in August 2012 and expiring in January 2018.

Total annual base rent for the above locations for fiscal 2012 was approximately \$16 million.

Item 4A. Unresolved Staff Comments

Not applicable.

Item 5. Operating and Financial Review and Prospects

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report. The following discussion includes certain forward-looking statements. For a discussion of important factors, including the continuing development of our business, actions of regulatory authorities and competitors and other factors which could cause actual results to differ materially from the results referred to in the forward-looking statements, see Item 3., Key Information under the heading Risk Factors and the discussion under the heading Forward-Looking Information at the beginning of this Annual Report.

Throughout this Annual Report we refer to our fiscal years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, as fiscal 2012, fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, respectively. Our fiscal year ends on the last Saturday in March of each year. The financial reporting period referred to as fiscal 2012 consisted of 53 weeks while the financial reporting periods referred to as fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010 consisted of 52 weeks.

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Overview

Birks & Mayors is a leading designer, maker and purveyor of luxury jewelry, timepieces and giftware in the U.S. and Canada. As of March 31, 2012, our retail operations total square footage was approximately 243,569. The average square footage of our three Birks flagship stores in Canada was approximately 18,500, while the average square footage for all other Birks retail stores in Canada was approximately 2,800. The average square footage of our two Brinkhaus locations was 1,300, while the average square footage of our Mayors retail stores was approximately 3,900.

We operate our business in two geographic areas, Canada and the Southeastern U.S. We have two reportable segments, Retail and Other. Retail is comprised of all our retail operations in the U.S. and Canada on a combined basis. In Canada, we operate stores under the Birks brand and two stores under the Brinkhaus brand. In the Southeastern U.S., we operate stores under the Mayors brand and one store under the Rolex brand.

Other consists primarily of our corporate sales division, which services business customers by providing them unique items for recognition programs, service awards and business gifts. Also included in Other is manufacturing, which manufactures unique products primarily for the retail segment of our business, wholesale, internet and gold exchange, which buys gold and other precious metals from customers and sells the gold to refiners.

Our net sales are comprised of revenues, net of discounts, in each case, excluding sales tax. Sales are recognized at the point of sale when merchandise is taken or shipped. Sales of consignment merchandise are recognized on a full retail basis at such time that the merchandise is sold. Revenues for gift certificates and store credits are recognized upon redemption. Customers use cash, checks, debit cards, third-party credit cards, private label and proprietary credit cards and house accounts (primarily for corporate sales customers) to make purchases. The level of our sales is impacted by the number of transactions we generate and the size of our average retail sale. For fiscal 2012, fiscal 2011, and fiscal 2010, our total average retail sale in the U.S. was \$3,909, \$3,359 and \$3,352, respectively, which excludes service and repair transactions. For fiscal 2012, fiscal 2011, and fiscal 2010, our total average retail sale in Canada was \$1,022, \$899 and \$890, respectively, which excludes service and repair transactions.

Our operating costs and expenses are primarily comprised of cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses. Cost of sales includes cost of merchandise, direct inbound freight and duties, direct labor related to repair services, the costs of our design and creative departments, manufacturing costs, inventory shrink, damage and obsolescence, jewelry, watch and giftware boxes, as well as depreciation and amortization of production facilities and production tools, dies and molds and, in addition, product development costs. Selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) include, but are not limited to, all non-production payroll and benefits (including non-cash compensation expense), store and head office occupancy costs, overhead, credit card fees, information systems, professional services, consulting fees, repairs and maintenance, travel and entertainment, insurance, legal, human resources and training expenses. Occupancy, overhead and depreciation are generally less variable relative to net sales than other components of SG&A such as credit card fees and certain elements of payroll, such as commissions. Another significant item in SG&A is marketing expenses, which include marketing, public relations and advertising costs (net of amounts received from vendors for cooperative advertising) incurred to increase customer awareness of both our retail brands and the Birks product brand. Marketing has historically represented a significant portion of our SG&A. As a percentage of sales, marketing expenses represented 3.3%, 2.9% and 3.7% of sales for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Additionally, SG&A includes indirect costs such as freight, including inter-store transfers, receiving costs, distribution costs, and warehousing costs. The amount of these indirect costs in SG&A was approximately \$3.8 million, \$3.5 million and \$3.4 million for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Depreciation includes depreciation and amortization of our stores and head office, including buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, computer hardware and software and automobiles.

Over the short-term, we may focus our efforts on those strategies and key drivers of our performance that are necessary in the current business climate, which include our ability to:

- grow sales, gross margin and gross profits;

- manage expenses and assets efficiently in order to optimize profitability and cash flow; and

- maintain flexible and cost effective sources of borrowings to finance our operations and strategies.

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Over the long-term, we believe that the key drivers of our performance will be our ability to:

execute our merchandising strategy to increase net sales and maintain and expand gross margin by lowering discounts, developing and marketing higher margin exclusive and unique products, and further developing our internal capability to design, develop, manufacture or source products;

execute our marketing strategy to enhance customer awareness and appreciation of our two retail brands, Birks and Mayors, as well as the Birks product brand, and to maintain and eventually increase customer traffic, client acquisition and retention and net sales through regional and national advertising campaigns on television, billboards, print, catalog mailings, in-store events, community relations, media and public relations, partnerships with key suppliers, such as Mayors' relationship with Rolex, and associations with prestige institutions;

continue to develop the Birks product brand through expansion of all sales channels including international channels of distribution;

provide a superior client experience through consistent outstanding customer service that will ensure customer satisfaction and promote frequent customer visits, customer loyalty, and strong customer relationships; and

increase our retail stores' average retail transaction, conversion rate, productivity of our store professionals and inventory and four-wall profitability.

Foreign Currency

Because we have operations in the U.S. and Canada, our results are affected by foreign exchange rate changes. Revenue and expenses incurred in Canadian dollars are translated into U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. Changes in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar between periods may materially impact our results and may materially affect period over period comparisons. Over the past several years, the value of the Canadian dollar has varied significantly compared to the U.S. dollar which, for reporting purposes, in some instances, has resulted in material fluctuations in our net sales, expenses and our profits from our Canadian operations, when expressed in U.S. dollars. As of March 31, 2012, we had not hedged these foreign exchange rate risks.

Comparable Store Sales

We use comparable store sales as a key performance measure for our business. We do not include our non-retail store sales in comparable store calculations. Stores enter the comparable store calculation in their thirteenth full month of operation under our ownership. Stores that have been resized and stores that are relocated are evaluated on a case-by-case basis to determine if they are functionally the same store or a new store and then are included or excluded from comparable store sales, accordingly. Comparable store sales is calculated in local currency terms and measures the percentage change in net sales for comparable stores in a period compared to the corresponding period in the previous year. If a comparable store is not open for the entirety of both periods, comparable store sales measures the change in net sales for the portion of time that such store was open in both periods.

The percentage increase (decrease) in comparable store sales for the periods presented below is as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	March 29, 2010
Canada	4%	2%	(1)%
U.S.	6%	1%	(12)%
Total	5%	2%	(6)%

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The increase in comparable store sales during fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011 was primarily related to an increase in our average sale transaction in both the U.S. and Canada.

The decrease in comparable store sales during fiscal 2010 continued to reflect the difficult retail environment, which reduced demand for luxury retail products, especially in our Florida market. Store traffic continued to decline, but was partially offset by an increase in our average sale transaction in both Canada and the U.S.

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The following is a discussion of factors affecting our results of operations for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011. This discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

Fiscal 2012 Compared to Fiscal 2011

The following table sets forth, for fiscal 2012 and for fiscal 2011, the amounts in our consolidated statements of operations:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Net sales	\$ 302,317	\$ 270,948
Cost of sales	169,087	154,640
Gross profit	133,230	116,308
Selling, general and administrative expenses	118,075	107,444
Depreciation and amortization	4,713	5,267
Total operating expenses	122,788	112,711
Operating income	10,442	3,597
Interest and other financing costs	10,200	11,319
Income (loss) before income taxes	242	(7,722)
Income tax expense	23	24
Net income (loss)	\$ 219	\$ (7,746)

Net Sales

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Net sales Retail	\$ 279,345	\$ 257,150
Net sales Other	22,972	13,798
Total Net Sales	\$ 302,317	\$ 270,948

Net Sales. Net sales for fiscal 2012 were \$302.3 million, an increase of \$31.4 million, or 11.6% as compared to fiscal 2011. The increase in net retail sales was primarily driven by comparable store sales growth of 5%, \$7.6 million of higher sales due to a new store opening, \$4.4 million of higher sales related to the extra week in fiscal 2012 and \$3.1 million of higher sales related to translating the sales of our Canadian operations into U.S. dollars with a relatively stronger Canadian dollar offset by \$4.6 million of lower sales associated with the closure of six retail store locations. The increase in Net Sales Other was primarily the result of an \$8.1 million increase in revenues related to our refining operations and \$0.6 million increase in Corporate Sales.

Gross Profit

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		Fiscal Year Ended	
		March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
		(In thousands)	
Gross Profit	Retail	\$ 125,749	\$ 113,131
Gross Profit	Other	7,481	3,177
Total Gross Profit		\$ 133,230	\$ 116,308

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$133.2 million or 44.1% of net sales for fiscal 2012 compared to \$116.3 million or 42.9% of net sales for fiscal 2011. The increase in gross profit was primarily related to the increase in sales as well as the 114 basis point increase in gross margin rate. Included in the \$16.9 million increase in gross profit was \$1.5 million of higher gross profit resulting from the impact of translating the gross profit of our Canadian operations into U.S. dollars with a relatively stronger Canadian dollar and \$1.9 million of higher gross profit related to the extra week in fiscal 2012. The 114 basis point increase in gross margin was primarily attributable to retail price increases and a reduction in promotional pricing activities. The increase in Gross Profit - Other was primarily a result of higher profits from our refining operations.

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Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$118.1 million, or 39.1% of net sales, for fiscal 2012 compared to \$107.4 million, or 39.7% of net sales, for fiscal 2011. The \$10.6 million increase in SG&A during fiscal 2012, as compared to fiscal 2011, was primarily driven by \$4.5 million of higher compensation expenses related to higher sales, margin and operating performance, \$2.1 million of post employment benefits related to the departure of our former Chief Executive Officer, approximately \$1.9 million of higher compensation expense related to the termination of the salary reduction program initiated in March 2009, \$1.8 million increased marketing expenses, \$1.4 million of higher expenses related to foreign currency translation, and approximately \$1.0 million of higher expenses related to the extra week in fiscal 2012.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense during fiscal 2012 was \$4.7 million compared to \$5.3 million during fiscal 2011. The \$0.6 million decrease was primarily due to the closure of six stores and lower levels of capital expenditures.

Interest and Other Financing Costs. Interest and other financing costs were \$10.2 million for fiscal 2012 compared to \$11.3 million for fiscal 2011. The \$1.1 million decrease was primarily associated with lower rates related to our senior secured term loans and the \$5 million cash advance from our controlling shareholder, Montrovest.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense was \$23,000 for fiscal 2012, as compared to an income tax expense of \$24,000 for fiscal 2011. The relatively low amount of tax expense in fiscal 2012 and 2011 is due to valuation allowances being maintained on the total value of deferred tax assets generated by our U.S and Canadian operations.

Fiscal 2011 Compared to Fiscal 2010

The following table sets forth, for fiscal 2011 and for fiscal 2010, the amounts in our consolidated statements of operations:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
	(In thousands)	
Net sales	\$ 270,948	\$ 255,057
Cost of sales	154,640	150,405
Gross profit	116,308	104,652
Selling, general and administrative expenses	107,444	106,453
Impairment of long-lived assets		1,353
Depreciation and amortization	5,267	5,192
Total operating expenses	112,711	112,998
Operating income (loss)	3,597	(8,346)
Interest and other financing costs	11,319	11,127
Loss before income taxes	(7,722)	(19,473)
Income tax expense (benefit)	24	(2)
Net loss	\$ (7,746)	\$ (19,471)

Net Sales

Fiscal Year Ended	
March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
(In thousands)	

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Net sales	Retail	\$ 257,150	\$ 241,819
Net sales	Other	13,798	13,238
Total Net Sales		\$ 270,948	\$ 255,057

Net Sales. Net sales for fiscal 2011 were \$270.9 million, an increase of \$15.9 million, or 6.2% as compared to fiscal 2010. The increase in net sales was primarily driven by a 2% increase in comparable store sales as well as the impact of sales from one new store opened at the end of fiscal 2010 and one new store opened during fiscal 2011 and sales generated from three temporary outlet stores for six months during fiscal 2011 partially offset by lower sales related to the closing of six underperforming stores during fiscal 2010. Also impacting the increase in sales in fiscal 2011 was \$9.6 million of higher sales related to translating the sales of our Canadian operations into U.S. dollars due to the stronger Canadian dollar.

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		Fiscal Year Ended	
		March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
		(In thousands)	
Gross Profit	Retail	\$ 113,131	\$ 102,752
Gross Profit	Other	3,177	1,900
Total Gross Profit		\$ 116,308	\$ 104,652

Gross Profit. Gross profit was \$116.3 million for fiscal 2011 compared to \$104.7 million for fiscal 2010. The gross profit margin as a percentage of net sales was 42.9% for fiscal 2011 compared to 41.0% for fiscal 2010. The 190 basis point increase in gross profit margin was primarily attributable to reduced promotional pricing associated with the improving economic environment in both the U.S. and Canada. Also contributing to the \$11.7 million increase in gross profit in fiscal 2011 compared to fiscal 2010 was \$4.6 million of higher gross profit related to translating the gross profit of our Canadian operations into U.S. dollars due to the stronger Canadian dollar. The increase in Gross Profit - Other reflects higher gross profit generated from improved manufacturing efficiencies and higher gross profits related to customer gold exchange activities, primarily in Canada.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses were \$107.4 million, or 39.7% of net sales, for fiscal 2011 compared to \$106.5 million, or 41.7% of net sales, for fiscal 2010. The \$1.0 million increase in SG&A during fiscal 2011, as compared to fiscal 2010, was primarily driven by \$3.8 million of higher expenses related to foreign currency translation and \$1.1 million of lease termination costs related to early lease termination fees for three underperforming stores set to close at the beginning of our next fiscal year partially offset by a \$1.9 million reduction in marketing expenses, \$1.4 million of lower general operating expenses resulting from our continued efforts to reduce general corporate overhead costs and \$0.6 million of lower compensation expenses primarily related to savings associated with the closure of six stores during fiscal 2010 partially offset by compensation expense for one store opened at the end of fiscal 2010 and one store opened during fiscal 2011 as well as compensation expense related to the operation of three temporary store locations for six months during the current fiscal year.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense during fiscal 2011 was \$5.3 million compared to \$5.2 million during fiscal 2010. The \$0.1 million increase was primarily due to \$0.2 million of higher expenses related to foreign currency translation.

Interest and Other Financing Costs. Interest and other financing costs were \$11.3 million for fiscal 2011 compared to \$11.1 million for fiscal 2010. The \$0.2 million increase was primarily associated with \$0.4 million of higher costs related to foreign currency translation partially offset by the impact of a lower level of average total debt.

Income Tax Expense (benefit). Income tax expense was \$24,000 for fiscal 2011, as compared to an income tax benefit of \$2,000 for fiscal 2010. The relatively low amount of tax expense (benefits) in fiscal 2011 and 2010 is due to valuation allowances being maintained on the total value of deferred tax assets generated by our U.S. and Canadian operations.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our ability to fund our operations and meet our cash flow requirements in order to fund our operations is dependant upon our ability to maintain positive excess availability under our senior credit facilities. In June 2011, we executed an amendment and extension of our \$132 million senior secured revolving credit facility and \$12.5 million senior secured term loan, which was set to expire in December 2011. Our \$132 million senior secured revolving credit facility was amended and extended for a total of \$115 million and bears interest at a floating rate of LIBOR plus 2.25% to LIBOR plus 3.0% (based on excess availability thresholds and interest coverage thresholds). The \$12.5 million senior secured term loan was amended and extended for a total of \$18 million and is subordinated in lien priority to our senior secured revolving credit facility and bears interest at a rate of the greater of 11% per annum or one-month LIBOR based rate plus 8%. At March 31, 2012, the interest rate on the senior secured term loan was 11% per annum. These two credit facilities have a four-year term expiring in June 2015 and will be used to finance working capital, capital expenditures and provide liquidity to fund our day-to-day operations and for other general corporate purposes. The terms of the amended senior secured credit facilities provide that no financial covenants are required to be met other than maintaining positive excess availability at all times. We have complied with the requirement to maintain positive excess availability at all times and as such no financial covenants are required to be met. Our excess borrowing capacity was \$23.7 million as of March 31, 2012 and \$20.5 million at March 26, 2011.

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Under the terms of the amended and restated facilities, both our senior secured credit facility administrative agent and our senior secured term loan administrative agent may impose, at any time, discretionary reserves, which would lower the level of borrowing availability under our senior secured revolving credit facility (customary for asset based loans), at their reasonable discretion, to: i) ensure that we maintain adequate liquidity for the operation of our business, ii) cover any deterioration in the amount or value of the collateral and iii) reflect impediments to the lenders to realize upon the collateral. There is no limit to the amount of discretionary reserves that our senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent may impose at its reasonable discretion, however, our senior secured term loan administrative agent's ability to impose discretionary reserves at its reasonable discretion is limited to 5% of the term loan borrowing capacity. Furthermore, a \$12.5 million, and a \$5.0 million seasonal availability block are imposed by the senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent and the senior secured term loan administrative agent each year from December 20th to January 20th and from January 21st to February 10th, respectively, and both our senior secured revolving credit facility and our senior secured term loan are subject to cross default provisions with all other loans by which if we are in default with any other loans, the default will immediately apply to both the senior secured revolving credit facility and the senior secured term loan.

The senior secured revolving credit facility and secured term loan contain limitations on our ability to pay dividends, more specifically, among other limitations, we can pay dividends only at certain excess borrowing capacity thresholds and the aggregate dividend payment for the twelve-month period ended as of any fiscal quarter cannot exceed 33% of the consolidated net income for such twelve-month period. Additionally, we are required to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.30 to 1.00 and a minimum excess availability of \$30 million in order to qualify for payment of dividends.

Borrowings under our senior secured revolving credit facility for the periods indicated in the table below were as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Senior secured revolving credit facility availability	\$ 85,299	\$ 82,438
Borrowing at period end	61,557	61,928
Excess borrowing capacity at period end	\$ 23,742	\$ 20,510
Average outstanding balance during the period	\$ 71,045	\$ 69,907
Average excess borrowing capacity during the period	\$ 17,539	\$ 16,832
Maximum borrowing outstanding during the period	\$ 88,143	\$ 90,636
Minimum excess borrowing capacity during the period	\$ 8,994	\$ 7,017
Weighted average interest rate for period	3.6%	3.8%

In addition to the previously mentioned financing arrangements, we had other outstanding loans as of March 31, 2012, which primarily consisted of a Cdn\$10.0 million secured term loan from Investissement Québec that bears interest at a rate of prime plus 5.5% per annum, which equated to 8.5% at March 31, 2012 and is repayable in 48 equal monthly payments of Cdn\$208,333 beginning in April 2012; a Cdn\$1.3 million secured term loan with Investissement Québec bearing interest at a rate of prime plus 3.5% per annum (which equated to 6.5% at March 31, 2012) and repayable in twenty-four monthly installments of Cdn\$55,000 beginning in April 2012, and a \$5.0 million cash advance from our controlling shareholder, Montrovest. This advance is convertible into a convertible debenture or Class A voting shares in the event of a private placement or, is repayable upon demand by Montrovest once conditions stipulated in our senior credit facilities permit such a payment. Commensurate with the amendment of our senior credit facilities, in June 2011, we amended the terms of the \$5.0 million cash advance, reducing the annual interest rate from 16%, net of any withholding taxes, representing an effective interest of 17.8% to 11%, net of any withholding taxes, representing an effective interest rate of approximately 12.2%. In addition, the amended terms (i) eliminated the 7% fee required to be paid to Montrovest upon conversion of the advance into a convertible debenture or Class A voting shares, (ii) eliminated the convertibility of the cash advance into a convertible debenture or Class A voting share in the event of a private placement and (iii) required a one-time payment of a closing fee of \$75,000.

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Net cash provided by operating activities was \$4.6 million during fiscal 2012 as compared to \$10.3 million during fiscal 2011. The decrease in cash flows generated from operations during fiscal 2012 was primarily the result of an increase in the level of inventories during fiscal 2012 compared to a decrease in inventory during fiscal 2011 and a decrease in the level of accounts payable in fiscal 2012 compared to an increase in accounts payable during fiscal 2011, partially offset by income from operations during the year compared to a loss from operations in the prior year and a larger increase in accrued liabilities. The increase in inventory reflected a 6% increase in comparable store inventory levels. The decrease in the level of accounts payable was primarily associated with a lower level of payables to Damiani as per our distribution agreement and lower payables associated with our taking advantage of more early pay discounts at the end of fiscal 2012. The larger increase in accrued expenses in fiscal 2012 compared to fiscal 2011 is primarily related to \$2.1 million of post employment benefits related to the departure of our former Chief Executive Officer and higher accrued incentive compensation associated with our improved operating performance.

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$10.3 million during fiscal 2011 as compared to \$29.2 million during fiscal 2010. The decrease in cash flows generated from operations during fiscal 2011 was primarily the result of a smaller reduction in the level of inventories and the increase in the level of accounts payable being smaller in the current fiscal year, partially offset by a decrease in our loss from operations. The decrease in inventory, though smaller than the prior year decrease, reflected our aggressive management of inventory levels in our retail stores evidenced by a 6% decrease in comparable store inventory levels. The increase in the level of accounts payable was primarily associated with an increase in the level of inventory purchases during the last two months of the fiscal year compared to the prior year.

During fiscal 2012, net cash used in investing activities was \$4.6 million compared to \$1.6 million used during fiscal 2011. The \$2.9 million increase in net cash used in investing activities primarily reflects more cash outlays for store remodelings and IT system upgrade projects. During fiscal 2011, net cash used in investing activities was \$1.6 million, consistent with the \$1.6 million used during fiscal 2010.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$194,000 in fiscal 2012, as compared to \$8.9 million during fiscal 2011. The \$8.7 million reduction in cash flows used in financing activities was primarily due to an increased use of senior secured revolving credit facility and higher borrowings under our senior secured term loans to fund the lower cash flows from operating activities and higher cash outlays from investing activities compared to the prior year. The \$17.5 million difference in financing cash flows between fiscal 2011 and 2010 was primarily due to a more significant reduction in the level of funding under our senior secured revolving credit facility used to finance day-to-day operations in fiscal 2011 as a result of a higher level of cash flows generated from operating activities.

The following table details capital expenditures in fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010:

	March 31, 2012	Fiscal Year Ended March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
	(In thousands)		
New stores and renovations	\$ 3,434	\$ 1,373	\$ 803
Electronic equipment, computer hardware and software	1,073	1,284	725
Furniture and fixtures	134	134	126
Manufacturing equipment	63	55	87
Other	105	168	147
Total capital expenditures (1)	\$ 4,809	\$ 3,014	\$ 1,888

(1) Includes capital expenditures financed by capital leases of \$81,000 in fiscal 2012, \$322,000 in fiscal 2011, and \$75,000 in fiscal 2010.

Capital expenditures for fiscal 2013 are projected to be approximately \$7.0 million and are expected to be used for items described in the preceding table. The increase of approximately \$2.2 million in expected capital expenditures as compared to fiscal 2012 is due to higher planned expenditures associated with store renovations. The expected source of funds for the projected fiscal 2013 capital expenditures is operating cash flows and our senior secured revolving line of credit.

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Maintenance of sufficient availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed financing is necessary for us to fund our day-to-day operations. Our ability to make scheduled payments of principal, or to pay the interest or additional interest, if any, or to fund planned capital expenditures and store operations will depend on our ability to maintain adequate levels of available borrowing and our future performance, which to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors, as well as other events that are beyond our control. We believe that we currently have sufficient working capital to fund our operations. This belief is based on certain assumptions about the state of the economy, the availability of borrowings to fund our operations and estimates of projected operating performance. To the extent that the economy and other conditions affecting our business are significantly worse than we anticipate, we may not achieve our projected level of financial performance and we may determine that we do not have sufficient capital to fund our operations.

Research and development, patents and licenses, etc

None.

Trend Information

During fiscal 2012, we benefitted from stronger domestic and international tourism in the U.S. and a stable economy in Canada. In the U.S. continued high unemployment and depressed real estate values in Florida continued to negatively impact spending by U.S. customers in the more moderate price points, although mitigated by increased spending by tourists, especially in the Florida region. In Canada, consumer spending was more consistent. Significant increases in the prices of diamonds and precious metals during the year put tremendous pressure on retail prices and resulting in lower gross margins on diamond intensive product categories as the increases in these costs could not be completely passed through to consumers. As a result, our diamond intensive businesses in bridal and solitaire fine jewelry continue to face challenges. Third party brands continue to follow through on opening their own stores and closing distribution in select retail centers and lowering the margins that are earned by retailers impacting our gross margin levels.

We are continuing to pursue our strategy to develop the Birks product brand through expansion of all sales channels including international channels of distribution. We are currently looking into expanding into the China market and trying to identify strategic partners or investors in order to further this initiative.

In April 2012, we filed a preliminary Registration Statement on Form F-1 in relation to a \$5 million stock rights offering. If successful, the proceeds from the rights offering are expected to be used to pay down interest-bearing debt under our Amended and Restated Cash Advance Agreements with Montrovest. See Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions Related Party Transactions Cash Advance Agreements.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

From time to time, we guarantee a portion of our private label credit card sales to our credit card vendor. As of March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, the amount guaranteed under such arrangements was approximately \$4.4 million and \$5.0 million, respectively. The bad debt experienced under these guarantees has not been material. See Note 12(b) to the consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 20-F for additional discussion. We had no other off-balance sheet arrangements as of March 31, 2012.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

The following table discloses aggregate information about our contractual cash obligations as of March 31, 2012 and the periods in which payments are due:

	Payments due by Period				
	Total	Less Than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Contractual Obligations					
Debt maturities	\$ 95,887	\$ 3,163	\$ 5,665	\$ 82,059	\$ 5,000
Operating lease obligations ⁽¹⁾	72,926	16,387	25,007	17,143	14,389
Capital lease obligations	16,635	2,404	1,349	1,700	11,182
Fixed rate interest expenses ⁽²⁾	14,448	2,216	4,143	3,829	4,260

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Total ⁽³⁾	\$ 199,896	\$ 24,170	\$ 36,164	\$ 104,731	\$ 34,831
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- (1) The operating lease obligations do not include insurance, taxes and common area maintenance (CAM) charges to which we are obligated. CAM charges were \$4,316 in fiscal 2012, \$4,338 in fiscal 2011, and \$4,326 in fiscal 2010.
- (2) The fixed rate interest expenses are associated with the capital lease and debt obligations disclosed above and do not include floating rate interest payable on \$90.9 million of floating rate debt.
- (3) In addition to the above and as of March 31, 2012, we had \$1.8 million of outstanding letters of credit.

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Leases

We lease all of our retail locations under operating leases with the exception of our Montreal store, which is under a capital lease. Additionally, we have operating leases for certain equipment.

Operating leases for store locations are expensed over the term of the initial lease period. While lease renewal periods are available on most leases, renewal periods are not included in the accounting lease term because we believe there are no punitive terms or circumstances associated with non-renewal that would reasonably assure renewal. The accounting lease term typically includes a fixturing period and the rental payments are expensed on a straight-line basis over the lease term. All reasonably assured rent escalations, rent holidays, and rent concessions are included when considering the straight-line rent to be expensed. Lease incentives are recorded as deferred rent and amortized as reductions to lease expense over the lease term. Contingent rent payments vary by lease, are based on a percentage of revenue above a predetermined sales level and are expensed when it becomes probable the sales levels will be achieved. This level is different for each location and includes and excludes various types of sales.

Leasehold improvements are capitalized and typically include fixturing and store renovations. Amortization of leasehold improvements begins on the date the asset was placed in service and extends to the lesser of the economic life of the leasehold improvement and the initial lease term. Our lease of our Montreal headquarters land and building is accounted for as a capital lease. The lease is for a 20-year period from the date of inception, December 12, 2000. The lease allows for several additional term extensions of the lease; however, management has only committed for the initial 20-year period. The implicit interest rate of the long-term debt associated with the capital lease is 10.74%. The outstanding principal balance at March 31, 2012 on this capital lease was \$14.3 million.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires us to make estimates and assumptions about future events and their impact on amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. Since future events and their impact cannot be determined with certainty, the actual results may differ from those estimates. These estimates and assumptions are evaluated on an on-going basis and are based on historical experience and on various factors that are believed to be reasonable. We have identified certain critical accounting policies as noted below.

Revenue recognition

Sales are recognized at the point of sale when merchandise is picked up by the customer or shipped. Shipping and handling fees billed to customers are included in net sales. Revenues for gift certificate sales and store credits are recognized upon redemption. Prior to recognition as a sale, gift certificates are recorded as accrued liabilities on the balance sheet. Based on historical redemption rates, a portion of certificates outstanding and not subject to unclaimed property laws are recorded as income. Certificates outstanding and subject to unclaimed property laws are maintained as accrued liabilities until remitted in accordance with local ordinance. Sales of consignment merchandise are recognized at such time as the merchandise is sold and are recorded on a gross basis because we are the primary obligor of the transaction, have general latitude on setting the price, have discretion as to the suppliers, are involved in the selection of the product and have inventory loss risk. Sales are reported net of returns and sales taxes. We generally give our customers the right to return merchandise purchased by them within 10 to 90 days, depending on the products sold and record a provision at the time of sale for the effect of the estimated returns. Repair sales are recorded at the time the service is rendered.

Allowance for inventory shrink and slow moving inventory

The allowance for inventory shrink is estimated for the period from the last physical inventory date to the end of the reporting period on a store by store basis and at our factories and distribution centers. Such estimates are based on experience and the shrink results from the last physical inventory. The shrink rate from the most recent physical inventory, in combination with historical experience, is the basis for providing a shrink allowance.

We write down inventory for estimated slow moving inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based on assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

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Allowance for doubtful accounts

We maintain allowances for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of our customers to make required payments. If the financial condition of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

Asset impairment

We periodically review the estimated useful lives of our depreciable assets and changes in useful lives are made on a prospective basis unless factors indicate the carrying amounts of the assets may not be recoverable and an impairment write-down is necessary. We review our long-lived assets for impairment once events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Measurement of an impairment loss for such long-lived assets is based on the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the asset. Assets held for sale are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. We recorded impairment charges of \$1.4 million during fiscal 2010 (see Note 2(1) to our consolidated financial statements). During fiscal 2011 and 2012, we did not recognize any long-lived asset impairment charges in our consolidated financial statements.

Income tax assets

Management judgment is required in determining the valuation allowance recorded against deferred tax assets and we record valuation allowances when we determine that it is more-likely-than-not that such deferred tax assets will not be realized in the future. Due to uncertainty related to continued future losses, we have a \$57.2 million valuation allowance against the full value of net deferred tax assets as of March 31, 2012 (see Note 9(a) to the consolidated financial statements). This valuation allowance could be reduced in the future based on sufficient evidence indicating that it is more likely than not that a portion of our deferred tax assets will be realized. Additionally, foreign and domestic tax authorities periodically audit our income tax returns. These audits often examine and test the factual and legal basis for positions we have taken in our tax filings with respect to our tax liabilities, including the timing and amount of deductions and the allocation of income among various tax jurisdictions (tax filing positions). We believe that our tax filing positions are reasonable and legally supportable. However, in specific cases, various tax authorities may take a contrary position. In evaluating the exposures associated with our various tax filing positions, we record reserves using a more-likely-than-not recognition threshold for income tax positions taken or expected to be taken. Earnings could be affected to the extent we prevail in matters for which reserves have been established or we are required to pay amounts in excess of established reserves.

Inflation

The impact of inflation on our operations has not been significant to date.

Safe Harbor

See section entitled "Forward-Looking Information" at the beginning of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees****EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS**

The following table sets forth information about our executive officers and directors, and their respective ages and positions as of May 31, 2012:

Name	Age	Position
Dr. Lorenzo Rossi di Montelera	71	Chairman of the Board & Director
Thomas A. Andruskevich	61	Vice Chairman of the Board & Director
Jean-Christophe Bédos	48	President, Chief Executive Officer & Director
Gérald Berclaz	63	Director
Emily Berlin	65	Director
Shirley A. Dawe	66	Director
Elizabeth Eveillard	65	Director
Louis L. Roquet	69	Director
Niccolò Rossi di Montelera	39	Director
Guthrie J. Stewart	56	Director
Deborah Nicodemus	58	Executive Vice President & Chief Merchandising & Marketing Officer
Aida Alvarez	49	Senior Vice President, Merchandising
Hélène Messier	52	Senior Vice President, Human Resources
John C. Orrico	55	Senior Vice President and Chief Supply Chain Officer
Michael Rabinovitch	42	Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer
Albert J. Rahm, II	58	Senior Vice President, Retail Store Operations
Miranda Melfi	48	Group Vice President, Legal Affairs & Corporate Secretary

Directors

Dr. Lorenzo Rossi di Montelera, age 71, has served as Chairman of our Board of Directors since 1993, and prior to the merger, Dr. Rossi di Montelera served on the board of directors of Mayors. Dr. Rossi di Montelera's term as a director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. He is also on the Board of Directors of Azimut S.p.A. and the Advisory Board of the Global Leadership Institute of New York. Dr. Rossi di Montelera is also a director of Gestofi S.A. and a beneficiary of the Goldfish Trust that beneficially owns or controls all of the shares of the Company held by Montrovest. Dr. Rossi di Montelera is the father-in-law of Mr. Carlo Coda-Nunziante who is our Group Vice President, Strategy & Business Development. Dr. Rossi di Montelera is also the father of Mr. Niccolò Rossi di Montelera, a fellow director and who, as an employee of Gestofi S.A., provides consulting services to the Company.

Thomas A. Andruskevich, age 61, has been our Vice Chairman of the Board since November 2011. He was our President and Chief Executive Officer from June 1996 until March 31, 2012 and joined the Board of Directors of Birks in 1999. Mr. Andruskevich's term as director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. From August 2002 until March 31, 2012, he was the President and Chief Executive Officer of Mayors. From August 2002, he has been Chairman of the board of directors of Mayors. From 1994 to 1996, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of the clothing retailer Mondri of America. From 1989 to 1994, he was Executive Vice President of International Trade & Fragrance of Tiffany & Co., and from 1982 to 1989, Mr. Andruskevich served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Tiffany & Co. He is also a member of the Advisory Board and of the Marketing Committee of Brazilian Emeralds, Inc. and a director of Cole Credit Priority Trust III, Inc. and of Jewelers of America.

Jean-Christophe Bédos, age 48, was our Chief Operating Officer since January 2012 and became our President and Chief Executive Officer on April 1, 2012. He has over 24 years of experience in merchandising, marketing, branding and product development in the global retail luxury sector. Mr. Bédos was President and Chief Executive Officer of French jeweler Boucheron from May 2004 to September 2011. Prior to that, he was the Managing Director of Cartier France from 2002 to 2004, and International Executive Manager alongside the President and CEO of Richemont International from 2000 to 2002. Mr. Bédos started his career in the jewelry industry at Cartier in 1988.

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Gérald Berclaz, age 63, has been a member of our Board of Directors since December 2009. Mr. Berclaz's term as a director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. He has been a member of the board of directors of Mayors since November 2005. He has over 35 years of experience in project management and industrial projects financing worldwide and held several executive positions for international Geneva-based companies. He served on boards of public and private companies both in Europe and in the U.S. He is Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Directors of Montrovest B.V. and a Director and Chairman of Gestofi S.A.

Emily Berlin, age 65, has been a member of our Board of Directors since November 2005. Ms. Berlin's term as a director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. She was a member of the board of directors of Mayors from October 2002 until November 14, 2005. She has also been a Senior Managing Director of Helm Holdings International since 2001, which is a member of a diversified privately owned group of companies operating principally in Central and South America where she focuses principally on the banking and energy sectors. She also currently serves on the boards of directors of a number of the Helm group of companies as well as on the board of the International Women's Forum Florida. From 1974 to 2000, she was a member of the law firm Shearman & Sterling, becoming a partner in 1981.

Shirley A. Dawe, age 66, has been a member of our Board of Directors since 1999. Ms. Dawe's term as a director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. She is also a Corporate Director and has been President of Shirley Dawe Associates Inc., a Toronto-based management consulting company specializing in the retail sector since 1986. From 1969 to 1985, she held progressively senior executive positions with Hudson's Bay Company. Her expertise in the retail sector led to her appointment on industry-specific public task forces and to academic and not-for-profit boards of directors. Her wide management and consumer marketing experience brought Ms. Dawe to the board of directors of numerous public and private companies in Canada and the U.S.

Elizabeth M. Eveillard, age 65, has been a member of our Board of Directors since November 2005. Ms. Eveillard's term as a director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. She was a member of the board of directors of Mayors from August 2002 until November 14, 2005 and is an independent consultant with over 30 years of experience in the investment banking industry. From 2000 to 2003, she was a consultant and Senior Managing Director, Retailing and Apparel Group, Bear, Stearns & Co., Inc. From 1988 to 2000, she served as Managing Director and Head of the Retailing Group, PaineWebber Incorporated. From 1972 to 1988 she held various positions at Lehman Brothers, including Managing Director in the Merchandising Group. She serves as a director of numerous non-profit organizations.

Louis L. Roquet, age 69, has been a director of Birks & Mayors since August 8, 2007. Mr. Roquet's term as a director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. Mr. Roquet has been Managing Director of Cevital Spa, a large Algerian manufacturer of food products since January 2012. He has served as General Manager of the City of Montréal from January 2010 to January 2012. From April 2004 to October 2009, Mr. Roquet served as President and Chief Operating Officer of Desjardins Venture Capital and was responsible for managing Desjardins' venture capital funds together with those of *Capital Regional and Cooperatif Desjardins*, a publicly-traded company established in 2001 with an authorized capitalization of \$1.0 billion. From 2002 to 2004, Mr. Roquet served as President and General Manager of *Societe des alcools du Quebec (SAQ)*, Quebec's Liquor Board. Prior to 2002, he held the title of President and Chief Executive Officer of Investissement Quebec, Secretary General of the City of Montréal and General Manager of Montréal Urban Community. He also serves as a director of numerous non-profit organizations.

Niccolò Rossi di Montelera, age 39, was elected to our Board of Directors in September 2010. Mr. Rossi di Montelera's term as a Director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. Mr. Rossi di Montelera has been a consultant for Gestofi S.A. since August 2009 and provides consulting services to the Company in the areas of e-commerce, new product and brand development and wholesale in addition to being involved with the Company's business development activities and strategic initiatives. From 2007 to 2009, he served as the Company's Group Divisional Vice President responsible for product development, wholesale and e-commerce. From 2005 to 2006, he served as the Company's Group Director responsible for product development. From 2002 to 2003, he worked at Regaluxe Investments SA and was responsible for the North American business development for Royale de Champagne and from 1999 to 2002, he was a Project Leader for Ferrero Group. He is a member of the Supervisory Board of Directors of Montrovest B.V. Mr. Rossi di Montelera is the son of Dr. Rossi di Montelera, the Company's Chairman of the Board and is the brother-in-law of Mr. Carlo Coda-Nunziante who is the Company's Group Vice President, Strategy and Business Development.

Guthrie J. Stewart, age 56, was appointed to our Board of Directors in October 2010. Mr. Stewart's term as a Director of Birks & Mayors expires in 2012. From 2001 to 2007, Mr. Stewart was a partner of EdgeStone Capital Partners, a Canadian private equity firm. From 1992 to 2000 he served principally as Group EVP Global Development and President and CEO of the Canadian operations of Teleglobe Inc. From 1987 to 1992, he was the Vice President, Legal and Corporate Development of BCE Mobile Inc. (currently Bell Mobility) and from 1979 to 1986, Mr. Stewart was a corporate, commercial and securities lawyer at Osler, Hoskin & Harcourt. Mr. Stewart also has been and currently is a member of a number of other corporate boards and advisory boards.

Table of Contents**Other Executive Officers**

Deborah Nicodemus, age 58, is our Executive Vice President & Chief Merchandising and Marketing Officer effective May 2, 2011. Prior to joining the Company, Ms. Nicodemus held the position of President, Merchandise Planning and Marketing at Bernico, LLC and from 2004 to 2007, she was the Executive Vice President, Merchandise Planning, Procurement and Marketing of Whitehall Jewellers, Inc. From 2002 to 2004, she held the position of Vice President, Merchandising and Planning at The Donna Karan Company (a LVMH company) and from 1992 to 2001, she was with DFS Group Ltd (a LVMH company), most recently as Vice President, Merchandise Planning, Procurement and Allocation.

Michael Rabinovitch, age 42, is our Senior Vice President & Chief Financial Officer and has been with Birks & Mayors since August 2005. Prior to joining Birks & Mayors, Mr. Rabinovitch had been Vice President of Finance of Claire's Stores, Inc. since 1999. Before joining Claire's Stores, Inc., Mr. Rabinovitch was Vice President of Accounting & Corporate Controller at an equipment leasing company. Mr. Rabinovitch spent five years with Price Waterhouse LLP, most recently as Senior Auditor. Mr. Rabinovitch is a licensed CPA and a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants.

Aida Alvarez, age 49, is our Senior Vice President, Merchandising and held the position of Vice President Merchandising at Mayors since February 2001. From August 1989 to February 2001, Ms. Alvarez served as General Merchandise Manager, Divisional Merchandise Manager and Head Watch Buyer for Mayors. Prior to joining Mayors in August 1989, Ms. Alvarez worked for Zale Corporation as a Group Store Manager from 1987 to 1989.

John C. Orrico, age 55, is our Senior Vice President and Chief Supply Chain Officer and has been with Birks & Mayors since September 2003. Mr. Orrico is responsible for Manufacturing, Quality Assurance, Diamond Procurement and Distribution, as well as Corporate Sales and Gold Exchange. Mr. Orrico also oversees our Corporate Social Responsibility initiatives. Before joining Birks & Mayors, Mr. Orrico was Group Vice President, Merchandising Supply Chain Operations at Tiffany & Co. Mr. Orrico spent 14 years at Tiffany & Co. where he developed its product development, product sourcing, manufacturing and supply chain strategies and oversaw its operations.

Albert J. Rahm, II, age 58, has been our Senior Vice President, Retail Store Operations since April 2007. Prior to joining us, Mr. Rahm was the President of C.D. Peacock, a jewelry retail in Chicago from March 2006 until April 2007 and prior to that was Vice President, Retail Store Operations for Mayors since 1991 and for Birks since 2005 until March 2006. Prior to joining Mayors in 1991, Mr. Rahm owned and operated three retail jewelry stores for a fourteen-year period in Shreveport, Louisiana.

Hélène Messier, age 52, has been our Senior Vice President, Human Resources since November 2007 and prior thereto was our Vice-President, Human Resources since November 2000 when she joined Birks. Prior to joining Birks, she was Assistant General Manager of the *Fédération des Producteurs de Lait du Québec* from November 1997 to November 2000. From 1982 to 1997, she held various management positions both in operations and human resources with Bell Canada.

Miranda Melfi, age 48, has been our Group Vice President, Legal Affairs and Corporate Secretary since April 2006. Prior to joining us, Ms. Melfi was with Cascades Inc., a publicly-traded pulp and paper company for eight years and held the position of Vice President, Legal Affairs, Boxboard Group. From 1994 to 1998, Ms. Melfi was Vice President, Legal Affairs and Corporate Secretary at Stella-Jones Inc., a publicly-traded wood products company, and from 1991 to 1994, practiced corporate, commercial and securities law with Fasken Martineau DuMoulin LLP.

COMPENSATION OF DIRECTORS AND OFFICERS**Director Compensation**

During fiscal 2012, each director who was not an employee of the Company received an annual fee of approximately \$24,000 for serving on our Board of Directors and \$1,500 for each Board meeting attended in person. The chairperson of each of the audit committee, compensation committee and corporate governance committee received an additional annual fee of approximately \$10,000, \$8,000 and \$5,000, respectively. These fees reflect a 10% decrease in accordance with our salary reduction program for a period of 4 months until the 10% reduction was lifted in August 2011. The chairperson of any special independent committee of directors that may be established from time to time is entitled to receive \$10,000 for his or her service and the other members of the committee are each entitled to receive \$5,000 for their service on such committee. Each director who is not an employee of the Company is entitled to receive a grant of 1,000 stock appreciation rights on April 1 of each year. The 1,000 stock appreciation rights to directors were not granted in April 2009 and 2010; however, in April 2011 and 2012, 1,000 stock appreciation rights were granted to each non-employee director. All directors were reimbursed for reasonable travel expenses incurred in connection with the performance of their duties as directors.

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Executive Compensation

We are a foreign private issuer under U.S. securities laws and not a reporting issuer under Canadian securities laws and are therefore not required to publicly disclose detailed individual information about executive compensation in our home jurisdiction. However, the executive compensation of our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and three other most highly compensated executive officers are detailed in our Management Proxy Circular as such document is referred to below. Under the *Canada Business Corporations Act*, being the statute under which we were incorporated, we are only required to provide certain information on aggregate executive compensation. The aggregate compensation paid by us to our ten executive officers in fiscal 2012, of which 3 were only executive officers for part of the year, was approximately \$3,475,000 (annual salary) which continued to reflect a 10% decrease in annual salary in accordance with our salary reduction program for the first four months of fiscal 2012. In February 2011, we decided to phase out our salary reduction program and, as of August 2011, general salary levels reflected the level in effect prior to the 10% decrease.

The summary compensation table regarding our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and three other most highly compensated executive officers and the option/SAR grants and exercise of options tables in our Management Proxy Circular will be filed on Form 6-K with the SEC in connection with our 2012 Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders.

Birks & Mayors Incentive Plans

Long-Term Incentive Plan

In 2006, Birks & Mayors adopted a Long-Term Incentive Plan to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility, to provide additional incentive to employees and consultants and to promote the success of Birks & Mayors' business. As of May 31, 2012, there were 40,320 cash-based stock appreciation rights that were granted to members of the Company's Board of Directors and stock options to purchase 230,000 shares of the Company's class A voting shares granted to five members of the Company's senior management team under the Long-Term Incentive Plan. The stock appreciation rights outstanding under the Long-Term Incentive Plan have a weighted average exercise price of \$3.70 and the stock options outstanding under the Long-Term Incentive Plan have a weighted average exercise price of \$1.11.

In general, the Long-Term Incentive Plan is administered by Birks & Mayors' Board of Directors or a committee designated by the Board of Directors (the Administrator). Any employee or consultant selected by the Administrator is eligible for any type of award provided for under the Long-Term Incentive Plan, except that incentive stock options may not be granted to consultants. The selection of the grantees and the nature and size of grants and awards are wholly within the discretion of the Administrator. The Long-Term Incentive Plan provides for the grant of incentive stock options that qualify under Section 422 of the Code and non-statutory options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock awards, restricted stock units and performance unit or share awards, as such terms are defined in the Long-Term Incentive Plan.

The Long-Term Incentive Plan authorizes the issuance of 900,000 Class A voting shares, which consists of authorized but unissued Class A voting shares. In the event of a stock dividend, stock split, reverse stock split, combination or reclassification or similar transaction or other change in corporate structure affecting Class A voting shares, adjustments will be made to the Long-Term Incentive Plan.

We cannot issue Class A voting shares or awards under the Long-Term Incentive Plan if such issuance, when combined with the Class A voting shares issuable under any of our other equity incentive award plans and all other Class A voting shares issuable under the Long-Term Incentive Plan would exceed 1,304,025 Class A voting shares, unless the issuance of such shares or awards in excess of this limit is approved by the shareholders of the Company. However, this limit shall not restrict the Company to issue awards under the Long-Term Incentive Plan that are payable other than in shares, including cash-settled stock appreciation rights. As of March 31, 2012, the Company could issue 185,731 of additional Class A voting shares or awards under its Long-Term Incentive Plan without exceeding this limit.

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In the event of a change in control of Birks & Mayors, the Administrator, at its sole discretion, may determine that all outstanding awards shall become fully and immediately exercisable and vested. In the event of dissolution or liquidation of Birks & Mayors, the Administrator may, at its sole discretion, declare that any stock option or stock appreciation right shall terminate as of a date fixed by the Administrator and give the grantee the right to exercise such option or stock option right.

In the event of a merger or asset sale or other change in control, as defined by the Long-Term Incentive Plan, the administrator may, in its sole discretion, take any of the following actions or any other action the administrator deems to be fair to the holders of the awards:

Provide that all outstanding awards upon the consummation of such a merger or sale shall be assumed by, or an equivalent option or right shall be substituted by, the successor corporation or parent or subsidiary of such successor corporation;

Prior to the occurrence of the change in control, provide that all outstanding awards to the extent they are exercisable and vested shall be terminated in exchange for a cash payment equal to the change in control price; or

Prior to the occurrence of the change in control, provide for the grantee to have the right to exercise the award as to all or a portion of the covered stock, including, if so determined by the administrator, in its sole discretion, shares as to which it would not otherwise be exercisable.

Employee Stock Purchase Plan

In 2006, Birks & Mayors adopted an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP), which was approved in February 2006. The ESPP permits eligible employees, which do not include executives of Birks & Mayors Inc., to purchase our Class A voting shares from Birks & Mayors at 85% of their fair market value through regular payroll deductions. A total of 100,000 shares of our Class A voting shares are reserved for issuance under the ESPP. As of May 31, 2011, 99,995 shares have been issued under the ESPP and no additional shares will be issued under this plan.

Birks Employee Stock Option Plan

Effective May 1, 1997, Birks adopted an Employee Stock Option Plan (the Birks ESOP) designed to attract and retain the services of selected employees or non-employee directors of Birks or its affiliates who are in a position to make a material contribution to the successful operation of our business. The Birks ESOP was amended as of June 20, 2000. Effective as of November 15, 2005, no awards will be granted under the Birks ESOP. However, the Birks ESOP will remain in effect until the outstanding awards thereunder terminate or expire by their terms. As of May 31, 2012, there were 8,174 Class A voting shares underlying options granted under the Birks ESOP following the Offer to Amend (as described below). The options outstanding under the Birks ESOP have a weighted average exercise price of \$1.46.

Mayors Equity-Incentive Plans

1991 Stock Option Plan and Long-Term Incentive Plan

The Company has outstanding employee stock options and SARs issued to employees and members of the Board of Directors of Mayors under the 1991 Stock Option Plan (the 1991 Plan) and the Long-Term Incentive Plan (the Mayor s LTIP) approved by the former Board of Directors of Mayors. Under these plans, the option price was required to equal the market price of the stock on the date of the grant or in the case of an individual who owned 10% or more of the common stock of Mayors, the minimum price was to be set at 110% of the market price at the time of issuance. Options granted under these programs generally became exercisable from six months to three years after the date of grant, provided that the individual was continuously employed by Mayors, or in the case of directors, remained on the Board of Directors. All options generally expired no more than ten years after the date of grant. No further awards will be granted under these plans. However, these plans will remain effective until the outstanding awards issued under the plans terminate or expire by their terms. As of May 31, 2012, there were 21,737 and 174,271 voting shares underlying awards granted under the Mayor s LTIP and the 1991 Plan, respectively, following the Offer to Amend (as described below). The awards outstanding under the Mayor s LTIP and the 1991 Plan have a weighted average exercise price of \$1.00 and \$6.76, respectively.

Table of Contents***Stock Option Amendments***

The Company entered into an Amendment to the Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement with Mr. Andruskevich dated March 16, 2010 and an Amendment to the Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement with Mr. Rabinovitch, the Company's Chief Financial Officer, dated March 16, 2010, relating to the amendment of certain outstanding stock appreciation rights held by such individuals. The amended stock appreciation rights have the same terms as the existing stock appreciation rights except that there has been a reduction in the exercise price, a reduction in the number of Class A voting shares that are subject to the amended stock appreciation rights, a new ten year term and certain new provisions relating to a change in control, a liquidation or dissolution and a going-private transaction of the Company.

On March 18, 2010, the Company filed with the SEC a Tender Offer Statement on Schedule TO which included therein an Offer to Amend Certain Outstanding Options (the Offer to Amend), relating to an offer by the Company to its current employees and subsidiaries' employees to amend certain of their outstanding options to purchase the Company's Class A voting shares. Only options granted under the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Employee Stock Option Plan effective as of May 1, 1997 and amended as of June 20, 2000 and Mayor's Jewelers, Inc. 1991 Amended Stock Option Plan, with an exercise price per share greater than \$4.00 (in the currency in which such option was granted) that remained outstanding as of the expiration of the offer on April 16, 2010, were eligible to be amended in the offer. Pursuant to the Offer to Amend, the Company received, as of April 16, 2010, tendered eligible stock options covering 85,786 shares of its Class A voting shares and provided amended options to purchase up to 12,077 shares of the Company's Class A voting shares, thereby reducing the number of shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options by 73,709 shares. The amended stock options have exactly the same terms as the eligible stock options, but they are exercisable for a lesser number of Class A voting shares, they have a new exercise price of \$1.05 per share, a new ten-year term, and different terms in the event of a change in control, going-private transaction, or a liquidation or dissolution of the Company, as described in the Offer to Amend.

BOARD PRACTICES

Our by-laws state that the Board of Directors will meet immediately following the election of directors at any annual or special meeting of the shareholders and as the directors may from time to time determine. See Item 10. Additional Information Articles of Incorporation and By-laws.

Under our Restated Articles of Incorporation, our directors serve one-year terms although they will continue in office until successors are appointed. None of the members of our Board has service agreements providing for benefits upon termination of employment, except for Mr. Andruskevich, our former President and CEO, and Mr. Bédos, our current President and CEO. See Item 10 Additional Information Material Contracts Employment Agreements.

Since the merger, our Board of Directors was comprised of a majority of independent directors. On April 19, 2012, our Board of Directors appointed Mr. Jean-Christophe Bédos, our President and Chief Executive Officer, as an additional director of the Company. Mr. Bédos is considered a non-independent director. Following such appointment, our Board of Directors determined that five of our ten directors (Emily Berlin, Shirley A. Dawe, Elizabeth Eveillard, Louis L. Roquet and Guthrie J. Stewart) qualify as independent directors within the meaning of Section 803A of the NYSE MKT Company Guide.

All of the directors on our Compensation, Corporate Governance and Audit committees are independent. We are a controlled company (one in which more than 50% of the voting power is held by an individual, a group or another company) within the meaning of the rules of the NYSE MKT. Accordingly, we are not required under the NYSE MKT rules to have a majority of independent directors, a nominating and corporate governance committee and a compensation committee (each of which, under the NYSE MKT rules, would otherwise be required to be comprised entirely of independent directors).

Notwithstanding the fact that we qualify for the controlled company exemption, we maintain a Corporate Governance Committee and a Compensation Committee comprised solely of independent directors.

During fiscal 2012, our Board of Directors held a total of five board of directors meetings and twenty-three committee meetings. During such period, seven out of the then nine directors attended 100% of the meetings of the Board of Directors, and two directors attended 80% of the Board meetings.

Our Board of Directors is supported by committees, which are working groups that analyze issues and provide recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding their respective areas of focus. The executive officers interact periodically with the committees to address management issues. During fiscal 2012, our Board of Directors was composed of the following four main committees. The Board of Directors may from time to time also create special committees of the Board as needed.

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1. *Audit Committee.* We have a separately-designated standing audit committee established in accordance with Section 3(a)(58)(A) of the Exchange Act. The audit committee operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. The audit committee reviews the scope and results of the annual audit of our consolidated financial statements conducted by our independent auditors, the scope of other services provided by our independent auditors, proposed changes in our financial accounting standards and principles, and our policies and procedures with respect to its internal accounting, auditing and financial controls. The audit committee also examines and considers other matters relating to our financial affairs and accounting methods, including selection and retention of our independent auditors. During fiscal 2012, the audit committee held four meetings and all members of the audit committee attended these meetings during such period except for one member who attended 75% of the meetings. During fiscal 2012, the audit committee was comprised of Louis L. Roquet (Chair), Emily Berlin and Guthrie Stewart, who replaced Ann Spector Lief in September 2011, each of whom was financially literate and an independent (as defined by the NYSE MKT listing standards and SEC rules), non-employee director of Birks & Mayors. We have determined that Louis Roquet is financially sophisticated and have waived the requirement for the present time under the audit committee's charter that at least one member of the audit committee be designated as an audit committee financial expert as this term is defined under SEC rules. Neither the SEC nor the NYSE MKT requires us to designate an audit committee financial expert and we have not determined that any of our current directors would qualify as such.

2. *Compensation Committee.* We have a standing compensation committee. The compensation committee operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. The purpose of the compensation committee is to recommend to the Board of Directors executive compensation, including base salaries, bonuses and long-term incentive awards for the Chief Executive Officer and certain other executive officers of Birks & Mayors. The compensation committee also establishes criteria for goals and objectives for variable compensation, evaluates the performance of the Chief Executive Officer on an annual basis and provides recommendations to the Board of Directors regarding Chief Executive Officer and senior management succession plans. Certain decisions regarding compensation of certain other executive officers are reviewed by the compensation committee. During fiscal 2012, the compensation committee led the board initiative for leadership transition of the Chief Executive Officer. During fiscal 2012, the compensation committee held nine meetings and all of the members of the compensation committee attended these meetings during such period. During fiscal 2012, the compensation committee was comprised of Shirley A. Dawe (Chair), Guthrie J. Stewart, and Elizabeth Eveillard, who replaced Ann Spector Lief in September 2011. Every member of the Compensation Committee was an independent (as defined by the NYSE MKT listing standards), non-employee director of Birks & Mayors.

3. *Corporate Governance Committee.* We have a standing corporate governance committee which has also assumed the functions of a nominating committee in accordance with the SEC rules and NYSE MKT listing requirements on nominating committees. The corporate governance committee is responsible for overseeing all aspects of our corporate governance policies. The corporate governance committee is also responsible for the oversight and review of all related party transactions and for nominating potential nominees to the Board of Directors. Our policy with regard to the consideration of any director candidates recommended by a shareholder is that we will consider such candidates and evaluate such candidates by the same process as candidates identified by the corporate governance committee. During fiscal 2012, the corporate governance committee held four meetings and all members of the corporate governance committee attended these meetings during such period. Our corporate governance committee is comprised of three directors and operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. The current members are Emily Berlin (Chair), Louis L. Roquet, and Guthrie J. Stewart. Every member of the Corporate Governance Committee is an independent (as defined by the NYSE MKT listing standards), non-employee director of Birks & Mayors.

4. *Executive Committee.* We have a standing executive committee. The executive committee operates under a written charter adopted by the Board of Directors. The purpose of the executive committee is to provide a simplified review and approval process in between meetings of the Board of Directors for certain corporate actions. The intent of the executive committee is to facilitate our efficient operation with guidance and direction from the Board of Directors. The goal is to provide a mechanism that can assist in our operations, including but not limited to, the monitoring of the implementation of policies, strategies and programs. In addition, the executive committee's mandate is to assist the Board with respect to the development, continuing assessment and execution of the Company's strategic plan. The executive committee is comprised of at least three members of the Board of Directors. Vacancies on the committee are filled by majority vote of the Board of Directors at the next meeting of the Board of Directors following the occurrence of the vacancy. The current members of the executive committee are: Dr. Lorenzo Rossi di Montelera (Chair), Thomas A. Andruskevich, Elizabeth Eveillard, Gérald Berclaz and Niccolò Rossi di Montelera. During fiscal 2012, the executive committee held six meetings. All of the members of the executive committee attended these meetings during such period, except for one member who attended 67% of the executive committee meetings.

Table of Contents**EMPLOYEES**

As of March 31, 2012, we employed approximately 838 persons. None of our employees are governed by a collective bargaining agreement with a labor union. We believe our relations with our employees are good and we intend to continue to place an emphasis on recruiting, training, retraining and developing the best people in our industry.

Retail employees include only those employees within our retail selling locations, while administration includes all other activities including corporate office, merchandising, supply chain operations and corporate sales. The table below sets forth headcount by category and geographic location for the periods indicated:

	Canada	U.S.	Total
As of March 31, 2012:			
Administration	224	112	336
Retail	305	197	502
Total	529	309	838
As of March 26, 2011:			
Administration	219	111	330
Retail	290	211	501
Total	509	322	831
As of March 27, 2010:			
Administration	206	114	320
Retail	330	223	553
Total	536	337	873

SHARE OWNERSHIP

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our Class A voting shares as of May 31, 2012 by each executive officer and each director:

Name of Beneficial Owner	Number of Class A Voting Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Beneficially Owned
Dr. Lorenzo Rossi di Montelera(1)	9,346	*
Thomas Andruskevich(2)	562,434	13.4%
Jean-Christophe Bédos (3)		
Gérald Berclaz	16,667	*
Shirley A. Dawe(4)	870	*
Emily Berlin(5)	47,821	1.3%
Elizabeth Eveillard(6)	91,296	2.5%
Louis L. Roquet		
Niccolò Rossi di Montelera		
Guthrie J. Stewart		
Deborah Nicodemus(7)	8,333	*
Michael Rabinovitch(8)	12,680	*

John Orrico(9)	1,869	*
Albert J. Rahm, II		

* Less than 1%.

(1) Includes (a) options to purchase 4,346 Class A voting shares which are currently exercisable or exercisable within 60 days at exercise prices ranging from \$3.23 to \$8.98 per share and expire over a period from October 1, 2012 to January 1, 2015, and (b) an option for 5,000 Class A voting shares at an exercise price Cdn\$7.73 per share and expires on April 23, 2014. Dr. Rossi di Montelera is a beneficiary of the Goldfish Trust. The Goldfish Trust beneficially owns or controls 7,717,970 Class A voting shares to which Montrovest would be entitled upon conversion of the Class B multiple voting shares held by Montrovest. In certain circumstances, Dr. Rossi di Montelera may be delegated the authority from Rohan Private Trust Company Limited, the trustee of the Goldfish Trust, to vote the shares held by Montrovest. Holders of Class B multiple

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voting shares are entitled to ten votes for each Class B multiple voting share held, whereas holders of Class A voting shares are entitled to one vote per Class A voting share held. Dr. Rossi di Montelera expressly disclaims beneficial ownership over the shares held by Montrovest.

- (2) Includes (a) an option to purchase 242,944 Class A voting shares which is exercisable at a price of \$1.00 per share and expires on March 31, 2014, (b) an option to purchase 130,425 Class A voting shares exercisable at a price of \$3.23 per share and expires on October 1, 2012, (c) warrants to purchase 131,209 Class A voting shares exercisable at a price of \$3.34 per share and expire on August 20, 2022, (d) 17,390 SARs that are exercisable at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share and expire on March 31, 2014, and (e) 40,466 Class A voting shares.
 - (3) An option to purchase 150,000 Class A voting shares, exercisable at a price of \$1.04 per share and which expires on January 4, 2022 has not been included as the option is not vested.
 - (4) Includes 870 Class A voting shares.
 - (5) Includes (a) an option to purchase 869 Class A voting shares exercisable at a price of \$8.98 per share, which expires January 1, 2015, and (b) 46,952 Class A voting shares.
 - (6) Includes (a) options to purchase 1,738 Class A voting shares exercisable at prices ranging from \$7.14 to \$8.98 which expire over a period from January 1, 2014 to January 1, 2015, (b) 2,608 Class A voting shares held directly, and (c) 86,950 Class A voting shares owned by her husband.
 - (7) Includes an option to purchase 25,000 Class A voting shares, of which 8,333 are vested, exercisable at a price of \$1.26 per share which expire on May 2, 2021.
 - (8) Includes stock appreciation rights to purchase 4,347 Class A voting shares which are exercisable at an exercise price of \$1.00 per share and expire on March 16, 2020 and options to purchase 25,000 Class A voting shares, of which 8,333 are vested, exercisable at a price of \$1.25 and expire on September 23, 2020.
 - (9) Includes options to purchase 1,869 Class A voting shares which are exercisable at a price of \$1.05 per share and expire on April 16, 2020.
- For arrangements involving the issuance or grant of options or shares of the Company to such named executive officers and other employees, see above under the heading Compensation of Directors and Officers and Item 10. Additional Information Material Agreements Employment Agreements.

Item 7. Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions

MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS

The following table sets forth information regarding the beneficial ownership of our Class A voting shares as of May 31, 2012 by each person or entity who beneficially owns 5% or more of outstanding voting securities, including the Class A voting shares and Class B multiple voting shares. The major shareholders listed with Class B multiple voting shares are entitled to ten votes for each Class B multiple voting share held, whereas holders of Class A voting shares are entitled to one vote per Class A voting share held. Unless otherwise indicated in the table, each of the individuals named below has sole voting and investment power with respect to the voting shares beneficially owned by them. The calculation of the percentage of outstanding shares is based on 3,673,615 Class A voting shares and 7,717,970 Class B multiple voting shares outstanding on May 31, 2012, adjusted where appropriate, for shares of stock beneficially owned but not yet issued.

Beneficial ownership is determined under rules issued by the SEC. Under these rules, beneficial ownership includes any of the Class A voting shares or Class B multiple voting shares as to which the individual or entity has sole or shared voting power or investment power and includes any shares as to which the individual or entity has the right to acquire beneficial ownership within 60 days through the exercise of any warrant, stock option or other right. The inclusion in this Annual Report of such voting shares, however, does not constitute an admission that the named individual is a direct or indirect beneficial owner of such voting shares. The voting shares that a person has the right to acquire within 60 days of

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May 31, 2012 are deemed outstanding for the purpose of calculating the percentage ownership of such person, but are not deemed outstanding for the purpose of calculating the percentage owned by any other person listed. For information regarding entities or persons that directly or indirectly control us, see Item 3. Key Information Risk Factors Risks Related to the Company.

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Name of Beneficial Owner (1)	Number of Class A Voting Shares Beneficially Owned	Percentage of Beneficially Owned
Goldfish Trust (2)	7,717,970	67.8%
Rohan Private Trust Company Limited (3)	7,717,970	67.8%
Thomas A. Andruskevich (4)	562,434	13.4%
Montrovest BV(5)	7,717,970	67.8%
Prime Investments S.A. (6)	1,536,047	41.8%
Dr. Robert B. Eckhardt (7)	262,000	7.1%
Dr. Caroline D. Eckhardt (7)	262,000	7.1%

- (1) Unless otherwise noted, each person has sole voting and investment power over the shares listed opposite his or her name.
- (2) Includes 7,717,970 Class A voting shares to which Montrovest would be entitled upon conversion of the Class B multiple voting shares held by Montrovest. The Class B multiple voting shares entitle the holder to ten votes for each Class B multiple voting share held and each Class B multiple voting share is convertible into one Class A voting share. The shares held by Montrovest are beneficially owned by the Goldfish Trust. Dr. Rossi di Montelera who is the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors is a beneficiary of the Goldfish Trust. In certain circumstances, Dr. Rossi di Montelera may be delegated the authority from the Rohan Private Trust Company Limited, the trustee of the Goldfish Trust, to vote the shares held by Montrovest.
- (3) Trustee of the Goldfish Trust. Includes 7,717,970 Class A voting shares to which Montrovest would be entitled upon conversion of the Class B multiple voting shares held by Montrovest. The Class B multiple voting shares entitle the holder to ten votes for each Class B multiple voting share held and each Class B multiple voting share is convertible into one Class A voting share.
- (4) Includes (a) options and SARs to purchase 390,759 Class A voting shares, (b) warrants to purchase 131,209 Class A voting shares, and (c) 40,466 Class A voting shares.
- (5) Comprised of 7,717,970 Class A voting shares to which Montrovest would be entitled upon conversion of the Class B multiple voting shares held by Montrovest. The Class B multiple voting shares entitle the holder to ten votes for each Class B multiple voting share held and each Class B multiple voting share is convertible into one Class A voting share.
- (6) The Company has been advised that Osiya Trust Co. PTE. Ltd., as trustee of the Beech Settlement Trust, exercises voting and investment control over the securities held of record by Prime Investments S.A.
- (7) The Company has been advised that Dr. Robert B. Eckhardt and Dr. Caroline D. Eckhardt share dispositive and voting power over 262,000 Class A voting shares.

As of May 31, 2012, there were a total of 312 holders of record of our class A voting shares, of which 240 were registered with addresses in the United States. Such United States record holders were, as of such date, the holders of record of approximately 96% of our outstanding Class A voting shares. The number of record holders in the United States is not representative of the number of beneficial holders nor is it representative of where such beneficial holders are resident since many of these ordinary shares were held of record by brokers or other nominees. None of our Class B multiple voting shares are held in the United States.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**Diamond Supply Agreement**

On August 15, 2002, Birks entered into a Diamond Inventory Supply Agreement with Prime Investments S.A. and a series of conditional sale agreements with companies affiliated with Prime Investments S.A. pursuant to which Prime Investments S.A., a related party, is entitled to supply Birks and its subsidiaries or affiliates with at least 45%, on an annualized cost basis, of such company's aggregate loose diamond requirements, conditional upon the prices remaining competitive relative to market and needs in terms of quality, cut standards and specifications being satisfied. During fiscal 2012, Birks purchased approximately \$1.8 million of diamonds and finished goods from Prime Investments S.A. and related parties. As of May 31, 2012, Prime Investments S.A. beneficially owns 41.8% of the outstanding Class A voting shares of Birks & Mayors.

Management Consulting Services Agreement

In June 2011, we entered into a management consulting services agreement with Montrovest. Under the agreement, we pay Montrovest an annual retainer fee of 140,000 (equivalent to approximately \$187,000) in exchange for services related to the raising of capital for international expansion projects and such other services relating to merchandising and/or marketing of the Company's products as the Company may request. The agreement will remain in effect until June 2012 and will be extended automatically for successive terms of one year unless either party gives a 60 day notice of its intention not to renew. The yearly renewal of the agreement is subject to the review and approval of the Company's Corporate Governance Committee and the Board. Mr. Berclaz, one of the Company's directors, is the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Directors of Montrovest and Mr. Coda-Nunziante, the Company's Group Vice President, Strategy and Business Development, is a managing director of Montrovest. In fiscal 2012, we paid approximately \$158,000 under this agreement to Montrovest. In April 2012, the agreement was renewed for an additional one year period ending June 8, 2013. Our Board of Directors approved our entering into the agreement and its renewal.

with Montrovest in accordance with our Code of Conduct relating to related party transactions.

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Management Subordination Agreement

On December 17, 2008, we entered into a management subordination agreement with Montrovest and our senior lenders whereby we were permitted, subject to applicable law and approval of our Corporate Governance Committee, to pay Montrovest a success fee in the event that we actually receive net cash proceeds from an equity issuance in an amount greater than \$5 million in the aggregate due to efforts of Montrovest to facilitate such equity issuance. Such success fee was to be calculated as follows: (i) 7% of the net cash proceeds of such equity issuance in an amount greater than \$5 million received by us to be paid upon receipt thereof by us; and (ii) in the event that the net cash proceeds from such equity issuance was an amount greater than \$10 million, then in addition to the 7% fee, a monthly management fee of \$25,000 continuing through December 30, 2012; provided that such fees would not exceed in the aggregate \$800,000 per year (collectively, the Success Fee). In June 2011, in conjunction with the amendment and extension of our senior credit facilities and Montrovest cash advance agreements, the management subordination agreement was amended and restated to eliminate the Success Fee and to allow the Company to pay Montrovest the annual retainer fee under the Management Consulting Services Agreement described in the immediately preceding paragraph.

Cash Advance Agreements

In February 2009 and May 2009, we received \$2.0 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, in the form of cash advances from our controlling shareholder, Montrovest, to finance our working capital needs and for general corporate purposes. These advances and any interest thereon are subordinated to the indebtedness of our existing senior credit facilities and secured term loans and were convertible into a convertible debenture or Class A voting shares in the event of a private placement or, are repayable upon demand by Montrovest subject to the conditions stipulated in our senior credit facilities. These cash advances bore interest at an annual rate of 16%, net of any withholding taxes, representing an effective interest rate of approximately 17.8%. If converted into convertible debentures or Class A voting shares, a fee of 7% of the outstanding principal amount of the cash advance would have been paid to Montrovest. In June 2011, the cash advance agreements were amended and restated reducing the annual interest rate to 11%, net of any withholding taxes, representing an effective interest rate of approximately 12.2% and removing the requirement to pay a 7% fee to Montrovest upon conversion into convertible debentures or Class A voting shares. In addition, the amended and restated cash advance agreements provide for a one-time payment of an amendment fee of \$75,000.

Consulting Services Agreement

On June 30, 2009, our Company's Board of Directors approved our Company entering into a consulting services agreement with Gestofi S.A. (Gestofi) in accordance with our Company's Code of Conduct relating to related party transactions. Under the agreement, Gestofi undertook to assign Mr. Niccolò Rossi di Montelera as the employee of Gestofi responsible for providing the consulting services related to the development of our Company's e-commerce, new product development, wholesale business and such other services reasonably requested by our Chief Executive Officer or Chairman. The consulting services are provided to us for a fee of approximately Cdn\$13,700 per month less any applicable taxes plus out of pocket expenses. The initial one-year term of the agreement began on August 1, 2009 and was renewed in June 2011 and in April 2012 for an additional year each. The agreement may be renewed for additional one year terms. Mr. Niccolò Rossi di Montelera is a member of our Company's Board of Directors and the son of Dr. Rossi di Montelera, our Chairman and a director of Gestofi.

Reimbursement Letter Agreement

In accordance with our Company's Code of Conduct related to related party transactions, in April 2010 and 2011 and February 2012, our Corporate Governance Committee and Board of Directors approved the reimbursement to Regaluxe S.r.l. of expenses, such as rent, communication, administrative support and analytical service costs, incurred in supporting the office of Dr. Lorenzo Rossi di Montelera, our Chairman, for work performed on behalf of the Company, up to a yearly maximum of \$250,000. During fiscal 2012, the Company paid \$238,000 to Regaluxe S.r.l. under this agreement.

Table of Contents**Distribution Agreement**

In April 2011, our Corporate Governance Committee and Board of Directors approved the Company's entering in a Wholesale and Distribution Agreement with Regaluxe S.r.l. Under the agreement, Regaluxe S.r.l. is to provide services to the Company to support the distribution of the Company's products in Italy through authorized dealers. The initial one-year term of the agreement began on June 1, 2011. Under this agreement, we pay Regaluxe S.r.l. a net price for our products equivalent to the price, net of taxes, for the products paid by retailers to Regaluxe S.r.l. less a discount factor of 3.5%. The agreement's initial term was until May 30, 2012. In February 2012, the agreement was renewed for an additional one year period and may be renewed by mutual agreement for additional one year terms. During fiscal 2012, we paid approximately \$11,000 to Regaluxe S.r.l. under this agreement.

Leases with Ivanhoe Cambridge

In February 2010, Lorna Telfer, the wife of one of our directors at the time, Peter O'Brien, was appointed Senior Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary of Ivanhoe Cambridge, one of our landlords in Canada. We have approximately seven out of our 57 real estate leases with Ivanhoe Cambridge. From the date of Ms. Telfer's appointment through the end of Peter O'Brien's term on the Board in October 2010, no new leases or lease amendments or renewals had been entered into with Ivanhoe Cambridge. However, we regularly made lease payments to Ivanhoe Cambridge in accordance with leases that were currently in place. Mr. O'Brien resigned from our Board of Directors on October 15, 2010.

Item 8. Financial Information**Consolidated Financial Statements**

See Item 18. Financial Statements.

Dividend Policy

For a discussion of our dividend policy, see Item 3. Key Information Dividends and Dividend Policy.

Legal Proceedings

We are from time to time involved in litigation incident to the conduct of our business. Although such litigation is normally routine and incidental, it is possible that future litigation can result in large monetary awards for compensatory or punitive damages. We believe that no litigation that is currently pending or threatened will have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Significant Changes

No significant changes have occurred since the date of the annual financial statements included in this Annual Report.

Item 9. The Offer and Listing**TRADING MARKET**

Effective November 15, 2005, our Class A voting shares were listed and began to trade on the NYSE MKT under the symbol BMJ. The following table sets forth, for all recently completed full financial years since we began trading on the NYSE MKT, the reported high and low sale prices for the Class A voting shares:

Birks & Mayors Inc. Highest/Lowest Stock Price

Fiscal year	for the Five Most Recent Full Financial Years	
	Highest	Lowest
2012	\$ 1.71	\$ 0.90
2011	\$ 6.20	\$ 0.70

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2010	\$	1.80	\$	0.26
2009	\$	4.33	\$	0.20
2008	\$	8.46	\$	3.97

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The following table sets forth, for each of the most recent six months, the reported high and low sale prices for the Class A voting shares:

Birks & Mayors Inc. Highest/Lowest Stock Price

for the Most Recent Six Months		
Month	Highest	Lowest
January 2012	\$ 1.39	\$ 1.02
February 2012	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.00
March 2012	\$ 1.19	\$ 1.00
April 2012	\$ 1.15	\$ 1.00
May 2012	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.93
June 2012	\$ 1.14	\$ 0.89

The following table sets forth, for each quarter in fiscal 2012 and 2011 and any subsequent period, the reported high and low sale prices for the Class A voting shares:

Birks & Mayors Inc. Highest/Lowest Stock Price for Each Quarter**in fiscal 2012 and 2011 and Any Subsequent Period**

Subsequent Period	Highest	Lowest
Quarter ended June 2012	\$ 1.15	\$ 0.89
Fiscal 2012		
Quarter ended March 2012	\$ 1.39	\$ 0.94
Quarter ended December 2011	\$ 1.36	\$ 0.92
Quarter ended September 2011	\$ 1.71	\$ 0.90
Quarter ended June 2011	\$ 1.69	\$ 1.10
Fiscal 2011		
Quarter ended March 2011	\$ 1.72	\$ 1.25
Quarter ended December 2010	\$ 1.60	\$ 1.04
Quarter ended September 2010	\$ 1.70	\$ 1.00
Quarter ended June 2010	\$ 6.20	\$ 0.70

Item 10. Additional Information**ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION AND BY-LAWS**

Our Restated Articles of Incorporation do not restrict the type of business that we may carry on. A copy of our Restated Articles of Incorporation and our By-laws are contained in exhibits to the F-4 registration statement (File No. 333-126936) that we filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005, and which we incorporate by reference herein (F-4). A copy of our By-law No. One is contained as an exhibit to this Form 20-F and which we incorporate by reference. Additionally, certain rights of our shareholders pursuant to our Restated Articles of Incorporation, our By-laws and the *Canada Business Corporations Act* were set out in the F-4 and we refer you to the headings therein entitled Description of Birks Capital Stock and Comparison of Stockholder Rights.

On April 19, 2012, our Board of Directors approved an amendment to our by-laws to, among other things, add the title and description of the Vice-Chairman position, revise the declaration of dividends section of the by-laws, and add a banking and borrowing arrangements section to the by-laws. Under Canadian law, the amendment to our by-laws must be ratified by the shareholders of the Company. We plan to ask the shareholders of the Company to ratify the amendment to the by-laws at our 2012 Annual and Special Meeting of Shareholders.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

We have not entered into any material contract other than in the ordinary course of business and other than those described below or in Items 4, 5, 7 and 19 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Employment Agreements

Thomas A. Andruskevich

Thomas A. Andruskevich was employed by Birks & Mayors, as well as by its subsidiary, Mayors. Mr. Andruskevich resigned from the Company effective March 31, 2012. We had two employment agreements with Mr. Andruskevich, one of which was through Mayors. On April 21, 2011, the Company and Mayors, respectively, each entered into an Addendum to Employment Agreement with Mr. Andruskevich, extending the employment agreement indefinitely on the same terms and conditions until either party provided ninety days prior written notice to the other to terminate the employment agreement. The termination date could not be prior to March 31, 2012, and as such, the

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notice of termination could not be given prior to December 31, 2011. In accordance with his employment agreements, as described below, should Mr. Andruskevich be unable to find another suitable employment, we have to pay Mr. Andruskevich his salary and benefits for a period of up to twelve months by continuing to pay him a base salary, a monthly bonus calculated by taking the average bonus for the three prior fiscal years and dividing by twelve, all benefits, plus a lump sum cash payment of \$39,000 for disability and life insurance. We have also allowed him to purchase the company-owned vehicles that he was using during his employment at fair market value.

Birks Employment Agreement

Under the employment agreement, Mr. Andruskevich served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Birks & Mayors and received an annual base salary and an income bonus, which would be adjusted based upon the achievement of certain net income goals by Birks & Mayors in the preceding year set forth in our annual profit plan and strategic plan. Under the agreement, Mr. Andruskevich's minimum base salary was \$663,916 increased from \$662,000 from the previous year due to a pre-existing performance based criteria. Additionally, Mr. Andruskevich would receive an annual performance bonus based upon the achievement of specific performance criteria, which were set each year by our compensation committee. Mr. Andruskevich was also entitled to certain benefits such as life insurance, health, dental and disability insurance, financial planning expenses and other reasonable expenses. Under his employment agreement since May 15, 1996, Mr. Andruskevich received three separate grants of stock options, namely, (i) an option with an anti-dilutive feature to subscribe for a number of our Class A voting shares which, immediately following their issue, would represent 2% of our issued and outstanding shares of capital stock (on a fully diluted basis); (ii) an option to subscribe for 126,272 Class A voting shares; and (iii) an option to subscribe for 126,266 Class A voting shares. Each such option was exercisable for a period of 10 years following retirement or two years after termination of his employment.

We entered into an Amendment to Employment Agreement with our former Chief Executive Officer, Thomas Andruskevich, dated March 16, 2010, to cancel the outstanding options for 509,121 Class A voting shares at exercise prices ranging from Cdn\$6.00 to Cdn\$7.00 per share held by Mr. Andruskevich, including the anti-dilutive feature, referenced in his employment agreement dated April 16, 2008. In addition, we entered into an Amendment to Employment Agreement with Mr. Andruskevich dated March 16, 2010, granting a new stock option providing Mr. Andruskevich the right to purchase 242,944 Class A voting shares at an exercise price equal to US\$1.00 per share. This amendment also provides that in the event of a going-private transaction, the new option will remain outstanding and will be exercisable for a cash payment instead of Class A voting shares. The cash payment will be equal to the fair market value of the Class A voting shares on the date of exercise reduced by the exercise price applicable to such new option.

Pursuant to Mr. Andruskevich's employment agreement with us, we could terminate Mr. Andruskevich's employment with just and sufficient cause for such termination. If we desired to terminate the agreement, we had to provide Mr. Andruskevich with a ninety days notice, provided, however that such notice of termination could not provide for a termination date prior to March 31, 2012. If we wished to terminate the agreement and Mr. Andruskevich was unable to find suitable employment for a period of up to twelve months from the date of termination, we had to compensate Mr. Andruskevich and entitle him to benefits through the date of termination and for a period of up to twelve months by continuing to pay him a base salary, a monthly bonus calculated by taking the average bonus for the three prior fiscal years and dividing by 12, all benefits, plus a lump sum cash payment, if not already paid by Mayors, of \$39,000 for disability and life insurance. If we terminated the agreement without cause or Mr. Andruskevich resigned for good reason, Mr. Andruskevich was entitled to the base salary which shall have accrued to the date of such termination, any accrued but unpaid vacation pay, performance bonus earned in connection with each year ending on or prior to the date of such termination, benefits, as well as a pro rata portion of the average annual bonus for the three prior fiscal years, plus a lump sum cash payment, if not already paid by Mayors, of \$39,000 for disability and life insurance.

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Additionally, we would pay Mr. Andruskevich his base salary and pro rata annual bonus for the greater of one (1) year or the unexpired portion of the term in a lump sum and be entitled to benefits and we would continue to pay his base salary and the said average annual bonus on a monthly basis for an additional period of up to twelve months should Mr. Andruskevich be unable to find another suitable employment position. In the event Mr. Andruskevich's employment terminated as a result of his death, for cause, as a result of disability or due to his resignation without good reasons, he would receive his base salary through the date of termination or resignation, as well as a pro rata amount for any cash bonus payable to him. The agreement prohibits Mr. Andruskevich from competing with us in our business for or on behalf of any entity whose operations are located primarily in Canada in the States of Florida or Georgia or any state or foreign country in which Birks receives at least 10% of its revenues at such time (i) during his employment, (ii) during the period immediately following a termination of employment during which or in respect to which Mr. Andruskevich continues to receive payments or had received a lump sum payment or (iii) in the event of Mr. Andruskevich's voluntary departure, during the twelve month period immediately following the date of his departure. During, the non-compete period, Mr. Andruskevich also agrees not to solicit any of our senior executives.

Mayors Employment Agreement

Under the Mayors employment agreement, Mr. Andruskevich served as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Mayors, and as President and Chief Executive Officer of Mayors and received an annual base salary from Mayors of \$600,000 and had the opportunity to receive an annual cash bonus based upon the achievement of objective performance criteria, which were set each year by the compensation committee and approved by the Board of Directors. Mr. Andruskevich was also entitled to certain benefits such as an executive retirement benefit, life, disability, health, dental and vision insurance and other reasonable expenses.

Pursuant to his employment agreement with Mayors, if Mayors wished to terminate the agreement, it had to provide Mr. Andruskevich with a ninety days notice, provided, however that such notice of termination could not provide for a termination date prior to March 31, 2012. If Mayors wished to terminate the agreement and Mr. Andruskevich was unable to find suitable employment for a period of up to twelve months from the date of termination, Mayors had to compensate Mr. Andruskevich and entitle him to benefits through the date of termination and for a period of up to twelve months by continuing to pay him a base salary, a monthly bonus calculated by taking the average bonus for the three prior fiscal years and dividing by 12, all benefits, plus a lump sum cash payment of \$39,000 for disability and life insurance.

If Mayors terminated the agreement without cause or Mr. Andruskevich resigned for good reasons, Mr. Andruskevich was entitled to the base salary which shall have accrued to the date of such termination, any accrued but unpaid vacation pay, performance bonus earned in connection with each year ending prior to the date of such termination, benefits as well as a pro rata portion of the average annual bonus for the three prior fiscal years, plus a lump sum cash payment of \$39,000 for disability and life insurance. Additionally, Mayors had to pay Mr. Andruskevich his base salary and a pro rata annual bonus for the greater of one (1) year or the unexpired portion of the term in a lump sum and be entitled to benefits and we would continue to pay his base salary and the said average annual bonus payable on a monthly basis for an additional period of up to twelve months should Mr. Andruskevich be unable to find another suitable employment position. If Mr. Andruskevich's employment was terminated without cause or if he resigned for good reason within the two year period following a change of control, Mr. Andruskevich would receive his annual base salary, annual bonus and financial planning, health, and dental benefits for the greater of two years or the unexpired portion of the term plus one year, and Mr. Andruskevich would also be entitled to certain bonus compensation and a lump sum cash payment of \$39,000 for disability and life insurance as well as a gross-up amount that on an after-tax basis equals the excise tax that would be imposed on the foregoing amounts. If Mr. Andruskevich's employment terminated as a result of his death, for cause, as a result of disability or due to his resignation without good reasons, he would receive his base salary through the date of termination or resignation, as well as a pro rata amount for any cash bonus payable to him.

The agreement prohibits Mr. Andruskevich from competing with Mayors in certain markets for or on behalf of any entity whose operations are located primarily in Canada, in the State of Florida or Georgia or any state or foreign country in which Mayors receives at least 10% of its revenues at such time (i) during his employment, (ii) during the period immediately following a termination of employment up to a maximum period of twelve months during which or in respect to which Mr. Andruskevich continues to receive payments or has received a lump sum payment or (iii) in the event of Mr. Andruskevich's voluntary departure, during the twelve month period immediately following the date of his departure, and to solicit Mayors senior executives.

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Jean-Christophe Bédos

On January 4, 2012, we entered into an employment agreement, or the Agreement, with Jean-Christophe Bédos, who succeeded Mr. Andruskevich as the President & Chief Executive Officer effective April 1, 2012, and prior to that was our Chief Operating Officer. The Agreement provides Mr. Bédos with a base salary of CDN\$700,000 (\$676,393 in U.S. dollars based on foreign exchange rates as of May 31, 2012), an annual cash bonus set at a minimum of CDN\$282,500 (\$272,973 in U.S. dollars based on foreign exchange rates as of May 31, 2012) for fiscal year ending March 30, 2013, an option to purchase 150,000 shares of the Company's Class A voting shares that will vest over three years and other health and retirement benefits. If Mr. Bédos is terminated without cause or resigns for good reason, as these terms are defined in the Agreement, the Agreement provides that Mr. Bédos will receive (i) any earned and accrued but unpaid base salary, (ii) up to 12 months of salary in lieu of further salary or severance payments, (iii) certain health benefits for up to twelve months, and (iv) his bonus through the date of termination. Mr. Bédos is prohibited from competing with us during his employment and for a period of twelve-months thereafter.

EXCHANGE CONTROLS

There are currently no laws, decrees, regulations or other legislation in Canada that restricts the export or import of capital or that affects the remittance of dividends, interest or other payments to non-resident holders of our securities other than withholding tax requirements. There is no limitation imposed by Canadian law or by our Restated Articles of Incorporation or our other organizational documents on the right of a non-resident of Canada to hold or vote our Class A voting shares, other than as provided in the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act (Canada) and in the Investment Canada Act, as amended by the World Trade Organization Agreement Implementation Act.

The Investment Canada Act requires notification and, in certain cases, advance review and approval by the Government of Canada of the acquisition by a non-Canadian of control of a Canadian business, all as defined in the Investment Canada Act. Generally, the threshold for review will be higher in monetary terms, and in certain cases an exemption will apply, for an investor ultimately controlled by persons who are nationals of a WTO Member or have the right of permanent residence in relation thereto.

TAXATION

MATERIAL U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF OWNING AND DISPOSING OF

BIRKS CLASS A VOTING SHARES

The following discussion is based on the U.S. Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the Code), applicable Treasury regulations, administrative rulings and pronouncements and judicial decisions currently in effect, all of which could change. Any change, which may be retroactive, could result in U.S. federal income tax consequences different from those discussed below. The discussion is not binding on the Internal Revenue Service, and there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not disagree with or challenge any of the conclusions described below.

Except where specifically noted, the discussion below does not address the effects of any state, local or non-U.S. tax laws (or other tax consequences such as estate or gift tax consequences). The discussion below relates to persons who hold Birks & Mayors Class A voting shares as capital assets within the meaning of Section 1221 of the Code. The tax treatment of those persons may vary depending upon the holder's particular situation, and some holders may be subject to special rules not discussed below. Those holders would include, for example:

banks, insurance companies, trustees and mutual funds;

tax-exempt organizations;

financial institutions;

pass-through entities and investors in pass-through entities;

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traders in securities who elect to apply a mark-to-market method of accounting;

broker-dealers;

holders who are not U.S. Holders (as defined below);

persons whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar;

holders who are subject to the alternative minimum tax; and

holders of Birks & Mayors Class A voting shares who own 5% or more of either the total voting power or the total value of the outstanding Class A voting shares of Birks & Mayors.

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Holders should consult their own tax advisors concerning the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the ownership of Birks & Mayors Class A voting shares in light of their particular situations, as well as any consequences arising under the laws of any other taxing jurisdiction.

As used in this document, the term "U.S. Holder" means a beneficial holder of Birks & Mayors Class A voting shares that is (1) an individual who is a U.S. citizen or U.S. resident alien, (2) a corporation, or other entity taxable as a corporation, created or organized in or under the laws of the U.S. or any political subdivision of the U.S., (3) an estate which is subject to U.S. federal income tax on its worldwide income regardless of its source or (4) a trust (x) that is subject to primary supervision of a court within the U.S. and the control of one or more U.S. persons as described in section 7701(a)(30) of the Code or (y) that has a valid election in effect under applicable U.S. Treasury regulations to be treated as a U.S. person.

If a partnership holds Birks & Mayors Class A voting shares, the U.S. federal income tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Partners of partnerships that hold Birks & Mayors Class A voting shares should consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal income tax consequences to them.

Dividends and Distributions

Subject to the passive foreign investment company (PFIC) rules discussed below, the gross amount of dividends paid to U.S. Holders of our Class A voting shares, including amounts withheld to reflect Canadian withholding taxes, will be treated as dividend income to these U.S. Holders, to the extent paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined under U.S. federal income tax principles. This income will be includable in the gross income of a U.S. Holder on the day actually or constructively received by the U.S. Holder. Dividends generally will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction allowed to corporations upon the receipt of dividends distributed by U.S. corporations.

Subject to certain conditions and limitations, Canadian withholding taxes on dividends may be treated as foreign taxes eligible for credit against a U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. For purposes of calculating the foreign tax credit, dividends paid on our Class A voting shares will be treated as income from sources outside the U.S. and generally will constitute "passive income." Special rules apply to certain individuals whose foreign source income during the taxable year consists entirely of "qualified passive income" and whose creditable foreign taxes paid or accrued during the taxable year do not exceed \$300 (\$600 in the case of a joint return). U.S. Holders should consult their tax advisors to determine their eligibility to use foreign tax credits.

To the extent that the amount of any distribution exceeds our current and accumulated earnings and profits for a taxable year, the distribution first will be treated as a tax-free return of capital, causing a reduction in the adjusted basis of our Class A voting shares (thereby increasing the amount of gain, or decreasing the amount of loss, to be recognized by the U.S. Holder on a subsequent disposition of the Class A voting shares), and the balance in excess of adjusted basis will be taxed as capital gain recognized on a sale or exchange.

With respect to certain U.S. Holders who are not corporations, including individuals, certain dividends received before January 1, 2013 from a qualified foreign corporation may be subject to reduced rates of taxation. A "qualified foreign corporation" includes a foreign corporation that is eligible for the benefits of a comprehensive income tax treaty with the United States which the U.S. Treasury determines to be satisfactory for these purposes and which includes an exchange of information program. U.S. Treasury guidance indicates that the current income tax treaty between Canada and the U.S. meets these requirements, and we believe we are eligible for the benefits of that treaty. In addition, a foreign corporation is treated as a qualified foreign corporation with respect to dividends received from that corporation on shares that are readily tradable on an established securities market in the U.S. Our Class A voting shares, which are listed on the NYSE MKT, should be considered readily tradable on an established securities market in the U.S. Individuals that do not meet a minimum holding period requirement during which they are not protected from the risk of loss or that elect to treat the dividend income as "investment income" pursuant to Section 163(d)(4) of the Code will not be eligible for the reduced rates of taxation regardless of the trading status of our Class A voting shares. In addition, the rate reduction will not apply to dividends if the recipient of a dividend is obligated to make related payments with respect to positions in substantially similar or related property. This disallowance applies even if the minimum holding period has been met. U.S. Holders should consult their own tax advisors regarding the application of these rules given their particular circumstances. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. Certain U.S. Holders of our Class A voting shares may not be able to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to amounts withheld for Canadian withholding taxes. U.S. Holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of the foreign tax credit under their particular circumstances.

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Sale or Exchange of Class A Voting Shares

For U.S. federal income tax purposes, subject to the rules relating to PFICs described below, a U.S. Holder generally will recognize taxable gain or loss on any sale or exchange of our Class A voting shares in an amount equal to the difference between the amount realized for our Class A voting shares and the U.S. Holder's tax basis in such shares. This gain or loss will be capital gain or loss and generally will be treated as U.S. source gain or loss. Long-term capital gains recognized by certain U.S. Holders who are not corporations, including individuals, generally will be subject to a maximum rate of U.S. federal income tax of currently 15%. Absent further legislation, the 15% maximum rate will rise to 20% for the tax years beginning after December 31, 2012. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations.

Passive Foreign Investment Company

We believe that our Class A voting shares should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and we expect to continue our operations in such a manner that we will not be a PFIC. In general, a company is considered a PFIC for any taxable year if either (i) at least 75% of its gross income is passive income or (ii) at least 50% of the value of its assets is attributable to assets that produce or are held for the production of passive income. The 50% of value test is based on the average of the value of our assets for each quarter during the taxable year. If we own at least 25% by value of another company's stock, we will be treated, for purposes of the PFIC rules, as owning our proportionate share of the assets and receiving our proportionate share of income of the other company. Based on the nature of our income, assets and activities, and the manner in which we plan to operate our business in future years, we do not expect that we will be classified as a PFIC for any taxable year.

If, however, we are or become a PFIC, U.S. Holders could be subject to additional U.S. federal income taxes on gain recognized with respect to our Class A voting shares and on certain distributions, plus an interest charge on certain taxes treated as having been deferred by the U.S. Holder under the PFIC rules.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting

In general, information reporting requirements will apply to dividends in respect of our Class A voting shares or the proceeds received on the sale, exchange, or redemption of our Class A voting shares paid within the United States (and in certain cases, outside of the U.S.) to U.S. Holders other than certain exempt recipients (such as corporations), and a 28% backup withholding tax may apply to these amounts if the U.S. Holder fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number, to report dividends required to be shown on its U.S. federal income tax returns or, in certain circumstances, to comply with applicable certification requirements. The amount of any backup withholding from a payment to a U.S. Holder will be allowed as a refund or credit against the U.S. Holder's U.S. federal income tax liability, provided that the required information or appropriate claim for refund is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

MATERIAL CANADIAN FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSEQUENCES OF THE OWNERSHIP AND DISPOSITION OF OUR CLASS A VOTING SHARES

The following discussion is a summary of the material Canadian federal income tax considerations under the Income Tax Act (Canada) and the regulations thereunder (referred to in this Form 20-F as the Canadian Tax Act) of the ownership of our Class A voting shares, generally applicable to holders of our Class A voting shares who, for purposes of the Canadian Tax Act and at all relevant times, are not (and are not deemed to be) resident in Canada, hold our Class A voting shares as capital property, deal at arm's length, and are not affiliated, with Birks & Mayors, and who do not use or hold (and are not deemed to use or hold) Class A voting shares in connection with carrying on business or part of a business in Canada (referred to in this Form 20-F as Non-resident Holders). This discussion does not apply to holders that are insurers that carry on an insurance business in Canada and elsewhere or an authorized foreign bank (as defined under the Canadian Tax Act).

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This summary is based upon the current provisions of the Canadian Tax Act, the current provisions of the Canada-United States Income Tax Convention, if applicable (referred to in this Form 20-F as the *Convention*), all specific proposals to amend the Canadian Tax Act publicly announced by the Minister of Finance of Canada prior to the date hereof (referred to in this Form 20-F as the *Tax Proposals*) and the current published administrative and assessing practices of the Canada Revenue Agency. This summary assumes that the Tax Proposals will be enacted substantially as proposed and does not otherwise take into account or anticipate any change in law or administrative and assessing practices, whether by legislative, governmental or judicial action, although no assurance can be given in these respects. This summary does not take into account or consider any provincial, territorial or foreign income tax legislation or considerations. For purposes of the Canadian Tax Act, all amounts relevant in computing a Non-resident Holder's liability under the Canadian Tax Act must be computed in Canadian dollars. Amounts denominated in a currency other than Canadian dollars (including adjusted cost base and proceeds of disposition) must be converted into Canadian dollars based on the prevailing exchange rate at the relevant time.

This summary is of a general nature only and is not intended to be, nor should it be construed to be, legal or tax advice to Non-resident Holders of our Class A voting shares. Accordingly, Non-resident Holders of our Class A voting shares should consult their own tax advisors with respect to their particular circumstances.

Dividends on Our Class A Voting Shares

Dividends paid or credited (or deemed to have been paid or credited) on our Class A voting shares to a Non-resident Holder will be subject to Canadian withholding tax of 25% of the gross amount of those dividends (subject to reduction in accordance with an applicable income tax convention between Canada and the Non-resident Holder's country of residence). In the case of a Non-resident Holder who is a resident of the U.S. for purposes of the Convention, is entitled to the benefits of the Convention (referred to in this Form 20-F as a *U.S. Holder*) and is the beneficial owner of the dividend, the rate of withholding tax will generally be reduced to 15% or, if the Non-resident Holder is a corporation that owns at least 10% of our voting shares, to 5%.

Disposition of Our Class A Voting Shares

A Non-resident Holder will not be subject to tax under the Canadian Tax Act in respect of any capital gain realized by that Non-resident Holder on a disposition of a Class A voting share, unless the Class A voting share constitutes *taxable Canadian property* (as defined in the Canadian Tax Act) of the Non-resident Holder at the time of disposition and the Non-resident Holder is not entitled to relief under an applicable income tax convention between Canada and the Non-resident Holder's country of residence. If at the time of such disposition the Class A voting shares are listed on a *designated stock exchange* (which includes the NYSE MKT), the Class A voting shares will generally not constitute taxable Canadian property of a Non-resident Holder unless (a) at any time during the 60-month period that ends at the time the Class A voting shares are disposed of, both (i) 25% or more of the issued shares of any class of the capital stock of the Corporation were owned by or belonged to one or any combination of the Non-resident Holder and persons with whom the Non-resident Holder did not deal at arm's length, and (ii) more than 50% of the fair market value of the Class A voting shares was derived directly or indirectly from one or any combination of real or immovable property situated in Canada, *Canadian resource properties* , *timber resource properties* (as such terms are defined under the Canadian Tax Act) or options in respect of, interests in, or civil law rights in, any such properties, or (b) the Class A voting shares are otherwise deemed to be taxable Canadian property.

As long as Class A voting shares are listed on a *recognized stock exchange* (which includes the NYSE MKT), a Non-resident Holder who disposes of Class A voting shares that are taxable Canadian property will not be required to satisfy the obligations imposed under section 116 of the Canadian Tax Act.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

We file reports, including Annual Reports on Form 20-F, and other information with the SEC pursuant to the rules and regulations of the SEC that apply to foreign private issuers. You may read and copy any materials filed with the SEC at the following location of the SEC, Public Reference Room, 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. Filings we make electronically with the SEC are also available to the public on the Internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

Table of Contents**Item 11. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk**

We are exposed to various market risks. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market prices and rates. We have not entered into derivative or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Interest rate risk

We are exposed to market risk from fluctuations in interest rates. Borrowing under the senior secured credit facility and the term loan from Investissement Québec bear interest at floating rates, which are based on LIBOR plus a fixed additional interest rate. As of March 31, 2012, we have not hedged these interest rate risks. As of March 31, 2012, we had approximately \$72.9 million of floating-rate debt and an additional \$18.0 million of debt that becomes floating rate debt if interest rates rise above a certain level. Accordingly, our net income will be affected by changes in interest rates. Assuming a 100 basis point increase or decrease in the interest rate under our floating rate debt, our interest expense on an annualized basis would have increased or decreased, respectively, by approximately \$0.7 million.

Currency Risk

While we report our financial results in U.S. dollars, a substantial portion of our sales are earned in Canadian dollars. For our operations located in Canada, non-Canadian currency transactions and assets and liabilities subject us to foreign currency risk. Conversely, for the operations located in the U.S., non-U.S. currency transactions and assets and liabilities subject us to foreign currency risk. For purposes of our financial reporting, our financial statements are reported in U.S. dollars by translating, where necessary, net sales and expenses from Canadian dollars at the average exchange rates prevailing during the period, while assets and liabilities are translated at year-end exchange rates, with the effect of such translation recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income. As a result, for purposes of our financial reporting, foreign exchange gains or losses recorded in earnings relate to non-Canadian dollar transactions of the operations located in Canada and non-U.S. dollar transactions of the operations located in the U.S. We expect to continue to report our financial results in U.S. dollars in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Consequently, our reported earnings could fluctuate materially as a result of foreign exchange translation gains or losses. To mitigate the impact of foreign exchange volatility on our earnings, from time to time we may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate of U.S. dollars to Canadian dollars. For example, we may enter into agreements to fix the exchange rate to protect the principal and interest payments on our Canadian dollar denominated debt and other liabilities. If we do so, we will not benefit from any increase in the value of the Canadian dollar compared to the U.S. dollar when these payments become due. As of March 31, 2012, we had not hedged these foreign exchange rate risks. As of March 31, 2012, we had approximately \$12.1 million of net liabilities subject to transaction foreign exchange rate risk related to changes in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and Canadian dollar, which would impact the level of our earnings if there were fluctuations in U.S. and Canadian dollar exchange rate. Assuming a 10 percent strengthening or weakening of the Canadian dollar in relationship to the U.S. dollar, as of March 31, 2012, our earnings would have increased or decreased, respectively, by approximately \$1.4 million. This analysis does not consider the impact of fluctuations in U.S. and Canadian dollar exchange rates on the translation of Canadian dollar results into U.S. dollars. In addition to the impact on earnings, fluctuation between the U.S. and Canadian dollar exchange rates impacts the level of our borrowing availability under our secured revolving credit facility which is denominated in U.S. dollars. Assuming a 10 percent strengthening or weakening of the Canadian dollar in relationship to the U.S. dollar, as of March 31, 2012, our borrowing availability would have increased or decreased, respectively, by approximately \$2.5 million. Changes in the exchange rates of Canadian dollars to U.S. dollars could also impact our Canadian sales and gross margin if the Canadian dollar strengthens significantly and impacts our Canadian consumers' behavior.

Commodity Risk

The nature of our operations results in exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, specifically diamonds, platinum, gold and silver. While we have not hedged our exposure to risks related to changing commodity prices in recent years, we monitor prices and may decide, if appropriate, to utilize derivative financial instruments and physical delivery contracts to hedge our exposure to risks related to the change in gold price in the future. If we utilize derivative financial instruments, we would be exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by counter-parties to the financial instruments. In addition, if gold prices decrease below those levels specified in those various hedging agreements, we would lose the value of a decline in the price of gold which could have an equal effect on our cost of sales. However, such gains may not be realized in future periods and our hedging activities may result in losses, which could be material. No hedging contracts existed as of March 31, 2012. Our retail sales and gross margin could also be materially impacted if prices of diamonds, platinum, gold or silver rise so significantly that our consumers' behavior changes or if price increases cannot be passed onto our customers.

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Item 12. Description of Securities Other than Equity Securities

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 13. Defaults, Dividend Arrearages and Delinquencies

Not applicable.

Item 14. Material Modifications to the Rights of Security Holders and Use of Proceeds

Not applicable.

Item 15. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Based upon that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of March 31, 2012, our disclosure controls and procedures, as defined under Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(e), were effective to ensure that information we are required to disclose in reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is communicated to management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure and is recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as defined under Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Our 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the U.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 our assets, (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 our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and directors; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of our 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 on a timely basis. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to consolidated financial statements preparation and presentation. 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.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of the end of the period covered by this Annual Report based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Management's assessment included an evaluation of the design of our internal control over financial reporting and testing of the operational effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that assessment, our management concluded that as of March 31, 2012, our internal control over financial reporting was effective.

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This Annual Report does not include an attestation report of our independent registered public accounting firm regarding internal controls over financial reporting. As a non-accelerated filer, our report was not subject to attestation by our independent registered public accounting firm pursuant to rules of the SEC that permit us to provide only our report on internal controls over financial reporting in this Annual Report.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There was no change in our internal controls over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this Annual Report that materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal controls over financial reporting.

Item 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

The Board of Directors determined that Louis Roquet had an adequately high level of financial sophistication to meet the NYSE MKT listing standards that he be financially sophisticated even though he could not technically meet the requirements to be designated an audit committee financial expert as such term is defined by the SEC. Therefore, rather than amend the audit committee's charter to remove the requirement that at least one member of the audit committee be designated as an audit committee financial expert, the Board of Directors decided to waive that requirement for the present time. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Board Practices.

Item 16B. Code of Ethics

We have adopted a code of ethics, within the meaning of this Item 16B of Form 20-F under the Exchange Act. Our code of ethics applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Controller. Our code of ethics is available on our website at www.birksandmayors.com. If we amend the provisions of our code of ethics that apply to our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and persons performing similar functions, or if we grant any waiver of such provisions, we will disclose such amendment or waiver on our website at the same address.

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

During fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, we retained KPMG LLP, our independent auditors, to provide services in the following categories and amounts:

Audit Fees

The aggregate fees and expenses billed by KPMG LLP for professional services rendered for the audit and interim review of our financial statements was approximately \$405,000 in fiscal 2012 and \$420,000 in fiscal 2011.

Audit Related Fees

During fiscal 2012, KPMG LLP provided \$50,000 of audited related services in connection with the proposed rights offering. During fiscal 2011 KPMG LLP did not provide audited related services.

Tax Fees

During fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, KPMG LLP provided tax advisory services for a total amount of approximately \$34,700 and \$14,500, respectively.

All Other Fees

During fiscal 2012, KPMG LLP did not provide other services. During fiscal 2011, KPMG LLP provided other services for a total amount of \$37,000, which primarily consisted of advisory services related to the review of manufacturing production.

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Pre-Approval Policies and Procedures

The audit committee has established a pre-approval policy as described in Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i) of Regulation S-X. The audit committee approves in writing, in advance, any audit or non-audit services provided to Birks & Mayors by the independent accountants that are not specifically disallowed by the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. None of the services described in the preceding three sections were approved by the audit committee pursuant to Rule 2-01(c)(7)(i)(C).

Item 16D. Exemptions from the Listing Standards for Audit Committees

Not applicable.

Item 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

We did not, nor did any affiliated purchaser, purchase any of our equity securities during fiscal 2012.

Item 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

Item 16G. Corporate Governance

Our securities are listed on the NYSE MKT. There are no significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by domestic companies under the listing standards of that exchange except for proxy delivery requirements. The NYSE MKT requires the solicitation of proxies and delivery of proxy statements for all shareholder meetings, and requires that these proxies be solicited pursuant to a proxy statement that conforms to the proxy rules of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. As a foreign private issuer, the Company is exempt from the proxy rules set forth in Sections 14(a), 14(b), 14(c) and 14(f) of the Act. The Company solicits proxies in accordance with applicable rules and regulations in Canada.

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PART III

Item 19. Exhibits

The following exhibits are part of this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Exhibit Number	Description of Document
1.1	Restated Articles of Incorporation, as amended, of Birks & Mayors Inc., effective as of November 14, 2005. Incorporated by reference from Exhibit 3.2 of the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
1.2*	By-laws of Birks & Mayors Inc., as amended, effective as of November 14, 2005.
2.1	Form of Birks Class A voting share certificate. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
4.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger and Reorganization, dated as of April 18, 2005, as amended as of July 27, 2005, among Henry Birks & Sons Inc., Mayor s, Inc. and Birks Merger Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary of Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
4.2	Form of Directors and Officers Indemnity Agreement. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
4.3	Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Employee Stock Option Agreement, dated as of May 1, 1997, amended as of June 20, 2000. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
4.4	Henry Birks & Sons Inc., Form of Amended Stock Option Agreement under the 1997 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Schedule TO-1 filed with the SEC on March 18, 2010.
4.5	Lease Agreement between Birks and Anglo Canadian Investments SA, dated as of December 12, 2000. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
4.6	Lease Agreement between Mayors and Westpoint Business Park, Ltd dated September 13, 2004. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.

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- 4.7 Diamond Supply Agreement between Prime Investments S.A. and Birks, dated as of August 15, 2002. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
- 4.8 Conditional Sale Agreement between Rosy Blue N.V. and Birks, dated as of August 15, 2002. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
- 4.9 Conditional Sale Agreement between Rosy Blue Inc. and Birks, dated as of August 15, 2002. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
- 4.10 Conditional Sale Agreement between Rosy Blue Sales Ltd. and Birks, dated as of August 15, 2002. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
- 4.11 Conditional Sale Agreement between Rosy Blue Hong Kong Ltd. and Birks, dated as of August 15, 2002. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
- 4.12 Conditional Sale Agreement between Rosy Blue Finance S.A. and Birks, dated as of August 15, 2002. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
- 4.13 Registration Rights Agreement between Birks and Prime Investments S.A., dated as of February 4, 2005. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
- 4.14 Employment Agreement between Mr. Thomas A. Andruskevich and Mayors effective April 1, 2008. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 30, 2008.
- 4.15 Employment Agreement between Mr. Thomas A. Andruskevich and Birks & Mayors on April 1, 2008. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 30, 2008.
- 4.16 Amendment to Employment Agreement between Mr. Thomas A. Andruskevich and Birks & Mayors dated March 16, 2010. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Form 6-K filed with the SEC on March 17, 2010.
- 4.17 Amendment to Employment Agreement between Mr. Thomas A. Andruskevich and Birks & Mayors dated March 16, 2010. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Form 6-K filed with the SEC on March 17, 2010.

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- 4.18 Amendment to Employment Agreement between Mr. Thomas A. Andruskevich and Birks & Mayors dated June 30, 2010. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 12, 2010.
- 4.19 Amendment to Employment Agreement between Mr. Thomas A. Andruskevich and Mayors dated June 30, 2010. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 12, 2010.
- 4.20 Addendum to Employment Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Thomas Andruskevich, dated April 21, 2011. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 8, 2011.
- 4.21 Addendum to Employment Agreement between Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. and Thomas Andruskevich, dated April 21, 2011. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 8, 2011.
- 4.22 Employment Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and Mayors, dated as of August 1, 2005. Incorporated by reference from the Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Registration Statement on Form F-4 originally filed with the SEC on July 27, 2005 and as subsequently amended on September 8, 2005, September 21, 2005 and September 29, 2005.
- 4.23 Amended Employment Agreement between Aida Alvarez and Mayors, dated as of July 19, 2002. Incorporated by reference from Mayors Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on December 17, 2002.
- 4.24 Form of Senior Management Long-Term Cash Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Inc. Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007.
- 4.25 Employment Agreement between Joseph Keifer III and Mayors, dated October 1, 2002. Incorporated by reference from Mayors Form 10-Q filed with the SEC on December 17, 2002.
- 4.26 Employment Agreement between John Orrico and Mayors, dated September 11, 2003. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.27 Employment Agreement between Miranda Melfi and Birks & Mayors dated February 24, 2006. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.28 Amended and Restated Management Consulting Services Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Montrovest B.V., dated as of June 8, 2011. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 8, 2011.
- 4.29 Mayor s Jewelers, Inc., (f/k/a Jan Bell Marketing, Inc.) 1991 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on April 26, 2006.
- 4.30 Mayor s Jewelers, Inc., Form of Amended Stock Option Agreement under the 1991 Stock Option Plan. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Schedule TO-1 filed with the SEC on March 18, 2010.
- 4.31 Mayor s Jewelers, Inc., 2004 Long-Term Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed with the SEC on April 26, 2006.

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- 4.32 Birks & Mayors Inc. 2006 Employee Stock Purchase Plan. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.33 Birks & Mayors Inc. Long-Term Incentive Plan. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.34 Stock Option Agreement dated on or about April 23, 2004 between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Peter O Brien. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.35 Stock Option Agreement dated on or about April 23, 2004 between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Dr. Lorenzo Rossi di Montelera. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.36 Warrant Agreement dated November 14, 2005 between Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. and Carlo Coda-Nunziante. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.37 Warrant Agreement dated November 14, 2005 between Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. and Joseph A. Keifer. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.38 Warrant Agreement dated November 14, 2005 between Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. and Marco Pasteris. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.39 Amended and Restated Warrant Agreement dated November 14, 2005 between Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. and Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.40 Amended and Restated Warrant Agreement dated November 14, 2005 between Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. and Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.41 Amended and Restated Warrant Agreement dated November 14, 2005 between Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. and Henry Birks & Sons Inc. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Inc. s Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 19, 2006.
- 4.42 Form of Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Inc. Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on June 18, 2007.
- 4.43 Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement between Mr. Thomas A. Andruskevich and Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. dated August 9, 2005. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 12, 2010.
- 4.44 Amendment to Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement between Mr. Thomas A. Andruskevich and Birks & Mayors dated March 16, 2010. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Form 6-K filed with the SEC on March 17, 2010.
- 4.45 Amendment to Stock Appreciation Rights Agreement between Michael Rabinovitch and Birks & Mayors dated March 16, 2010. Incorporated by reference from Birks & Mayors Form 6-K filed with the SEC on March 17, 2010.
- 4.46 Loan Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Investissement Québec, dated January 26, 2009. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Inc. Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 6, 2009.

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- 4.47 Loan Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Investissement Québec, dated February 20, 2009. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Inc. Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 6, 2009.
- 4.48 Amended and Restated Cash Advance Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Montrovest B.V., dated June 8, 2011. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 8, 2011.
- 4.49 Amended and Restated Cash Advance Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Montrovest B.V., dated June 8, 2011. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 8, 2011.
- 4.50 Distribution Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc., Mayors Jewelers, Inc. and Damiani International B.V., dated as of September 26, 2009. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 12, 2010.+
- 4.51 Employment Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Deborah Nicodemus, dated February 22, 2011. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 8, 2011.
- 4.52 Second Amended and Restated Revolving Credit and Security Agreement, among Birks & Mayors Inc., Mayors Jewelers, Inc. Certain Financial Institutions, as Lenders, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N.A. (acting through its Canada branch) as Canadian Agent, Bank of America, N.A. and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Co-Collateral Agents with Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Wells Fargo Capital Finance, LLC, as Co-Lead Arrangers and Co-Book Managers, dated as of June 8, 2011. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 8, 2011.
- 4.53 Amended and Restated Term Loan and Security Agreement, among Birks & Mayors Inc., Certain Financial Institutions, as Lenders, GB Merchant Partners, LLC, as Administrative Agent and Co-Collateral Agent and Wells Fargo Credit, Inc., as Co-Collateral Agent and as Documentation Agent, dated as of June 8, 2011. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Annual Report on Form 20-F filed with the SEC on July 8, 2011.
- 4.54 Letter Agreement between Mayors Jewelers and Thomas A. Andruskevich, dated November 14, 2005. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Registration Statement on Form F-3 filed with the SEC on March 25, 2011.
- 4.55 Letter Agreement between Mayors Jewelers and Filippo Recami, dated November 14, 2005. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Registration Statement on Form F-3 filed with the SEC on March 25, 2011.
- 4.56 Letter Agreement between Mayors Jewelers and Joseph Keifer, dated November 14, 2005. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Registration Statement on Form F-3 filed with the SEC on March 25, 2011.
- 4.57 Letter Agreement between Mayors Jewelers and Marco Pasteris, dated November 14, 2005. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Registration Statement on Form F-3 filed with the SEC on March 25, 2011.
- 4.58 Letter Agreement between Mayors Jewelers and Carlo Coda-Nuziante, dated November 14, 2005. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Registration Statement on Form F-3 filed with the SEC on March 25, 2011.

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4.59	Employment Agreement between Birks & Mayors Inc. and Jean-Christophe Bédos, dated January 4, 2012. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on April 27, 2012.
4.60	Canadian Offering Memorandum, dated as of April 27, 2012. Incorporated by reference from the Birks & Mayors Registration Statement on Form F-1 filed with the SEC on April 27, 2012.
8.1*	Subsidiaries of Birks & Mayors Inc.
12.1*	Certification of President and Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
12.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a).
13.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
13.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
15.1*	Consent of KPMG LLP.
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*

* Filed herewith.

+ Confidential treatment has been requested with respect to certain portions of this exhibit. Omitted portions have been filed separately with the SEC.

**XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language) information is furnished and not filed or a part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and is not otherwise subject to liability under these Sections.

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SIGNATURES

The registrant hereby certifies that it meets all of the requirements for filing on Form 20-F and that it has duly caused and authorized the undersigned to sign this Annual Report on its behalf.

BIRKS & MAYORS INC.

Date: July 3, 2012

/s/ Michael Rabinovitch
Michael Rabinovitch,
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

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Item 17. Financial Statements

Not applicable.

Item 18. Financial Statements

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<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010</u>	F-4
<u>Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity for the Fiscal Years Ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010</u>	F-5
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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Birks & Mayors Inc.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Birks & Mayors Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011 and the related consolidated statements of operations, stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010. These consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Birks & Mayors Inc. and subsidiaries as of March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011 and their consolidated results of operations and their consolidated cash flows for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010 in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP*

Montréal, Canada

June 28, 2012

* CPA auditor, CA, public accountancy permit No. A109612

Table of Contents**BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Balance Sheets

	March 31, 2012	As of March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,127	\$ 3,342
Accounts receivable	7,100	8,120
Inventories	143,475	141,843
Prepays and other current assets	2,357	2,409
Total current assets	156,059	155,714
Property and equipment	25,796	26,270
Intangible assets	973	1,011
Other assets	2,339	1,328
Total non-current assets	29,108	28,609
Total assets	\$ 185,167	\$ 184,323
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Bank indebtedness	\$ 61,557	\$ 61,928
Accounts payable	44,593	48,262
Accrued liabilities	12,991	9,092
Current portion of long-term debt	5,567	4,339
Total current liabilities	124,708	123,621
Long-term debt	45,398	45,976
Other long-term liabilities	3,433	3,386
Total long-term liabilities	48,831	49,362
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock - no par value, unlimited shares authorized, issued and outstanding 3,673,615 and 3,672,535, respectively	22,283	22,282
Class B common stock - no par value, unlimited shares authorized, issued and outstanding 7,717,970	38,613	38,613
Preferred stock - no par value, unlimited shares authorized, none issued		
Additional paid-in capital	15,831	15,752
Accumulated deficit	(71,367)	(71,586)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	6,268	6,279
Total stockholders' equity	11,628	11,340
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 185,167	\$ 184,323

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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On behalf of the Board of Directors:

/s/ Jean-Christophe Bédos
Jean-Christophe Bédos, Director

/s/ Louis L. Roquet
Louis L. Roquet, Director

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Table of Contents**BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Operations

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)		
Net sales	\$ 302,317	\$ 270,948	\$ 255,057
Cost of sales	169,087	154,640	150,405
Gross profit	133,230	116,308	104,652
Selling, general and administrative expenses	118,075	107,444	106,453
Depreciation and amortization	4,713	5,267	5,192
Impairment of long-lived assets			1,353
Total operating expenses	122,788	112,711	112,998
Operating income (loss)	10,442	3,597	(8,346)
Interest and other financing costs	10,200	11,319	11,127
Income (loss) before income taxes	242	(7,722)	(19,473)
Income tax expense (benefit)	23	24	(2)
Net income (loss)	\$ 219	\$ (7,746)	\$ (19,471)
Weighted average common shares outstanding			
Basic	11,392	11,390	11,390
Diluted	11,438	11,390	11,390
Net income (loss) per share			
Basic	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.71)
Diluted	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.71)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Stockholders' Equity

(In thousands of dollars)

	Voting common stock outstanding	Voting common stock	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings (Accumulated deficit)	Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	Total
Balance at March 28, 2009	11,390,377	\$ 60,895	\$ 15,702	\$ (44,369)	\$ 2,740	\$ 34,968
Net loss				(19,471)		(19,471)
Cumulative translation adjustment					2,864	2,864
Total comprehensive loss						(16,607)
Compensation expense resulting from SARS granted to Directors			1			1
Compensation expense resulting from amendment of previously granted SARS and stock options to Management			25			25
Balance at March 27, 2010	11,390,377	\$ 60,895	\$ 15,728	\$ (63,840)	\$ 5,604	\$ 18,387
Net loss				(7,746)		(7,746)
Cumulative translation adjustment					675	675
Total comprehensive loss						(7,071)
Compensation expense resulting from stock options granted to Management			19			19
Exercise of stock options	128					
Compensation expense resulting from amendment of previously granted stock options to employees			5			5
Balance at March 26, 2011	11,390,505	\$ 60,895	\$ 15,752	\$ (71,586)	\$ 6,279	\$ 11,340
Net income				219		219
Cumulative translation adjustment					(11)	(11)
Total comprehensive income						208
Compensation expense resulting from stock options granted to Management			79			79
Exercise of stock options	1,080	1				1
Balance at March 31, 2012	11,391,585	\$ 60,896	\$ 15,831	\$ (71,367)	\$ 6,268	\$ 11,628

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES**

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	March 31, 2012	Fiscal Year Ended March 26, 2011 (In thousands)	March 27, 2010
Cash flows provided by operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 219	\$ (7,746)	\$ (19,471)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	4,992	5,788	5,922
Amortization of debt costs	830	1,614	1,615
Impairment of long-lived assets			1,353
Other operating activities, net	195	(238)	(422)
Decrease (increase) in:			
Accounts receivable	940	1,563	2,188
Inventories	(3,357)	5,457	24,692
Prepays and other current assets	41	(46)	531
(Decrease) increase in:			
Accounts payable	(3,435)	3,277	12,321
Accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities	4,158	645	466
Net cash provided by operating activities	4,583	10,314	29,195
Cash flows used in investing activities:			
Additions to property and equipment	(4,511)	(2,567)	(1,725)
Proceeds from sale of assets held for sale		975	
Other investing activities, net	(61)	(27)	86
Net cash used in investing activities	(4,572)	(1,619)	(1,639)
Cash flows used in financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in bank indebtedness	638	(3,380)	(26,529)
Repayment of obligations under capital leases	(1,937)	(2,743)	(1,724)
Payment of loan origination fees and costs	(1,907)		(110)
Repayment of long-term debt	(2,429)	(2,707)	(2,439)
Increase in long-term debt	5,502		4,328
Other financing activities	(61)	(29)	53
Net cash used in financing activities	(194)	(8,859)	(26,421)
Effect of exchange rate on cash	(32)	103	240
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(215)	(61)	1,375
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	3,342	3,403	2,028
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 3,127	\$ 3,342	\$ 3,403
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Interest paid	\$ 9,066	\$ 9,866	\$ 10,106
Non-cash transactions:			
Property and equipment additions acquired through capital leases	\$ 81	\$ 322	\$ 75
Property and equipment additions included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 558	\$ 341	\$ 197

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

Birks & Mayors Inc. (Birks & Mayors) or (Birks) or (the Company) is incorporated under the Canada Business Corporations Act. The principal business activities of the Company and its subsidiaries are the design, manufacture and retail sale of luxury jewelry, timepieces and giftware. The Company's consolidated financial statements are prepared using a fiscal year which consists of 52 or 53 weeks and ends on the last Saturday in March of each year. The fiscal year ended March 31, 2012 includes fifty-three weeks and the fiscal years ended March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010 include fifty-two weeks.

1. Basis of presentation and future operations:

Basis of presentation

These consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Canadian parent company Birks & Mayors and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mayor's Jewelers, Inc. (Mayors), and are reported in U.S. dollars and in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. These principles require management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect amounts reported and disclosed in the financial statements and related notes. The most significant estimates include valuation of inventories and accounts receivable, provisions for income taxes, valuation of deferred tax assets and the recoverability of long-lived assets. Actual results could differ from these estimates. Periodically, the Company reviews all significant estimates and assumptions affecting the financial statements relative to current conditions and records the effect of any necessary adjustments. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated upon consolidation. The consolidated financial statements include certain reclassification of prior period amounts in order to conform to the current year presentation.

Future operations

These financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the U.S. The going concern basis of presentation assumes that the Company will continue its operations for the foreseeable future and be able to realize its assets and discharge its liabilities and commitments in the normal course of business. The difficult economic and retail environment over the past few years, especially in Florida (where the Company derives a significant portion of its revenues), have negatively impacted not only the Company's operating performance, but its availability to sources of financing to fund its operations and its cost of capital. While the Company renewed its senior secured revolving credit facility and senior secured term loans in June 2011, the Company's ability to fund its operations and meet its cash flow requirements is dependant upon its ability to maintain positive excess availability under its senior secured revolving credit facilities as described in note 6.

The Company believes that it will be able to adequately fund its operations and meet its cash flow requirements for the next twelve months. This determination, however, could be impacted by economic, financial, competitive, legislative and regulatory factors, as well as other events that are beyond the Company's control. If any of the factors or events described previously result in operating performance being significantly lower than currently forecasted or if the Company's senior lenders impose additional restrictions on its ability to borrow on the Company's collateral or if the Company does not maintain positive excess availability under its senior secured revolving credit facilities, there could be significant uncertainty about the Company's ability to continue as a going-concern, and its capacity to realize the carrying value of its assets and repay its existing and future obligations as they generally become due without additional financing which may not be available. These financial statements do not reflect adjustments that would be necessary if the going concern assumption was not appropriate.

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BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

2. Significant accounting policies:

(a) Revenue recognition:

Sales are recognized at the point of sale when merchandise is picked up by the customer or shipped to a customer. Shipping and handling fees billed to customers are included in net sales. Revenues for gift certificate sales and store credits are recognized upon redemption. Prior to recognition as a sale, gift certificates are recorded as accrued liabilities on the balance sheet. Based on historical redemption rates, gift certificates and store credits, not subject to unclaimed property laws, are recorded as income. Gift certificates and store credits outstanding and subject to unclaimed property laws are maintained as accrued liabilities until remitted in accordance with local ordinances.

Sales of consignment merchandise are recognized at such time as the merchandise is sold and are recorded on a gross basis because the Company is the primary obligor of the transaction, has general latitude on setting the price, has discretion as to the suppliers, is involved in the selection of the product and has inventory loss risk. Sales are reported net of returns and sales taxes. The Company generally gives its customers the right to return merchandise purchased by them within 10 to 90 days, depending on the product sold and records a provision at the time of sale for the effect of the estimated returns. Revenues for repair services are recognized when the service is delivered to and accepted by the customer.

Revenue related to the Company's purchases of gold and other precious metals from our customers are recognized when the Company delivers the goods, and receives and accepts an offer from a refiner to purchase the gold and other precious metal.

(b) Cost of sales:

Cost of sales includes direct inbound freight and duties, direct labor related to repair services, design and creative, the jewelry studio, inventory shrink, inventory thefts, and boxes (jewelry, watch and giftware). Indirect freight including inter-store transfers, purchasing and receiving costs, distribution costs and warehousing costs are included in selling, general and administrative expenses. Purchase discounts are recorded as a reduction of inventory cost and are recorded to cost of sales as the items are sold. Mark down dollars received from vendors are recorded as a reduction of inventory costs to the specific items to which they apply and are recognized in cost of sales once the items are sold. Other vendor allowances, primarily related to the achievement of certain milestones, are infrequent and insignificant and are recognized upon achievement of the specified milestone in cost of sales. Included in cost of sales is depreciation related to manufacturing machinery, equipment and facilities of \$279,000, \$521,000 and \$730,000 for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, respectively.

(c) Cash and cash equivalents:

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with original maturities of three months or less and amounts receivable from external credit card issuers to be cash equivalents. Amounts receivable from credit card issuers are included in cash and cash equivalents and are typically converted to cash within 2 to 4 days of the original sales transaction. These amounts totaled \$1.9 million at March 31, 2012 and \$1.7 million at March 26, 2011.

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Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

(d) Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable arise primarily from customers' use of the Mayors credit card and sales to Birks & Mayors corporate customers. Several installment sales plans are offered to the Mayors credit card holders which vary as to repayment terms and finance charges assessed. Finance charges on Mayors' consumer credit receivables, when applicable, accrue at rates ranging from 7.9% to 18% per annum. Finance charges on Mayors consumer credit accounts are not significant. The Company maintains allowances for doubtful accounts associated with the accounts receivable recorded on the balance sheet for estimated losses resulting from the inability of its customers to make required payments. The allowance is determined based on a combination of factors including, but not limited to, the length of time that the receivables are past due, the Company's knowledge of the customer, economic and market conditions and historical write-off experiences. The Company classifies a receivable account as past due if a required payment amount has not been received within the allotted time frame (generally 30 days), after which internal collection efforts commence. Once all internal collection efforts have been exhausted and management has reviewed the account, the account is put on nonaccrual status and may be sent for external collection or legal action. Upon the suspension of the accrual of interest, interest income is recognized to the extent cash payments received exceed the balance of the principal amount owed on the account. After all collection efforts have been exhausted, including internal and external collection efforts, an account is written off.

The Company guarantees a portion of its private label credit card sales to its credit card vendor. The Company maintains a liability associated with these outstanding amounts. Similar to the allowance for doubtful accounts, the liability related to these guaranteed sales amounts are based on a combination of factors including the length of time the receivables are past due to the Company's credit card vendor, the Company's knowledge of the customer, economic and market conditions and historical write-off experiences of similar credits. If the financial conditions of our customers were to deteriorate, resulting in an impairment of their ability to make payments, additional allowances may be required.

(e) Inventories:

Retail inventories and inventories of raw materials are valued at the lower of average cost or market. Inventories of work in progress and Company manufactured finished goods are valued at the lower of average cost (which includes material, labor and overhead costs) or market. The Company records provisions for lower of cost or market, damaged goods, and slow-moving inventory. The cost of inbound freight and duties are included in the carrying value of the inventories.

The allowance for inventory shrink is estimated for the period from the last physical inventory date to the end of the reporting period on a store by store basis and at our factories and distribution centers. Such estimates are based on experience and the shrink results from the last physical inventory. The shrink rate from the most recent physical inventory, in combination with historical experience, is the basis for providing a shrink allowance. Inventory is written down for estimated slow moving inventory equal to the difference between the cost of inventory and the estimated market value based on assumptions about future demand and market conditions. If actual market conditions are less favorable than those projected by management, additional inventory write-downs may be required.

(f) Property and equipment:

Property and equipment are recorded at cost. Maintenance and repair costs are charged to selling, general and administrative expenses as incurred, while expenditures for major renewals and improvements are capitalized. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method based on the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

<u>Asset</u>	<u>Period</u>
Buildings	Lesser of term of the lease or the economic life
Leasehold improvements	Lesser of term of the lease or the economic life
Software and electronic equipment	3 10 years
Molds	2 5 years
Furniture and fixtures	5 8 years
Equipment and vehicles	3 8 years

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BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

(g) Intangible assets:

Trademarks and tradenames are amortized using the straight-line method over a period of 15 to 20 years. The Company had \$1.6 million and \$1.5 million of unamortized intangible assets at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, respectively. The Company had \$0.6 million and \$0.5 million of accumulated amortization of intangibles at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, respectively.

(h) Deferred financing costs:

The Company amortizes deferred financing costs incurred in connection with its financing agreements using the effective interest method over the related period of the financing. Such deferred costs are included in other assets in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

(i) Warranty accrual:

The Company generally provides warranties on its jewelry and watches for periods extending up to three years and has a battery replacement policy for its private label watches. The Company accrues a liability based on its historical repair costs for such warranties.

(j) Income taxes:

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of (a) temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial statement reporting purposes and the bases for income tax purposes, and (b) operating losses and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred income tax assets are evaluated and, if realization is not considered to be more-likely-than-not, a valuation allowance is provided (see note 9(a)).

(k) Foreign exchange:

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates of exchange in effect at the balance sheet date. Other balance sheet items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rates prevailing at the respective transaction dates. Revenue and expenses denominated in foreign currencies are translated at average rates prevailing during the year. (Losses) gains on foreign exchange of (\$0.3) million, \$0.4 million and \$1.5 million are recorded in cost of goods sold for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, respectively and (\$113,000), \$12,000 and \$0.7 million of (losses) gains on foreign exchange were recorded in interest and other financial costs related to U.S. dollar denominated debt of the Company's Canadian operations for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, respectively.

Birks & Mayors' Canadian operations' functional currency is the Canadian dollar while the reporting currency of the Company is the U.S. dollar. The assets and liabilities denominated in Canadian dollars are translated for reporting purposes at exchange rates in effect at the balance sheet dates. Revenue and expense items are translated at average exchange rates prevailing during the periods. The resulting gains and losses are accumulated in other comprehensive income.

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BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

(l) Asset impairment:

The Company periodically reviews the estimated useful lives of its depreciable assets and changes in useful lives are made on a prospective basis unless factors indicate the carrying amounts of the assets may not be recoverable and an impairment write-down is necessary. However, the Company will review its long-lived assets for impairment once events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the asset may not be recoverable. Measurement of an impairment loss for such long-lived assets would be based on the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the asset. Long-lived assets to be disposed of are reported at the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell. No impairment charge was required in fiscal 2012 and 2011. During fiscal 2010, the Company's evaluation resulted in the determination that the carrying value of long-lived assets, primarily leasehold improvements at certain of the Company's U.S. retail stores would likely not be recovered through estimated future cash flows, considering assumptions regarding the expected lives of those assets. As a result, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$0.9 million in fiscal 2010, to reduce the carrying value of these assets to their estimated fair value. During fiscal 2010, the Company also evaluated the carrying value of assets held for sale to determine if, based on market conditions, the value of these assets should be adjusted. Based on offers to purchase and third-party real estate valuation sources at the time, the Company determined that the carrying value of these assets were higher than the estimated market value less selling costs. Accordingly, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$0.5 million during fiscal 2010.

(m) Advertising and marketing costs:

Advertising and marketing costs are generally charged to expense as incurred and are included in selling, general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statements of operations. However, certain expenses such as those related to catalogs are expensed at the time such catalogs are shipped to recipients. The Company and its vendors participate in cooperative advertising programs in which the vendors reimburse the Company for a portion of certain specific advertising costs which are netted against advertising expense in selling, general and administrative expenses, and amounted to \$2.9 million, \$2.9 million and \$2.5 million in the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, respectively. Advertising and marketing expense, net of vendor cooperative advertising allowances, amounted to \$9.9 million, \$8.0 million and \$9.5 million in the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, respectively.

(n) Pre-opening expenses:

Pre-opening expenses related to the opening of new and relocated stores are expensed in the period incurred.

(o) Operating leases:

All material lessor incentive amounts on operating leases are deferred and amortized as a reduction of rent expense over the term of the lease. Rent expense is recorded on a straight-line basis, which takes into effect any rent escalations, rent holidays and fixturing periods. Lease terms are from the inception of the fixturing period until the end of the initial lease term and generally exclude renewal periods, however, renewal periods would be included in instances in which the exercise of the renewal period option would be reasonably assured and failure to exercise such option would result in an economic penalty. Contingent rent payments vary by lease, are based on a percentage of revenue above a predetermined sales level and are expensed when it becomes probable the sales levels will be achieved. This level is different for each location and includes and excludes various types of sales.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

(p) Earnings per common share:

The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per common share for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Basic income (loss) per common share computation:			
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 219	\$ (7,746)	\$ (19,471)
Denominator:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	11,392	11,390	11,390
Income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.71)
Diluted income (loss) per common share computation:			
Numerator:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 219	\$ (7,746)	\$ (19,471)
Denominator:			
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	11,392	11,390	11,390
Dilutive effect of stock options, warrants and stock appreciation rights (SARs)	46		
Weighted-average common shares outstanding diluted	11,438	11,390	11,390
Diluted income (loss) per common share	\$ 0.02	\$ (0.68)	\$ (1.71)

For the year ended March 31, 2012, the effect from the assumed exercise of 230,694 shares underlying outstanding stock options and 382,693 shares underlying outstanding warrants were excluded from the computation of net income per diluted share due to their antidilutive effect. For the year ended March 26, 2011, the effect from the assumed exercise of 547,326 shares underlying outstanding stock options, 382,693 shares underlying outstanding warrants, and 21,737 shares underlying outstanding stock appreciation rights were excluded from the computation of net loss per diluted share due to their antidilutive effect. For the year ended March 27, 2010, the effect from the assumed exercise of 676,454 shares underlying outstanding stock options, 382,693 shares underlying outstanding warrants, and 21,737 shares underlying outstanding stock appreciation rights were excluded from the computation of net loss per diluted share due to their antidilutive effect.

(q) Commodity and currency risk:

The Company has exposure to market risk related to gold, silver, platinum and diamond purchases and foreign exchange risk. The Company may periodically enter into gold futures contracts to economically hedge a portion of these risks. During the years and as at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, there were no contracts outstanding.

3. Accounts receivable:

Accounts receivable at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011 consist of the following:

	March 31, 2012	As of March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Customer trade receivables	\$ 5,135	\$ 6,502
Other receivables	1,965	1,618
	\$ 7,100	\$ 8,120

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

Included in customer trade receivables as of March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, was \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, of net trade receivables on nonaccrual status.

Continuity of the allowance for doubtful accounts is as follows (in thousands):

Balance March 28, 2009	\$ 1,789
Additional provision recorded	1,143
Net write-offs	(414)
Balance March 27, 2010	2,518
Additional provision recorded	247
Net write-offs	(283)
Balance March 26, 2011	2,482
Additional provision recorded	231
Net write-offs	(248)
Balance March 31, 2012	\$ 2,465

Certain sales plans relating to customers' use of Mayors credit cards provide for revolving lines of credit and/or installment plans under which the payment terms exceed one year. These receivables, amounting to approximately \$3.7 million and \$3.8 million at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, respectively, are included in accounts receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

4. Inventories:

Inventories are summarized as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials	\$ 5,134	\$ 4,420
Work in progress	1,233	655
Retail inventories and manufactured finished goods	137,108	136,768
	\$ 143,475	\$ 141,843

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Continuity of the obsolescence reserve for inventory is as follows (in thousands):

Balance March 28, 2009	\$ 2,978
Additional charges	2,625
Deductions	(713)
Balance March 27, 2010	4,890
Additional charges	1,535
Deductions	(1,339)
Balance March 26, 2011	5,086
Additional charges	2,462
Deductions	(2,868)
Balance March 31, 2012	\$ 4,680

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

5. Property and equipment:

The components of property and equipment are as follows:

	As of	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$ 6,520	\$ 6,661
Buildings	9,478	9,462
Leasehold improvements	46,944	49,120
Equipment and vehicles	2,360	2,338
Molds	1,254	6,092
Furniture and fixtures	9,983	10,356
Software and electronic equipment	19,476	19,063
	96,015	103,092
Accumulated depreciation	(70,219)	(76,822)
	\$ 25,796	\$ 26,270

Property and equipment, having a cost of \$19.5 million and a net book value of \$11.0 million at March 31, 2012, and a cost of \$20.3 million and a net book value of \$12.1 million at March 26, 2011, are under capital leasing arrangements.

6. Bank indebtedness:

During fiscal 2012, the Company executed an amendment and extension of its \$132 million senior secured revolving credit facility and \$12.5 million senior secured term loan which were set to expire in December 2011. The \$132 million senior secured revolving credit facility was amended and extended for a total of \$115 million and bears interest at a floating rate of LIBOR plus 2.25% to LIBOR plus 3.0% (based on interest coverage and excess availability thresholds). Prior to the amendment, the \$132 million senior secured revolving credit facility bore interest in the range of LIBOR plus 2.5% to LIBOR plus 3.0% (based on excess availability thresholds) for up to a \$124 million tranche of the facility and in the range of LIBOR plus 4.5% to LIBOR plus 5.0% (based on excess availability thresholds) for an \$8 million tranche of the facility. During fiscal 2012, in conjunction with the amendment and extension of the senior secured revolving credit facility, the Company's \$12.5 million senior secured term loan bearing interest at the greater of 16% per annum or one-month LIBOR plus 12% was also amended and extended for a total of \$18 million and is subordinated in lien priority to the senior secured revolving credit facility and bears interest at a rate of the greater of 11% per annum or one-month LIBOR based rate plus 8%. These two credit facilities have a four-year term expiring in June 2015 and will be used to finance working capital, capital expenditures and provide liquidity to fund the Company's day-to-day operations and for other general corporate purposes. The amended senior secured credit facilities provide that no financial covenants, other than the Company's limitation on paying dividends, are required to be met other than maintaining positive excess availability at all times.

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As of March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, bank indebtedness consisted solely of the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility which had an outstanding balance of \$61.6 million and \$61.9 million, respectively. The senior secured revolving credit facility is collateralized by substantially all of the Company's assets. The Company's ability to fund its operations and meet its cash flow requirements is dependant upon its ability to maintain positive excess availability under its senior credit facilities. Under the terms of the amended and restated facilities, both the senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent and the senior secured term loan administrative agent may impose, at any time, discretionary reserves, which would lower the level of borrowing availability under the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility (customary for asset based loans), at their reasonable discretion, to: i) ensure that the Company maintain adequate liquidity for the operation of its business, ii) cover any deterioration in the amount or value of the collateral and iii) reflect impediments to the lenders to realize upon the collateral.

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There is no limit to the amount of discretionary reserves that the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent may impose at its reasonable discretion. However, the Company's senior secured term loan administrative agent's ability to impose discretionary reserves at its reasonable discretion is limited to 5% of the term loan borrowing capacity. No discretionary reserves were imposed during fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010.

While the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility lenders or their administrative agent have not historically imposed such a restriction, it is uncertain whether conditions could change and cause such a reserve to be imposed in the future. In addition, the value of the Company's inventory is periodically assessed by its lenders and based upon these reviews the Company's borrowing capacity could be significantly increased or decreased. Another factor impacting the Company's excess availability includes, among others, changes in the U.S. and Canadian dollar exchange rate, which could increase or decrease the Company's borrowing availability. Furthermore, a \$12.5 million and a \$5.0 million seasonal availability block is imposed by the senior secured revolving credit facility administrative agent and the senior secured term loan administrative agent each year from December 20th to January 20th and from January 21st to February 10th, respectively, and both the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility and the senior secured term loan are subject to cross default provisions with all other loans by which if the Company is in default with any other loan, the default will immediately apply to both the senior secured revolving credit facility and the senior secured term loan. As of March 31, 2012, a 100 basis point strengthening or weakening of the Canadian versus the U.S. dollar would cause an approximate \$249,000 increase or decrease in the amount of excess availability. The Company's excess borrowing capacity was \$23.7 million as of March 31, 2012.

The senior secured revolving credit facility also contains limitations on the Company's ability to pay dividends, more specifically, among other limitations, the Company can pay dividends only at certain excess borrowing capacity thresholds and the aggregate dividend payment for the twelve-month period ended as of any fiscal quarter cannot exceed 33% of the consolidated net income for such twelve-month period. Additionally, the Company is required to maintain a fixed charge coverage ratio of at least 1.30 to 1.00 and a minimum excess availability of \$30 million in order to qualify for payment of dividends. Besides these financial covenants related to paying dividends, the terms of this facility provide that no financial covenants are required to be met.

The information concerning the Company's senior secured credit facility is as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Maximum borrowing outstanding during the year	\$ 88,143	\$ 90,636
Average outstanding balance during the year	\$ 71,045	\$ 69,907
Weighted average interest rate for the year	3.6%	3.8%
Effective interest rate at year-end	3.6%	4.0%

As security for the bank indebtedness, the Company has provided some of its lenders the following: (i) general assignment of all accounts receivable, other receivables and trademarks; (ii) general security agreements on all of the Company's assets; (iii) insurance on physical assets in a minimum amount equivalent to the indebtedness, assigned to the lenders; (iv) a mortgage on moveable property (general) under the Civil Code (Québec) of \$250,225,000 (CAN\$250,000,000); (v) lien on machinery, equipment and molds and dies; and (vi) a pledge of trademark and stock of the Company's subsidiaries.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

7. Long-term debt:

(a) Long-term debt consists of the following:

	March 31, 2012	As of March 26, 2011 (In thousands)
Senior secured term loans that are subordinated in lien priority to the Company's senior secured revolving credit facility and bears interest at an annual rate of the greater of 11% per annum or one-month LIBOR based rate plus 8% with a four-year term expiring in June 2015.	\$ 18,000	\$ 12,500
Obligation under capital lease on land and building, pursuant to a sale-leaseback transaction. The term loan is being amortized using an implicit annual interest rate of 10.74% over the term of the lease of 20 years with a balloon payment and is repayable in monthly installments of approximately \$152,637 (Cdn\$152,500). The balance at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011 was Cdn\$14,333,000 and Cdn\$14,607,000, respectively.	14,346	14,939
Term loan from Investissement Québec of Cdn\$10 million, bearing interest at an annual rate of prime plus 5.5%, repayable beginning in April 2012 in 48 equal monthly capital repayments of \$208,521 (Cdn\$208,333), secured by the assets of the Company.	10,009	10,227
Obligations under capital leases, at annual interest rates between 6% and 10%, secured by leasehold improvements, furniture, and equipment, maturing at various dates to May 2015.	2,289	3,900
Non-interest bearing notes payable with a 10% imputed interest rate entered into in connection with the acquisition of certain assets of Brinkhaus, repaid in three equal installments of \$1,739,000 (Cdn\$1,700,000, including imputed interest), payable in June 2009, April 2010 and April 2011. The balance at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011 was Cdn\$0 and Cdn\$1,686,000, respectively.		1,724
Cash advance provided by the Company's controlling shareholder bearing interest at an annual rate of 11%, plus withholding taxes (Note 14(c))	5,000	5,000
Term loan from Investissement Québec, bearing interest at an annual rate of prime plus 3.5%, repayable beginning in May 2009 in 20 monthly capital repayments of \$36,000 (Cdn\$35,000) and thereafter 40 monthly payments of \$56,200 (Cdn\$55,000), secured by the assets of the Company and subject to certain financial covenants. The balance at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011 was Cdn\$1,320,000 and Cdn\$1,980,000, respectively. (b)	1,321	2,025
	50,965	50,315
Current portion of long-term debt	5,567	4,339
	\$ 45,398	\$ 45,976

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- (b) The Company must comply with certain financial covenants associated with one of its terms loans with Investissement Quebec reflected in the preceding table. As of March 31, 2012, the Company was in compliance with these financial covenants.
- (c) Future minimum lease payments for capital leases required in the following five years and thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending March:	
2013	\$ 4,005
2014	2,142
2015	2,125
2016	2,090
2017	2,216
Thereafter	14,831
	27,409
Less imputed interest	10,774
	\$ 16,635

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

- (d) Principal payments on long-term debt required in the following five years and thereafter, including obligations under capital leases, are as follows:

Year ending March:	
2013	\$ 5,567
2014	3,811
2015	3,203
2016	21,244
2017	958
Thereafter	16,182
	\$ 50,965

- (e) As of March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, the Company had \$1.8 million and \$1.9 million, respectively, of outstanding letters of credit which were provided to certain lenders.

8. Benefit plans and stock-based compensation:

- (a) Stock option plans and arrangements:

- (i) The Company can issue stock options and SARs to executive management, key employees and directors under a stock-based compensation plan.

The Company has a Long-Term Incentive Plan under which awards may be made in order to attract and retain the best available personnel for positions of substantial responsibility, to provide additional incentive to employees and to promote the success of the Company. Any employee or consultant selected by the administrator is eligible for any type of award provided for under the Long-Term Incentive Plan, except that incentive stock options may not be granted to consultants. The Long-Term Incentive Plan provides for the grant of units and performance units or share awards. The Long-Term Incentive Plan authorizes the issuance of 900,000 Class A voting shares, which consist of authorized but unissued Class A voting shares. The Company is restricted from issuing Class A voting shares or equity based awards under this program without the approval of the shareholders of the Company if such issuance, when combined with the Class A voting shares issuable under this plan or any of the Company's other equity incentive award plans exceeds 1,304,025 Class A voting shares. As of March 31, 2012, there were 32,320 cash-based stock appreciation rights that were granted under the Long-Term Incentive Plan. The stock appreciation rights outstanding under the Long-Term Incentive Plan have a weighted average exercise price of \$4.35. As of March 31, 2012, there were stock options to purchase 230,000 shares outstanding under the Long-Term Incentive Plan. During fiscal 2012, stock options to purchase 175,000 shares of the Company's Class A voting shares were issued with a three year vesting period, an average exercise price of \$1.07 and an expiration date of 10 years after the grant date. The weighted-average grant-date fair value of the options granted during fiscal 2012 was \$1.02. The fair values of the newly issued options were calculated as of the date of their grant, using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average

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assumptions: Dividend yield 0%; Expected volatility 97.8%; Risk-free interest rate 2.19%; and expected term in years 10 years. The intrinsic value of the outstanding options as of March 31, 2012 was zero as the strike price for all options outstanding were equal to or greater than the Company's stock price on March 31, 2012. The unrecognized compensation related to the non-vested portion of stock options granted as of March 31, 2012 was \$153,000. Total compensation cost for options recognized in earnings was \$68,000 and \$19,000 during fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively. No stock-based awards were issued or outstanding under this plan in fiscal 2010.

The Company has outstanding employee stock options issued under the Birks Employee Stock Option Plan (the Birks ESOP). The Birks ESOP was authorized to issue 237,907 shares or 10% of non-voting common stock. The granting of options, the exercise price and the related vesting period were determined at the discretion of the Board of Directors. The lives of the options issued under the Birks ESOP were not to exceed 10 years with options vesting generally pro-rata over four years. Effective November 15, 2005, no awards are permitted to be granted under the Birks ESOP. However, the Birks ESOP will remain in effect until the outstanding awards issued under the plan terminate or expire by their terms. In March 2010, the Company offered employees who held options under this plan the right to amend their current options. The

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Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

amended options terms would be consistent with the original grant except that the new options would have a lower exercise price, be exercisable for a lesser number of the Company's Class A voting shares, have a new ten-year term and be subject to different terms in the event of a change in control or if the Company had a going-private transaction. The offer to amend expired on April 16, 2010. Effective April 16, 2010, pursuant to the offer to amend, the Company received tendered eligible stock options covering 47,353 shares of its Class A voting shares all of which were fully vested and provided amended fully vested options to purchase up to 9,470 shares of the Company's Class A voting shares, thereby reducing the number of shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options by 37,883 shares. The amended options have an exercise price of \$1.05 per share. As of March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, there were 8,174, 10,142 and 49,817 Class A voting shares underlying options granted under the Birks ESOP, respectively.

The fair value of the cancelled and newly issued options were estimated as of April 16, 2010, using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for the cancelled and newly issued options as of April 16, 2010:

	Cancelled Options	Newly Issued Options
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected volatility	116.6%	95.0%
Risk-free interest rate	0.96%	3.79%
Expected term in years	1.9	10.0

No compensation expense was required to be recorded related to the amended option transaction and no compensation income or expense was required to be recorded for the outstanding option under this plan for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, respectively.

- (ii) The Company had previously issued options to the Company's former Chief Executive Officer under a separate employment agreement. On March 16, 2010, the Company entered into an amendment to the employment agreement with the Company's former Chief Executive Officer to cancel the outstanding options to purchase 509,121 Class A voting shares at exercise prices ranging from CAN \$6.00 to CAN \$7.00 granted under his previous employment agreement including the right to purchase shares under an anti-dilutive feature and grant new stock options to purchase 242,944 Class A voting shares of the Company. These new options are exercisable for a purchase price of \$1.00 per share. The options issued to the Company's former Chief Executive Officer are currently exercisable and expire on March 31, 2014. Compensation expense of \$24,000 was recorded associated with the cancellation and issuance of the new options for the year ended March 27, 2010. The fair values of the cancelled and newly issued options were estimated as of March 16, 2010, using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for both the cancelled and newly issued options:

	March 16, 2010
Dividend yield	0%
Expected volatility	94.4%
Risk-free interest rate	3.66%
Expected term in years	10

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No compensation income or expense was required to be recorded for the outstanding option of the Company's former Chief Executive Officer for the years ended March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, respectively.

- (iii) As of March 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding 15,000 options granted to current and former members of its Board of Directors to acquire Class A voting shares of the Company for a purchase price of CAN\$7.73 exercisable at any time until April 23, 2014. No compensation expense (income) was recorded during the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, respectively.

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The following is a summary of the activity of Birks stock option plans and arrangements. The weighted average exercise price for Canadian priced options in the summary below have been converted to U.S. dollars using the exchange rate for Canadian and U.S. dollars as of March 31, 2012:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding March 28, 2009	727,581	\$ 6.54
Granted	242,944	1.00
Cancelled	(509,121)	6.45
Forfeited	(153,643)	6.42
Outstanding March 27, 2010	307,761	2.37
Granted	64,470	1.22
Cancelled	(47,353)	7.35
Forfeited	(1,664)	5.50
Exercised	(128)	1.05
Outstanding March 26, 2011	323,086	1.39
Granted	175,000	1.07
Exercised	(1,080)	1.05
Cancelled	(888)	7.07
Outstanding March 31, 2012	496,118	\$ 1.26

A summary of the status of Birks stock options at March 31, 2012 is presented below:

Exercise price	Options outstanding			Options exercisable	
	Number outstanding	Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price	Number exercisable	Weighted average exercise price
\$ 1.00	242,944	2.0	\$ 1.00	242,944	\$ 1.00
\$ 1.01-1.05	157,674	9.7	1.04	7,674	1.05
\$ 1.25	80,000	8.7	1.25	18,333	1.25
\$ 7.73	15,500	2.0	7.73	15,500	7.73
	496,118	5.5	\$ 1.26	284,451	\$ 1.38

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Included in the above calculation are 242,944 options to purchase Class A voting shares held by the Company's former Chief Executive Officer which expire on March 31, 2014.

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- (iv) Under plans approved by the former Board of Directors of Mayors, the Company has outstanding stock options and SARs issued to employees and members of the Company's Board of Directors. Under these plans, the option price was required to equal the market price of the stock on the date of the grant or in the case of an individual who owned 10% or more of the common stock of Mayors, the minimum price was to be set at 110% of the market price at the time of issuance. Options granted under these programs generally became exercisable from six months to three years after the date of grant, provided that the individual was continuously employed by Mayors, or in the case of directors, remained on the Board of Directors. All options generally expired no more than ten years after the date of grant. No further awards will be granted under these plans. However, these plans will remain effective until the outstanding awards issued under the plans terminate or expire by their terms. In March 2010, the Company offered employees who held these options the right to amend their current options. The amended options terms would be consistent with the original grant except that the new options would have a lower exercise price, be exercisable for a lesser number of the Company's Class A voting shares, have a new ten-year term and be subject to different terms in the event of a change in control or if the Company had a going-private transaction. The offer to amend expired on April 16, 2010. Effective April 16, 2010, pursuant to the offer to amend, the Company received tendered eligible stock option covering 38,433 shares of its Class A voting shares, all of which were fully vested and provided fully vested amended options to purchase up to 2,607 shares of the Company's Class A voting shares, thereby reducing the number of shares issuable upon exercise of outstanding options by 35,826 shares. The amended options have an exercise price of \$1.05 per share. The fair value of the cancelled and newly issued options were estimated as of April 16, 2010, using the Black-Scholes pricing model with the following weighted-average assumptions used for the cancelled and newly issued options as of April 16, 2010:

	Cancelled Options	Newly Issued Options
Dividend yield	0%	0%
Expected volatility	128.1%	95.0%
Risk-free interest rate	0.57%	3.79%
Expected term in years	1.2	10.0

Compensation expense of \$5,000 was recorded during the year ended March 26, 2011 related to the stock option amendments. No compensation expense was required to be recorded related to the options outstanding under this program for the years ended March 31, 2012 and March 27, 2010, respectively.

The Company also has outstanding, SARs previously issued under the Mayors plan to members of senior management. During the year ended March 27, 2010, 4,347 SARs were cancelled. On March 16, 2010, the Company amended the remaining outstanding SARS by reducing the number of Class A voting shares that are subject to the amended SARS from 108,687 to 21,737 with the exercise price decreasing from \$6.21 to \$1.00. The amended SARS were given a new 10 year term and are fully exercisable. As of March 31, 2012, the weighted-average remaining contractual life of these awards was 3.2 years and the aggregate intrinsic value was \$1,000. The Company recorded \$1,000 related to the amendment of the outstanding SARS for fiscal 2010. No compensation expense was recorded in fiscal 2012 and 2011 related to these SARS issued under this plan.

The Company issued new shares to satisfy share-based awards and exercise of stock options. During fiscal 2012, 2010 and 2009, respectively, no cash was used to settle equity instruments granted under share-based payment arrangements and as of March 31, 2012, all of the Company's stock options were out-of-the-money.

The following is a summary of the activity of Mayors stock option plans:

	Options	Weighted average exercise price
Outstanding March 28, 2009	285,592	\$ 12.30
Forfeited/cancelled	(16,327)	24.69
Outstanding March 27, 2010	269,265	11.55
Forfeited/cancelled	(47,632)	30.51
Granted	2,607	1.05
Outstanding March 26, 2011	224,240	7.40
Forfeited/cancelled	(6,494)	52.33
Outstanding March 31, 2012	217,746	\$ 6.06

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A summary of the status of the option plans at March 31, 2012 is presented below:

Range of exercise prices	Number outstanding	Options outstanding and exercisable	
		Weighted average remaining life (years)	Weighted average exercise price
\$ 1.05 1.05	2,552	8.0	\$1.05
\$ 2.65 3.98	203,461	0.5	3.17
\$ 6.00 9.00	7,821	2.0	8.16
\$68.61 155.27	3,912	0.5	155.27
	217,746	0.6	\$6.06

Included in the above calculation are 130,425 options that were granted to the Company's former Chief Executive Officer which expire on October 1, 2012.

- (b) As of March 31, 2012, the Company had outstanding warrants exercisable into 382,693 shares of the Company's Class A voting shares. These warrants have a weighted average exercise price of \$3.42 per share. As of November 1, 2005, these awards were fully-vested and no additional compensation expense will be recognized.
- (c) In connection with its term loan agreement executed in 2003 with Investissement Québec, the lender was entitled to 99,428 options to purchase Class A voting shares at \$4.62 (Cdn\$4.52) per share. These options expired during fiscal 2011. During fiscal 2011, the Company recorded \$17,000 reduction in selling and general administrative expense related to these options. The Company recorded \$15,000 of additional interest expense related to these options during fiscal 2010. Interest expense associated with these options in fiscal 2010 was recorded in interest and other financial costs in the Company's consolidated statement of operations.
- (d) Employee stock purchase plan:
The Company has an Employee Stock Purchase Plan (ESPP) that permits eligible employees, which does not include executives of the Company, to purchase the Company's Class A voting stock at 85% of the Class A voting shares fair market value through regular payroll deductions. A total of 100,000 shares of the Company's Class A voting shares are reserved for issuance under the ESPP. As of March 31, 2012, 99,995 Class A voting shares were outstanding under the ESPP and no additional shares will be issued under this plan.

No shares were issued under the plan in fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010.

(e) Profit sharing plan:

Mayors has a 401(k) Profit Sharing Plan & Trust (the Plan), which permits eligible employees to make contributions to the Plan on a pretax salary reduction basis in accordance with the provisions of Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. Mayors historically made cash contributions of 25% of the employee's pretax contribution, up to 4% of Mayors employee's compensation, in any calendar year. Effective January 1, 2009, the Company exercised its right to cancel all future matching contributions to the Plan and as such, no additional matching cash payments were made to the Plan during fiscal 2010, 2011 and 2012.

9. Income taxes:

- (a) The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of March 31, 2012, the Company had no accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions due to available tax loss carry forwards. The tax years 2008 through 2012 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

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The Company evaluates its deferred tax assets to determine if any adjustments to its valuation allowances are required. As part of this analysis, the Company could not reach the required conclusion that it would be able to more likely than not realize the value of both its U.S. and Canadian net deferred tax assets in the future. As a result, the Company has a non-cash valuation allowance of \$57.2 million against the full value of the Company's net deferred tax assets.

The significant items comprising the Company's net deferred tax assets at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011 are as follows:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Deferred tax assets:		
Loss and tax credit carry forwards	\$ 41,018	\$ 41,576
Difference between book and tax basis of property and equipment	4,015	5,165
Interest expense limitations carry forward	5,127	3,820
Inventory allowances	834	1,231
Other reserves not currently deductible	1,080	1,069
Capital lease obligation	3,759	3,915
Expenses not currently deductible	1,276	725
Other	134	294
Net deferred tax asset before valuation allowance	57,243	57,795
Valuation allowance	(57,243)	(57,795)
Net deferred tax asset	\$	\$

The following table reconciles the unrecognized tax benefits at March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011:

	Fiscal Year Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011
	(In thousands)	
Unrecognized tax benefits at the beginning of the year	\$	\$
Gross increase tax position in current period	332	444
Applied against certain element of deferred tax assets	(332)	(444)
Unrecognized tax benefits at the end of the year	\$	\$

All unrecognized tax benefits would affect the effective tax rate if recognized.

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The Company's income tax expense (benefit) consists of the following components:

	March 31, 2012	Fiscal Year Ended March 26, 2011 (In thousands)	March 27, 2010
Income tax expense (benefit):			
Current	\$ 332	\$ 444	\$ 461
Deferred	(820)	(4,789)	(7,266)
Valuation allowance	511	4,369	6,803
Income tax expense (benefit)	\$ 23	\$ 24	\$ (2)

The Company's current federal tax payable at March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011, and March 27, 2010, was \$25,000 for each of these three years.

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The Company's provision (benefit) for income taxes varies from the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rates for the reasons summarized below:

	Fiscal Year Ended		
	March 31, 2012	March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
Canadian statutory rate	27.5%	29.3%	30.9%
Rate differential for U.S. operations	(139.1)%	13.9%	6.7%
Adjustment to valuation allowance	493.9%	(62.4)%	(37.2)%
Utilization of unrecognized losses and other tax attributes	(395.5)%	17.8%	
Permanent differences and other	22.7%	1.1%	(0.4)%
Total	9.5%	(0.3)%	0.0%

- (b) At March 31, 2012, the Company had federal non-capital losses of Cdn\$20.3 million and investment tax credits (ITC's) in Canada of Cdn\$260,000 which will expire between 2022 and 2032.
- (c) As of March 31, 2012, Mayors had federal and state net operating loss carry forwards in the U.S. of approximately \$102.8 million and \$93.7 million, respectively. Due to Section 382 limitations from the change in ownership for the year ended March 29, 2003, the utilization of approximately \$35.3 million of the pre-acquisition net operating loss carry forwards is limited to approximately \$953,000 on an annual basis through 2022. The federal net operating loss carry forwards expire beginning in fiscal 2020 through fiscal 2032 and the state net operating loss carry forwards expire beginning in fiscal 2018 through fiscal 2032. Mayors also has an alternative minimum tax credit carry forward of approximately \$1.0 million to offset future federal income taxes.

10. Capital stock:

The Company has two classes of common stock outstanding: Class A and Class B. Class A voting shares receive one vote per share. The Class B multiple voting shares have substantially the same rights as the Class A voting shares except that each share of Class B multiple voting shares receives 10 votes per share.

	Class A common stock		Class B common stock		Total common stock	
	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance as of March 27, 2010	3,672,407	\$ 22,282	7,717,970	\$ 38,613	11,390,377	\$ 60,895
Exercise of stock options	128				128	

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Balance as of March 26, 2011	3,672,535	22,282	7,717,970	38,613	11,390,505	60,895
Exercise of stock options	1,080	1			1,080	1
Balance as of March 31, 2012	3,673,615	\$ 22,283	7,717,970	\$ 38,613	11,391,585	\$ 60,896

11. Commitments:

Operating leases:

The Company leases all of its retail stores under operating leases with the exception of one Birks & Mayors location. The rental costs are based on minimum annual rentals and for some of the stores, a percentage of sales. Such percentage of sales varies by location. In addition, most leases are subject to annual adjustments for increases in real estate taxes and common area maintenance costs. The Company also has operating leases for certain equipment.

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Future minimum lease payments for the next five years and thereafter are as follows (in thousands):

Year ending March:	
2013	\$ 16,387
2014	13,660
2015	11,347
2016	9,412
2017	7,731
Thereafter	14,389
	\$ 72,926

Rent expense for the Company was approximately \$26.2 million, including \$0.5 million of contingent rent for the year ended March 31, 2012, \$27.1 million, including \$0.3 million of contingent rent for the year ended March 26, 2011 and \$25.4 million, including \$30,000 of contingent rent for the year ended March 27, 2010.

12. Contingencies:

- (a) The Company and its subsidiaries, in the normal course of business, become involved from time to time in litigations and claims. While the final outcome with respect to claims and legal proceedings pending at March 31, 2012 cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes that adequate provisions have been recorded in the accounts where required and that the financial impact, if any, from claims related to normal business activities will not be material.
- (b) From time to time, the Company guarantees a portion of its private label credit card sales to its credit card vendor. At March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, the amount guaranteed under such arrangements was approximately \$4.4 million and \$5.0 million, respectively. At March 31, 2012 and March 26, 2011, the Company has recorded in accrued liabilities a reserve of \$0.3 million and \$0.4 million associated with this guaranteed amount.
- (c) The Company has entered into an agreement with Prime Investments S.A. under the terms of which Prime Investments will supply the Company with at least 45%, on an annualized cost basis, of the Company's loose diamond requirements upon the satisfaction of certain conditions (see note 14(d)).

- (d) The Company entered into a five-year distribution agreement with Damiani International B.V. (Damiani) during fiscal 2010 in which the Company purchased an aggregate cost value of \$10.6 million of jewelry products from Damiani for sale by the Company in Canada and the United States. The agreement provides that the Company will pay for the products on an annual basis beginning on February 15, 2010 based on the cost value of the products sold during the previous year. However, the Company must make minimum annual payments totaling an aggregate amount of \$5.6 million during the term of the agreement. Under this agreement, the Company is also required to replenish certain jewelry products sold during each previous quarter with payment on these purchases required within 90 days of receipt during the life of the agreement. The Company also has the right to return up to \$5 million of any unsold Damiani products at the end of the term of the agreement. The total amount payable under this agreement is included in accounts payable.

13. Segmented information:

The Company has two reportable segments Retail and Other. Retail operates 32 stores across Canada under the Birks brand, and 24 stores in the Southeastern U.S. under the Mayors brand, 1 store under the Rolex brand name in Orlando, as well as 2 retail locations in Calgary and Vancouver under the Brinkhaus brand. Other consists primarily of our corporate sales division which services business customers by providing them with unique items for recognition programs, service awards and business gifts, gold exchange which purchases gold and silver from clients and refines the metals purchased and manufacturing which produce unique products for the retail segment of our business.

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The two segments are managed and evaluated separately based on gross profit. The accounting policies used for each of the segments are the same as those used for the consolidated financial statements. Inter-segment sales are made at amounts of consideration agreed upon between the two segments and intercompany profit is eliminated if not yet earned on a consolidated basis. The Company does not evaluate the performance of the Company's assets on a segment basis for internal management reporting and, therefore, such information is not presented.

Certain information relating to the Company's segments for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011, and March 27, 2010, respectively, is set forth below:

	2012	Retail 2011	2010	2012	Other 2011	2010	2012	Total 2011	2010
	(In thousands)								
Sales to external customers	\$ 279,345	\$ 257,150	\$ 241,819	\$ 22,972	\$ 13,798	\$ 13,238	\$ 302,317	\$ 270,948	\$ 255,057
Inter-segment sales	\$	\$	\$	\$ 27,076	\$ 21,875	\$ 19,870	\$ 27,076	\$ 21,875	\$ 19,870
Unadjusted gross profit	\$ 125,749	\$ 113,131	\$ 102,752	\$ 13,945	\$ 8,626	\$ 7,565	\$ 139,694	\$ 121,757	\$ 110,317

The following sets forth reconciliations of the segments' gross profits and certain unallocated costs to the Company's consolidated gross profits for the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010:

	March 31, 2012	Fiscal Year Ended March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
	(In thousands)		
Unadjusted gross profit	\$ 139,694	\$ 121,757	\$ 110,317
Inventory provisions	(2,998)	(3,034)	(4,305)
Other unallocated costs	(3,051)	(2,417)	(1,372)
Adjustment of intercompany profit	(415)	2	12
Adjusted gross profit	\$ 133,230	\$ 116,308	\$ 104,652

Sales to external customers and long-lived assets by geographical areas were as follows:

	March 31, 2012	Fiscal Year Ended March 26, 2011	March 27, 2010
	(In thousands)		
Geographic Areas			
Net Sales:			
Canada	\$ 163,027	\$ 144,903	\$ 135,402

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United States	139,290	126,045	119,655
	\$ 302,317	\$ 270,948	\$ 255,057
Long-lived assets:			
Canada	\$ 20,330	\$ 20,232	\$ 22,204
United States	7,805	7,366	8,520
	\$ 28,135	\$ 27,598	\$ 30,724
Classes of Similar Products			
Net sales:			
Jewelry and other	\$ 172,487	\$ 159,306	\$ 151,438
Timepieces	129,830	111,642	103,619
	\$ 302,317	\$ 270,948	\$ 255,057

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14. Related party transactions:

- (a) The Company is party to certain related party transactions. Balances related to these related parties are disclosed in the consolidated financial statements except the following:

	March 31, 2012	Fiscal Year Ended March 26, 2011 (In thousands)	March 27, 2010
Transactions:			
Purchases of inventory from supplier related to shareholder	\$ 1,803	\$ 2,539	\$ 2,086
Management fees to a related party	158		
Consultant fees to a related party	165	161	104
Expense reimbursement to a related party	238	238	
Interest expense on cash advance received from controlling shareholder	609	797	722
Wholesale distribution service payments to a related party	11		
Balances:			
Accounts payable to supplier related to shareholder	170	539	345
Accounts payable to related parties	69	32	52
Interest payable on cash advance received from controlling shareholder	47	57	59

- (b) On June 8, 2011, the Board of Directors approved the Company entering into a Management Consulting Service Agreement with Montrovest. Under the agreement, the Company pays Montrovest an annual retainer fee of 140,000 (equivalent to approximately \$187,000 USD) in exchange for services related to the raising of capital for international expansion projects and such other services relating to merchandising and/or marketing of the Company's products as the Company may request. The agreement will remain in effect until June 8, 2012 and will be extended automatically for successive terms of one year unless either party gives a 60 days notice of its intention not to renew. The yearly renewal of the agreement is subject to the review and approval of the Company's Corporate Governance Committee and the Board of Directors. Mr. Berclaz, one of the Company's directors, is the Chairman of the Supervisory Board of Directors of Montrovest and Mr. Coda-Nunziante, the Company's Group Vice President, Strategy and Business Development, is a managing Director of Montrovest. In fiscal 2012, the Company paid approximately \$158,000 under this agreement to Montrovest. The agreement was renewed for an additional one year period ending June 8, 2013. The Company's Board of Directors approved entering into the agreement and its renewal with Montrovest in accordance with the Company's Code of Conduct relating to related party transactions.

On December 17, 2008, the Company entered into a management subordination agreement with Montrovest and its senior lenders whereby it was permitted, subject to applicable law and approval by the Company's corporate governance committee, to pay Montrovest a success fee in the event that it actually receives net cash proceeds from an equity issuance in an amount greater than \$5 million in the aggregate due to efforts of Montrovest to facilitate such equity issuance. Such success fee was to be calculated as follows: (i) 7% of the net cash proceeds of such equity issuance in an amount greater than \$5 million received by the Company will be paid to Montrovest upon receipt of the proceeds by the Company; and (ii) in the event that the net cash proceeds from such equity issuance was an amount greater than \$10 million, then in addition to the 7% fee, Montrovest will be entitled to a monthly management fee of \$25,000 continuing through December 30, 2012, provided that such fees would not exceed in the aggregate \$800,000 per year. In June 2011, in conjunction with the amendment and extension of our senior credit

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facilities and Montrovest cash advance agreements, the management subordination agreement was amended and restated to eliminate the success fee and to allow the Company to pay Montrovest the annual retainer fee under the Management Consulting Services Agreement.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

- (c) In February 2009 and May 2009, the Company received a \$2.0 million and a \$3.0 million, respectively, cash advance from Montrovest BV, to finance its working capital needs and for general corporate purposes. This advance and any interest thereon is subordinated to the indebtedness of the Company's existing senior credit facilities and secured term loans and was convertible into a convertible debenture or Class A voting shares in the event of a private placement or, is repayable upon demand by Montrovest once conditions stipulated in the Company's senior credit facilities permit such a payment. The cash advance bore interest at an annual rate of 16%, net of any withholding taxes, representing an effective interest rate of approximately 17.8%. If converted into convertible debentures or Class A voting shares, a fee of 7% of the outstanding principal amount of the cash advance would have been paid to Montrovest. In June 2011, the Company amended its cash advance agreements with Montrovest. Under the terms of the amended agreements, the annual interest rate on the \$5.0 million in cash advances outstanding was reduced from 16%, net of withholding taxes to 11%, net of withholding taxes, representing an effective interest rate of approximately 12.2%. The amended agreements also eliminated the payment of a 7% fee if the debt is converted into convertible debentures or Class A voting shares. The Company also amended its management subordination agreement with Montrovest and its senior lenders, eliminating the payment of any success fee to Montrovest if the Company receives net cash proceeds of \$5 million or more related to an equity issuance. The Company paid a one-time fee of \$75,000 to Montrovest associated with the amendment of the cash advance agreements.
- (d) The Company has entered into a Diamond Inventory Supply Agreement with Prime Investments S.A. and a series of conditional sale agreements with companies affiliated with Prime Investments S.A. pursuant to which Prime Investments S.A. or a related party is entitled to supply Birks and its subsidiaries or affiliates with at least 45%, on an annualized cost basis, of such company's aggregate loose diamond requirements, conditional upon the prices remaining competitive relative to market and needs in terms of quality, cut standards and specifications being satisfied. During fiscal 2012 and 2011, Birks purchased approximately \$1.8 million and \$2.5 million of diamonds from Prime Investments S.A. and related parties, respectively. Prime Investments S.A. beneficially owns 41.8% of the Company's outstanding Class A voting shares.
- (e) On June 30, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved the Company entering into a consulting services agreement with Gestofi S.A. ("Gestofi") in accordance with the Company's Code of Conduct relating to related party transactions. Under the agreement, Gestofi undertook to assign Mr. Niccolò Rossi di Montelera as the employee of Gestofi responsible for providing the consulting services related to the development of our Company's e-commerce, new product development, wholesale business and such other services reasonably requested by our Chief Executive Officer or Chairman (collectively, the "Consulting Services"). The Consulting Services are provided to the Company for a fee of approximately Cdn\$13,700 per month less any applicable taxes plus out of pocket expenses. The initial one-year term of the agreement began on August 1, 2009 and the agreement was renewed in June 2011 and April 2012 for an additional one-year term each. The agreement may be renewed for additional one year terms. Mr. Niccolò Rossi di Montelera is a member of the Board of Directors and the son of Dr. Rossi di Montelera, Birks & Mayors Chairman and a director of Gestofi.
- (f) In accordance with the Company's Code of Conduct related to related party transactions, in April 2010 and April 2011 and February 2012 the Corporate Governance Committee and Board of Directors approved the reimbursement of expenses, such as rent, communication, administrative support and analytical service costs, incurred by Regaluxe in supporting the office of Dr. Lorenzo Rossi di Montelera, our Chairman, for work performed on behalf of the Company, up to a yearly maximum of \$250,000. During fiscal 2012 and 2011, the Company paid \$238,000 and \$238,000 to Regaluxe under this agreement, respectively.

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- (g) In April 2011, the Corporate Governance Committee and Board of Directors approved the Company's entering in a Wholesale and Distribution Agreement with Regaluxe S.r.l. Under the agreement, Regaluxe S.r.l. is to provide services to the Company to support the distribution of the Company's products in Italy through authorized dealers. The initial one-year term of the agreement began on June 1, 2011. Under this agreement the Company pays Regaluxe S.r.l. a net price for the Company's products equivalent to the price, net of taxes, for the products paid by retailers to Regaluxe S.r.l. less a discount factor of 3.5%. The agreement's initial term was until May 31, 2012. In February 2012, this agreement was renewed for an additional one year period and may be renewed by mutual agreement for additional one year terms. During fiscal 2012, the Company paid approximately \$11,000 to Regaluxe S.r.L. under this agreement.

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BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Continued

Years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010

15. Financial instruments:

(a) Concentrations:

During the years ended March 31, 2012, March 26, 2011 and March 27, 2010, approximately 26%, 24% and 22%, respectively, of consolidated sales were of merchandise purchased from the Company's largest supplier.

(b) Fair value of financial instruments:

Fair value is defined as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. U.S. GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. U.S. GAAP prescribes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. Level 1 inputs are considered to carry the most weight within the fair value hierarchy due to the low levels of judgment required in determining fair values.

Level 2 Observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data.

Level 3- Unobservable inputs reflecting the reporting entity's own assumptions. Level 3 inputs are considered to carry the least weight within the fair value hierarchy due to substantial levels of judgment required in determining fair values.

The Company has determined that the carrying value of its cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable and accounts payable and accrued liabilities approximates fair values as at the balance sheet date because of the short-term maturity of those instruments. For the \$61.6 million of bank indebtedness and \$11.3 million of long-term debt bearing interest at variable rates, the fair value is considered to approximate the carrying value.

The fair value of the remaining \$39.6 million of fixed-rate long-term debt and \$3.4 million of other long-term liabilities is estimated to be approximately \$45.7 million. The fair value was calculated using the present value of future payments of principal and interest discounted at the current market rates of interest available to the Company for the same or similar debt instruments with the same remaining maturities. As a result, the Company has determined that the inputs used to value these long-term debts and liabilities fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

16. Subsequent Event:

In April 2012, the Company filed a preliminary Registration Statement on Form F-1 in relation to a \$5 million stock rights offering. The proceeds from the rights offering, if ultimately executed by the Company, are expected to be used to pay down interest-bearing debt under the Company's Amended and Restated Cash Advance Agreements with Montrovest.

