

SIGNET JEWELERS LTD
Form 10-Q
June 03, 2016
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
for the quarterly period ended April 30, 2016 or

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
for the transition period from to
Commission file number 1-32349

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Bermuda Not Applicable
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

Clarendon House
2 Church Street
Hamilton HM11
Bermuda
(441) 296 5872
(Address and telephone number including area code of principal executive offices)

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 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, a non-accelerated filer or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer," and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one).

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of Common Stock, as of the latest practicable date

Common Stock, \$0.18 par value, 78,005,828 shares as of June 1, 2016

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED

CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

(in millions, except per share amounts)	13 weeks ended		Notes
	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015	
Sales	\$1,578.9	\$1,530.6	3
Cost of sales	(978.5)	(964.7)	
Gross margin	600.4	565.9	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(462.7)	(453.2)	
Other operating income, net	74.3	63.5	
Operating income	212.0	176.2	3
Interest expense, net	(11.8)	(11.0)	
Income before income taxes	200.2	165.2	
Income taxes	(53.4)	(46.4)	7
Net income	\$146.8	\$118.8	
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$1.87	\$1.49	4
Diluted	\$1.87	\$1.48	4
Weighted average common shares outstanding:			
Basic	78.6	80.0	4
Diluted	78.7	80.2	4
Dividends declared per share	\$0.26	\$0.22	5

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

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SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	13 weeks ended April 30, 2016			May 2, 2015		
	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount	Pre-tax amount	Tax (expense) benefit	After-tax amount
Net income			\$ 146.8			\$ 118.8
Other comprehensive income:						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	\$30.8	\$ —	30.8	\$7.5	\$ —	7.5
Available-for-sale securities:						
Unrealized gain (loss)	0.4	(0.2)	0.2	(0.1)	—	(0.1)
Cash flow hedges:						
Unrealized gain (loss)	5.9	(2.3)	3.6	(9.1)	3.2	(5.9)
Reclassification adjustment for losses to net income	1.6	(0.5)	1.1	0.7	(0.2)	0.5
Pension plan:						
Reclassification adjustment to net income for amortization of actuarial losses	0.4	(0.1)	0.3	0.8	(0.1)	0.7
Reclassification adjustment to net income for amortization of net prior service credits	(0.5)	0.1	(0.4)	(0.5)	0.1	(0.4)
Total other comprehensive income	\$38.6	\$ (3.0)	\$35.6	\$(0.7)	\$ 3.0	\$ 2.3
Total comprehensive income			\$182.4			\$ 121.1

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

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SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (Unaudited)

(in millions, except par value per share amount)	April 30, 2016	January 30, 2016	May 2, 2015	Notes
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 113.0	\$ 137.7	\$ 122.6	
Accounts receivable, net	1,689.3	1,756.4	1,499.9	8
Other receivables	63.7	84.0	56.5	
Other current assets	161.2	152.6	130.6	
Income taxes	1.4	3.5	5.3	
Inventories	2,512.6	2,453.9	2,487.8	9
Total current assets	4,541.2	4,588.1	4,302.7	
Non-current assets:				
Property, plant and equipment, net of accumulated depreciation of \$993.6, \$949.2 and \$848.8, respectively	725.7	727.6	668.7	
Goodwill	519.7	515.5	520.7	10
Intangible assets, net	430.4	427.8	445.9	10
Other assets	157.2	154.6	132.1	11
Deferred tax assets	—	—	2.2	
Retirement benefit asset	53.5	51.3	38.1	15
Total assets	\$6,427.7	\$6,464.9	\$6,110.4	
Liabilities and Shareholders' equity				
Current liabilities:				
Loans and overdrafts	\$ 110.1	\$ 57.7	\$ 43.0	16
Accounts payable	255.7	269.1	256.5	
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	409.5	498.3	420.5	
Deferred revenue	261.4	260.3	244.0	17
Income taxes	19.1	65.7	28.3	
Total current liabilities	1,055.8	1,151.1	992.3	
Non-current liabilities:				
Long-term debt	1,311.5	1,321.0	1,347.2	16
Other liabilities	229.7	230.5	224.4	
Deferred revenue	644.4	629.1	597.3	17
Deferred tax liabilities	88.1	72.5	57.3	
Total liabilities	3,329.5	3,404.2	3,218.5	
Commitments and contingencies				20
Shareholders' equity:				
Common shares of \$0.18 par value: authorized 500 shares, 78.4 shares outstanding (January 30, 2016: 79.4 outstanding; May 2, 2015: 80.2 outstanding)	15.7	15.7	15.7	
Additional paid-in capital	275.9	279.9	265.2	
Other reserves	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Treasury shares at cost: 8.8 shares (January 30, 2016: 7.8 shares; May 2, 2015: 7.0 shares)	(620.4)	(495.8)	(393.2)	5
Retained earnings	3,665.1	3,534.6	3,238.1	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(238.5)	(274.1)	(234.3)	6
Total shareholders' equity	3,098.2	3,060.7	2,891.9	

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Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$6,427.7	\$6,464.9	\$6,110.4
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The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

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SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	13 weeks ended April 30, May 2, 2016 2015	
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$146.8	\$118.8
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	45.6	41.8
Amortization of unfavorable leases and contracts	(4.9)	(8.8)
Pension benefit	(0.4)	—
Share-based compensation	3.8	3.3
Deferred taxation	15.4	6.9
Excess tax benefit from exercise of share awards	(1.3)	(5.1)
Amortization of debt discount and issuance costs	0.9	0.9
Other non-cash movements	(0.3)	2.2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in accounts receivable	67.4	67.7
Decrease in other receivables and other assets	18.2	5.8
Increase in other current assets	(3.5)	(1.7)
Increase in inventories	(34.8)	(43.7)
Decrease in accounts payable	(12.4)	(19.0)
Decrease in accrued expenses and other liabilities	(90.8)	(71.1)
Increase in deferred revenue	13.3	27.7
Decrease in income taxes payable	(48.1)	(57.9)
Pension plan contributions	(0.5)	(0.8)
Net cash provided by operating activities	114.4	67.0
Investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(39.3)	(42.9)
Purchase of available-for-sale securities	(0.8)	(1.4)
Proceeds from sale of available-for-sale securities	1.2	3.5
Net cash used in investing activities	(38.9)	(40.8)
Financing activities		
Dividends paid	(17.5)	(14.4)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares	0.3	0.1
Excess tax benefit from exercise of share awards	1.3	5.1
Repayments of term loan	(7.5)	(5.0)
Proceeds from securitization facility	696.5	638.2
Repayments of securitization facility	(696.5)	(638.2)
Proceeds from revolving credit facility	99.0	—
Repayments of revolving credit facility	(55.0)	—
Repurchase of common shares	(125.0)	(19.1)
Net settlement of equity based awards	(4.6)	(8.7)
Principal payments under capital lease obligations	(0.1)	(0.3)
Proceeds from (repayment of) short-term borrowings	6.0	(55.0)
Net cash used in financing activities	(103.1)	(97.3)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	137.7	193.6
Decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(27.6)	(71.1)

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Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	2.9	0.1
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$113.0	\$122.6

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

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SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Common shares at par value	Additional paid-in capital	Other reserves	Treasury shares	Retained earnings	Accumulated other comprehensive loss	Total shareholders' equity
Balance at January 30, 2016	\$ 15.7	\$ 279.9	\$ 0.4	\$(495.8)	\$3,534.6	\$ (274.1)	\$ 3,060.7
Net income	—	—	—	—	146.8	—	146.8
Other comprehensive loss	—	—	—	—	—	35.6	35.6
Dividends	—	—	—	—	(20.4)	—	(20.4)
Repurchase of common shares	—	—	—	(125.0)	—	—	(125.0)
Net settlement of equity based awards	—	(7.8)	—	0.1	4.1	—	(3.6)
Share options exercised	—	—	—	0.3	—	—	0.3
Share-based compensation expense	—	3.8	—	—	—	—	3.8
Balance at April 30, 2016	\$ 15.7	\$ 275.9	\$ 0.4	\$(620.4)	\$3,665.1	\$ (238.5)	\$ 3,098.2

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

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SIGNET JEWELERS LIMITED

NOTES TO THE CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. Organization and principal accounting policies

Signet Jewelers Limited (“Signet” or the “Company”), a holding company incorporated in Bermuda, is the world's largest retailer of diamond jewelry. The Company operates through its 100% owned subsidiaries with sales primarily in the US, UK and Canada. Signet manages its business as five reportable segments: the Sterling Jewelers division, the Zale division, which consists of the Zale Jewelry and Piercing Pagoda segments, the UK Jewelry division and Other. The “Other” reportable segment consists of all non-reportable segments, including subsidiaries involved in the purchasing and conversion of rough diamonds to polished stones and unallocated corporate administrative functions. See Note 3 for additional discussion of the Company’s segments.

Signet’s sales are seasonal, with the first quarter slightly exceeding 20% of annual sales, the second and third quarters each approximating 20% and the fourth quarter accounting for almost 40% of annual sales, with December being by far the most important month of the year. The “Holiday Season” consists of results for the months of November and December. As a result, approximately 45% to 55% of Signet’s annual operating income normally occurs in the fourth quarter, comprised of nearly all of the UK Jewelry and Zale divisions’ annual operating income and about 40% to 45% of the Sterling Jewelers division’s annual operating income.

Basis of preparation

These condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared, without audit, pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”). Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“US GAAP”) have been condensed or omitted from this report, as is permitted by such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which are of a normal recurring nature, necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the interim periods. It is suggested that these condensed consolidated financial statements be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes included in Signet’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended January 30, 2016 filed with the SEC on March 24, 2016.

Use of estimates

The preparation of these condensed consolidated financial statements, in conformity with US GAAP and SEC regulations for interim reporting, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the condensed consolidated financial statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Estimates and assumptions are primarily made in relation to the valuation of accounts receivables, inventories, deferred revenue, derivatives, employee benefits, income taxes, contingencies, asset impairments, indefinite-lived intangible assets, as well as depreciation and amortization of long-lived assets.

Fiscal year

The Company’s fiscal year ends on the Saturday nearest to January 31. Fiscal 2017 and Fiscal 2016 refer to the 52 week periods ending January 28, 2017 and January 30, 2016, respectively. Within these condensed consolidated financial statements, the first quarter of the relevant fiscal years 2017 and 2016 refer to the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015, respectively.

Foreign currency translation

The financial position and operating results of certain foreign operations, including the UK Jewelry division and the Canadian operations of the Zale Jewelry segment, are consolidated using the local currency as the functional currency. Assets and liabilities are translated at the rates of exchange on the balance sheet date, and revenues and expenses are translated at the monthly average rates of exchange during the period. Resulting translation gains or losses are included in the accompanying condensed consolidated statements of equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (“AOCI”). Gains or losses resulting from foreign currency transactions are included within the condensed consolidated income statements, whereas translation adjustments and gains or losses related to intercompany loans of a long-term investment nature are recognized as a component of AOCI.

See Note 6 for additional information regarding the Company's foreign currency translation.

Reclassification

The Company has reclassified the presentation of certain prior year amounts to conform to the current year presentation. During the fourth quarter of Fiscal 2016, the Company adopted FASB ASU No. 2015-17, "Income Taxes (Topic 740): Balance Sheet Classification of Deferred Taxes." As a result, the Company adjusted the presentation of deferred taxes in the condensed consolidated balance sheet as of May 2, 2015 to reflect a reduction in current assets of \$5.7 million, a reduction in non-current assets of \$117.7 million, a reduction in current liabilities of \$158.9 million and an increase in non-current liabilities of \$35.5 million. See Note 2 for additional information regarding new accounting guidance adopted in Fiscal 2017.

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2. New accounting pronouncements

New accounting pronouncements adopted during the period

Share-based compensation

In June 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") No. 2014-12, "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Accounting for Share-Based Payments When the Terms of an Award Provide That a Performance Target Could Be Achieved after the Requisite Service Period." The new guidance requires that a performance target that affects vesting and that could be achieved after the requisite service period be treated as a performance condition. As such, the performance target should not be reflected in estimating the grant-date fair value of the award. ASU No. 2014-12 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. Signet adopted this guidance during the first quarter of Fiscal 2017. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Debt issuance costs

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-03, "Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs." The new guidance requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented on the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the debt liability, similar to the presentation of debt discounts. In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-15, "Interest - Imputation of Interest (Subtopic 835-30): Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs." The new guidance provides clarity that the SEC would not object to the deferral and presentation of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements as an asset and subsequently amortizing the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement. ASU Nos. 2015-03 and 2015-15 are effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. Signet adopted this guidance during the first quarter of Fiscal 2017. Accordingly, the Company adjusted the condensed consolidated balance sheets as of January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015 by reducing total assets and debt for amounts classified as deferred debt issuance costs of \$9.5 million and \$10.8 million, respectively. Signet continues to present debt issuance costs relating to its revolving credit facility and asset-backed securitization facility as assets in the condensed consolidated balance sheets.

See Note 16 for additional discussion of the Company's debt issuance costs.

New accounting pronouncements to be adopted in future periods

Revenue recognition

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)." The new guidance affects any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of nonfinancial assets, unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards (for example, insurance contracts or lease contracts). The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. ASU No. 2014-09 provides alternative methods of retrospective adoption. In August 2015, the FASB issued an update (ASU No. 2015-14) that defers the effective date by one year. As a result, ASU No. 2014-09 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim periods within that annual period.

There are many aspects of this new accounting guidance that are still being interpreted. The FASB has recently issued updates to certain aspects of the guidance to address implementation issues. In March 2016, the FASB issued additional guidance concerning "Principal versus Agent" considerations (reporting revenue gross versus net); in April 2016, the FASB issued additional guidance on identifying performance obligations and licensing; and in May 2016, the FASB issued additional guidance on collectibility, noncash consideration, presentation of sales tax, and transition. These updates are intended to improve the operability and understandability of the implementation guidance and have the same effective date and transition requirements as ASU No. 2014-09 guidance discussed above.

Signet continues to assess the impact, as well as the available methods of implementation, the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

Inventory

In July 2015, the FASB issued ASU No. 2015-11, "Inventory (Topic 330): Simplifying the Measurement of Inventory." The new guidance states that inventory will be measured at the "lower of cost and net realizable value" and options that currently exist for "market value" will be eliminated. The ASU defines net realizable value as the "estimated selling prices in the ordinary course of business, less reasonably predictable costs of completion, disposal and transportation." No other changes were made to the current guidance on inventory measurement. ASU 2015-11 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016. Early adoption is permitted and is to be applied prospectively. Signet is currently assessing the impact, if any, the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company's financial position or results of operations.

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Financial instruments

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, “Financial Instruments - Overall (Subtopic 825-10): Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities.” The new guidance primarily impacts accounting for equity investments and financial liabilities under the fair value option, as well as, the presentation and disclosure requirements for financial instruments. Under the new guidance, equity investments will generally be measured at fair value, with subsequent changes in fair value recognized in net income. ASU 2016-01 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. Signet does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

Leases

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” The new guidance primarily impacts lessee accounting by requiring the recognition of a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability on the balance sheet for long-term lease agreements. The lease liability will be equal to the present value of all reasonably certain lease payments. The right-of-use asset will be based on the liability, subject to adjustment for initial direct costs. Lease agreements that are 12 months or less are permitted to be excluded from the balance sheet. In general, leases will be amortized on a straight-line basis with the exception of finance lease agreements. ASU 2016-02 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted. Signet is currently assessing the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

Liabilities

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-04, “Liabilities - Extinguishments of Liabilities (Subtopic 405-20).” The new guidance addresses diversity in practice related to the derecognition of a prepaid stored-value product liability. Liabilities related to the sale of prepaid stored-value products within the scope of this update are financial liabilities. ASU 2016-04 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017, with early adoption permitted. Signet does not expect the adoption of this guidance to have a material impact on the Company’s financial position or results of operations.

Share-based compensation

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-09, “Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting.” The new guidance simplifies several aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including the income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU No. 2016-09 is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. Signet is currently assessing the impact the adoption of this guidance will have on the Company’s results of operations.

3. Segment information

Financial information for each of Signet’s reportable segments is presented in the tables below. Signet’s chief operating decision maker utilizes sales and operating income, after the elimination of any inter-segment transactions, to determine resource allocations and performance assessment measures. Signet’s sales are derived from the retailing of jewelry, watches, other products and services as generated through the management of its five reportable segments: the Sterling Jewelers division, the Zale division, which consists of the Zale Jewelry and Piercing Pagoda segments, the UK Jewelry division and Other.

The Sterling Jewelers division operates in all 50 US states. Its stores operate nationally in malls and off-mall locations principally as Kay Jewelers (“Kay”), Kay Jewelers Outlet, Jared The Galleria Of Jewelry (“Jared”) and Jared Vault. The division also operates a variety of mall-based regional brands.

The Zale division operates jewelry stores (Zale Jewelry) and kiosks (Piercing Pagoda), located primarily in shopping malls throughout the US, Canada and Puerto Rico. Zale Jewelry includes the US store brand Zales (Zales Jewelers and Zales Outlet), which operates in all 50 US states, and the Canada store brand Peoples Jewellers, which operates in nine provinces. The division also operates regional brands Gordon’s Jewelers and Mappins. Piercing Pagoda operates through mall-based kiosks.

The UK Jewelry division operates stores in the UK, Republic of Ireland and Channel Islands. Its stores operate in shopping malls and off-mall locations (i.e. high street) principally as H.Samuel and Ernest Jones.

The Other reportable segment consists of all non-reportable segments, including subsidiaries involved in the purchasing and conversion of rough diamonds to polished stones, that are below the quantifiable threshold for separate disclosure as a reportable segment and unallocated corporate administrative functions.

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(in millions)	13 weeks ended	
	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Sales:		
Sterling Jewelers	\$980.4	\$944.2
Zale Jewelry	381.4	372.9
Piercing Pagoda	69.0	64.2
UK Jewelry	144.0	146.5
Other	4.1	2.8
Total sales	\$1,578.9	\$1,530.6

Operating income:		
Sterling Jewelers	\$198.3	\$178.2
Zale Jewelry ⁽¹⁾	18.3	10.4
Piercing Pagoda ⁽²⁾	7.8	5.1
UK Jewelry	1.3	0.5
Other ⁽³⁾	(13.7)	(18.0)
Total operating income	\$212.0	\$176.2

(1) Includes net operating loss of \$5.2 million and \$9.1 million related to the effects of purchase accounting associated with the acquisition of Zale Corporation for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015, respectively.

(2) Includes net operating loss of \$0.1 million and \$2.3 million related to the effects of purchase accounting associated with the acquisition of Zale Corporation for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015, respectively.

(3) Includes \$5.3 million for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 of integration costs for severance and consulting costs associated with organizational and information technology implementations. Includes \$6.4 million for the 13 weeks ended May 2, 2015 of transaction and integration expenses associated with advisor fees for legal, tax, accounting and consulting expenses.

(in millions)	April 30, January 30, May 2,		
	2016	2016	2015
Total assets:			
Sterling Jewelers	\$3,756.6	\$ 3,788.0	\$3,486.7
Zale Jewelry	1,974.9	1,955.1	1,923.3
Piercing Pagoda	139.1	141.8	128.0
UK Jewelry	447.8	427.8	427.7
Other	109.3	152.2	144.7
Total assets	\$6,427.7	\$ 6,464.9	\$6,110.4

4. Earnings per share

(in millions, except per share amounts)	13 weeks ended	
	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Net income	\$146.8	\$118.8
Basic weighted average number of shares outstanding	78.6	80.0
Dilutive effect of share awards	0.1	0.2
Diluted weighted average number of shares outstanding	78.7	80.2
Earnings per share – basic	\$1.87	\$1.49
Earnings per share – diluted	\$1.87	\$1.48

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The dilutive effect of share awards represents the potential impact of outstanding awards issued under the Company's share-based compensation plans, including restricted shares and restricted stock units issued under the Omnibus Plan and stock options issued under the Share Saving Plans and the Executive Plans. The potential impact is calculated using the treasury stock method. The calculation of fully diluted earnings per share for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 excludes awards of 99,457 shares (13 weeks ended May 2, 2015: 74,148 share awards) on the basis that their effect would be anti-dilutive.

5. Shareholders' equity

Share repurchases

	13 weeks ended April 30, 2016			13 weeks ended May 2, 2015		
	Amount authorized	Shares repurchased	Average price per share	Shares repurchased	Amount repurchased	Average price per share

(in millions, except per share amounts)

2013 Program ⁽¹⁾	\$ 350.0	1.1	\$ 125.0	\$ 111.45	0.2	\$ 21.9	⁽²⁾ \$ 136.84
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On June 14, 2013, the Board of Directors authorized the repurchase of up to \$350 million of Signet's common shares (the "2013 Program"). The 2013 Program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without notice. The 2013 Program had \$10.6 million remaining as of April 30, 2016.

⁽²⁾ As of May 2, 2015, \$2.8 million was recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheet reflecting shares repurchased but not yet settled and paid for by the end of the quarter.

In February 2016, the Board authorized a new program to repurchase up to \$750 million of Signet's common shares (the "2016 Program"). The 2016 Program may be suspended or discontinued at any time without notice.

Dividends

	Fiscal 2017		Fiscal 2016	
	Cash dividend per share	Total dividends	Cash dividend per share	Total dividends

(in millions, except per share amounts)

First quarter ⁽¹⁾	\$0.26	\$ 20.4	\$0.22	\$ 17.6
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Signet's dividend policy results in the dividend payment date being a quarter in arrears from the declaration date.

⁽¹⁾ As a result, as of April 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015, \$20.4 million and \$17.6 million, respectively, has been recorded in accrued expenses and other current liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets reflecting the cash dividends declared for the first quarter of Fiscal 2017 and Fiscal 2016, respectively.

6. Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)

The following tables present the changes in AOCI by component and the reclassifications out of AOCI, net of tax:

	Foreign currency translation	Losses on available-for-sale securities, net	Gains (losses) on cash flow hedges	Pension plan		Accumulated other comprehensive loss
				Actuarial losses	Prior service credits	

Balance at January 30, 2016	\$ (237.8)	\$ (0.4)	\$ (3.9)	\$(43.1)	\$ 11.1	\$ (274.1)
Other comprehensive income (loss) ("OCI") before reclassifications	30.8	0.2	3.6	—	—	34.6
Amounts reclassified from AOCI to net income	—	—	1.1	0.3	(0.4)	1.0
Net current-period OCI	30.8	0.2	4.7	0.3	(0.4)	35.6
Balance at April 30, 2016	\$ (207.0)	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.8	\$(42.8)	\$ 10.7	\$ (238.5)

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The amounts reclassified from AOCI were as follows:

(in millions)	Amounts reclassified from AOCI 13 weeks ended		Income statement caption
	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015	
(Gains) losses on cash flow hedges:			
Foreign currency contracts	\$(0.2)	\$ 0.1	Cost of sales (see Note 13)
Interest rate swaps	0.6	0.3	Interest expense, net (see Note 13)
Commodity contracts	1.2	0.3	Cost of sales (see Note 13)
Total before income tax	1.6	0.7	
Income taxes	(0.5)	(0.2)	
Net of tax	1.1	0.5	
Defined benefit pension plan items:			
Amortization of unrecognized actuarial losses	0.4	0.8	Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾
Amortization of unrecognized net prior service credits	(0.5)	(0.5)	Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽¹⁾
Total before income tax	(0.1)	0.3	
Income taxes	—	—	
Net of tax	(0.1)	0.3	
Total reclassifications, net of tax	\$1.0	\$ 0.8	

(1) These items are included in the computation of net periodic pension benefit. See Note 15 for additional information.

7. Income taxes

Signet has business activity in all states within the US and files income tax returns for the US federal jurisdiction and all applicable states. Signet also files income tax returns in the UK, Canada and certain other foreign jurisdictions. The provision for income taxes is based on the current estimate of the consolidated annual effective tax rate. As of April 30, 2016, the effective tax rate for the Company was 26.7% compared to 28.9% in Fiscal 2016. The effective tax rate as of April 30, 2016 excludes the effects of any discrete items that may be recognized in future periods. During the first quarter of Fiscal 2017, there has been no material change in the amounts of unrecognized tax benefits, or the related accrued interest and penalties (where appropriate), in respect of uncertain tax positions identified as of January 30, 2016.

8. Accounts receivable, net

Signet's accounts receivable primarily consist of US customer in-house financing receivables. The accounts receivable portfolio consists of a population that is of similar characteristics and is evaluated collectively for impairment.

(in millions)	April 30, January 30, May 2,		
	2016	2016	2015
Accounts receivable by portfolio segment, net:			
Sterling Jewelers customer in-house finance receivables	\$1,654.3	\$ 1,725.9	\$1,489.4
Zale customer in-house finance receivables	21.6	13.6	—
Other accounts receivable	13.4	16.9	10.5
Total accounts receivable, net	\$1,689.3	\$ 1,756.4	\$1,499.9

Signet grants credit to customers based on a variety of credit quality indicators, including consumer financial information and prior payment experience. On an ongoing basis, management monitors the credit exposure based on past due status and collection experience, as it has found a meaningful correlation between the past due status of customers and the risk of loss.

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During the third quarter of Fiscal 2016, Signet implemented a program to provide in-house credit to customers in the Zale division's US locations ("second look"). The resulting accounts receivable balance and allowance for doubtful accounts was immaterial as of April 30, 2016 and January 30, 2016. The credit function for the Zale division was entirely outsourced during the first quarter of Fiscal 2016 and, as such, no accounts receivable existed as of May 2, 2015.

Other accounts receivable is comprised primarily of gross accounts receivable relating to the insurance loss replacement business in the UK Jewelry division of \$9.8 million (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$14.1 million and \$9.4 million, respectively), with a corresponding valuation allowance of \$0.5 million (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$0.5 million and \$0.5 million, respectively).

The allowance for credit losses on Sterling Jewelers customer in-house finance receivables is shown below:

(in millions)	13 weeks ended	
	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Beginning balance:	\$(130.0)	\$(113.1)
Charge-offs, net	46.8	37.9
Recoveries	10.1	10.4
Provision	(43.7)	(38.5)
Ending balance	\$(116.8)	\$(103.3)
Ending receivable balance evaluated for impairment	1,771.1	1,592.7
Sterling Jewelers customer in-house finance receivables, net	\$1,654.3	\$1,489.4

Net bad debt expense is defined as the provision expense less recoveries.

The credit quality indicator and age analysis of Sterling Jewelers customer in-house finance receivables are shown below:

(in millions)	April 30, 2016		January 30, 2016		May 2, 2015	
	Gross	Valuation allowance	Gross	Valuation allowance	Gross	Valuation allowance
Performing:						
Current, aged 0 – 30 days	\$1,427.5	\$(43.4)	\$1,473.0	\$(45.4)	\$1,290.9	\$(39.3)
Past due, aged 31 – 60 days	240.9	(7.9)	259.6	(8.3)	211.6	(6.8)
Past due, aged 61 – 90 days	39.2	(2.0)	49.2	(2.2)	34.8	(1.8)
Non Performing:						
Past due, aged more than 90 days	63.5	(63.5)	74.1	(74.1)	55.4	(55.4)
	\$1,771.1	\$(116.8)	\$1,855.9	\$(130.0)	\$1,592.7	\$(103.3)
(as a % of the ending receivable balance)	April 30, 2016		January 30, 2016		May 2, 2015	
	Gross	Valuation allowance	Gross	Valuation allowance	Gross	Valuation allowance
Performing						
Current, aged 0 – 30 days	80.6 %	3.0 %	79.4 %	3.1 %	81.0 %	3.0 %
Past due, aged 31 – 60 days	13.6 %	3.3 %	14.0 %	3.2 %	13.3 %	3.2 %
Past due, aged 61 – 90 days	2.2 %	5.1 %	2.6 %	4.5 %	2.2 %	5.2 %
Non Performing						
Past due, aged more than 90 days	3.6 %	100.0 %	4.0 %	100.0 %	3.5 %	100.0 %
	100.0 %	6.6 %	100.0 %	7.0 %	100.0 %	6.5 %

Securitized credit card receivables

The Sterling Jewelers division securitizes its credit card receivables through its Sterling Jewelers Receivables Master Note Trust established on May 15, 2014. See Note 16 for additional information regarding this asset-backed securitization facility.

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9. Inventories

The following table summarizes the Company's inventory by classification:

(in millions)	April 30, 2016	January 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Raw materials	\$76.6	\$81.8	\$97.6
Finished goods	2,436.0	2,372.1	2,390.2
Total inventories	\$2,512.6	\$2,453.9	\$2,487.8

10. Goodwill and intangibles

Goodwill

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

(in millions)	Sterling Jewelers	Zale Jewelry	Piercing Pagoda	UK Jewelry	Other	Total
Balance at January 31, 2015	\$23.2	\$492.4	\$—	—	—\$3.6	\$519.2
Impact of foreign exchange	—	(3.7)	—	—	—	(3.7)
Balance at January 30, 2016	23.2	488.7	—	—	3.6	515.5
Impact of foreign exchange	—	4.2	—	—	—	4.2
Balance at April 30, 2016	\$23.2	\$492.9	\$—	—	—\$3.6	\$519.7

There have been no goodwill impairment losses recognized during the fiscal periods presented in the condensed consolidated income statements. If future economic conditions are different than those projected by management, future impairment charges may occur.

Intangibles

The following table provides detail regarding the composition of intangible assets and liabilities:

(in millions)	Balance sheet location	April 30, 2016 Gross carrying amount	Net accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	January 30, 2016 Gross carrying amount	Net accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount	May 2, 2015 Gross carrying amount	Net accumulated amortization	Net carrying amount
Definite-lived intangible assets:										
Trade names	Intangible assets, net	\$1.5	\$(0.6)	\$0.9	\$1.4	\$(0.5)	\$0.9	\$1.5	\$(0.3)	\$1.2
Favorable leases	Intangible assets, net	48.3	(26.2)	22.1	47.0	(22.3)	24.7	48.6	(12.6)	36.0
Total definite-lived intangible assets		49.8	(26.8)	23.0	48.4	(22.8)	25.6	50.1	(12.9)	37.2
Indefinite-lived trade names	Intangible assets, net	407.4	—	407.4	402.2	—	402.2	408.7	—	408.7
Total intangible assets, net		\$457.2	\$(26.8)	\$430.4	\$450.6	\$(22.8)	\$427.8	\$458.8	\$(12.9)	\$445.9
Definite-lived intangible liabilities:										
Unfavorable leases	Other liabilities	\$(48.8)	\$27.7	\$(21.1)	\$(47.7)	\$23.7	\$(24.0)	\$(49.1)	\$13.3	\$(35.8)
Unfavorable contracts	Other liabilities	(65.6)	29.4	(36.2)	(65.6)	28.1	(37.5)	(65.6)	19.0	(46.6)
Total intangible liabilities, net		\$(114.4)	\$57.1	\$(57.3)	\$(113.3)	\$51.8	\$(61.5)	\$(114.7)	\$32.3	\$(82.4)

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11. Other assets

(in millions)	April 30, January 30, May 2,		
	2016	2016	2015
Deferred ESP selling costs	\$ 81.8	\$ 79.4	\$71.5
Investments ⁽¹⁾	26.8	26.8	23.0
Other assets ⁽²⁾	48.6	48.4	37.6
Total other assets	\$ 157.2	\$ 154.6	\$132.1

⁽¹⁾ See Note 12 for additional information.

⁽²⁾ Amounts adjusted to reflect the reclassification of capitalized debt issuance costs in accordance with Signet's adoption of FASB ASU 2015-03 during the first quarter of Fiscal 2017. See Note 2 for additional information. In addition, other current assets include deferred direct selling costs in relation to the sale of ESP of \$27.5 million as of April 30, 2016 (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$26.4 million and \$26.8 million, respectively).

12. Investments

Investments in debt and equity securities are held by certain insurance subsidiaries and are reported at fair value as other assets in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. All investments are classified as available-for-sale and include the following:

(in millions)	April 30, 2016			January 30, 2016			May 2, 2015		
	Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value	Cost	Unrealized Gain (Loss)	Fair Value
US Treasury securities	\$9.1	\$ (0.3)	\$ 8.8	\$9.2	\$ (0.4)	\$ 8.8	\$9.1	\$ (0.1)	\$ 9.0
US government agency securities	3.4	(0.1)	3.3	4.0	—	4.0	0.6	(0.1)	0.5
Corporate bonds and notes	11.1	0.2	11.3	10.8	—	10.8	10.0	0.1	10.1
Corporate equity securities	3.5	(0.1)	3.4	3.5	(0.3)	3.2	3.4	—	3.4
Total investments	\$27.1	\$ (0.3)	\$ 26.8	\$27.5	\$ (0.7)	\$ 26.8	\$23.1	\$ (0.1)	\$ 23.0

Realized gains and losses on investments are determined on the specific identification basis. There were no material net realized gains or losses during the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015. Investments with a carrying value of \$7.2 million were on deposit with various state insurance departments at April 30, 2016 (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$7.1 million and \$7.2 million, respectively), as required by law.

Investments in debt securities outstanding as of April 30, 2016 mature as follows:

(in millions)	Cost	Fair Value
Less than one year	\$5.2	\$ 4.8
Year two through year five	11.4	11.4
Year six through year ten	7.0	7.2
After ten years	—	—
Total investment in debt securities	\$23.6	\$ 23.4

13. Derivatives

Derivative transactions are used by Signet for risk management purposes to address risks inherent in Signet's business operations and sources of financing. The main risks arising from Signet's operations are market risk including foreign currency risk, commodity risk, liquidity risk and interest rate risk. Signet uses derivative financial instruments to manage and mitigate these risks under policies reviewed and approved by the Board of Directors. Signet does not enter into derivative transactions for trading purposes.

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Market risk

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

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

Signet's policy is to minimize the impact of precious metal commodity price volatility on operating results through the use of outright forward purchases of, or by entering into options to purchase, precious metals within treasury guidelines approved by the Board of Directors. In particular, Signet undertakes some hedging of its requirements for gold through the use of options, net zero-cost collar arrangements (a combination of call and put option contracts), forward contracts and commodity purchasing, while fluctuations in the cost of diamonds are not hedged.

Liquidity risk

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

The main external sources of funding are a senior unsecured credit facility, senior unsecured notes and securitized credit card receivables, as described in Note 16.

Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate swap (designated) — The Company entered into an interest rate swap in March 2015 with an aggregate notional amount of \$300.0 million that is scheduled to mature through April 2019. Under this contract, the Company agrees to exchange, at specified intervals, the difference between fixed contract rates and floating rate interest amounts calculated by reference to the agreed notional amounts. This contract was entered into to reduce the consolidated interest rate risk associated with variable rate, long-term debt. The Company designated this derivative as a cash flow hedge of the variability in expected cash outflows of interest payments. The Company has effectively converted a portion of its variable-rate senior unsecured term loan into fixed-rate debt.

The fair value of the swap is presented within the condensed consolidated balance sheets, and the Company recognizes any changes in the fair value as an adjustment of AOCI within equity to the extent the swap is effective. The ineffective portion, if any, is recognized in current period earnings. As interest expense is accrued on the debt obligation, amounts in AOCI related to the interest rate swap are reclassified into income resulting in a net interest expense on the hedged amount of the underlying debt obligation equal to the effective yield of the fixed rate of the swap. In the event that the interest rate swap is redesignated prior to maturity, gains or losses in AOCI remain deferred and are reclassified into earnings in the periods in which the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings.

Credit risk and concentrations of credit risk

Credit risk represents the loss that would be recognized at the reporting date if counterparties failed to perform as contracted. Signet does not anticipate non-performance by counterparties of its financial instruments, except for customer in-house financing receivables as disclosed in Note 8 of which no single customer represents a significant portion of the Company's receivable balance. Signet does not require collateral or other security to support cash investments or financial instruments with credit risk; however, it is Signet's policy to only hold cash and cash equivalent investments and to transact financial instruments with financial institutions with a certain minimum credit

rating. Management does not believe Signet is exposed to any significant concentrations of credit risk that arise from cash and cash equivalent investments, derivatives or accounts receivable.

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Commodity and foreign currency risks

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

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts (designated) — These contracts, which are principally in US dollars, are entered into to limit the impact of movements in foreign exchange rates on forecasted foreign currency purchases. The total notional amount of these foreign currency contracts outstanding as of April 30, 2016 was \$33.5 million (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$10.7 million and \$16.8 million, respectively). These contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges and will be settled over the next 9 months (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: 6 months and 9 months, respectively).

Forward foreign currency exchange contracts (undesignated) — Foreign currency contracts not designated as cash flow hedges are used to limit the impact of movements in foreign exchange rates on recognized foreign currency payables and to hedge currency flows through Signet's bank accounts to mitigate Signet's exposure to foreign currency exchange risk in its cash and borrowings. The total notional amount of these foreign currency contracts outstanding as of April 30, 2016 was \$22.6 million (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$32.0 million and \$8.0 million, respectively).

Commodity forward purchase contracts and net zero-cost collar arrangements (designated) — These contracts are entered into to reduce Signet's exposure to significant movements in the price of the underlying precious metal raw material. The total notional amount of these commodity derivative contracts outstanding as of April 30, 2016 was 51,000 ounces of gold (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: 76,000 ounces and 77,000 ounces, respectively). These contracts have been designated as cash flow hedges and will be settled over the next 9 months (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: 12 months and 12 months, respectively).

The bank counterparties to the derivative instruments expose Signet to credit-related losses in the event of their non-performance. However, to mitigate that risk, Signet only contracts with counterparties that meet certain minimum requirements under its counterparty risk assessment process. As of April 30, 2016, Signet believes that this credit risk did not materially change the fair value of the foreign currency or commodity contracts.

The following table summarizes the fair value and presentation of derivative instruments in the condensed consolidated balance sheets:

(in millions)	Fair value of derivative assets			
	Balance sheet location	April 30, 2016	January 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	\$ 0.2	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.4
Commodity contracts	Other current assets	5.5	0.6	0.2
		5.7	1.4	0.6
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current assets	0.2	—	—
Total derivative assets		\$ 5.9	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.6
(in millions)	Fair value of derivative liabilities			
	Balance sheet location	April 30, 2016	January 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current liabilities	\$ (0.5)	\$ —	\$ —
Commodity contracts	Other current liabilities	—	(0.8)	(1.7)
Interest rate swaps	Other liabilities	(3.2)	(3.4)	(0.6)
		(3.7)	(4.2)	(2.3)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:				
Foreign currency contracts	Other current liabilities	(0.1)	(0.2)	(0.1)
Total derivative liabilities		\$ (3.8)	\$ (4.4)	\$ (2.4)

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Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges

The following table summarizes the pre-tax gains (losses) recorded in AOCI for derivatives designated in cash flow hedging relationships:

(in millions)	April 30, January 30, May 2,		
	2016	2016	2015
Foreign currency contracts	\$ 0.6	\$ 1.4	\$0.8
Commodity contracts	4.4	(3.7)	(2.0)
Interest rate swaps	(3.2)	(3.4)	(0.6)
Gains (losses) recorded in AOCI	\$ 1.8	\$ (5.7)	\$(1.8)

The following tables summarize the effect of derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges in OCI and the condensed consolidated income statements:

Foreign currency contracts

(in millions)	Income statement caption	13 weeks ended	
		April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Gains recorded in AOCI, beginning of period		\$1.4	\$0.9
Current period losses recognized in OCI		(0.6)	(0.2)
(Gains) losses reclassified from AOCI to net income	Cost of sales	(0.2)	0.1
Gains recorded in AOCI, end of period		\$0.6	\$0.8

(in millions)	Income statement caption	13 weeks ended	
		April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
(Losses) gains recorded in AOCI, beginning of period		\$(3.7)	\$5.7
Current period gains (losses) recognized in OCI		6.9	(8.0)
Losses reclassified from AOCI to net income	Cost of sales	1.2	0.3
Gains (losses) recorded in AOCI, end of period		\$4.4	\$(2.0)

(in millions)	Income statement caption	13 weeks ended	
		April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Losses recorded in AOCI, beginning of period		\$(3.4)	\$—
Current period losses recognized in OCI		(0.4)	(0.9)
Losses reclassified from AOCI to net income	Interest expense, net	0.6	0.3
Losses recorded in AOCI, end of period		\$(3.2)	\$(0.6)

There was no material ineffectiveness related to the Company's derivative instruments designated in cash flow hedging relationships for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015. Based on current valuations, the Company expects approximately \$2.0 million of net pre-tax derivative gains to be reclassified out of AOCI into earnings within the next 12 months.

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Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments

The following table presents the effects of the Company's derivatives instruments not designated as cash flow hedges in the condensed consolidated income statements:

(in millions)	Income statement caption	13 weeks ended	
		April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments:			
Foreign currency contracts	Other operating income, net	\$(0.3)	\$(0.3)
Total		\$(0.3)	\$(0.3)

14. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

(in millions)	April 30, 2016			January 30, 2016			May 2, 2015		
	Carrying Value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Carrying Value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Carrying Value	Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)
Assets:									
US Treasury securities	\$8.8	\$ 8.8	\$ —	\$8.8	\$ 8.8	\$ —	\$9.0	\$ 9.0	\$ —
Corporate equity securities	3.4	3.4	—	3.2	3.2	—	3.4	3.4	—
Foreign currency contracts	0.4	—	0.4	0.8	—	0.8	0.4	—	0.4
Commodity contracts	5.5	—	5.5	0.6	—	0.6	0.2	—	0.2
US government agency securities	3.3	—	3.3	4.0	—	4.0	0.5	—	0.5
Corporate bonds and notes	11.3	—	11.3	10.8	—	10.8	10.1	—	10.1
Total assets	\$32.7	\$ 12.2	\$ 20.5	\$28.2	\$ 12.0	\$ 16.2	\$23.6	\$ 12.4	\$ 11.2
Liabilities:									
Foreign currency contracts	\$(0.6)	\$ —	\$(0.6)	\$(0.2)	\$ —	\$(0.2)	\$(0.1)	\$ —	\$(0.1)
Commodity contracts	—	—	—	(0.8)	—	(0.8)	(1.7)	—	(1.7)
Interest rate swaps	(3.2)	—	(3.2)	(3.4)	—	(3.4)	(0.6)	—	(0.6)
Total liabilities	\$(3.8)	\$ —	\$(3.8)	\$(4.4)	\$ —	\$(4.4)	\$(2.4)	\$ —	\$(2.4)

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Investments in US Treasury securities and corporate equity securities are based on quoted market prices for identical instruments in active markets, and therefore were classified as Level 1 measurements in the fair value hierarchy. Investments in US government agency securities and corporate bonds and notes are based on quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, and therefore were classified as Level 2 measurements in the fair value hierarchy. See Note 12 for additional information related to the Company's available-for-sale investments. The fair value of derivative financial instruments has been determined based on market value equivalents at the balance sheet date, taking into account the current interest rate environment, foreign currency forward rates or commodity forward rates, and therefore were classified as Level 2 measurements in the fair value hierarchy. See Note 13 for additional information related to the Company's derivatives.

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

The fair values of long-term debt instruments were determined using quoted market prices in inactive markets or discounted cash flows based upon current observable market interest rates and therefore were classified as Level 2 measurements in the fair value hierarchy. See Note 16 for classification between current and long-term debt. The carrying amount and fair value of outstanding debt at April 30, 2016, January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015 were as follows:

(in millions)	April 30, 2016		January 30, 2016		May 2, 2015	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Long-term debt:						
Senior notes (Level 2)	\$393.0	\$395.1	\$392.8	\$405.9	\$392.2	\$415.6
Securitization facility (Level 2)	599.9	600.0	599.6	600.0	598.5	600.0
Term loan (Level 2)	354.1	357.5	361.3	365.0	380.5	385.0
Capital lease obligations (Level 2)	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.9
	\$1,347.1	\$1,352.7	\$1,353.9	\$1,371.1	\$1,372.1	\$1,401.5

15. Pension plans

Signet operates a defined benefit pension plan in the UK (the "UK Plan") for participating eligible employees of the UK Jewelry division. The components of net periodic pension benefit for the UK Plan are as follows:

(in millions)	13 weeks ended	
	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Components of net periodic pension benefit (cost):		
Service cost	\$(0.5)	\$(0.6)
Interest cost	(1.9)	(1.9)
Expected return on UK Plan assets	2.7	2.8
Amortization of unrecognized actuarial losses	(0.4)	(0.8)
Amortization of unrecognized net prior service credits	0.5	0.5
Net periodic pension benefit	\$0.4	\$—

In the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016, Signet contributed \$0.5 million to the UK Plan and expects to contribute a minimum of \$2.6 million at current exchange rates to the UK Plan in Fiscal 2017. The level of contributions is in accordance with an agreed upon deficit recovery plan and based on the results of the actuarial valuation as of April 5, 2015.

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16. Loans, overdrafts and long-term debt

(in millions)	April 30, 2016	January 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Debt:			
Senior unsecured notes due 2024, net of unamortized discount	\$398.6	\$398.6	\$398.5
Securitization facility	600.0	600.0	600.0
Senior unsecured term loan	357.5	365.0	385.0
Revolving credit facility	44.0	—	—
Bank overdrafts	30.4	24.4	16.6
Capital lease obligations	0.1	0.2	0.9
Total debt	\$1,430.6	\$1,388.2	\$1,401.0
Less: Current portion of loans and overdrafts	(110.1)	(57.7)	(43.0)
Less: Unamortized capitalized debt issuance fees ⁽¹⁾	(9.0)	(9.5)	(10.8)
Total long-term debt	\$1,311.5	\$1,321.0	\$1,347.2

⁽¹⁾ Presentation of capitalized debt issuance costs was revised during the first quarter of Fiscal 2017 upon adoption of ASU 2015-03. See Note 2 for additional information.

Revolving credit facility and term loan (the "Credit Facility")

The Company has a \$400 million senior unsecured multi-currency multi-year revolving credit facility agreement, which matures in 2019 and includes a \$400 million term loan. As of April 30, 2016, January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015, the Company had stand-by letters of credit outstanding of \$23.8 million, \$28.8 million and \$21.0 million, respectively, that reduce remaining availability. The revolving credit facility had a weighted average interest rate of 1.42% during the first quarter of Fiscal 2017. Capitalized fees relating to the revolving credit facility total \$1.2 million. Accumulated amortization related to these capitalized fees as of April 30, 2016 was \$0.5 million (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million). The remaining unamortized capitalized fees associated with the revolving credit facility are recorded as an asset within the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Amortization relating to these fees of \$0.1 million was recorded as interest expense in the condensed consolidated income statements for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 (\$0.1 million for the 13 weeks ended May 2, 2015).

The term loan requires the Company to make scheduled quarterly principal payments. Excluding the impact of the interest rate swap designated as a cash flow hedge discussed in Note 13, the term loan had a weighted average interest rate of 1.71% during the first quarter of Fiscal 2017 (first quarter of Fiscal 2016: 1.45%). Capitalized fees relating to the term loan total \$5.5 million. Accumulated amortization related to these capitalized fees as of April 30, 2016 was \$2.1 million (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$1.8 million and \$1.0 million). The remaining unamortized capitalized fees are recorded as a direct deduction from the outstanding liability within the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Amortization relating to these fees of \$0.3 million was recorded as interest expense in the condensed consolidated income statements for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 (\$0.2 million for the 13 weeks ended May 2, 2015).

Senior unsecured notes due 2024

Signet UK Finance plc ("Signet UK Finance"), a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, issued \$400 million aggregate principal amount of its 4.700% senior unsecured notes due in 2024 (the "Notes"). The Notes were issued under an effective registration statement previously filed with the SEC. The Notes are jointly and severally guaranteed, on a full and unconditional basis, by the Company and by certain of the Company's wholly owned subsidiaries (such subsidiaries, the "Guarantors"). See Note 21 for additional information.

Capitalized fees relating to the senior unsecured notes total \$7.0 million. Accumulated amortization related to these capitalized fees as of April 30, 2016 was \$1.4 million (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$1.2 million and \$0.7 million, respectively). The remaining unamortized capitalized fees are recorded as a direct deduction from the outstanding liability within the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Amortization relating to these fees of \$0.2 million was recorded as interest expense in the condensed consolidated income statements for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 (\$0.2 million for the 13 weeks ended May 2, 2015).

Asset-backed securitization facility

The Company sold an undivided interest in certain credit card receivables to Sterling Jewelers Receivables Master Note Trust (the “Issuer”) and issued two-year revolving asset-backed variable funding notes. The asset-backed securitization facility had a weighted average interest rate of 1.90% through the first quarter of Fiscal 2017 (first quarter of Fiscal 2016: 1.53%). Capitalized fees relating to the asset-backed securitization facility total \$2.8 million. Accumulated amortization related to these capitalized fees as of April 30, 2016 was \$2.7 million (January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015: \$2.4 million and \$1.3 million, respectively). The remaining unamortized capitalized fees are recorded as an asset within the condensed consolidated balance sheets. Amortization relating to these fees of \$0.3 million was recorded as interest expense in the condensed consolidated income statements for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016 (\$0.4 million for the 13 weeks ended May 2, 2015).

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On May 27, 2016, Signet amended the note purchase agreement associated with the asset-backed securitization facility to extend the term of the facility by one year to May 2018 with all terms substantially the same as the original agreement. The Company expects to capitalize approximately \$0.6 million of fees incurred to amend the note purchase agreement during the second quarter of Fiscal 2017.

Other

As of April 30, 2016, January 30, 2016 and May 2, 2015, the Company was in compliance with all debt covenants.

17. Deferred revenue

Deferred revenue is comprised primarily of ESP and voucher promotions and other as follows:

(in millions)	April 30, 2016	January 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Sterling Jewelers ESP deferred revenue	\$ 723.8	\$ 715.1	\$690.7
Zale ESP deferred revenue	155.1	146.1	129.3
Voucher promotions and other	26.9	28.2	21.3
Total deferred revenue	\$ 905.8	\$ 889.4	\$841.3

Disclosed as:

Current liabilities	\$ 261.4	\$ 260.3	\$244.0
Non-current liabilities	644.4	629.1	597.3
Total deferred revenue	\$ 905.8	\$ 889.4	\$841.3
ESP deferred revenue			

(in millions)	13 weeks ended	
	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Sterling Jewelers ESP deferred revenue, beginning of period	\$715.1	\$668.9
Plans sold	76.0	69.3
Revenue recognized	(67.3)	(47.5)
Sterling Jewelers ESP deferred revenue, end of period	\$723.8	\$690.7

(in millions)	13 weeks ended	
	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Zale ESP deferred revenue, beginning of period	\$146.1	\$120.3
Plans sold ⁽¹⁾	40.6	35.2
Revenue recognized	(31.6)	(26.2)
Zale ESP deferred revenue, end of period	\$155.1	\$129.3

⁽¹⁾ Includes impact of foreign exchange translation.

18. Warranty reserve

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

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	13 weeks ended	
(in millions)	April 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
Warranty reserve, beginning of period	\$41.9	\$44.9
Warranty expense Utilized ⁽¹⁾	2.9	3.0
	(3.5)	(3.3)
Warranty reserve, end of period	\$41.3	\$44.6

⁽¹⁾ Includes impact of foreign exchange translation.

(in millions)	April 30, 2016	January 30, 2016	May 2, 2015
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Disclosed as:

Current liabilities	\$ 12.4	\$ 12.3	\$ 17.7
Non-current liabilities	28.9	29.6	26.9
Total warranty reserve	\$ 41.3	\$ 41.9	\$ 44.6

19. Share-based compensation

Signet recorded share-based compensation expense of \$3.8 million for the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016, related to the Omnibus Plan and Share Saving Plans (13 weeks ended May 2, 2015: \$3.3 million).

20. Commitments and contingencies

Legal proceedings

As previously reported, in March 2008, a group of private plaintiffs (the “Claimants”) filed a class action lawsuit for an unspecified amount against SJI, a subsidiary of Signet, in the US District Court for the Southern District of New York alleging that US store-level employment practices are discriminatory as to compensation and promotional activities with respect to gender. In June 2008, the District Court referred the matter to private arbitration where the Claimants sought to proceed on a class-wide basis. The Claimants filed a motion for class certification and SJI opposed the motion. A hearing on the class certification motion was held in late February 2014. On February 2, 2015, the arbitrator issued a Class Determination Award in which she certified for a class-wide hearing Claimants’ disparate impact declaratory and injunctive relief class claim under Title VII, with a class period of July 22, 2004 through date of trial for the Claimants’ compensation claims and December 7, 2004 through date of trial for Claimants’ promotion claims. The arbitrator otherwise denied Claimants’ motion to certify a disparate treatment class alleged under Title VII, denied a disparate impact monetary damages class alleged under Title VII, and denied an opt-out monetary damages class under the Equal Pay Act. On February 9, 2015, Claimants filed an Emergency Motion To Restrict Communications With The Certified Class And For Corrective Notice. SJI filed its opposition to Claimants’ emergency motion on February 17, 2015, and a hearing was held on February 18, 2015. Claimants’ motion was granted in part and denied in part in an order issued on March 16, 2015. Claimants filed a Motion for Reconsideration Regarding Title VII Claims for Disparate Treatment in Compensation on February 11, 2015. SJI filed its opposition to Claimants’ Motion for Reconsideration on March 4, 2015. Claimants’ reply was filed on March 16, 2015. Claimants’ Motion was denied in an order issued April 27, 2015. SJI filed with the US District Court for the Southern District of New York a Motion to Vacate the Arbitrator’s Class Certification Award on March 3, 2015. Claimants’ opposition was filed on March 23, 2015 and SJI’s reply was filed on April 3, 2015. SJI’s motion was heard on May 4, 2015. On November 16, 2015, the US District Court for the Southern District of New York granted SJI’s Motion to Vacate the Arbitrator’s Class Certification Award in part and denied it in part. On November 25, 2015, SJI filed a Motion to Stay the AAA Proceedings while SJI appeals the decision of the US District Court for the Southern District of New York to the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. Claimants filed their opposition on December 2, 2015. SJI filed with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit SJI’s Notice of Appeal of the Southern District’s November 16, 2015 Opinion and Order. The arbitrator issued an order denying SJI’s Motion to Stay on February 22, 2016. SJI filed its Brief and Special Appendix with the Second Circuit on March 16, 2016. On April 6, 2015, Claimants filed in the AAA Claimants’ Motion for Clarification or in the Alternative Motion for Stay of the Effect of the Class Certification Award as to the Individual Intentional Discrimination Claims. SJI filed its opposition on May

12, 2015. Claimants' reply was filed on May 22, 2015. Claimants' motion was granted on June 15, 2015. Claimants filed Claimants' Motion for Conditional Certification of Claimants' Equal Pay Act Claims and Authorization of Notice on March 6, 2015. SJI's opposition was filed on May 1, 2015. Claimants filed their reply on June 5, 2015. The arbitrator heard oral argument on Claimants' Motion on December 18, 2015 and, on February 29, 2016, issued an Equal Pay Act Collective Action Conditional Certification Award and Order Re Claimants' Motion For Tolling Of EPA Limitations Period, conditionally certifying Claimants' Equal Pay Act claims as a collective action, and tolling the statute of limitations on EPA claims to October 16, 2003 to ninety days after notice issues to the putative members of the collective action. SJI filed in the AAA a Motion To Stay Arbitration Pending The District Court's Consideration Of Respondent's Motion To Vacate Arbitrator's Equal Pay Act Collective Action Conditional Certification Award And Order Re Claimants' Motion For Tolling Of EPA Limitations Period on March 10, 2016. SJI filed in the AAA a Renewed Motion To Stay Arbitration Pending The District Court's Resolution Of Sterling's Motion To Vacate

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Arbitrator's Equal Pay Act Collective Action Conditional Certification Award And Order Re Claimants' Motion For Tolling Of EPA Limitations Period on March 31, 2016. Claimants filed their opposition on April 4, 2016. The arbitrator denied SJI's Motion on April 5, 2016. On March 23, 2016 SJI filed with the US District Court for the Southern District of New York a Motion To Vacate The Arbitrator's Equal Pay Act Collective Action Conditional Certification Award And Order Re Claimants' Motion For Tolling Of EPA Limitations Period. Claimants filed their opposition brief on April 11, 2016, SJI filed its reply on April 20, 2016, and oral argument was heard on SJI's Motion on May 11, 2016. SJI's Motion was denied on May 22, 2016. Claimants filed a Motion For Amended Class Determination Award on November 18, 2015, and on March 31, 2016 the arbitrator entered an order amending the Title VII class certification award to preclude class members from requesting exclusion from the injunctive and declaratory relief class certified in the arbitration. The arbitrator issued a Bifurcated Case Management Plan on April 5, 2016, and ordered into effect the parties' Stipulation Regarding Notice Of Equal Pay Act Collective Action And Related Notice Administrative Procedures on April 7, 2016. SJI filed in the AAA a Motion For Protective Order on May 2, 2016. Claimants' opposition is due June 3, 2016.

Also, as previously reported, on September 23, 2008, the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission ("EEOC") filed a lawsuit against SJI in the US District Court for the Western District of New York. The EEOC's lawsuit alleges that SJI engaged in intentional and disparate impact gender discrimination with respect to pay and promotions of female retail store employees from January 1, 2003 to the present. The EEOC asserts claims for unspecified monetary relief and non-monetary relief against the Company on behalf of a class of female employees subjected to these alleged practices. Non-expert fact discovery closed in mid-May 2013. In September 2013, SJI made a motion for partial summary judgment on procedural grounds, which was referred to a Magistrate Judge. The Magistrate Judge heard oral arguments on the summary judgment motion in December 2013. On January 2, 2014, the Magistrate Judge issued his Report, Recommendation and Order, recommending that the Court grant SJI's motion for partial summary judgment and dismiss the EEOC's claims in their entirety. The EEOC filed its objections to the Magistrate Judge's ruling and SJI filed its response thereto. The District Court Judge heard oral arguments on the EEOC's objections to the Magistrate Judge's ruling on March 7, 2014 and on March 11, 2014 entered an order dismissing the action with prejudice. On May 12, 2014, the EEOC filed its Notice of Appeal of the District Court Judge's dismissal of the action to United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit. The parties fully briefed the appeal and oral argument occurred on May 5, 2015. On September 9, 2015, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit issued a decision vacating the District Court's order and remanding the case back to the District Court for further proceedings. SJI filed a Petition for Panel Rehearing and En Banc Review with the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, which was denied on December 1, 2015. On December 4, 2015, SJI filed in the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit a Motion Of Appellee Sterling Jewelers Inc. For Stay Of Mandate Pending Petition For Writ Of Certiorari. The Motion was granted by the Second Circuit on December 10, 2015. SJI filed a Petition For Writ Of Certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States on April 29, 2016.

SJI denies the allegations of the Claimants and EEOC and has been defending these cases vigorously. At this point, no outcome or possible loss or range of losses, if any, arising from the litigation is able to be estimated.

Prior to the Acquisition, Zale Corporation was a defendant in three purported class action lawsuits, Tessa Hodge v. Zale Delaware, Inc., d/b/a Piercing Pagoda which was filed on April 23, 2013 in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of San Bernardino; Naomi Tapia v. Zale Corporation which was filed on July 3, 2013 in the US District Court, Southern District of California; and Melissa Roberts v. Zale Delaware, Inc. which was filed on October 7, 2013 in the Superior Court of the State of California, County of Los Angeles. All three cases include allegations that Zale Corporation violated various wage and hour labor laws. Relief is sought on behalf of current and former Piercing Pagoda and Zale Corporation's employees. The lawsuits seek to recover damages, penalties and attorneys' fees as a result of the alleged violations. Without admitting or conceding any liability, the Company reached an agreement to settle the Hodge and Roberts matters for an immaterial amount. Final approval of the settlement was granted on March 9, 2015 and the settlement was implemented.

On April 1, 2015, Plaintiff filed Plaintiff's Notice of Motion and Motion for Class Certification in the Naomi Tapia v. Zale Corporation litigation. On May 22, 2015, the Company filed Defendants' Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification under Fed.R.Civ.Proc. 23 and Collective Action Certification under 29 U.S.C. §216(b). Plaintiff

filed her Reply Memorandum in Support of Plaintiff's Motion for Class Certification on June 3, 2015. On April 6, 2016, the Court conditionally certified an opt-in collective action under the Fair Labor Standards Act of all current and former hourly employees of Zale Delaware Inc. d/b/a Zale Corporation who were designated by Zale as nonexempt and who worked in a Zale retail store in the United States at any time from July 3, 2010 to the present. Additionally, the court certified an opt-out class action of the remaining claims on behalf of all current and former hourly employees of Zale Delaware Inc. d/b/a Zale Corporation who were designated by Zale as nonexempt, and worked in a Zale retail store in the State of California at any time from July 3, 2009 through the date of this mailing. At this time, the class has not yet received notice of the ruling and has not yet been provided the opportunity to opt in or opt out. The Company intends to vigorously defend its position in this litigation. At this point, no outcome or possible loss or range of losses, if any, arising from the litigation is able to be estimated.

Litigation Challenging the Company's Acquisition of Zale Corporation

Five putative stockholder class action lawsuits challenging the Company's acquisition of Zale Corporation were filed in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware: Breyer v. Zale Corp. et al., C.A. No. 9388-VCP, filed February 24, 2014; Stein v. Zale Corp. et al., C.A. No. 9408-VCP, filed March 3, 2014; Singh v. Zale Corp. et al., C.A. No. 9409-VCP, filed March 3, 2014; Smart v. Zale Corp. et al., C.A. No. 9420-VCP, filed March 6, 2014; and Pill v. Zale Corp. et al., C.A. No. 9440-VCP, filed March 12, 2014 (collectively, the "Actions"). Each of these Actions was brought by a purported former holder of Zale Corporation common stock, both individually and on behalf of a putative class of former Zale Corporation stockholders.

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The Court of Chancery consolidated the Actions on March 25, 2014 (the “Consolidated Action”), and the plaintiffs filed a consolidated amended complaint on April 23, 2014, which named as defendants Zale Corporation, the members of the board of directors of Zale Corporation, the Company, and a merger-related subsidiary of the Company, and alleged that the Zale Corporation directors breached their fiduciary duties to Zale Corporation stockholders in connection with their consideration and approval of the merger agreement by failing to maximize stockholder value and agreeing to an inadequate merger price and to deal terms that deter higher bids. That complaint also alleged that the Zale Corporation directors issued a materially misleading and incomplete proxy statement regarding the merger and that Zale Corporation and the Company aided and abetted the Zale Corporation directors’ breaches of fiduciary duty. On May 23, 2014, the Court of Chancery denied plaintiffs’ motion for a preliminary injunction to prevent the consummation of the merger.

On September 30, 2014, the plaintiffs filed an amended complaint asserting substantially similar claims and allegations as the prior complaint. The amended complaint added Zale Corporation’s former financial advisor, Bank of America Merrill Lynch, as a defendant for allegedly aiding and abetting the Zale Corporation directors’ breaches of fiduciary duty. The amended complaint no longer named as defendants Zale Corporation or the Company’s merger-related subsidiary. The amended complaint sought, among other things, rescission of the merger or damages, as well as attorneys’ and experts’ fees. The defendant’s motion to dismiss was heard by the Court of Chancery on May 20, 2015. On October 1, 2015, the Court dismissed the claims against the Zale Corporation directors and the Company. On October 29, 2015, the Court dismissed the claims against Bank of America Merrill Lynch. On November 30, 2015, plaintiffs filed an appeal of the October 1, 2015 and October 29, 2015 decisions of the Court of Chancery with the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware. On May 6, 2016, the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware affirmed the Court of Chancery’s dismissal of the entirety of the amended complaint.

Appraisal Litigation

Following the consummation of the acquisition of Zale Corporation by the Company, former Zale Corporation stockholders sought appraisal pursuant to 8 Del. C. § 262 in the Court of Chancery of the State of Delaware, in consolidated proceedings captioned Merion Capital L.P. et al. v. Zale Corp., C.A. No. 9731-VCP, TIG Arbitrage Opportunity Fund I, L.P. v. Zale Corp., C.A. No. 10070-VCP, and The Gabelli ABC Fund et al. v. Zale Corp., C.A. No. 10162-VCP (the “Appraisal Action”). The total number of shares of Zale Corporation’s common stock for which appraisal had been demanded was approximately 8.8 million.

On August 12, 2015, the parties in the Appraisal Action entered into a settlement agreement (the “Settlement Agreement”). The terms of the Settlement Agreement provided for the payment to petitioners in the Appraisal Action of \$21.00 per share of Zale Corporation common stock (the consideration offered in the Company’s acquisition of Zale Corporation) plus a total sum of \$34.2 million to be allocated among petitioners, which proceeds are inclusive of and in satisfaction of any statutory interest that may have accrued on petitioners’ shares pursuant to 8 Del. C. § 262. On August 12, 2015, the Court of Chancery dismissed the Appraisal Action pursuant to the Settlement Agreement as to all former Zale Corporation stockholders who have submitted and not withdrawn a demand for appraisal. The Company recorded an accrual for the Settlement Agreement of \$34.2 million during the second quarter of Fiscal 2016. This amount was paid to petitioners during the third quarter of Fiscal 2016.

In the ordinary course of business, Signet may be subject, from time to time, to various other proceedings, lawsuits, disputes or claims incidental to its business, which the Company believes are not significant to Signet’s consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

21. Condensed consolidating financial information

The accompanying condensed consolidating financial information has been prepared and presented pursuant to SEC Regulation S-X, Rule 3-10, “Financial Statements of Guarantors and Issuers of Guaranteed Securities Registered or Being Registered.” We and certain of our subsidiaries have guaranteed the obligations under certain debt securities that have been issued by Signet UK Finance plc. The following presents the condensed consolidating financial information for: (i) the indirect Parent Company (Signet Jewelers Limited); (ii) the Issuer of the guaranteed obligations (Signet UK Finance plc); (iii) the Guarantor subsidiaries, on a combined basis; (iv) the non-guarantor subsidiaries, on a combined basis; (v) consolidating eliminations and (vi) Signet Jewelers Limited and Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. Each Guarantor subsidiary is 100% owned by the Parent Company at the date of each balance sheet presented. The

Guarantor subsidiaries, along with Signet Jewelers Limited, will fully and unconditionally guarantee the obligations of Signet UK Finance plc under any such debt securities. Each entity in the consolidating financial information follows the same accounting policies as described in the condensed consolidated financial statements.

The accompanying condensed consolidating financial information has been presented on the equity method of accounting for all periods presented. Under this method, investments in subsidiaries are recorded at cost and adjusted for the subsidiaries' cumulative results of operations, capital contributions and distributions and other changes in equity. Elimination entries include consolidating and eliminating entries for investments in subsidiaries, and intra-entity activity and balances.

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Condensed Consolidated Income Statement
 For the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Signet Jewelers Limited	Signet UK Finance plc	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$—	\$ —	\$ 1,518.3	\$ 60.6	\$ —	\$ 1,578.9
Cost of sales	—	—	(969.1)	(9.4)	—	(978.5)
Gross margin	—	—	549.2	51.2	—	600.4
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(0.1)	—	(438.6)	(24.0)	—	(462.7)
Other operating income, net	—	—	71.6	2.7	—	74.3
Operating (loss) income	(0.1)	—	182.2	29.9	—	212.0
Intra-entity interest income (expense)	—	4.7	(46.9)	42.2	—	—
Interest expense, net	—	(4.9)	(3.7)	(3.2)	—	(11.8)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(0.1)	(0.2)	131.6	68.9	—	200.2
Income taxes	—	—	(54.2)	0.8	—	(53.4)
Equity in income of subsidiaries	146.9	—	85.2	84.3	(316.4)	—
Net income (loss)	\$ 146.8	\$ (0.2)	\$ 162.6	\$ 154.0	\$ (316.4)	\$ 146.8

Condensed Consolidated Income Statement
 For the 13 weeks ended May 2, 2015
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Signet Jewelers Limited	Signet UK Finance plc	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Sales	\$—	\$ —	\$ 1,511.0	\$ 19.6	\$ —	\$ 1,530.6
Cost of sales	—	—	(961.0)	(3.7)	—	(964.7)
Gross margin	—	—	550.0	15.9	—	565.9
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(0.3)	—	(444.2)	(8.7)	—	(453.2)
Other operating income, net	—	—	63.5	—	—	63.5
Operating (loss) income	(0.3)	—	169.3	7.2	—	176.2
Intra-entity interest income (expense)	—	4.7	(46.1)	41.4	—	—
Interest expense, net	—	(4.9)	(3.5)	(2.6)	—	(11.0)
(Loss) income before income taxes	(0.3)	(0.2)	119.7	46.0	—	165.2
Income taxes	—	—	(48.5)	2.1	—	(46.4)
Equity in income of subsidiaries	119.1	—	76.0	77.2	(272.3)	—
Net income (loss)	\$ 118.8	\$ (0.2)	\$ 147.2	\$ 125.3	\$ (272.3)	\$ 118.8

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Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
 For the 13 weeks ended April 30, 2016
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Signet Jewelers Limited	Signet UK Finance plc	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net income (loss)	\$ 146.8	\$ (0.2)	\$ 162.6	\$ 154.0	\$ (316.4)	\$ 146.8
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	30.8	—	32.2	(1.4)	(30.8)	30.8
Available-for-sale securities:						
Unrealized gain	0.2	—	—	0.2	(0.2)	0.2
Cash flow hedges:						
Unrealized gain	3.6	—	3.6	—	(3.6)	3.6
Reclassification adjustment for losses to net income	1.1	—	1.1	—	(1.1)	1.1
Pension plan:						
Reclassification adjustment to net income for amortization of actuarial losses	0.3	—	0.3	—	(0.3)	0.3
Reclassification adjustment to net income for amortization of net prior service credits	(0.4)	—	(0.4)	—	0.4	(0.4)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	35.6	—	36.8	(1.2)	(35.6)	35.6
Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 182.4	\$ (0.2)	\$ 199.4	\$ 152.8	\$ (352.0)	\$ 182.4

Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (Loss)
 For the 13 weeks ended May 2, 2015
 (Unaudited)

(in millions)	Signet Jewelers Limited	Signet UK Finance plc	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Net income (loss)	\$ 118.8	\$ (0.2)	\$ 147.2	\$ 125.3	\$ (272.3)	\$ 118.8
Other comprehensive income (loss):						
Foreign currency translation adjustments	7.5	—	7.5	—	(7.5)	7.5
Available-for-sale securities:						
Unrealized loss	(0.1)	—	—	(0.1)	0.1	(0.1)
Cash flow hedges:						
Unrealized loss	(5.9)	—	(5.9)	—	5.9	(5.9)
Reclassification adjustment for losses to net income	0.5	—	0.5	—	(0.5)	0.5
Pension plan:						
Reclassification adjustment to net income for amortization of actuarial losses	0.7	—	0.7	—	(0.7)	0.7
Reclassification adjustment to net income for amortization of net prior service credits	(0.4)	—	(0.4)	—	0.4	(0.4)
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	2.3	—	2.4	(0.1)	(2.3)	2.3

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Total comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 121.1	\$ (0.2)	\$ 149.6	\$ 125.2	\$ (274.6)	\$ 121.1
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April 30, 2016
(Unaudited)

(in millions)	Signet Jewelers Limited	Signet UK Finance plc	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$0.6	\$ 0.1	\$ 87.6	\$ 24.7	\$—	\$ 113.0
Accounts receivable, net	—	—	1,685.1	4.2	—	1,689.3
Intra-entity receivables, net	133.0	—	—	202.0	(335.0)	—
Other receivables	—	—	44.9	18.8	—	63.7
Other current assets	0.1	—	155.8	5.3	—	161.2
Income taxes	—	—	1.4	—	—	1.4
Inventories	—	—	2,433.9	78.7	—	2,512.6
Total current assets	133.7	0.1	4,408.7	333.7	(335.0)	4,541.2
Non-current assets:						
Property, plant and equipment, net	—	—	720.5	5.2	—	725.7
Goodwill	—	—	516.1	3.6	—	519.7
Intangible assets, net	—	—	430.4	—	—	430.4
Investment in subsidiaries	2,985.1	—	687.4	527.2	(4,199.7)	—
Intra-entity receivables, net	—	407.5	—	3,657.5	(4,065.0)	—
Other assets	—	—	127.0	30.2	—	157.2
Deferred tax assets	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retirement benefit asset	—	—	53.5	—	—	53.5
Total assets	\$3,118.8	\$ 407.6	\$ 6,943.6	\$ 4,557.4	\$ (8,599.7)	\$ 6,427.7
Liabilities and Shareholders' equity						
Current liabilities:						
Loans and overdrafts	\$—	\$ (0.7)	\$ 110.8	\$—	\$—	\$ 110.1
Accounts payable	—	—	248.3	7.4	—	255.7
Intra-entity payables, net	—	—	335.0	—	(335.0)	—
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	20.6	7.1	369.0	12.8	—	409.5
Deferred revenue	—	—	261.4	—	—	261.4
Income taxes	—	—	22.6	(3.5)	—	19.1
Total current liabilities	20.6	6.4	1,347.1	16.7	(335.0)	1,055.8
Non-current liabilities:						
Long-term debt	—	393.7	317.8	600.0	—	1,311.5
Intra-entity payables, net	—	—	4,065.0	—	(4,065.0)	—
Other liabilities	—	—	223.5	6.2	—	229.7
Deferred revenue	—	—	644.4	—	—	644.4
Deferred tax liabilities	—	—	88.3	(0.2)	—	88.1
Total liabilities	20.6	400.1	6,686.1	622.7	(4,400.0)	3,329.5
Total shareholders' equity	3,098.2	7.5	257.5	3,934.7	(4,199.7)	3,098.2
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$3,118.8	\$ 407.6	\$ 6,943.6	\$ 4,557.4	\$ (8,599.7)	\$ 6,427.7

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Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheet

January 30, 2016

(in millions)	Signet Jewelers Limited	Signet UK Finance plc	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets						
Current assets:						
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1.9	\$ 0.1	\$ 102.0	\$ 33.7	\$ —	\$ 137.7
Accounts receivable, net	—	—	1,753.0	3.4	—	1,756.4
Intra-entity receivables, net	28.7	—	—	380.1	(408.8)	—
Other receivables	—	—	68.8	15.2	—	84.0
Other current assets	0.1	—	144.2	8.3	—	152.6