

BIRKS & MAYORS INC.
Form 6-K
August 08, 2008
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, DC 20549

FORM 6-K

REPORT OF FOREIGN PRIVATE ISSUER PURSUANT TO RULE
13a-16 or 15d-16 UNDER THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the month of August, 2008

Commission file number: 001-32635

BIRKS & MAYORS INC.

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

1240 Phillips Square

Montreal Québec

Canada

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H3B 3H4

(Address of principal executive office)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F.

Form 20-F Form 40-F

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): _____

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submitted solely to provide an attached annual report to security holders.

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): _____

Note: Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7) only permits the submission in paper of a Form 6-K if submitted to furnish a report or other document that the registrant foreign private issuer must furnish and make public under the laws of the jurisdiction in which the registrant is incorporated, domiciled or legally organized (the registrant's home country), or under the rules of the home country exchange on which the registrant's securities are traded, as long as the report or other document is not a press release, is not required to be and has not been distributed to the registrant's security holders, and, if discussing a material event, has already been the subject of a Form 6-K submission or other Commission filing on EDGAR.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant by furnishing the information contained in this Form is also thereby furnishing the information to the Commission pursuant to Rule 12g3-2(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Yes No

If Yes is marked, indicated below the file number assigned to the registrant in connection with Rule 12g3-2(b): 82-

Table of Contents

CONTENTS

The following documents of the Registrant are submitted herewith:

	Page
99.1 <u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 28, 2008 and March 29, 2008</u>	5
99.2 <u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007</u>	6
99.3 <u>Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007</u>	7
99.4 <u>Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	8
99.5 <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	11

Table of Contents

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BIRKS & MAYORS INC.
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Michael Rabinovitch
Michael Rabinovitch
Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Date: August 8, 2008

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit Number	Description
Exhibit 99.1	Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 28, 2008 and March 29, 2008
Exhibit 99.2	Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007
Exhibit 99.3	Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007
Exhibit 99.4	Notes to the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements
Exhibit 99.5	Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT 99.1**

BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(In thousands, except share amounts)

	June 28, 2008 (Unaudited)	March 29, 2008 (Audited)
Assets		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 4,444	\$ 3,170
Accounts receivable	11,777	11,979
Inventories	185,138	181,925
Deferred income taxes	4,598	4,595
Prepays and other current assets	3,948	5,184
Total current assets	209,905	206,853
Property and equipment	39,251	39,575
Goodwill and other intangible assets	13,138	13,123
Deferred income taxes	32,416	31,424
Other assets	695	873
Total non-current assets	85,500	84,995
Total assets	\$ 295,405	\$ 291,848
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Bank indebtedness	\$ 122,359	\$ 120,131
Accounts payable	37,948	37,805
Accrued liabilities	11,397	9,611
Current portion of long-term debt	4,232	2,629
Total current liabilities	175,936	170,176
Long-term debt	24,574	24,669
Other long-term liabilities	3,990	4,131
Total long-term liabilities	28,564	28,800
Stockholders' equity:		
Class A common stock no par value, unlimited shares authorized, issued and outstanding 3,609,010 and 3,562,165, respectively	22,210	22,200
Class B common stock no par value, unlimited shares authorized, issued and outstanding 7,717,970 and 7,717,970, respectively	38,613	38,613
Class C common stock no par value, 100,000 authorized, none issued		
Preferred stock no par value, 2,034,578 authorized, none issued		
Non-voting common shares no par value, unlimited shares authorized, none issued		
Additional paid-in capital	15,703	15,699
Retained earnings	14,731	16,610

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Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(352)	(250)
Total stockholders' equity	90,905	92,872
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 295,405	\$ 291,848

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT 99.2****BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS****(In thousands, except per share amounts)**

	13 week period ended June 28, 2008	13 week period ended June 30, 2007
Net sales	\$ 72,437	\$ 68,051
Cost of sales	39,559	36,420
Gross profit	32,878	31,631
Selling, general and administrative expenses	31,186	30,079
Depreciation and amortization	1,721	1,600
Total operating expenses	32,907	31,679
Operating loss	(29)	(48)
Interest and other financial costs	2,680	2,394
Loss before income taxes	(2,709)	(2,442)
Income tax benefit	(830)	(423)
Net loss	\$ (1,879)	\$ (2,019)
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic and diluted	11,315	11,243
Net loss per common share, basic and diluted	\$ (0.17)	\$ (0.18)

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

Table of Contents**EXHIBIT 99.3****BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES****UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(In thousands)**

	13 weeks ended June 28, 2008	13 weeks ended June 30, 2007
Cash flow (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Net loss	\$ (1,879)	\$ (2,019)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,941	1,814
Amortization of debt costs	146	25
Non-cash stock compensation (income) expense	(21)	42
Deferred income taxes	(830)	(423)
Other operating activities, net	(375)	166
Decrease (increase) in assets:		
Accounts receivable	234	2,927
Inventories	(2,736)	(6,103)
Other current assets	1,257	(632)
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:		
Accounts payable	(262)	5,049
Accrued liabilities and other long-term liabilities	1,949	(764)
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	(576)	82
Cash flows used in investing activities:		
Additions to property and equipment	(1,345)	(2,855)
Net cash used in investing activities	(1,345)	(2,855)
Cash flows provided by financing activities:		
Increase in bank indebtedness	1,616	3,523
Increase in obligations under capital leases	2,207	
Repayment of long-term debt	(176)	(158)
Other financing activities, net	(460)	(254)
Net cash provided by financing activities	3,187	3,111
Effect of exchange rate on cash and cash equivalents	8	101
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	1,274	439
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,170	2,976
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 4,444	\$ 3,415
Supplemental cash flow information:		
Interest paid	\$ 2,512	\$ 2,945
Non-cash transactions from investing activities:		
Property and equipment additions included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 493	\$ 679

See accompanying notes to Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT 99.4

BIRKS & MAYORS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Basis of Presentation and Significant Accounting Policies

These Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of Birks & Mayors Inc. (Birks & Mayors or the Company) include the accounts of the Canadian parent company Birks & Mayors Inc. (Birks), its wholly-owned subsidiary, Mayor s Jewelers, Inc. (Mayors), and Mayors wholly-owned subsidiary Henry Birks & Sons U.S. Inc. These Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements are prepared in U.S. dollars and do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. for complete financial statements. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

The Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company in this report for the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 have not been audited. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position and results of operations for the interim period have been made. The results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results of operations for the full year or any other interim period. These statements should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in the Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2008, filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on June 30, 2008.

The accounting principles followed by the Company and the methods of applying these principles conform with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States and with general practices of the retail industry. 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, accounts receivable and deferred tax assets, provisions for income taxes, 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. The consolidated financial statements include certain reclassifications of prior period amounts in order to conform with current period presentation.

Annually, the Company s fiscal year ends on the last Saturday of March. The Company refers to the prior fiscal year ended March 29, 2008 as fiscal 2008, and the current fiscal year ending March 28, 2009 as fiscal 2009. Fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2009 consist of four thirteen week periods.

2. Income Taxes

The Company adopted the provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 48 Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes (FIN 48), an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (SFAS 109) on April 1, 2007. During the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008, the unrecognized tax benefits of the Company were increased by approximately \$0.2 million to \$2.1 million, all of which would affect the effective tax rate if recognized.

The Company recognizes interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions in income tax expense. As of June 28, 2008, the Company had no accrued interest related to uncertain tax positions due to available tax loss carry forwards.

The tax years 2005 through 2008 remain open to examination by the major taxing jurisdictions to which the Company is subject.

The Company recorded an income tax benefit of \$0.8 million for the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 compared to \$0.4 million for the comparable period last year. This \$0.4 million increase is primarily explained by recording tax benefits on both of the Company s U.S. and Canadian operations during the current period, while in the prior year a valuation allowance on deferred tax assets related to our U.S. operations existed, and therefore no tax benefit related to the prior year U.S. operating losses were reflected in the Company s financial statements.

Table of Contents

The Company's provision for income tax varies from the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rates for the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 for the reasons summarized below:

	13 weeks ended June 28, 2008
Canadian statutory rate	31.6%
Rate differential for U.S. operations	4.5%
Permanent differences and other	(5.5)%
Total	30.6%

3. Net Loss Per Common Share

For the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008, 1,136,130 shares underlying outstanding stock options, 382,693 shares underlying outstanding warrants, and 113,034 shares underlying outstanding stock appreciation rights (SARs) were excluded from the computation of net income per diluted share due to their antidilutive effect. For the thirteen week period ended June 30, 2007, 1,262,021 shares underlying outstanding stock options, 382,693 shares underlying outstanding warrants, and 113,034 shares underlying outstanding SARs were excluded from the computation of net income per diluted share due to their antidilutive effect.

4. Inventories

Inventories are summarized as follows:

	As of June 28, 2008	As of March 29, 2008
	(In thousands)	
Raw materials	\$ 6,115	\$ 6,951
Work in progress	995	2,861
Retail inventories and manufactured finished goods	178,028	172,113
	\$ 185,138	\$ 181,925

5. Segmented Information

The Company has two reportable segments, Retail and Other. At June 28, 2008, Retail operated 37 stores across Canada under the Birks brand, and 31 stores in the Southeastern U.S. under the Mayors brand, as well as two 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 and also includes our manufacturing operations, which produce inventories for the Retail segment of our business.

These 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.

Table of Contents

Certain information relating to the Company's segments for the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007 is set forth below:

	<i>RETAIL</i>		<i>OTHER</i>		<i>TOTAL</i>	
	13 weeks ended 6/28/08	13 weeks ended 6/30/07	13 weeks ended 6/28/08	13 weeks ended 6/30/07	13 weeks ended 6/28/08	13 weeks ended 6/30/07
	(In thousands)					
Sales to external customers	\$ 69,109	\$ 64,912	\$ 3,328	\$ 3,139	\$ 72,437	\$ 68,051
Inter-segment sales			\$ 9,889	\$ 7,100	\$ 9,889	\$ 7,100
Gross profit	\$ 32,571	\$ 31,532	\$ 2,255	\$ 1,178	\$ 34,826	\$ 32,710

The following table sets forth reconciliations of the segments' gross profit to the Company's consolidated gross profit for the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007:

	13 weeks ended June 28, 2008	13 weeks ended June 30, 2007
Unadjusted gross profit	\$ 34,826	\$ 32,710
Inventory provisions	(749)	(750)
Other unallocated costs	(956)	(1,199)
Recognition (elimination) of intercompany margin	(243)	870
Gross profit	\$ 32,878	\$ 31,631

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT 99.5

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is designed to provide the reader of the financial statements with a narrative on our results of operations, financial position and liquidity, risk management activities, significant accounting policies and critical estimates, and the future impact of accounting standards that have been issued, but are not yet effective. MD&A is presented in the following sections: Overview, Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates, Results of Operations and Financial Condition. It is useful to read the MD&A in conjunction with the Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes thereto contained elsewhere in this document.

Annually, our fiscal year ends on the last Saturday of March. We refer to the prior fiscal year ended March 29, 2008 as fiscal 2008, and the current fiscal year ending March 28, 2009 as fiscal 2009. Fiscal 2008 and fiscal 2009 consist of four thirteen week periods.

Overview

Birks & Mayors is a leading designer, maker and purveyor of luxury jewelry, timepieces and giftware in Canada and the Southeastern U.S. As of July 31, 2008, we operated 37 stores under the Birks brand in most major metropolitan markets of Canada, 31 stores under the Mayors brand in Florida and Georgia, as well as two retail locations in Calgary and Vancouver under the Brinkhaus brand.

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 our retail operations in the U.S. and Canada on a combined basis. 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 and also includes manufacturing operations, which produce unique products for the retail segment of our business.

Our net sales are comprised of revenues (including retail, corporate, catalogue and internet sales), 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, 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.

Our operating costs and expenses are primarily comprised of cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A). Cost of sales includes cost of merchandise, direct inbound freight, 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. SG&A includes, but is not limited to, all non-production payroll and benefits (including non-cash stock 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 resource and training expenses. Depreciation includes depreciation and amortization of our stores and head office, including buildings, leasehold improvements, furniture and fixtures, computer hardware and software and automobiles and trucks. 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 the Company's retail brands and the Birks product brand. Marketing represented 4.5% and 5.1% of sales during the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007, respectively. Additionally, SG&A includes indirect costs such as freight, including inter-store transfers, receiving costs, distribution costs, and warehousing costs. The amounts of these indirect costs in SG&A are approximately \$1.1 million and \$0.9 million for the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007, respectively.

We believe that the key drivers of our performance are our ability to:

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

Table of Contents

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 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;

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

expand distribution by selective new store openings and integrating acquired companies in existing and new markets;

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

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

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our Unaudited Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S., but do not include all of the information and footnotes required by accounting principles generally accepted in the U.S. for complete financial statements. Preparation of these statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events and their impact on amounts reported in the financial statements and related notes. Some accounting estimates and policies have a significant impact on amounts reported in the financial statements. A summary of significant accounting estimates and policies and a description of accounting policies that are considered critical may be found in our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 29, 2008 filed with the SEC on June 30, 2008 in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements and the Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates section contained therein.

Results of Operations

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 in comparable stores sales for the periods presented below is as follows:

	For the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2008	For the 13 weeks ended June 30, 2007
Canada	2%	4%
U.S.	(11)%	4%
Total	(5)%	4%

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The decrease in comparable store sales for the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 primarily reflects the difficulties associated with operating in a challenging economic environment in the U.S. and the resulting decreased customer traffic in our U.S. stores. Additionally, we experienced a decrease in store traffic in many Canadian markets, which we believe was partly due to the strengthening of the Canadian dollar, and in turn, resulted in a significant number of Canadians travelling and shopping outside of Canada. In the U.S., we believe that a slowing economy and a difficult real estate market, especially in Florida were key reasons for the decline in traffic. These decreases in customer traffic were partially offset by an increase in our average sale transaction in Canada, but not in the U.S.

The increase in comparable store sales for the thirteen week period ended June 30, 2007 is primarily the result of the successful execution of our strategy of increasing our average sale. Contributing to the increase in our average sale was our continued success in the execution of our retail merchandising and marketing strategies, which include increasing the amount of merchandise at higher price points as well as increasing spending on the targeted use of catalogs, television, outdoor and print advertising as well as other marketing programs to promote brand awareness.

Table of Contents*Thirteen Week Period Ended June 28, 2008 compared to the Thirteen Week Period Ended June 30, 2007**Net Sales*

		For the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2008	For the 13 weeks ended June 30, 2007
		(In thousands)	
Net sales	Retail	\$ 69,109	\$ 64,912
Net sales	Other	3,328	3,139
Total Net Sales		\$ 72,437	\$ 68,051

Net sales for the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 were \$72.4 million, an increase of \$4.4 million from the thirteen week period ended June 30, 2007. The increase in net sales was primarily the result of \$5.1 million of additional sales generated from the opening of two new Mayors stores and two acquired Brinkhaus stores and \$3.0 million of additional sales related to translating the sales of Canadian operations into U.S. dollars with a relatively stronger Canadian dollar. These increases were partially offset by a 5% decline in comparable store sales.

Gross Profit

		For the 13 weeks ended June 28, 2008	For the 13 weeks ended June 30, 2007
		(In thousands)	
Gross Profit	Retail	\$ 32,571	\$ 31,532
Gross Profit	Other	307	99
Total Gross Profit		\$ 32,878	\$ 31,631

Total gross profit was \$32.9 million or 45.4% of net sales for the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 compared to \$31.6 million or 46.5% of net sales for the thirteen week period ended June 30, 2007. The 110 basis point decline as a percentage of sales is primarily attributable to the reduction of the retail prices in November 2007 of certain products sold in Canada to reduce price disparity with the U.S. market.

Operating and Interest Expenses

SG&A was \$31.2 million or 43.1% of net sales for the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 compared to \$30.1 million or 44.2% of net sales for the thirteen week period ended June 30, 2007. The \$1.1 million increase in SG&A was the result of \$1.3 million of higher expenses related to foreign currency translation and \$1.3 million of additional expenses related to the opening of two new Mayors stores and the operations of the two acquired Brinkhaus stores. These increases were partially offset by a \$1.2 million decrease in marketing and incentive compensation expenses.

Depreciation and amortization expense for the thirteen week periods ended June 28, 2008 and June 30, 2007, respectively, remained relatively level.

Interest and other financial costs were \$2.7 million for the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008, as compared \$2.4 million for the comparable period last year. The \$0.3 million increase is explained by \$0.2 million of additional expenses associated with translating Canadian expenses into U.S. dollars using a relatively higher foreign exchange rate resulting from a stronger Canadian dollar and higher interest costs associated with the acquisition of two Brinkhaus stores.

FINANCIAL CONDITION

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We have a \$160.0 million revolving working capital credit facility which matures on January 19, 2009. As of June 28, 2008, we had \$122.4 million outstanding on this facility. Our working capital credit facility bears interest at a floating rate of prime or prime

Table of Contents

plus 0.25% depending on the excess borrowing capacity, or, at our election, at a LIBOR based rate plus 1.25%, or LIBOR based rate plus 1.50%, or, LIBOR based rate plus 2.00%, depending on the excess borrowing capacity and fixed coverage ratio. On June 28, 2008, the borrowing alternatives were at prime and at LIBOR plus 1.50%. Our excess borrowing capacity was \$15.5 million as of June 28, 2008.

Our working capital credit facility is secured by a first priority lien over substantially all of our assets, including our subsidiaries' assets. Under our facility, we must test one financial covenant, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1 to 1, at the end of each quarter if and when the average excess borrowing capacity for the last month of the quarter is lower than \$8.75 million or the excess borrowing capacity is lower than \$6.25 million at any time. We have not been required to test these covenants since the inception of this facility.

Our working capital credit facility also contains 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.

We are currently in compliance with all the covenants contained in our credit facilities. We rely on borrowings under our working capital credit facility to fund our day-to-day operations.

In April 2008, we entered into an additional leasing line under the terms of our Master Lease Agreement to finance future asset purchases and leasehold improvements up to \$8.0 million, which will expire on March 31, 2009, of which \$2.2 million had been utilized as of June 28, 2008.

In addition to the working capital credit facility and the Master Lease Agreement, we had other outstanding loans as of June 28, 2008 which primarily consisted of a \$1.1 million term loan from Investissement Québec that bore interest at a rate of prime plus 1.5% per annum, which equated to 6.25% at June 28, 2008, and repayable until February 2010 in equal monthly capital repayments; and a \$0.1 million loan payable to the Small Business Loan Fund Corporation, bearing interest at 6.0% per annum repayable in monthly installments maturing in April 2010. In connection with the acquisition of Brinkhaus, we are required to make three payments of \$1.7 million, annually beginning on April 30, 2009.

We used net cash flows in operating activities of \$0.6 million during the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 compared to \$82 thousand of net cash flow provided by operating activities during the same period last year. The change in cash flows compared to the first quarter of the prior year reflects a higher operating loss in the current period and a decrease in accounts payables during the quarter compared to an increase in the prior year partially offset by a reduction in cash flows used to purchase inventory compared to the prior fiscal quarter.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$1.3 million during the thirteen week period ended June 28, 2008 as compared to \$2.9 million for the thirteen week period ended June 30, 2008. This \$1.6 million decrease is primarily related to a new Mayors' store being included in the prior year amounts.

We currently expect our capital expenditures for the fiscal year ending March 28, 2009 to be between \$5 million to \$6 million.

Management believes that barring a significant external event that materially adversely affects our current business or the current industry trends as a whole, borrowing capacity under our working capital credit facility, projected cash flows from operations and other short-term borrowings will be sufficient to support our working capital needs, capital expenditures and debt service for at least the next 12 months.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Risks

One of our primary market risk exposures is interest rate risk. Borrowing under the working capital credit facility and the term loan from Investissement Québec bore interest at floating rates which are based on LIBOR or Prime plus any additional applicable rate under the terms of the agreement. As of June 28, 2008, we had approximately \$123.4 million of floating-rate debt. 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 \$1.2 million.

Table of Contents

Currency Risk

Another significant market risk we are exposed to is the operating risk associated with the fact that a significant portion of our business is in Canada. The continued fluctuations in the strength of the Canadian dollar relative to the U.S. dollar may continue to impact the purchase prices of some of our products and may continue to influence the shopping patterns and behaviors of our Canadian and U.S. consumers. In addition, 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 United States, 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 period-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.

Commodity Risk

The nature of our operations results in exposure to fluctuations in commodity prices, specifically platinum, gold and silver. We monitor and, when appropriate, utilize derivative financial instruments and physical delivery contracts to hedge our exposure to risks related to the change in gold price. We are 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 our 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. For accounting purposes, the hedging agreements did not qualify to be treated as accounting hedges and, accordingly, are marked to market at the end of every quarter.

FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This interim 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 SEC, especially on Forms 20-F and 6-K. Particular review is to be made of Items 3, 4 and 5 of 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.