

B&G FOODS, INC.

ANNUAL REPORT 2012



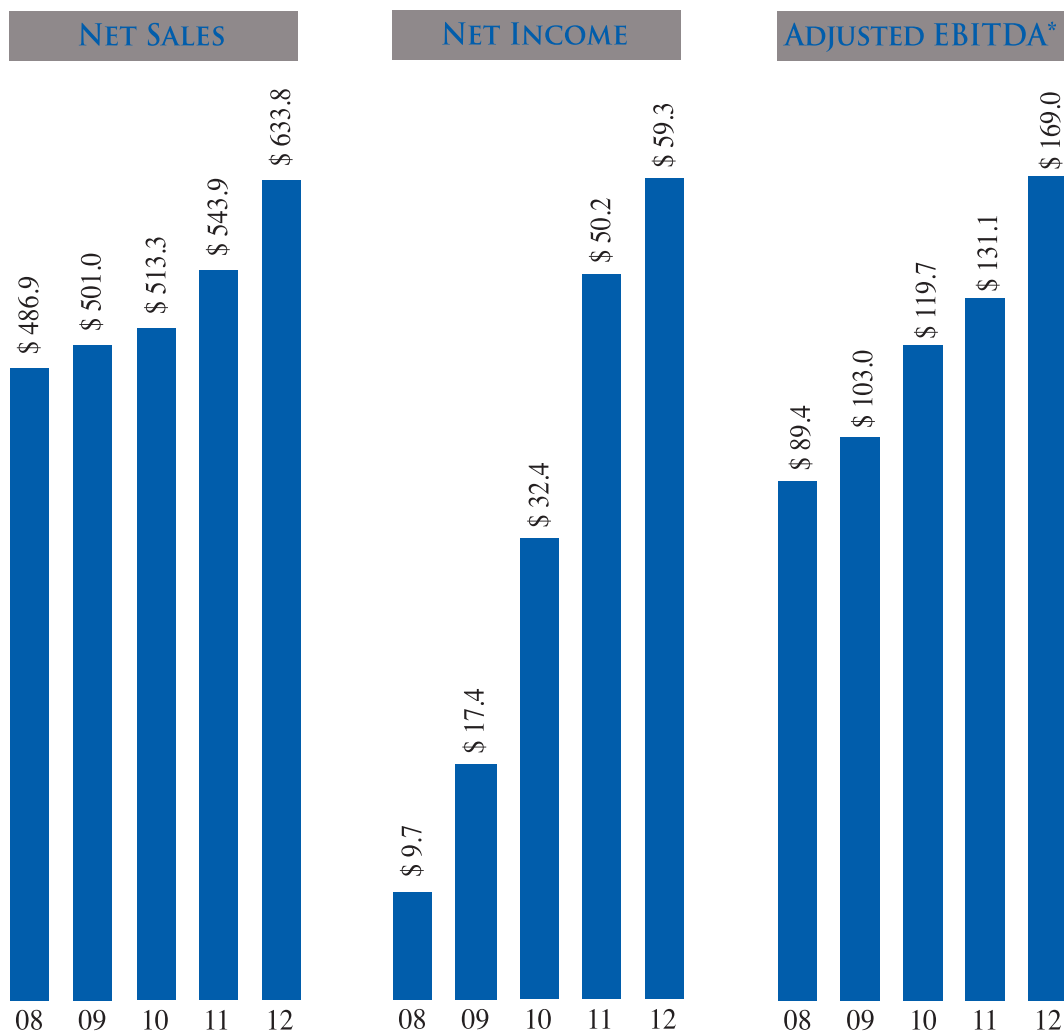
DIVERSITY

STABILITY

GROWTH OPPORTUNITIES

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

FISCAL YEAR	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
(Dollars in millions)					
Net Sales	\$ 633.8	\$ 543.9	\$ 513.3	\$ 501.0	\$ 486.9
Net Income	\$ 59.3	\$ 50.2	\$ 32.4	\$ 17.4	\$ 9.7
Adjusted EBITDA*	\$ 169.0	\$ 131.1	\$ 119.7	\$ 103.0	\$ 89.4



*Adjusted EBITDA is a "non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) financial measure." Please see the discussion within the footnotes to Item 6, "Selected Financial Data" in the following Annual Report on Form 10-K for a more detailed discussion of adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA with the most directly comparable GAAP measure for fiscal 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, along with the components of adjusted EBITDA.



B&G Foods, Inc.

Quality Foods Since 1889

To OUR STOCKHOLDERS,

Financial Performance

Fiscal 2012 was another year of very significant accomplishment in our business, with company records set in net sales, net income, earnings per share and adjusted EBITDA. Net sales increased to a record \$633.8 million, a 16.5% increase over prior year. Gross profit expressed as a percentage of net sales increased 2.5 percentage points to 35.2% and in dollars increased by 25.6% to \$223.3 million. Cost increases for our company were very modest compared to our industry and were more than offset by pricing gains. Once again, we were able to delay or minimize the impact of commodity and packaging cost increases through advance purchase commitments and cost reductions. These efforts resulted in a 17.9% increase in net income to \$59.3 million. Diluted earnings per share posted a similar 15.4% increase. Adjusted EBITDA⁽¹⁾ for fiscal 2012 was a company record of \$169.0 million, a remarkable 28.9% increase. This brought the 3-year improvement in adjusted EBITDA to an impressive 64.1%. Adjusted EBITDA as a percent of net sales increased from B&G Foods' already high 24.1% in fiscal 2011 to a new company record of 26.7%.

Investment Highlights

Since our initial public offering almost nine years ago B&G Foods has maintained a commitment to providing shareholders with a very tangible return on their investment through a generous cash dividend and consistent operating performance. It has been gratifying to watch as other companies move to this philosophy and emphasize dividends and shareholder return more than ever before. We, meanwhile, have remained consistent. In fiscal 2012 we declared dividends of \$1.10 per share, an increase of nearly 27.9% from 2011. On an annualized basis, our current dividend rate is \$1.16 per share. The quarterly dividend declared in February and payable on April 30, 2013 was the 34th consecutive quarterly dividend declared by B&G Foods.

In addition to dividend growth, stockholders also saw the price of our common stock continue to rise in fiscal 2012. As we executed on the base business and the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition, our common stock, which trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BGS," increased by 14.7% to \$27.60 at year-end fiscal 2012, as compared to \$24.07 at year-end fiscal 2011. Assuming the reinvestment of dividends, our total stockholder return for fiscal 2012 was 24.7% and over the past three fiscal years was 262.5%.

Business Performance

Fiscal 2012 was the fourth consecutive year of record-breaking performance in a wide variety of measures. Net sales grew for the eleventh consecutive year, increasing by 16.5%. The large majority of that growth came from the Culver Specialty Brands, which we acquired in November 2011 and which added \$81.0 million to our net sales in 2012, well in line with our projections for the acquisition. We also achieved over \$13.1 million in price increases for the year which, combined with cost reduction efforts, offset the cost increases seen in fiscal 2012.

¹ Adjusted EBITDA is a "non-GAAP (Generally Accepted Accounting Principles) financial measure." Please see the discussion in the footnotes to Item 6, "Selected Financial Data" in the following Annual Report on Form 10-K for a more detailed discussion of adjusted EBITDA and a reconciliation of adjusted EBITDA with the most directly comparable GAAP measure along with the components of adjusted EBITDA.

The food industry as a whole experienced a pull-back in consumer purchases in 2012, and B&G Foods was not immune to this phenomenon, although our volume decline was much smaller than that of many other companies. Even though our base business net sales increased modestly due to price increases, sales volume in our base (excluding acquisitions) declined by 2.3%. Most of that decline came from brands with sales skewed toward the Northeastern United States. This region has several important customers who are struggling, and their difficulties affected our performance in the region. Despite these headwinds, we achieved brand growth that was consistent with our Tier Strategy. Tier I brands in our base business — accounting for 44% of total base business net sales and 56% of total base business adjusted EBITDA — grew by 1.3% for the year on the strength of our outstanding Hispanic brands, *Ortega* and *Las Palmas*. Tier II base business brand net sales — accounting for 20% of base business net sales and 27% of base business adjusted EBITDA — were flat for the year. Tier III base business was most affected by the weakness in the Northeast and declined by 1.1%. As in past years, we were also successful in following consumers as they changed their purchasing habits, and as a result we saw growth in net sales to both mass merchants and dollar stores. Our company continues to be very proficient at creating new products or adapting existing products to the formats that are successful with these outlets.

In 2012 we continued to develop new products as part of our strategy to update the brands in our existing portfolio and return newly acquired brands to a growth mode. Our R&D group continued to refine existing products as well, eliminating high fructose corn syrup and reducing sodium in a variety of products. Conscious of consumer concerns about health and wellness, we launched Reduced Sodium Chili Seasoning and Reduced Sodium Burrito Seasoning in the *Ortega* brand. We also introduced three varieties of *Ortega* Taco Shells in value-packs to appeal to today's cost-conscious consumer. Licensing has been a very cost-effective way for B&G Foods to launch new product lines, and we followed that path in 2012, expanding the *Emeril's*⁽²⁾ line with two new pasta sauces — Alfredo and Four Cheese. We also entered into an exciting new licensing partnership with the Crock-Pot⁽³⁾ brand, and using that well-known name we introduced three new Crock-Pot seasoning mixes — Pot Roast, Beef Stew and Pulled Pork — for use in slow cookers. In 2013 we plan to introduce a flurry of over 30 new products aimed at reinvigorating five of the Culver Specialty Brands. Already in distribution are new *Mrs. Dash* Salt-free Slow Cooker Seasoning Mixes and *Mrs. Dash* Salt-free Dip Mixes.

Cost remained a challenge in the food industry in 2012, but B&G Foods was less affected than most companies. Our strategy of locking in commodity costs for twelve months or longer served us well in 2012, deferring many cost increases and providing time to react to cost increases with price increases where appropriate. Our company-wide continuous improvement effort continued to yield important cost savings, resulting in cost reductions or cost avoidances in 2012 of over \$10 million, surpassing the improvements made in 2011. This effort reduced our total manufacturing cost increases to just under 1% of net sales or roughly \$5 million. Managing cost increases in this manner limited the price increases we were required to take to offset cost, keeping our company cost-competitive and our products attractive to a consumer base that has become very sensitive to value.

On October 31st we acquired a snack business from Chipita America that included the *New York Style* and *Old London* brands. We estimate that this business will contribute approximately \$45 to \$50 million in annualized net sales to the total net sales of B&G Foods, two months of which were realized in 2012. We also estimate that the acquisition will add approximately \$8 to \$9 million in annualized adjusted EBITDA. Based upon these estimates, the acquisition would increase net sales by approximately 6% and adjusted EBITDA by approximately 4% in 2013.

² *Emeril's*[®] is a registered trademark of MSLO Shared IP Sub LLC used under license.

³ Crock-Pot[®] logo is a registered trademark of Sunbeam Products, Inc. used under license.

Fiscal 2013

We enter 2013 seeing both opportunities and challenges. The food industry faces the challenge of a consumer hard-pressed by higher costs, higher taxes and an economy that has yet to fully recover. In the past, challenging times such as these have actually benefitted businesses like ours as consumers look for economical ways to feed their families. Our brands have met that need. *Ortega*, for instance, provides a relatively inexpensive, enjoyable meal occasion for a family. But consumers today are more stressed than ever before, which means that to meet their needs we must continue to improve the value proposition of *Ortega* and our other brands. And we need to do that in a way that provides a healthier alternative as part of that value proposition.

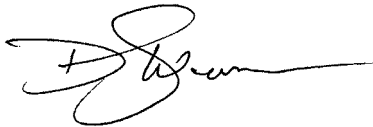
The opportunity in 2013 lies in our latest acquisition. With the acquisition of the *New York Style* and *Old London* brands we have entered the large and growing snack business. These brands are well-established but have not taken part in the significant growth snacks have experienced in the past few years. Our challenge in 2013 is to make these brands relevant to consumers again and to become a meaningful competitor in the exciting snack category. We are assembling a team dedicated to that goal, and we believe it is achievable.

Above all else, what investors can expect from B&G Foods in 2013 is consistent performance, superior margins and strong cash flow that supports an industry-leading dividend rate.

In Closing

Fiscal 2012 began as a year of great promise based on the acquisition of the Culver Specialty Brands in late 2011, and the year ended with that promise fulfilled as the acquisition performed as expected. Successful execution on acquisitions has been a key element of our business strategy over the past fifteen-plus years. By successfully completing over a dozen acquisitions and integrating twenty-five brands into B&G Foods we have increased our equity value to over \$1.5 billion and have brought tremendous stockholder return to our shareholders. This is a testimony to the strength of our brands and the talent and skill of our employees who have executed against a highly successful business strategy, building a company that is even better and stronger every year. We have great brands and we have tremendous people dedicated to the success of B&G Foods — one cannot ask for a better starting point to a new year.

Sincerely,



David Wenner
President and Chief Executive Officer
March 25, 2013

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark one)

Annual Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 29, 2012

or

Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-32316

B&G FOODS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

13-3918742
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Four Gatehall Drive, Parsippany, New Jersey
(Address of principal executive offices)

07054
(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: **(973) 401-6500**

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

Title of each class
Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share

Name of exchange on which registered
New York Stock Exchange

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically 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 if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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
(Do not check if a 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

The aggregate market value of the registrant's outstanding shares of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant (assuming for these purposes, but without conceding, that all executive officers and directors are affiliates of the registrant) as of June 29, 2012, the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was \$1,255,160,980 (based on the \$26.60 per share closing price of the registrant's common stock on that date as reported on the New York Stock Exchange).

As of February 26, 2013, the registrant had 52,858,772 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Selected designated portions of the registrant's definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 29, 2013 in connection with the registrant's 2013 annual meeting of stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this annual report.

B&G FOODS, INC.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 29, 2012
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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

The terms “B&G Foods,” “our,” “we” and “us,” as used in this report, refer to B&G Foods, Inc. and its wholly owned subsidiaries, except where it is clear that the term refers only to the parent company. Throughout this report, we refer to our fiscal years ended January 3, 2009, January 2, 2010, January 1, 2011, December 31, 2011 and December 29, 2012 as “fiscal 2008,” “fiscal 2009,” “fiscal 2010,” “fiscal 2011” and “fiscal 2012,” respectively.

B&G Foods manufactures, sells and distributes a diverse portfolio of branded, high quality, shelf-stable food and household products across the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. Many of our branded products have leading regional or national market shares. In general, we position our products to appeal to the consumer desiring a high quality and reasonably priced product. We complement our branded product retail sales with institutional and food service sales and limited private label sales.

B&G Foods, including our subsidiaries and predecessors, has been in business for over 120 years. We were incorporated in Delaware on November 25, 1996 under the name B Companies Holdings Corp. On August 11, 1997, we changed our name to B&G Foods Holdings Corp. On October 14, 2004, B&G Foods, Inc., then our wholly owned subsidiary, was merged with and into us and we were renamed B&G Foods, Inc.

Our company has been built upon a successful track record of both organic and acquisition-related growth. Our goal is to continue to increase sales, profitability and cash flows through organic growth, disciplined acquisitions of complementary branded businesses and new product development. Since 1996, we have successfully acquired and integrated more than 25 brands into our company.

The table below includes some of the acquisitions we have completed in recent years:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Significant Event</u>
November 2010	Acquisition of the <i>Don Pepino</i> and <i>Sclafani</i> brands from Violet Packing LLC, referred to as the “ <i>Don Pepino</i> acquisition” in the remainder of this document.
November 2011	Acquisition of the <i>Mrs. Dash</i> , <i>Baker’s Joy</i> , <i>Sugar Twin</i> , <i>Static Guard</i> , <i>Molly McButter</i> and <i>Kleen Guard</i> brands from Conopco, Inc. dba Unilever United States, Inc, referred to as the “Culver Specialty Brands acquisition” in the remainder of this document.
October 2012	Acquisition of the <i>New York Style</i> , <i>Devonsheer</i> , <i>JJ Flats</i> and <i>Old London</i> brands from Chipita America, Inc., referred to as the “ <i>New York Style</i> and <i>Old London</i> acquisition” in the remainder of this document.

Products and Markets

The following is a brief description of some of our brands and product lines:

The *Ortega* brand has been in existence since 1897; its products span the shelf-stable Mexican food segment including taco shells, tortillas, seasonings, dinner kits, taco sauces, peppers, refried beans, salsas and related food products. We continue to expand our product offerings with new products such as the *Ortega* whole grain corn taco shells and *Ortega* reduced sodium taco seasoning.

The *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont* brand, which originated in 1915, is one of the leading brands of pure maple syrup sold in the United States. Other products under the *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont* label include a line of gourmet salad dressings, sugar free syrups, marinades, fruit syrups, confections, pancake mixes and organic products.

The *Cream of Wheat* brand was introduced in 1893 and is among the leading brands and one of the most trusted and widely recognized brands of hot cereals sold in the United States. *Cream of Wheat* is available in Original 10-minute, 2½ minute and one-minute versions, and also in instant packets of Original and other flavors. A whole grain version of Original 2½ minute Cream of Wheat was introduced by B&G Foods in 2008. In 2009, we introduced a “Healthy Grain” version of instant *Cream of Wheat*, which provides consumers with an excellent source of fiber and a good source of protein. During 2010, pursuant to a licensing agreement, we introduced *Cream of Wheat* Cinnabon® and during 2011, we introduced *Cream of Wheat* Chocolate flavored instant hot cereal. We also offer *Cream of Rice*, a rice-based hot cereal.

The *Mrs. Dash* brand, which was introduced in 1983 as the original brand in salt-free seasonings, is available in more than a dozen blends. In 2005, the leading brand in salt-free seasonings introduced 6 salt-free marinades. *Mrs. Dash’s* brand essence, “Salt-Free, Flavor-Full,” resonates with consumers and underscores the brand’s commitment to provide healthy products that fulfill consumers’ expectations for taste.

The *Polaner* brand was introduced in 1880 and is comprised of a broad array of fruit-based spreads as well as jarred wet spices such as chopped garlic and oregano. *Polaner All Fruit* is a leading national brand of fruit-juice sweetened fruit spread. The spreads are available in more than a dozen flavors. *Polaner Sugar Free* preserves are the second leading brand of sugar free preserves nationally. Beginning in 2009, we reformulated *Polaner All Fruit* and *Polaner Sugar Free* to include 3 grams of fiber per tablespoon.

The *Las Palmas* brand originated in 1922 and primarily includes authentic Mexican enchilada sauce, chili sauce and various pepper products.

The *Bloch & Guggenheimer (B&G)* brand originated in 1889, and its pickle, pepper and relish products are a leading brand in the New York metropolitan area. This line consists of shelf-stable pickles, peppers, relishes, olives and other related specialty items.

The *B&M* brand was introduced in 1927 and is the original brand of brick-oven baked beans and remains one of the very few authentic baked beans. The *B&M* line includes a variety of baked beans and brown bread. The *B&M* brand currently has a leading market share in the New England region.

The *Underwood* brand’s “*Underwood Devil*” logo, which was registered in 1870, is believed to be the oldest registered trademark still in use for a prepackaged food product in the United States. *Underwood* meat spreads, which were introduced in the late 1860s, include deviled ham, white-meat chicken, roast beef and liverwurst.

The *New York Style* brand was created in 1985 and now includes Original *Bagel Crisps*, Mini *Bagel Crisps*, Pita Chips and Panetini Italian Toast. *New York Style* products offer the authentic taste of New York City’s traditional neighborhood bakeries.

The *Ac’cent* brand was introduced in 1947 as an all-natural flavor enhancer for meat preparation and is generally used on beef, poultry, fish and vegetables. We believe that *Ac’cent* is positioned as a unique flavor enhancer that provides food with the “umami” flavor sensation.

The *Emeril’s* brand was introduced in 2000 under a licensing agreement with celebrity chef Emeril Lagasse. We offer a line of pasta sauces, seasonings, cooking stocks, mustards, salsas, pepper sauces, dip mixes and cooking sprays under the *Emeril’s* brand name.

The *Old London* brand was created in 1932 and offers a wide variety of flavors available in melba toasts, melba rounds and other snacks. *Old London* also markets specialty snacks under the *Devonsheer* and *JJ Flats* names.

The *Trappey's* brand, which was introduced in 1898, has a Louisiana heritage. *Trappey's* products fall into two major categories—high quality peppers and hot sauces, including *Trappey's Red Devil*.

The *Don Pepino* and *Sclafani* brands originated in 1955 and 1900, respectively, and primarily include pizza and spaghetti sauces, whole and crushed tomatoes and tomato puree.

The *Grandma's* brand of molasses, which was introduced in 1890, is the leading brand of premium-quality molasses sold in the United States. *Grandma's* molasses products are offered in two distinct styles: *Grandma's Original Molasses* and *Grandma's Robust Molasses*.

The *Joan of Arc* brand, which originated in 1895, includes a full range of canned beans including kidney, chili and other varieties.

The *Regina* brand, which has been in existence since 1949, includes vinegars and cooking wines. *Regina* products are most commonly used in the preparation of salad dressings as well as in a variety of recipe applications, including sauces, marinades and soups.

The *Static Guard* brand, the number one brand name in static elimination sprays, created the anti-static spray category when it was launched in 1978 to fulfill a previously unmet consumer need. The brand's ability to consistently deliver on its promise to “instantly eliminate static cling” has resulted in a loyal consumer following.

The *Sugar Twin* brand was developed in 1968 and is a calorie free sugar substitute.

The *Baker's Joy* brand was introduced in 1982 and is the original brand of no-stick baking spray with flour. *Baker's Joy's* product proposition has been to “generate a perfect release from the pan every time,” making baking easier, faster and more successful for everyday bakers.

The *Wright's* brand was introduced in 1895 and is an all-natural seasoning that reproduces the flavor and aroma of pit smoking in meats, chicken and fish. *Wright's* is offered in three flavors: Hickory, Mesquite and Applewood.

The *Brer Rabbit* brand has been in existence since 1907 and currently offers mild and full-flavored molasses as well as blackstrap molasses. Mild molasses is designed for table use and full-flavored molasses is typically used in baking, barbeque sauces and as a breakfast syrup.

The *Sa-són* brand was introduced in 1947 as a flavor enhancer used primarily for Puerto Rican and Hispanic food preparation. The product is generally used on beef, poultry, fish and vegetables. The brand's flavor enhancer is offered in four flavors: Original, Coriander and Achote, Garlic and Onion, and Tomato. We also offer reduced sodium versions of *Sa-són*.

The *Vermont Maid* brand has been in existence since 1919 and we offer maple-flavored syrup under the brand name. *Vermont Maid* syrup is available in regular, sugar-free and sugar-free butter varieties.

The *Molly McButter* brand created the butter sprinkles category in 1987. *Molly McButter* is an all natural sprinkle, available in butter and cheese flavors.

Processed Food Industry

The processed food industry is one of the United States' largest industries. It is characterized by relatively stable sales growth, based largely on price and population increases. As costs have increased in recent years, price has gained significance as a factor in sales growth. As large food companies with a presence in a variety of branded product categories seek tighter focus within their businesses, they have shed brands or an entire presence in non-core categories. They have also sold smaller brands to increase focus on the larger brands within their portfolios.

In the past decade, the retail side of the food industry has seen a still on-going shift of sales to alternate food outlets such as supercenters, warehouse clubs, dollar stores and drug stores. This shift

has caused consolidation of traditional grocery chains into larger entities, often spanning the country under varying banner names. Consolidation has increased the importance of having a number one or two brand within a category, be that position national or regional. A broad sales and distribution infrastructure has also become critical for food companies, allowing them to reach all outlets selling food to consumers and expanding their growth opportunities.

Sales, Marketing and Distribution.

Overview. We sell, market and distribute our products through a multiple-channel sales, marketing and distribution system to all major U.S. food channels, including sales and shipments to supermarkets, mass merchants, warehouse clubs, wholesalers, food service distributors and direct accounts, specialty food distributors, military commissaries and non-food outlets such as drug and dollar store chains. Certain of our brands, including *Cream of Wheat, Ac'cent, Underwood, Polaner, Static Guard, Mrs. Dash, New York Style* and *Sugar Twin*, are also distributed to similar food channels in Canada. We sell, market and distribute our two household brands through the same sales, marketing and distribution system to many of the same customers to whom we sell our food products as well as other household product retailers and distributors.

We believe our established infrastructure in these channels allows us to distribute our products and any additional products from acquisitions cost-effectively. We sell our products primarily through broker sales networks to supermarket chains, food service outlets, mass merchants, warehouse clubs, non-food outlets and specialty distributors. The broker sales network handles the sale of our products at the retail level.

Sales. Our sales organization is aligned by distribution channels and consists of regional sales managers, key account managers and sales persons. Regional sales managers sell our products nationwide through national and regional brokers, with separate organizations focusing on food service, grocery chain accounts and special markets. Our sales managers coordinate our broker sales efforts, make key account calls with buyers or distributors and supervise broker retail coverage of the products at the store level.

Our sales strategy is centered on individual brands. We allocate promotional spending for each of our brands and our regional sales managers coordinate promotions with customers. Additionally, our marketing department works in conjunction with the sales department to coordinate special account activities and marketing support, such as couponing, public relations and media advertising.

We have a national sales force that is capable of supporting our current brands and quickly integrating and supporting any newly acquired brands.

Marketing. Our marketing organization is aligned by brand and is responsible for the strategic planning for each of our brands. We focus on deploying promotional dollars where we believe the spending will have the greatest impact on sales. Marketing and trade spending support, on a national basis, typically consists of advertising trade promotions, coupons and cross-promotions with supporting products. Radio, internet, social media and limited television advertising supplement this activity.

Distribution. We distribute our products through a multiple-channel system that covers every class of customer nationwide. We believe our distribution system has sufficient capacity to accommodate incremental product volume in a cost-effective manner. See Item 2, "Properties" for a listing of our distribution centers and warehouses.

Customers

Our top ten customers accounted for approximately 50.7% of our net sales and 50.2% of our end of the year receivables for fiscal 2012. Other than Wal-Mart, which accounted for 19.7% of our fiscal

2012 net sales, no single customer accounted for 10.0% or more of our fiscal 2012 net sales. Other than Wal-Mart, which accounted for 14.9% of our receivables as of the end of fiscal 2012, no single customer accounted for more than 10.0% of our receivables as of the end of fiscal 2012. During fiscal 2012, our net sales to foreign countries represented approximately 2.7% of our total net sales. During fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, our net sales to foreign countries represented less than 1.0% of our total net sales. Our foreign sales are primarily to customers in Canada. The increase in our foreign sales in fiscal 2012 is primarily attributable to the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition.

Seasonality

Sales of a number of our products tend to be seasonal and may be influenced by holidays, changes in seasons or other annual events. In the aggregate, however, sales of our products are not heavily weighted to any particular quarter due to the offsetting nature of demands for our diversified product portfolio. However, sales during the fourth quarter are generally greater than those of the preceding three quarters.

We purchase most of the produce used to make our shelf-stable pickles, relishes, peppers, tomatoes and other related specialty items during the months of July through October, and we generally purchase substantially all of our maple syrup requirements during the months of April through August. Consequently, our liquidity needs are greatest during these periods.

Competition

We face competition in each of our product lines. Numerous brands and products compete for shelf space and sales, with competition based primarily on product quality, convenience, price, trade promotion, consumer promotion, brand recognition and loyalty, customer service, advertising and other activities and the ability to identify and satisfy emerging consumer preferences. We compete with numerous companies of varying sizes, including divisions or subsidiaries of larger companies. Many of these competitors have multiple product lines, substantially greater financial and other resources and may have lower fixed costs and/or be substantially less leveraged than we are. Our ability to grow our business could be impacted by the relative effectiveness of, and competitive response to, our product initiatives, product innovation, advertising and promotional activities. In addition, from time to time, we experience margin pressure in certain markets as a result of competitors' pricing practices.

Our products compete not only against other brands in their respective product categories, but also against products in similar or related product categories. For example, our shelf-stable pickles compete not only with other brands of shelf-stable pickles, but also with pickle products found in the refrigerated sections of grocery stores, and all our brands compete against private label products to varying degrees.

Raw Materials

We purchase raw materials, including agricultural products, meat, poultry, flour, other raw materials, ingredients and packaging materials from growers, commodity processors, other food companies and packaging manufacturers located in U.S. and foreign locations. Our principal raw materials include maple syrup, wheat, fruits, beans, tomatoes, peppers, meat, sugar, concentrates, molasses, spices and corn sweeteners. We purchase our agricultural raw materials in bulk or pursuant to short-term supply contracts. We purchase most of our agricultural products between April 1 and October 31. We also use packaging materials, particularly glass jars, cans, cardboard and plastic containers. The profitability of our business relies in substantial part on the prices we and our co-packers pay for these raw materials and packaging materials, which can fluctuate due to a number of factors, including changes in crop size, national, state and local government sponsored agricultural programs, export demand, currency exchange rates, natural disasters, weather conditions during the growing and harvesting seasons, general growing conditions, the effect of insects, plant diseases and fungi, and glass, metal and plastic prices.

Fluctuations in commodity prices can lead to retail price volatility and intensive price competition, and can influence consumer and trade buying patterns.

The cost of labor, manufacturing, energy, fuel, packaging materials and other costs related to the production and distribution of our food products can from time to time increase significantly and unexpectedly. We attempt to manage these risks by entering into short-term supply contracts and advance commodities purchase agreements from time to time, by implementing cost saving measures and by raising sales prices. During the past three years, our cost saving measures and sales price increases have offset increases to our raw material, ingredient and packaging costs. To the extent we are unable to offset present and future cost increases, our operating results will be negatively impacted.

Production

Manufacturing. We operate seven manufacturing facilities for our products. See Item 2, “Properties” for a listing of our manufacturing facilities.

Co-Packing Arrangements. In addition to our own manufacturing facilities, we source a significant portion of our products under “co-packing” agreements, a common industry practice in which manufacturing is outsourced to other companies. We regularly evaluate our co-packing arrangements to ensure the most cost-effective manufacturing of our products and to utilize company-owned manufacturing facilities most effectively. Third parties located in U.S. and foreign locations produce our *Mrs. Dash*, *Joan of Arc*, *Static Guard*, *Sugar Twin*, *Regina* and *Baker’s Joy* brand products and certain *B&G*, *Cream of Wheat*, *Emeril’s*, *Las Palmas* and *Ortega* brand products under co-packing agreements or purchase orders. Each of our co-packers produces products for other companies as well. We believe that there are alternative sources of co-packing production readily available for the majority of our products, although we may experience short-term disturbances in our operations if we are required to change our co-packing arrangements unexpectedly.

Trademarks and Licensing Agreements

We consider our trademarks, in the aggregate, to be material to our business. We protect our trademarks by registration in the United States, Canada and in other countries where we sell our products. We also oppose any infringement in key markets. Trademark protection continues in some countries for as long as the mark is used and in other countries for as long as it is registered. Registrations generally are for renewable, fixed terms. Examples of our trademarks and registered trademarks include *Ac’cent*, *B&G*, *B&G Sandwich Toppers*, *B&M*, *Baker’s Joy*, *Brer Rabbit*, *Cream of Rice*, *Cream of Wheat*, *Devonsheer*, *Don Pepino*, *Emeril’s*, *Grandma’s*, *JJ Flats*, *Joan of Arc*, *Kleen Guard*, *Las Palmas*, *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont*, *Molly McButter*, *Mrs. Dash*, *New York Style*, *Old London*, *Ortega*, *Polaner*, *Regina*, *Sa-són*, *Sclafani*, *Static Guard*, *Sugar Twin*, *Trappey’s*, *Underwood*, *Vermont Maid* and *Wright’s*.

In June 2000 we entered into a license agreement with Emeril’s Food of Love Productions, L.L.C. (EFLP). This license agreement grants us an exclusive license to use the intellectual property owned by the licensor relating to Mr. Lagasse, including the name “Emeril Lagasse” and pictures, photographs and other personality material, in connection with the manufacturing, marketing and distribution of dry seasoning, liquid seasoning, condiments, sauces, dressings and certain other products through retail channels in the United States, the Caribbean and Canada. We also have the right of first negotiation with respect to other shelf-stable grocery products. Under the license agreement, the licensor owns all of the recipes that it provides to us and all of our *Emeril’s* brand products and related marketing materials are subject to the prior approval of the licensor, which approval may not be unreasonably withheld. In addition, we are prohibited from entering into similar arrangements with other chefs or celebrities in connection with any of the products covered by the agreement with the licensor.

The license agreement has been extended through May 2015 and thereafter is subject to extension and renewal at our option for additional three-year periods if we meet specified annual net sales results. Under the license agreement, we are, among other things, obligated to introduce and market new products in each year of the license agreement and to pay the licensor royalties based on annual net sales of our *Emeril's* brand products. The license agreement may be terminated by the licensor if we are in breach or default of any of our material obligations thereunder. We have also agreed to indemnify the licensor with respect to claims under the license agreement, including claims relating to any alleged unauthorized use of any mark, personality or recipe by us in connection with the products in the *Emeril's* line of products.

In February 2008, Martha Stewart Living Omnimedia, Inc. (MSLO) announced that it was acquiring certain assets related to the business of Emeril Lagasse. In connection with the closing of that transaction and with our consent, EFLP assigned its rights under the license agreement to a subsidiary of MSLO.

From time to time we also enter into other licensing agreements. For example, we sell *Cream of Wheat* Cinnabon®, a co-branded product, pursuant to a licensing agreement with Cinnabon, Inc. and Crock Pot® Seasoning Mixes pursuant to a licensing agreement with Sunbeam Products, Inc. dba Jarden Consumer Solutions.

Employees and Labor Relations

As of December 29, 2012, our workforce consisted of 999 employees. Of that total, 794 employees were engaged in manufacturing, 59 were engaged in marketing and sales, 114 were engaged in warehouse and distribution and 32 were engaged in administration. Approximately 34% of our employees, located at three facilities, are covered by collective bargaining agreements. These agreements, which vary in term depending on the location, expire on March 31, 2014 (Roseland, New Jersey; International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen & Helpers of America, Local No. 863), April 25, 2015 (Portland, Maine; Bakery, Confectionery, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union, AFL-CIO, Local No. 334) and March 31, 2016 (Stoughton, Wisconsin; Drivers, Salesmen, Warehousemen, Milk Processors, Cannery, Dairy Employees and Helpers Union, Local No. 695). None of our collective bargaining agreements expire in the next twelve months.

Government Regulation

As a manufacturer and marketer of food and household products, our operations are subject to extensive regulation by the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the United States Department of Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency and various other federal, state, local and foreign authorities regarding the manufacturing, processing, packaging, storage, labeling, sale and distribution of our products and the health and safety of our employees. Our manufacturing facilities and products are subject to periodic inspection by federal, state, local and foreign authorities. In addition, our meat processing operation in Portland, Maine is subject to daily inspection by the USDA.

We are subject to the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act and the Food Safety Modernization Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder by the FDA. This comprehensive regulatory program governs, among other things, the manufacturing, composition and ingredients, labeling, packaging and safety of food. We are also subject to the U.S. Bio-Terrorism Act of 2002 which imposes on us import and export regulations. Under the Bio-Terrorism Act, among other things, we are required to provide specific information about the food products we ship into the United States and to register our manufacturing, warehouse and distribution facilities with the FDA.

We believe that we are currently in substantial compliance with all material governmental laws and regulations and maintain all material permits and licenses relating to our operations. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that we are in full compliance with all such laws and regulations or that we will be able to comply with any future laws and regulations in a cost-effective manner. Failure by us to comply with applicable laws and regulations could subject us to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, all of which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Environmental Matters

We are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the normal course of business. We have not made any material expenditures during the last three fiscal years in order to comply with environmental laws or regulations. Based on our experience to date, we believe that the future cost of compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations (and liability for known environmental conditions) will not have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. However, we cannot predict what environmental laws or regulations will be enacted in the future or how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted, nor can we predict the amount of future expenditures that may be required in order to comply with such environmental laws or regulations or to respond to such environmental claims.

Available Information

Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, we are required to file with or furnish to the SEC annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy and information statements and other information. You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information about the public reference room. The SEC maintains an internet site at <http://www.sec.gov> that contains reports, proxy and information statements, and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. We file electronically with the SEC.

We make available, free of charge, through the investor relations section of our web site, our reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, and amendments to those reports, filed with or furnished to the SEC as soon as reasonably practicable after they are filed with the SEC. The address for the investor relations section of our web site is <http://ir.bgfoods.com>.

The full text of the charters for each of the audit, compensation and nominating and governance committees of our board of directors as well as our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics is available at the investor relations section of our web site, <http://ir.bgfoods.com>. Our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics applies to all of our employees, officers and directors, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer and principal accounting officer. We intend to disclose any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of the Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that applies to our chief executive officer or chief financial officer and principal accounting officer in the investor relations section of our web site.

The information contained on our web site is not part of, and is not incorporated in, this or any other report we file with or furnish to the SEC.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Any investment in our company will be subject to risks inherent to our business. Before making an investment decision, investors should carefully consider the risks described below together with all of the other information included in this report. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones facing our company. Additional risks and uncertainties that we are not aware of or focused on or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. This report is qualified in its entirety by these risk factors.

Any of the following risks could materially and adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. In that case, holders of our securities may lose all or part of their investment.

Risks Specific to Our Company

The packaged food industry is highly competitive.

The packaged food industry is highly competitive. Numerous brands and products, including private label products, compete for shelf space and sales, with competition based primarily on product quality, convenience, price, trade promotion, brand recognition and loyalty, customer service, effective consumer advertising and promotional activities and the ability to identify and satisfy emerging consumer preferences. We compete with a significant number of companies of varying sizes, including divisions or subsidiaries of larger companies. Many of these competitors have multiple product lines, substantially greater financial and other resources available to them and may have lower fixed costs and/or are substantially less leveraged than our company. If we are unable to continue to compete successfully with these companies or if competitive pressures or other factors cause our products to lose market share or result in significant price erosion, our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity could be materially and adversely affected.

We may be unable to maintain our profitability in the face of a consolidating retail environment.

Our largest customer, Wal-Mart, accounted for 19.7% of our fiscal 2012 net sales, and our ten largest customers together accounted for approximately 50.7% of our fiscal 2012 net sales. As the retail grocery trade continues to consolidate and our retail customers grow larger and become more sophisticated, our retail customers may demand lower pricing and increased promotional programs. Further, these customers are reducing their inventories and increasing their emphasis on products that hold either the number one or number two market position and private label products. If we fail to use our sales and marketing expertise to maintain our category leadership positions to respond to these trends, or if we lower our prices or increase promotional support of our products and are unable to increase the volume of our products sold, our profitability and financial condition may be adversely affected.

We are vulnerable to decreases in the supply and increases in the price of raw materials and labor, manufacturing, distribution and other costs, and we may not be able to offset increasing costs by increasing prices to our customers.

We purchase agricultural products, meat, poultry, other raw materials, ingredients and packaging materials from growers, commodity processors, other food companies and packaging manufacturers. Raw materials, ingredients and packaging materials are subject to increases in price attributable to a number of factors, including changes in crop size, federal and state agricultural programs, export demand, currency exchange rates, energy and fuel costs, weather conditions during the growing and harvesting seasons, insects, plant diseases and fungi, and glass, metal and plastic prices. Fluctuations in commodity prices can lead to retail price volatility and intensive price competition, and can influence consumer and trade buying patterns. The cost of labor, manufacturing, energy, fuel, packaging materials

and other costs related to the production and distribution of our products can from time to time increase significantly and unexpectedly. We attempt to manage these risks by entering into short-term supply contracts and advance commodities purchase agreements from time to time, by implementing cost saving measures and by raising sales prices. During the past three years, our cost saving measures and sales price increases offset increases to our raw material, ingredient and packaging costs. To the extent we are unable to offset present and future cost increases, our operating results will be negatively impacted.

We may be unable to offset any reduction in net sales in our mature food product categories through an increase in trade spending for these categories or an increase in net sales in other categories.

Most of our food product categories are mature and certain categories have experienced declining consumption rates from time to time. If consumption rates and sales in our mature food product categories decline, our revenue and operating income may be adversely affected, and we may not be able to offset this decrease in business with increased trade spending or an increase in sales or profitability of other products and product categories.

We may have difficulties integrating future acquisitions or identifying new acquisitions.

Part of our strategy is to grow through acquisition and we intend to pursue additional acquisitions of food and household product lines and businesses. However, we may be unable to identify and consummate additional acquisitions or may be unable to successfully integrate and manage the product lines or businesses that we have recently acquired or may acquire in the future. In addition, we may be unable to achieve a substantial portion of any anticipated cost savings from future acquisitions or other anticipated benefits in the timeframe we anticipate, or at all. Moreover, any acquired product lines or businesses may require a greater than anticipated amount of trade, promotional and capital spending. Acquisitions involve numerous risks, including difficulties in the assimilation of the operations, technologies, services and products of the acquired companies, personnel turnover and the diversion of management's attention from other business concerns. Any inability by us to integrate and manage any product lines or businesses that we have recently acquired or may acquire in the future in a timely and efficient manner, any inability to achieve a substantial portion of any anticipated cost savings or other anticipated benefits from these acquisitions in the time frame we anticipate or any unanticipated required increases in trade, promotional or capital spending could adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Moreover, future acquisitions by us could result in our incurring substantial additional indebtedness, being exposed to contingent liabilities or incurring the impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, all of which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

We have substantial indebtedness, which could restrict our ability to pay dividends and impact our financing options and liquidity position.

At December 29, 2012, we had total long-term indebtedness of \$641.2 million (before debt discount), including \$392.7 million principal amount of senior secured indebtedness and \$248.5 million principal amount of senior unsecured indebtedness. Our ability to pay dividends is subject to contractual restrictions contained in the instruments governing our indebtedness. Although our credit agreement and the first supplemental indenture relating to our senior notes (which we refer to as the senior notes indenture) contain covenants that restrict our ability to incur debt, as long as we meet these covenants we will be able to incur additional indebtedness. The degree to which we are leveraged on a consolidated basis could have important consequences to the holders of our securities, including:

- our ability in the future to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures or acquisitions may be limited;

- we may not be able to refinance our indebtedness on terms acceptable to us or at all;
- a significant portion of our cash flow is likely to be dedicated to the payment of interest on our indebtedness, thereby reducing funds available for future operations, capital expenditures, acquisitions and/or dividends on our common stock; and
- we may be more vulnerable to economic downturns and be limited in our ability to withstand competitive pressures.

We are subject to restrictive debt covenants and other requirements related to our debt that limit our business flexibility by imposing operating and financial restrictions on our operations.

The agreements governing our indebtedness impose significant operating and financial restrictions on us. These restrictions prohibit or limit, among other things:

- the incurrence of additional indebtedness and the issuance of certain preferred stock or redeemable capital stock;
- the payment of dividends on, and purchase or redemption of, capital stock;
- a number of restricted payments, including investments;
- specified sales of assets;
- specified transactions with affiliates;
- the creation of certain types of liens;
- consolidations, mergers and transfers of all or substantially all of our assets; and
- entry into certain sale and leaseback transactions.

Our credit agreement requires us to maintain specified financial ratios and satisfy financial condition tests, including, without limitation, the following: a maximum leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio.

Our ability to comply with the ratios or tests may be affected by events beyond our control, including prevailing economic, financial and industry conditions. A breach of any of these covenants, or failure to meet or maintain ratios or tests could result in a default under our credit agreement and/or our senior notes indenture. Certain events of default under our credit agreement and our senior notes indenture would prohibit us from paying dividends on our common stock. In addition, upon the occurrence of an event of default under our credit agreement or our senior notes indenture, the lenders could elect to declare all amounts outstanding under the credit agreement and the senior notes, together with accrued interest, to be immediately due and payable. If we were unable to repay those amounts, the credit agreement lenders could proceed against the security granted to them to secure that indebtedness. If the lenders accelerate the payment of the indebtedness, our assets may not be sufficient to repay in full this indebtedness and our other indebtedness.

To service our indebtedness, we require a significant amount of cash. Our ability to generate cash depends on many factors beyond our control.

Our ability to make interest payments on and to refinance our indebtedness, and to fund planned capital expenditures and potential acquisitions depends on our ability to generate cash flow from operations in the future. This ability, to a certain extent, is subject to general economic, financial, competitive, legislative, regulatory and other factors that are beyond our control.

A significant portion of our cash flow from operations is dedicated to servicing our debt requirements. In addition, in accordance with our current dividend policy we intend to continue distributing a significant portion of any remaining cash flow to our stockholders as dividends.

Our ability to continue to expand our business is, to a certain extent, dependent upon our ability to borrow funds under our credit agreement and to obtain other third-party financing, including through the issuance and sale of additional debt or equity securities.

Financial market conditions may impede our access to, or increase the cost of, financing for acquisitions.

Any future financial market disruptions or tightening of the credit markets, may make it more difficult for us to obtain financing for acquisitions or increase the cost of obtaining financing. In addition, our borrowing costs can be affected by short and long-term debt ratings assigned by independent rating agencies that are based, in significant part, on our performance as measured by credit metrics such as interest coverage and leverage ratios. A decrease in these ratings could increase our cost of borrowing or make it more difficult for us to obtain financing.

Future disruptions in the credit markets or other factors, could impair our ability to refinance our debt upon terms acceptable to us or at all.

Our \$200.0 million revolving credit facility and our \$144.4 million of tranche A term loan borrowings mature on November 30, 2016, our \$248.5 million of senior notes mature on January 15, 2018 and our \$223.3 million of tranche B term loan borrowings mature on November 30, 2018 (provided that the maturity date of the tranche B term loans will be accelerated to October 17, 2017 if our senior notes are not refinanced on or prior to that date). Our ability to raise debt or equity capital in the public or private markets in order to effect a refinancing of our debt at or prior to maturity could be impaired by various factors, including factors beyond our control. For example, in recent years U.S. credit markets experienced significant dislocations and liquidity disruptions that caused the spreads on prospective debt financings to widen considerably. These circumstances materially impacted liquidity in the debt markets, making financing terms for borrowers less attractive, and in certain cases resulted in the unavailability of certain types of debt financing. Any future uncertainty in the credit markets could negatively impact our ability to access additional debt financing or to refinance existing indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all. In addition, any future uncertainty in other financial markets in the U.S. could make it more difficult or costly for us to raise capital through the issuance of common stock or other equity securities. Any of these risks could impair our ability to fund our operations or limit our ability to expand our business or increase our interest expense, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results.

If we are unable to refinance our indebtedness at or prior to maturity on commercially reasonable terms or at all, we would be forced to seek other alternatives, including:

- sales of assets;
- sales of equity; and
- negotiations with our lenders or noteholders to restructure the applicable debt.

If we are forced to pursue any of the above options, our business and/or the value of an investment in our securities could be adversely affected.

We rely on co-packers for a significant portion of our manufacturing needs, and the inability to enter into additional or future co-packing agreements may result in our failure to meet customer demand.

We rely upon co-packers for a significant portion of our manufacturing needs. The success of our business depends, in part, on maintaining a strong sourcing and manufacturing platform. We believe

that there are a limited number of competent, high-quality co-packers in the industry, and if we were required to obtain additional or alternative co-packing agreements or arrangements in the future, we can provide no assurance that we would be able to do so on satisfactory terms or in a timely manner. Our inability to enter into satisfactory co-packing agreements could limit our ability to implement our business plan or meet customer demand.

We rely on the performance of major retailers, wholesalers, specialty distributors and mass merchants for the success of our business, and should they perform poorly or give higher priority to other brands or products, our business could be adversely affected.

We sell our products principally to retail outlets and wholesale distributors including, traditional supermarkets, mass merchants, warehouse clubs, wholesalers, food service distributors and direct accounts, specialty food distributors, military commissaries and non-food outlets such as drug store chains and dollar stores. The replacement by or poor performance of our major wholesalers, retailers or chains or our inability to collect accounts receivable from our customers could materially and adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, our customers offer branded and private label products that compete directly with our products for retail shelf space and consumer purchases. Accordingly, there is a risk that our customers may give higher priority to their own products or to the products of our competitors. In the future, our customers may not continue to purchase our products or provide our products with adequate levels of promotional support.

We may be unable to anticipate changes in consumer preferences, which may result in decreased demand for our products.

Our success depends in part on our ability to anticipate and offer products that appeal to the changing tastes, dietary habits and product packaging preferences of consumers in the market categories in which we compete. If we are not able to anticipate, identify or develop and market products that respond to these changes in consumer preferences, demand for our products may decline and our operating results may be adversely affected. In addition, we may incur significant costs related to developing and marketing new products or expanding our existing product lines in reaction to what we perceive to be increased consumer preference or demand. Such development or marketing may not result in the volume of sales or profitability anticipated.

Severe weather conditions and natural disasters can affect crop supplies and reduce our operating results.

Severe weather conditions and natural disasters, such as floods, droughts, frosts, earthquakes or pestilence, may affect the supply of the raw materials that we use for our products. Our maple syrup products, for instance, are particularly susceptible to severe freezing conditions in Québec, Canada and Vermont during the season in which maple syrup is produced. Competing manufacturers can be affected differently by weather conditions and natural disasters depending on the location of their supplies. If our supplies of raw materials are reduced, we may not be able to find supplemental supply sources on favorable terms or at all, which could adversely affect our business and operating results.

Most of our products are sourced from single manufacturing sites.

Our products are manufactured at many different manufacturing facilities, including our seven manufacturing facilities and manufacturing facilities operated by our co-packers. However, in most cases, individual products are produced only at a single location. If any of these manufacturing locations experiences a disruption for any reason, including a work stoppage, power failure, fire, or weather related condition or natural disaster, etc., this could result in a significant reduction or elimination of the availability of some of our products. If we were not able to obtain alternate production capability in a timely manner or on satisfactory terms, this could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Our operations are subject to numerous laws and governmental regulations, exposing us to potential claims and compliance costs that could adversely affect our business.

Our operations are subject to extensive regulation by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC), the United States Department of Labor, the Environmental Protection Agency and various other federal, state, local and foreign authorities. Any changes in these laws and regulations, or any changes in how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted could increase the cost of developing, manufacturing and distributing our products or otherwise increase the cost of conducting our business, or expose us to additional risk of liabilities and claims, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. In addition, failure by us to comply with applicable laws and regulations, including future laws and regulations, could subject us to civil remedies, including fines, injunctions, recalls or seizures, as well as potential criminal sanctions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. See Item 1, “Business—Government Regulation” and “—Environmental Matters.”

Failure by third-party co-packers or suppliers of raw materials to comply with food safety, environmental or other regulations may disrupt our supply of certain products and adversely affect our business.

We rely on co-packers to produce certain of our products and on other suppliers to supply raw materials. Such co-packers and other suppliers, whether in the United States or outside the United States, are subject to a number of regulations, including food safety and environmental regulations. Failure by any of our co-packers or other suppliers to comply with regulations, or allegations of compliance failure, may disrupt their operations. Disruption of the operations of a co-packer or other suppliers could disrupt our supply of product or raw materials, which could have an adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. Additionally, actions we may take to mitigate the impact of any such disruption or potential disruption, including increasing inventory in anticipation of a potential production or supply interruption, may adversely affect our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

We may be subject to significant liability should the consumption of any of our products cause injury, illness or death.

The sale of food products for human consumption involves the risk of injury to consumers. Such injuries may result from mislabeling, tampering by unauthorized third parties or product contamination or spoilage, including the presence of foreign objects, substances, chemicals, other agents or residues introduced during the growing, manufacturing, storage, handling or transportation phases of production. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to recall products, leading to a material adverse effect on our business. Even if a situation does not necessitate a recall, product liability claims might be asserted against us. We have from time to time been involved in product liability lawsuits, none of which have been material to our business. While we are subject to governmental inspection and regulations and believe our facilities comply in all material respects with all applicable laws and regulations, if the consumption of any of our products causes, or is alleged to have caused, a health-related illness in the future we may become subject to claims or lawsuits relating to such matters. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, the negative publicity surrounding any assertion that our products caused injury, illness or death could adversely affect our reputation with existing and potential customers and our corporate and brand image. Moreover, claims or liabilities of this sort might not be covered by our insurance or by any rights of indemnity or contribution that we may have against others. We maintain product liability insurance in an amount that we believe to be adequate. However, we cannot be sure that we will not incur claims or liabilities for which we are not

insured or that exceed the amount of our insurance coverage. Additionally, we do not maintain product recall insurance. A product liability judgment against us or a product recall could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Consumer concern regarding the safety and quality of food products or health concerns could adversely affect sales of certain of our products.

If consumers in our principal markets lose confidence in the safety and quality of our food products even without a product liability claim or a product recall, our business could be adversely affected. Consumers have been increasingly focused on food safety and health and wellness with respect to the food products they buy. We have been and will continue to be impacted by publicity concerning the health implications of food products generally, which could negatively influence consumer perception and acceptance of our products and marketing programs. Developments in any of these areas could cause our results to differ materially from results that have been or may be projected.

Risk associated with foreign suppliers and co-packers, including changes in import/export duties, wage rates, political or economic climates, or exchange rates, may adversely affect our operations.

Our relationships with foreign suppliers and co-packers subject us to the risks of doing business outside the United States. The countries from which we source our products may be subject to political and economic instability, and may periodically enact new or revise existing laws, taxes, duties, quotas, tariffs, currency controls or other restrictions to which we are subject. Our products are subject to import duties and other restrictions, and the U.S. government may periodically impose new or revise existing duties, quotas, tariffs or other restrictions to which we are subject. In addition, changes in respective wage rates among the countries from which we and our competitors source product could substantially impact our competitive position. Changes in exchange rates, import/export duties or relative international wage rates applicable to us or our competitors could adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations. These changes may impact us in a different manner than our competitors.

A weakening of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar would significantly increase our future costs relating to the production of maple syrup products.

We purchase the majority of our maple syrup requirements from suppliers in Québec, Canada. A weakening of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar would significantly increase our future costs relating to the production of our maple syrup products to the extent we have not purchased Canadian dollars or otherwise entered into a currency hedging arrangement in advance of any such weakening of the U.S. dollar.

Litigation regarding our trademarks and any other proprietary rights and intellectual property infringement claims may have a significant negative impact on our business.

We maintain an extensive trademark portfolio that we consider to be of significant importance to our business. If the actions we take to establish and protect our trademarks and other proprietary rights are not adequate to prevent imitation of our products by others or to prevent others from seeking to block sales of our products as an alleged violation of their trademarks and proprietary rights, it may be necessary for us to initiate or enter into litigation in the future to enforce our trademark rights or to defend ourselves against claimed infringement of the rights of others. Any legal proceedings could result in an adverse determination that could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

We face risks associated with our defined benefit pension plans and multiemployer pension plan obligations.

We maintain three defined benefit pension plans that cover substantially all of our employees. A deterioration in the value of plan assets resulting from poor market performance, a general financial downturn or otherwise could cause an increase in the amount of contributions we are required to make to these plans. For example, our defined benefit pension plans may from time to time move from an overfunded to underfunded status driven by decreases in plan asset values that may result from changes in long-term interest rates and disruptions in U.S. or global financial markets. Additionally, historically low interest rates coupled with poor market performance has the effect of decreasing the funded status of these plans which results in greater contributions. For a more detailed description of these plans, see Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies; Use of Estimates—Pension Expenses” and Note 11, “Pension Benefits,” to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

We also participate in a multiemployer pension plan maintained by the labor union representing certain of our employees at our Portland, Maine facility. We make periodic contributions to this plan pursuant to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. In the event that we withdraw from participation in this plan or substantially reduce our participation in this plan (such as due to a workforce reduction), applicable law could require us to make withdrawal liability payments to the plan, and we would have to reflect that liability on our balance sheet. The amount of our withdrawal liability would depend on the extent of this plan’s funding of vested benefits at the time of our withdrawal. Furthermore, our withdrawal liability could increase as the number of employers participating in this plan decreases.

The multiemployer plan, to which we contribute, has significant underfunded liabilities. Due to the level of underfunding, this plan has been determined to be in “critical” status. While this plan is in critical status, we are required to make additional plan contributions until we agree to a new collective bargaining agreement that implements a rehabilitation plan to improve the plan’s funded status. Accordingly, our required contributions to this plan may increase substantially when our next collective bargaining agreement is executed.

For a more detailed description of this multiemployer plan, see Note 11, “Pension Benefits,” to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

An obligation to make additional, unanticipated contributions to our defined benefit plans or the multiemployer plan described above could reduce the cash available for working capital and other corporate uses, and may have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial position, results of operations and liquidity.

Our financial well-being could be jeopardized by unforeseen changes in our employees’ collective bargaining agreements, shifts in union policy or labor disruptions in the food industry.

As of December 29, 2012, approximately 34% of our 999 employees were covered by collective bargaining agreements. A prolonged work stoppage or strike at any of our facilities with union employees or a significant work disruption from other labor disputes in the food or related industries could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. If prior to the expiration of any of our collective bargaining agreements we are unable to reach new agreements without union action or any such new agreements are not on terms satisfactory to us, our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity could be materially and adversely affected.

If we are unable to retain our key management personnel, our growth and future success may be impaired and our results of operations could suffer as a result.

Our success depends to a significant degree upon the continued contributions of senior management, certain of whom would be difficult to replace. As a result, departure by members of our senior management could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations. In addition, we do not maintain key-man life insurance on any of our executive officers.

We are a holding company and we rely on dividends, interest and other payments, advances and transfers of funds from our subsidiaries to meet our obligations.

We are a holding company, with all of our assets held by our direct and indirect subsidiaries, and we rely on dividends and other payments or distributions from our subsidiaries to meet our debt service obligations and to enable us to pay dividends. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends or make other payments or distributions to us depends on their respective operating results and may be restricted by, among other things, the laws of their jurisdiction of organization (which may limit the amount of funds available for the payment of dividends), agreements of those subsidiaries, our credit agreement, our senior notes indenture and the covenants of any future outstanding indebtedness we or our subsidiaries incur.

Future changes that increase cash taxes payable by us could significantly decrease our future cash flow available to make interest and dividend payments with respect to our securities.

We are able to amortize goodwill and certain intangible assets within the meaning of Section 197 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986. We expect to be able to amortize for tax purposes approximately \$497.3 million between 2012 and 2027. The expected annual deductions are approximately \$50.6 million for fiscal 2013, approximately \$45.8 million for fiscal 2014, approximately \$44.7 million per year for fiscal 2015 through 2017, approximately \$42.1 million for fiscal 2018, approximately \$37.7 million per year for fiscal 2019 and 2020, approximately \$35.6 million for fiscal 2021, approximately \$24.7 million for fiscal 2022, approximately \$22.5 million per year for fiscal 2023 through 2025, approximately \$20.6 million for fiscal 2026 and approximately \$0.9 million for fiscal 2027. If there is a change in U.S. federal tax policy that reduces any of these available deductions or results in an increase in our corporate tax rate, our cash taxes payable may increase, which could significantly reduce our future cash and impact our ability to make interest and dividend payments.

A change in the assumptions used to value our goodwill or our indefinite-lived intangible assets could negatively affect our consolidated results of operations and net worth.

Our total assets include substantial goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets (trademarks). These assets are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill or indefinite-lived intangibles might be impaired. The annual goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing our company's market capitalization with our company's carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying value of our company exceeds our market capitalization, we perform the second step of the impairment test to determine the amount of the impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying value and recognizing a loss for the difference. We test our indefinite-lived intangibles by comparing the fair value with the carrying value and recognize a loss for the difference. We estimate the fair value of our indefinite-lived intangibles by applying third party market value indicators to our adjusted EBITDA or net sales. Calculating our fair value for these purposes requires significant estimates and assumptions by management. We completed our annual impairment tests for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 with no adjustments to the carrying values of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles. However, materially different, assumptions regarding the future performance of our businesses could result in significant

impairment losses. In addition, any significant decline in our market capitalization, even if due to macroeconomic factors, could put pressure on the carrying value of our goodwill. A determination that all or a portion of our goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets are impaired, although a non-cash charge to operations, could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Any future financial market disruptions or tightening of the credit markets could expose us to additional credit risks from customers and supply risks from suppliers and co-packers.

Any future financial market disruptions or tightening of the credit markets could result in some of our customers experiencing a significant decline in profits and/or reduced liquidity. A significant adverse change in the financial and/or credit position of a customer could require us to assume greater credit risk relating to that customer and could limit our ability to collect receivables. A significant adverse change in the financial and/or credit position of a supplier or co-packer could result in an interruption of supply. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition, results of operations and liquidity.

Risks Relating to our Securities

Holders of our common stock may not receive the level of dividends provided for in our dividend policy or any dividends at all.

Dividend payments are not mandatory or guaranteed and holders of our common stock do not have any legal right to receive, or require us to pay, dividends. Our board of directors may, in its sole discretion, decrease the level of dividends provided for in our dividend policy or entirely discontinue the payment of dividends. Future dividends with respect to shares of our capital stock, if any, depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions (including restrictions in our credit agreement and senior notes indenture), business opportunities, provisions of applicable law (including certain provisions of the Delaware General Corporation Law) and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant.

If our cash flows from operating activities were to fall below our minimum expectations (or if our assumptions as to capital expenditures or interest expense were too low or our assumptions as to the sufficiency of our revolving credit facility to finance our working capital needs were to prove incorrect), we may need either to reduce or eliminate dividends or, to the extent permitted under our credit agreement and senior notes indenture, fund a portion of our dividends with borrowings or from other sources. If we were to use working capital or permanent borrowings to fund dividends, we would have less cash and/or borrowing capacity available for future dividends and other purposes, which could negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and ability to maintain or expand our business.

Our dividend policy may negatively impact our ability to finance capital expenditures, operations or acquisition opportunities.

Under our dividend policy, a substantial portion of our cash generated by our business in excess of operating needs, interest and principal payments on indebtedness, and capital expenditures sufficient to maintain our properties and assets is in general distributed as regular quarterly cash dividends to the holders of our common stock. As a result, we may not retain a sufficient amount of cash to finance growth opportunities or unanticipated capital expenditure needs or to fund our operations in the event of a significant business downturn. We may have to forego growth opportunities or capital expenditures that would otherwise be necessary or desirable if we do not find alternative sources of financing. If we do not have sufficient cash for these purposes, our financial condition and our business will suffer.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes us to issue without stockholder approval preferred stock that may be senior to our common stock in certain respects.

Our certificate of incorporation authorizes the issuance of preferred stock without stockholder approval and, in the case of preferred stock, upon such terms as the board of directors may determine. The rights of the holders of shares of our common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of holders of any class or series of preferred stock that may be issued in the future, including any preferential rights that we may grant to the holders of preferred stock. The terms of any preferred stock we issue may place restrictions on the payment of dividends to the holders of our common stock. If we issue preferred stock that is senior to our common stock in right of dividend payment, and our cash flows from operating activities or surplus are insufficient to support dividend payments to the holders of preferred stock, on the one hand, and to the holders common stock, on the other hand, we may be forced to reduce or eliminate dividends to the holders of our common stock.

Future sales or the possibility of future sales of a substantial number of shares of our common stock or other securities convertible or exchangeable into common stock may depress the price of our common stock.

We may issue shares of our common stock or other securities convertible or exchangeable into common stock from time to time in future financings or as consideration for future acquisitions and investments. In the event any such future financing, acquisition or investment is significant, the number of shares of our common stock or other securities convertible or exchangeable into common stock that we may issue may in turn be significant. In addition, we may grant registration rights covering shares of our common stock or other securities convertible or exchangeable into common stock, as applicable, issued in connection with any such future financing, acquisitions and investments.

Future sales or the availability for sale of a substantial number of shares of our common stock or other securities convertible or exchangeable into common stock, whether issued and sold pursuant to our currently effective shelf registration statement or otherwise, would dilute our earnings per share and the voting power of each share of common stock outstanding prior to such sale or distribution, could adversely affect the prevailing market price of our securities and could impair our ability to raise capital through future sales of our securities.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws and several other factors could limit another party's ability to acquire us and deprive our investors of the opportunity to obtain a takeover premium for their securities.

Our certificate of incorporation and bylaws contain certain provisions that may make it difficult for another company to acquire us and for holders of our securities to receive any related takeover premium for their securities. For example, our certificate of incorporation authorizes the issuance of preferred stock without stockholder approval and upon such terms as the board of directors may determine. The rights of the holders of shares of our common stock will be subject to, and may be adversely affected by, the rights of holders of any class or series of preferred stock that may be issued in the future.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Our corporate headquarters are located at Four Gatehall Drive, Parsippany, NJ 07054. Our manufacturing plants are generally located near major customer markets and raw materials. Of our seven manufacturing facilities, six are owned and one is leased. Management believes that our manufacturing plants have sufficient capacity to accommodate our planned growth. As of December 29,

2012, we owned or leased the offices, manufacturing and warehouse facilities and distribution centers described in the table below:

<u>Facility Location</u>	<u>Owned/Leased</u>	<u>Description</u>
Hurlock, Maryland	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
Portland, Maine	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
Stoughton, Wisconsin	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
St. Johnsbury, Vermont	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
Williamstown, New Jersey	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
Yadkinville, North Carolina	Owned	Manufacturing/Warehouse
St. Evariste, Québec	Owned	Storage Facility
Sharptown, Maryland	Owned	Storage Facility
Parsippany, New Jersey	Leased	Corporate Headquarters
Roseland, New Jersey	Leased	Manufacturing/Warehouse
Antioch, Tennessee	Leased	Distribution Center
Houston, Texas	Leased	Distribution Center
Easton, Pennsylvania	Leased	Distribution Center
Bentonville, Arkansas	Leased	Sales Office
Chicago, Illinois	Leased	Sales Office

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The information set forth under the heading “*Legal Proceedings*” in Note 12 of Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information

Shares of our common stock are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BGS" and have been so traded since May 23, 2007. The following table sets forth the high and low sales prices of shares of our common stock for each of the quarterly periods indicated.

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
Fiscal 2012		
Fourth Quarter	\$31.99	\$26.83
Third Quarter	\$32.84	\$24.69
Second Quarter	\$27.54	\$20.99
First Quarter	\$24.60	\$22.07
Fiscal 2011		
Fourth Quarter	\$24.64	\$15.29
Third Quarter	\$21.31	\$15.67
Second Quarter	\$21.29	\$16.71
First Quarter	\$19.60	\$13.23

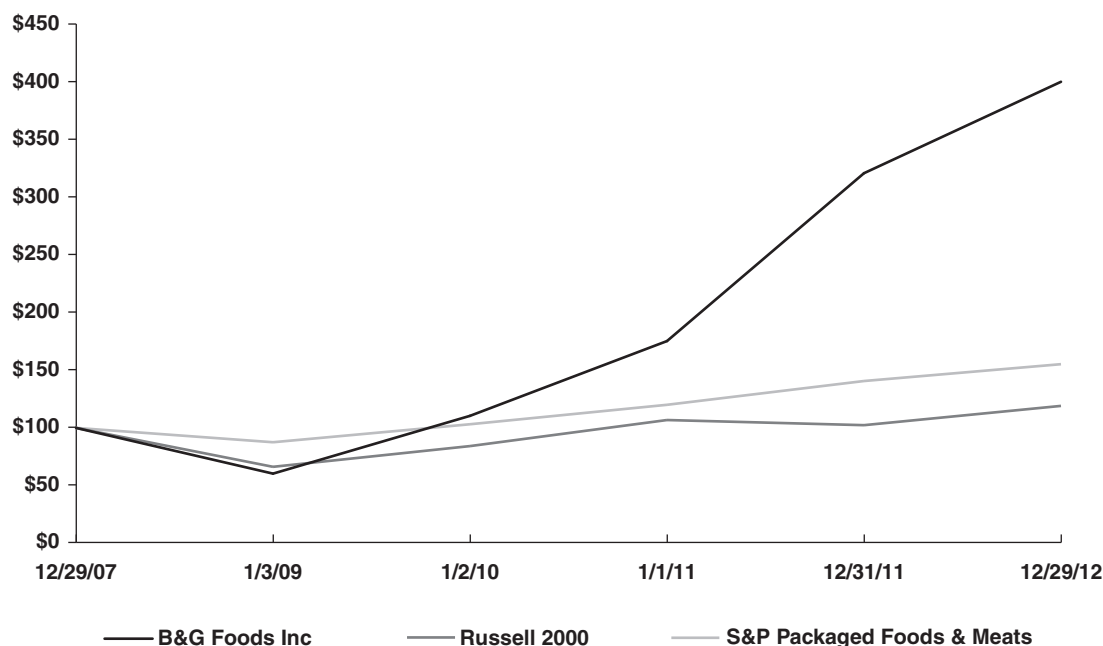
Holder

According to the records of our transfer agent, we had 45 holders of record of our common stock as of February 14, 2013, including Cede & Co. as nominee for The Depository Trust Company (DTC). Cede & Co. as nominee for DTC holds shares of our common stock on behalf of participants in the DTC system, which in turn hold the shares of common stock on behalf of beneficial owners.

Performance Graph

Set forth below is a line graph comparing the change in the cumulative total shareholder return on our company's common stock with the cumulative total return of the Russell MicroCap Index, the Russell 2000 Index and the S&P Packaged Foods & Meats Index for the period from December 29, 2007 to December 29, 2012, assuming the investment of \$100 on December 29, 2007 and the reinvestment of dividends. The common stock price performance shown on the graph only reflects the change in our company's common stock price relative to the noted indices and is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.

**Comparison of 5 Year Cumulative Total Return
Among B&G Foods, Inc. Common Stock, the Russell 2000 Index
and the S&P Packaged Foods & Meats Index**



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	12/29/2007	1/3/2009	1/2/2010	1/1/2011	12/31/2011	12/29/2012
B&G Foods, Inc. (NYSE: BGS)	\$100.00	\$60.30	\$110.45	\$175.36	\$321.07	\$400.42
Russell 2000 Index	100.00	66.21	84.20	106.82	102.36	119.09
S&P Packaged Foods & Meats Index . .	100.00	87.54	103.16	120.04	140.68	155.30

* \$100 invested on December 29, 2007 in B&G Foods' common stock or December 31, 2007 in index, including reinvestment of dividends. Indexes calculated on month-end basis.

Dividend Policy

General

Our dividend policy reflects a basic judgment that our stockholders would be better served if we distributed a substantial portion of our cash available to pay dividends to them instead of retaining it in our business. Under this policy, a substantial portion of the cash generated by our company in excess of operating needs, interest and principal payments on indebtedness, capital expenditures sufficient to maintain our properties and other assets is distributed as regular quarterly cash dividends to the holders of our common stock and not retained by us. We have paid dividends every quarter since our initial public offering in October 2004.

For fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, we had cash flows from operating activities of \$100.5 million and \$72.0 million, respectively, and distributed \$50.2 million and \$38.2 million as dividends, respectively. At our current dividend rate of \$1.16 per share per annum, we expect our aggregate dividend payments in 2013 to be approximately \$61.2 million.

The following table sets forth the dividends per share we have declared in each of the quarterly periods of 2012 and 2011:

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>
Fourth Quarter	\$0.29	\$0.23
Third Quarter	\$0.27	\$0.21
Second Quarter	\$0.27	\$0.21
First Quarter	\$0.27	\$0.21

Under U.S. federal income tax law, distributions to holders of our common stock are taxable to the extent they are paid out of current or accumulated earnings and profits. Generally, the portion of the distribution treated as a return of capital should reduce the tax basis in the shares of common stock up to a holder's adjusted basis in the common stock, with any excess treated as capital gains. Qualifying dividend income and the return of capital, if any, will be allocated on a pro-forma basis to all distributions for each fiscal year. Based on U.S. federal income tax laws, B&G Foods has determined that for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, 58.2% and 29.6%, respectively, of distributions paid on common stock will be treated as a return of capital and 41.8% and 70.4%, respectively, will be treated as a taxable dividend paid from earnings and profits.

Our dividend policy is based upon our current assessment of our business and the environment in which we operate, and that assessment could change based on competitive or other developments (which could, for example, increase our need for capital expenditures or working capital), new acquisition opportunities or other factors. Our board of directors is free to depart from or change our dividend policy at any time and could do so, for example, if it was to determine that we have insufficient cash to take advantage of growth opportunities.

Restrictions on Dividend Payments

Our ability to pay future dividends, if any, with respect to shares of our capital stock will depend on, among other things, our results of operations, cash requirements, financial condition, contractual restrictions, provisions of applicable law and other factors that our board of directors may deem relevant. Under Delaware law, our board of directors may declare dividends only to the extent of our "surplus" (which is defined as total assets at fair market value minus total liabilities, minus statutory capital), or if there is no surplus, out of our net profits for the then current and/or immediately preceding fiscal years. Our board of directors will periodically and from time to time assess the appropriateness of the then current dividend policy before actually declaring any dividends.

In general, our senior notes indenture restricts our ability to declare and pay dividends on our common stock as follows:

- we may use up to 100% of our excess cash (as defined below) for the period (taken as one accounting period) from and including the fiscal quarter beginning January 3, 2010 to the end of our most recently ended fiscal quarter for which internal financial statements are available at the time of such payment plus certain incremental funds described in the indenture for the payment of dividends so long as the fixed charge coverage ratio for the four most recent fiscal quarters for which internal financial statements are available is not less than 1.6 to 1.0; and
- we may not pay any dividends on any dividend payment date if a default or event of default under our indenture has occurred or is continuing.

Excess cash is defined in our senior notes indenture and under the terms of our credit agreement. Excess cash is calculated as "consolidated cash flow," as defined in the indenture and under the terms of our credit agreement (which, in each case, allows for the add-back of restructuring charges and which is equivalent to the term adjusted EBITDA), minus the sum of cash tax expense, cash interest expense, certain capital expenditures, excess tax benefit from issuance of LTIA shares, certain repayment of indebtedness and the cash portion of the restructuring charges.

In addition, the terms of our credit agreement also restrict our ability to declare and pay dividends on our common stock. In accordance with the terms of our credit agreement, we are not permitted to declare or pay dividends unless we are permitted to do so under our senior notes indenture. In addition, our credit agreement does not permit us to pay dividends unless we maintain:

- a “consolidated interest coverage ratio” (defined as the ratio of our adjusted EBITDA for any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters to our consolidated interest expense for such period payable in cash) of not less than 1.75 to 1.0; and
- a “consolidated total leverage ratio” (defined as the ratio of our consolidated total debt, as of the last day of any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters to our adjusted EBITDA for such period) of not more than 6.0 to 1.0.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

We did not issue any unregistered securities in fiscal 2012.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock during the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following selected historical consolidated financial data should be read in conjunction with Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and our audited consolidated financial statements and related notes to those statements included in this report. The selected historical consolidated financial data as of and for the years ended December 29, 2012 (fiscal 2012), December 31, 2011 (fiscal 2011), January 1, 2011 (fiscal 2010), January 2, 2010 (fiscal 2009) and January 3, 2009 (fiscal 2008) have been derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. Fiscal 2008 contained 53 weeks and the fiscal years 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009 each contained 52 weeks.

	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
	(In thousands, except per share data and ratios)				
Consolidated Statement of Operations Data⁽¹⁾:					
Net sales	\$ 633,812	\$ 543,866	\$513,337	\$501,016	\$486,896
Cost of goods sold ⁽²⁾	410,469	366,090	345,668	352,283	352,967
Gross profit	223,343	177,776	167,669	148,733	133,929
Selling, general and administrative expenses ⁽³⁾	66,212	57,618	56,495	53,966	53,595
Amortization expense ⁽⁴⁾	8,126	6,679	6,457	6,450	6,450
Operating income	149,005	113,479	104,717	88,317	73,884
Interest expense, net ⁽⁵⁾	47,660	36,675	40,342	49,432	58,067
Loss on extinguishment of debt ⁽⁶⁾	10,431	—	15,224	10,220	—
Income before income tax expense	90,914	76,804	49,151	28,665	15,817
Income tax expense	31,654	26,561	16,772	11,224	6,084
Net income	\$ 59,260	\$ 50,243	\$ 32,379	\$ 17,441	\$ 9,733
Earnings per share data:					
Weighted average basic common shares outstanding	49,239	47,856	47,584	39,325	36,715
Weighted average diluted common shares outstanding	49,557	48,541	48,284	39,358	36,715
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.81
Basic earnings per common share	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.68	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.27
Diluted earnings per common share	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.67	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.27
Other Financial Data:					
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 100,528	\$ 72,033	\$ 98,877	\$ 62,854	\$ 40,496
Capital expenditures	(10,637)	(10,556)	(10,965)	(10,704)	(10,631)
Payments for acquisition of businesses	(62,667)	(326,000)	(14,602)	—	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(24,744)	182,575	(14,534)	(44,877)	(33,747)
EBITDA ⁽⁷⁾	\$ 167,858	\$ 129,708	\$119,740	\$103,012	\$ 89,436
Ratio of earnings to fixed charges ⁽⁸⁾	2.8x	3.0x	2.2x	1.5x	1.3x
Senior debt / EBITDA ⁽⁹⁾	3.9x	5.6x	4.0x	3.6x	4.1x
Total debt / EBITDA	3.9x	5.6x	4.0x	4.3x	6.0x
EBITDA / cash interest expense ⁽¹⁰⁾	3.9x	4.1x	3.3x	2.2x	1.8x
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data (at end of period)⁽¹⁾:					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,219	\$ 16,738	\$ 98,738	\$ 39,930	\$ 32,559
Total assets	1,191,968	1,132,923	871,723	816,894	825,090
Total debt	637,689	720,107	477,748	439,541	535,800
Total stockholders' equity	\$ 361,175	\$ 235,547	\$230,585	\$225,608	\$144,648

- (1) We completed the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition from Chipita America on October 31, 2012. We completed the *Culver Specialty Brands* acquisition from Unilever on November 30, 2011. We completed the *Don Pepino* acquisition from Violet Packing on November 18, 2010. Each of these acquisitions has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and results of operations of the acquired business is included in our consolidated financial statements from the date of acquisition.
- (2) Included in cost of goods sold for fiscal 2010 is a gain of \$1.3 million relating to a legal settlement.
- (3) Selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2012 include \$1.2 million of transaction costs for the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition. Selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2011 include \$1.4 million of transaction costs for the *Culver Specialty Brands* acquisition. Selling, general and administrative expenses for fiscal 2008 include \$0.7 million of severance and termination charges we incurred relating to a workforce reduction.
- (4) Amortization expense includes the amortization of customer relationship and other intangible assets acquired in the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition, *Culver Specialty Brands*, *Don Pepino* and prior acquisitions.
- (5) Fiscal 2011 net interest expense includes a benefit of \$0.6 million related to the realized gain on an interest rate swap, a charge of \$1.6 million for the reclassification of the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to an interest rate swap and a \$2.1 million charge relating to the write-off of the remaining amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss on the interest rate swap due to our early termination of \$130.0 million term loan borrowings. Fiscal 2010 net interest expense includes a charge of \$0.4 million relating to the unrealized loss on the interest rate swap, and a charge of \$1.7 million for the reclassification of the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the swap. Fiscal 2009 net interest expense includes a \$1.5 million benefit relating to the unrealized gain on the interest rate swap, more than offset by a \$1.7 million charge for the reclassification of the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the swap. Fiscal 2008 net interest expense includes a \$5.6 million charge relating to the unrealized loss on the interest rate swap subsequent to our determination that the swap was no longer an effective hedge for accounting purposes and a \$0.5 million charge for the reclassification of the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the swap.

- (6) Fiscal 2012 loss on extinguishment of debt includes costs relating to our partial redemption of \$101.5 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.625% senior notes, including the repurchase premium and other expenses of \$7.7 million, the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$1.5 million and the write-off of unamortized discount of \$0.5 million. Loss on extinguishment during fiscal 2012 also includes costs related to the amendment and restatement of our credit agreement, including the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$0.4 million, unamortized discount of \$0.1 million and other expenses of \$0.2 million. Fiscal 2010 loss on extinguishment of debt includes costs relating to our repurchase of senior subordinated notes, including the repurchase premium of \$10.7 million and the write-off of deferred financing costs of \$4.5 million. Fiscal 2009 loss on extinguishment of debt includes costs relating to our repurchase of senior subordinated notes, including the repurchase premium of \$5.8 million and the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$4.4 million.
- (7) EBITDA is a non-GAAP financial measure used by management to measure operating performance. A non-GAAP financial measure is defined as a numerical measure of our financial performance that excludes or includes amounts so as to be different than the most directly comparable measure calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP in our consolidated balance sheets and related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows. EBITDA is defined as net income before net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization and loss on extinguishment of debt (see (6) above). We define adjusted EBITDA as EBITDA adjusted for acquisition-related transaction costs, which include outside fees and expenses and restructuring and consolidation costs of acquisitions. Management believes that it is useful to eliminate net interest expense, income taxes, depreciation and amortization, loss on extinguishment of debt and acquisition-related transaction costs because it allows management to focus on what it deems to be a more reliable indicator of ongoing operating performance and our ability to generate cash flow from operations. We use EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA in our business operations, among other things, to evaluate our operating performance, develop budgets and measure our performance against those budgets, determine employee bonuses and evaluate our cash flows in terms of cash needs. We also present EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA because we believe they are useful indicators of our historical debt capacity and ability to service debt and because covenants in our credit agreement and our senior notes indenture contain ratios based on these measures. As a result, internal management reports used during monthly operating reviews feature the EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA metrics. However, management uses these metrics in conjunction with traditional GAAP operating performance and liquidity measures as part of its overall assessment of company performance and liquidity and therefore does not place undue reliance on these measures as its only measures of operating performance and liquidity.

EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are not recognized terms under GAAP and do not purport to be an alternative to operating income or net income as an indicator of operating performance or any other GAAP measure. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are not complete net cash flow measures because EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are measures of liquidity that do not include reductions for cash payments for an entity's obligation to service its debt, fund its working capital, capital expenditures and acquisitions and pay its income taxes and dividends. Rather, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are two potential indicators of an entity's ability to fund these cash requirements. EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA are not complete measures of an entity's profitability because they do not include costs and expenses for depreciation and amortization, interest and related expenses, loss on extinguishment of debt, acquisition-related transaction costs and income taxes. Because not all companies use identical calculations, this presentation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA may not be comparable to other similarly titled measures of other companies. However, EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA can still be useful in evaluating our performance against our peer companies because management believes these measures provide users with valuable insight into key components of GAAP amounts.

A reconciliation of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA to net income and to net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008 along with the components of EBITDA and adjusted EBITDA follows:

	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
	(In thousands)				
Net income	\$ 59,260	\$ 50,243	\$ 32,379	\$ 17,441	\$ 9,733
Income tax expense	31,654	26,561	16,772	11,224	6,084
Interest expense, net ^(A)	47,660	36,675	40,342	49,432	58,067
Depreciation and amortization	18,853	16,229	15,023	14,695	15,552
Loss on extinguishment of debt ^(B)	10,431	—	15,224	10,220	—
EBITDA	<u>167,858</u>	<u>129,708</u>	<u>119,740</u>	<u>103,012</u>	<u>89,436</u>
Acquisition-related transaction costs	1,159	1,418	—	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	169,017	131,126	119,740	103,012	89,436
Income tax expense	(31,654)	(26,561)	(16,772)	(11,224)	(6,084)
Interest expense, net ^(A)	(47,660)	(36,675)	(40,342)	(49,432)	(58,067)
Acquisition-related transaction costs	(1,159)	(1,418)	—	—	—
Deferred income taxes	15,295	13,529	9,452	9,445	7,250
Amortization of deferred financing costs and bond discount	5,028	2,251	2,016	2,759	3,169
Unrealized loss (gain) on interest rate swap ^(A)	—	—	436	(1,541)	5,569
Realized gain on interest rate swap ^(A)	—	(612)	—	—	—
Reclassification to net interest expense for interest rate swap ^(A)	—	3,669	1,693	1,693	494
Share-based compensation expense	3,777	4,098	3,747	4,599	1,032
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	(8,031)	(1,047)	(326)	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business combinations	(4,085)	(16,327)	19,233	3,543	(2,303)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>\$100,528</u>	<u>\$ 72,033</u>	<u>\$ 98,877</u>	<u>\$ 62,854</u>	<u>\$ 40,496</u>

(A) See footnote (5) above.

(B) See footnote (6) above.

- (8) We have calculated the ratio of earnings to fixed charges by dividing earnings by fixed charges. For the purpose of this computation, earnings consist of income before income taxes plus fixed charges. Fixed charges consist of the sum of interest on indebtedness, amortized expenses related to indebtedness, reclassification to net interest expense of a portion of the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to an interest rate swap and an interest component of lease rental expense. Fixed charges exclude the unrealized loss (gain) on the interest rate swap.
- (9) As of the end of each fiscal year presented, senior debt is defined as the face amount all of our outstanding debt, excluding in the case of fiscal 2009 and 2008, our then outstanding senior subordinated notes.

	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2010	Fiscal 2009	Fiscal 2008
	(In thousands, except ratios)				
Current and former senior secured credit agreement:					
Revolving credit facility	\$ 25,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —
Term loan due 2013	—	—	130,000	130,000	130,000
Tranche A term loan due 2016	144,375	150,000	—	—	—
Tranche B term loan due 2018	233,313	225,000	—	—	—
8% senior notes due 2011	—	—	—	240,000	240,000
7.625% senior notes due 2018	248,500	350,000	350,000	—	—
Senior debt	<u>\$651,188</u>	<u>\$725,000</u>	<u>\$480,000</u>	<u>\$370,000</u>	<u>\$370,000</u>
EBITDA	\$167,858	\$129,708	\$119,740	\$103,012	\$ 89,436
Senior debt / EBITDA	3.9x	5.6x	4.0x	3.6x	4.1x
Adjusted EBITDA	\$169,017	\$131,126	\$119,740	\$103,012	\$ 89,436
Senior debt /adjusted EBITDA	3.9x	5.5x	4.0x	3.6x	4.1x

- (10) Cash interest expense, calculated below, is equal to net interest expense less amortization of deferred financing and bond discount, unrealized loss on an interest rate swap, realized gain on the interest rate swap and reclassification to net interest expense of a portion of the amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to an interest rate swap.

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>	<u>Fiscal 2009</u>	<u>Fiscal 2008</u>
	(In thousands, except ratios)				
Interest expense, net	\$ 47,660	\$ 36,675	\$ 40,342	\$ 49,432	\$58,067
Amortization of deferred financing and bond discount	(5,028)	(2,251)	(2,016)	(2,759)	(3,169)
Unrealized (loss) gain on interest rate swap . .	—	—	(436)	1,541	(5,569)
Realized gain on interest rate swap	—	612	—	—	—
Reclassification to interest expense, net	—	(3,669)	(1,693)	(1,693)	(494)
Cash interest expense	<u>\$ 42,632</u>	<u>\$ 31,367</u>	<u>\$ 36,197</u>	<u>\$ 46,521</u>	<u>\$48,835</u>
EBITDA	\$167,858	\$129,708	\$119,740	\$103,012	\$89,436
EBITDA / cash interest expense	<u>3.9x</u>	<u>4.1x</u>	<u>3.3x</u>	<u>2.2x</u>	<u>1.8x</u>
Adjusted EBITDA	\$169,017	\$131,126	\$119,740	\$103,012	\$89,436
Adjusted EBITDA / cash interest expense	4.0x	4.2x	3.3x	2.2x	1.8x

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

The following Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of certain factors, including those set forth under Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and under the heading “Forward-Looking Statements” below and elsewhere in this report. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included elsewhere in this report.

General

We manufacture, sell and distribute a diverse portfolio of branded, high quality, shelf-stable foods and household products, many of which have leading regional or national market shares. In general, we position our branded products to appeal to the consumer desiring a high quality and reasonably priced product. We complement our branded product retail sales with institutional and food service sales and limited private label sales.

Our company has been built upon a successful track record of both organic and acquisition-related growth. Our goal is to continue to increase sales, profitability and cash flows through organic growth, strategic acquisitions and new product development. We intend to implement our growth strategy through the following initiatives: expanding our brand portfolio with disciplined acquisitions of complementary branded businesses, continuing to develop new products and delivering them to market quickly, leveraging our multiple channel sales and distribution system and continuing to focus on higher growth customers and distribution channels.

Since 1996, we have successfully acquired and integrated more than 25 brands into our company. Most recently, on October 31, 2012, we completed the acquisition of the *New York Style, Old London, JJ Flats* and *Devonsheer* brands from Chipita America, Inc., which we refer to in this report as the “*New York Style and Old London* acquisition.” On November 30, 2011, we completed the acquisition of the *Mrs. Dash, Sugar Twin, Baker’s Joy, Molly McButter, Static Guard* and *Kleen Guard* brands from Conopco, Inc. dba Unilever United States, Inc., which we refer to in this report as the “*Culver Specialty Brands* acquisition.” We completed the acquisition of the *Don Pepino* and *Sclafani* brands from Violet Packing LLC on November 18, 2010, which we refer to in this report as the “*Don Pepino* acquisition.” Each of these three recent acquisitions has been accounted for using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, the assets acquired and results of operations of the acquired businesses are included in our consolidated financial statements from the respective dates of acquisition. These acquisitions and the application of the acquisition method of accounting affect comparability between periods.

We are subject to a number of challenges that may adversely affect our businesses. These challenges, which are discussed above under Item 1A, “Risk Factors” and below under the heading “Forward-Looking Statements” include:

Fluctuations in Commodity Prices and Production and Distribution Costs: We purchase raw materials, including agricultural products, meat, poultry, ingredients and packaging materials from growers, commodity processors, other food companies and packaging suppliers located in U.S. and foreign locations. Raw materials and other input costs, such as fuel and transportation, are subject to fluctuations in price attributable to a number of factors. Fluctuations in commodity prices can lead to retail price volatility and intensive price competition, and can influence consumer and trade buying patterns. The cost of raw materials, fuel, labor, distribution and other costs related to our operations can increase from time to time significantly and unexpectedly.

We attempt to manage cost inflation risks by locking in prices through short-term supply contracts and advance commodities purchase agreements and by implementing cost saving measures. We also attempt to offset rising input costs by raising sales prices to our customers. However, increases in the prices we charge our customers may lag behind rising input costs. Competitive pressures also may limit our ability to quickly raise prices in response to rising costs.

We expect minimal cost decreases for raw materials in the market place during 2013 and are currently locked into our supply and prices for a majority of our most significant commodities (excluding, among others, maple syrup) through 2013 at a cost decrease of approximately \$1.0 million. During fiscal 2012, we had cost increases (net of cost savings) for raw materials of less than 2% of cost of goods sold, which were more than offset by our sales price increases. To the extent we are unable to avoid or offset present and future cost increases by locking in our costs, implementing cost saving measures or increasing prices to our customers, our operating results could be materially adversely affected. In addition, should input costs begin to further decline, customers may look for price reductions in situations where we have locked into purchases at higher costs.

Consolidation in the Retail Trade and Consequent Inventory Reductions: As the retail grocery trade continues to consolidate and our retail customers grow larger and become more sophisticated, our retail customers may demand lower pricing and increased promotional programs. These customers are also reducing their inventories and increasing their emphasis on private label products.

Changing Customer Preferences: Consumers in the market categories in which we compete frequently change their taste preferences, dietary habits and product packaging preferences.

Consumer Concern Regarding Food Safety, Quality and Health: The food industry is subject to consumer concerns regarding the safety and quality of certain food products. If consumers in our principal markets lose confidence in the safety and quality of our food products, even as a result of a product liability claim or a product recall by a food industry competitor, our business could be adversely affected.

Fluctuations in Currency Exchange Rates: We purchase the majority of our maple syrup requirements from suppliers located in Québec, Canada. Any weakening of the U.S. dollar against the Canadian dollar, could significantly increase our costs relating to the production of our maple syrup products to the extent we have not purchased Canadian dollars in advance of any such weakening of the U.S. dollar.

To confront these challenges, we continue to take steps to build the value of our brands, to improve our existing portfolio of products with new product and marketing initiatives, to reduce costs through improved productivity, to address consumer concerns about food safety, quality and health and to favorably manage currency fluctuations.

Critical Accounting Policies; Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires our management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions made by management involve trade and consumer promotion expenses; allowances for excess, obsolete and unsaleable inventories; pension benefits; acquisition accounting allocations; the recoverability of goodwill, other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and deferred tax assets; the determination of the useful life of customer relationship intangibles; and the accounting for share-based compensation expense. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates and assumptions.

Our significant accounting policies are described more fully in note 2 to our consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report. We believe the following critical accounting policies involve the most significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Trade and Consumer Promotion Expenses

We offer various sales incentive programs to customers and consumers, such as price discounts, in-store display incentives, slotting fees and coupons. The recognition of expense for these programs involves the use of judgment related to performance and redemption estimates. Estimates are made based on historical experience and other factors. Actual expenses may differ if the level of redemption rates and performance vary from our estimates.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market. Cost is determined using the first in, first out and average cost methods. Inventories have been reduced by an allowance for excess, obsolete and unsaleable inventories. The allowance is an estimate based on our management's review of inventories on hand compared to estimated future usage and sales.

Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and intangibles with estimated useful lives are depreciated or amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Recoverability of assets held for sale is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to their fair value less estimated costs to sell. Estimating future cash flows and calculating fair value of assets requires significant estimates and assumptions by management.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Our total assets include substantial goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets (trademarks). These assets are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill or indefinite-lived intangibles might be impaired. We perform the annual impairment tests as of the last day of each fiscal year. The annual goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing our company's market capitalization with our company's carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying value of our company exceeds our market capitalization, we perform the second step of the impairment test to determine the amount of the impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying value and recognizing a loss for the difference.

We test our indefinite-lived intangibles by comparing the fair value with the carrying value and recognize a loss for the difference. We estimate the fair value of our indefinite-lived intangibles by applying third party market value indicators to our adjusted EBITDA or net sales.

Calculating our fair value for these purposes require significant estimates and assumptions by management. We completed our annual impairment tests for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 with no adjustments to the carrying values of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles. However, materially

different, assumptions regarding the future performance of our businesses could result in significant impairment losses. In addition, any significant decline in our market capitalization, even if due to macroeconomic factors, could put pressure on the carrying value of our goodwill. A determination that all or a portion of our goodwill or indefinite-lived intangible assets are impaired, although a non-cash charge to operations, could have a material adverse effect on our business, consolidated financial condition and results of operations.

Income Tax Expense Estimates and Policies

As part of the income tax provision process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes. This process involves estimating our current tax expenses together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. We then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe the recovery is not likely, we establish a valuation allowance. Further, to the extent that we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a financial accounting period, we include such charge in our tax provision, or reduce our tax benefits in our consolidated statements of operations. We use our judgment to determine our provision or benefit for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our deferred tax assets.

There are various factors that may cause these tax assumptions to change in the near term, and we may have to record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. We cannot predict whether future U.S. federal and state income tax laws and regulations might be passed that could have a material effect on our results of operations. We assess the impact of significant changes to the U.S. federal and state income tax laws and regulations on a regular basis and update the assumptions and estimates used to prepare our consolidated financial statements when new regulations and legislation are enacted. We recognize the benefit of an uncertain tax position that we have taken or expect to take on the income tax returns we file if it is more likely than not that such tax position will be sustained based upon its technical merits.

Share-based Compensation Expense

Performance share long-term incentive awards (LTIA) granted to our executive officers and certain other members of senior management entitle each participant to earn shares of common stock upon the attainment of certain performance goals over the applicable performance period. The recognition of compensation expense for the LTIA is initially based on the probable outcome of the performance goals based on the fair value of the award on the date of grant and the anticipated number of shares to be awarded on a straight-line basis over the applicable performance period. The fair value of the awards on the date of grant is determined based upon the closing price of our common stock on the applicable measurement dates (i.e., the deemed grant dates for accounting purposes) reduced by the present value of expected dividends using the risk-free interest-rate as the award holders are not entitled to dividends or dividend equivalents during the vesting period. Our company's performance against the defined performance goals are re-evaluated on a quarterly basis throughout the applicable performance period and the recognition of compensation expense is adjusted for subsequent changes in the estimated or actual outcome. The cumulative effect of a change in the estimated number of shares of common stock to be issued in respect of performance share awards is recognized as an adjustment to earnings in the period of the revision.

Pension Expense

We have defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of our employees. Our funding policy is to contribute annually not less than the amount recommended by our actuaries. The funded status of our pension plans is dependent upon many factors, including returns on invested assets and

the level of certain market interest rates. We review pension assumptions regularly and we may from time to time make voluntary contributions to our pension plans, which exceed the amounts required by statute. During fiscal 2012, we made total pension contributions to our pension plans of \$4.8 million compared with \$4.2 million in fiscal 2011. Changes in interest rates and the market value of the securities held by the plans could materially change, positively or negatively, the underfunded status of the plans and affect the level of pension expense and required contributions in fiscal 2013 and beyond.

Our discount rate assumption for our three defined benefit plans changed from 4.34% at December 31, 2011 to 3.91% at December 29, 2012. While we do not presently anticipate a change in our fiscal 2013 assumptions, as a sensitivity measure, a 0.25% decline or increase in our discount rate would increase or decrease our pension expense by approximately \$0.3 million. Similarly, a 0.25% decrease or increase in the expected return on pension plan assets would increase or decrease our pension expense by approximately \$0.1 million. We expect to make \$4.8 million of defined benefit pension plan contributions during fiscal 2013.

Acquisition Accounting

Our consolidated financial statements and results of operations include an acquired business's operations after the completion of the acquisition. We account for acquired businesses using the acquisition method of accounting, which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed be recorded at the date of acquisition at their respective fair values. Any excess of the purchase price over the estimated fair values of the net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred.

The judgments made in determining the estimated fair value assigned to each class of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, as well as asset lives, can materially impact our results of operations. Accordingly, for significant items, we typically obtain assistance from third party valuation specialists. Determining the useful life of an intangible asset also requires judgment as different types of intangible assets will have different useful lives and certain assets may even be considered to have indefinite useful lives. All of these judgments and estimates can materially impact our results of operations.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth the percentages of net sales represented by selected items reflected in our consolidated statements of operations. The comparisons of financial results are not necessarily indicative of future results:

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>
Statement of Operations:			
Net sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of goods sold	<u>64.8%</u>	<u>67.3%</u>	<u>67.3%</u>
Gross profit	35.2%	32.7%	32.7%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	10.4%	10.6%	11.0%
Amortization expense	<u>1.3%</u>	<u>1.2%</u>	<u>1.3%</u>
Operating income	23.5%	20.9%	20.4%
Interest expense, net	7.5%	6.8%	7.9%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	<u>1.7%</u>	—	<u>3.0%</u>
Income before income tax expense	14.3%	14.1%	9.5%
Income tax expense	<u>5.0%</u>	<u>4.9%</u>	<u>3.2%</u>
Net income	<u><u>9.3%</u></u>	<u><u>9.2%</u></u>	<u><u>6.3%</u></u>

As used in this section the terms listed below have the following meanings:

Net Sales. Our net sales represents gross sales of products shipped to customers plus amounts charged to customers for shipping and handling, less cash discounts, coupon redemptions, slotting fees and trade promotional spending.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit is equal to our net sales less cost of goods sold. The primary components of our cost of goods sold are cost of internally manufactured products, purchases of finished goods from co-packers plus freight costs to our distribution centers and to our customers.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Our selling, general and administrative expenses include costs related to selling our products, as well as all other general and administrative expenses. Some of these costs include administrative, marketing and internal sales force employee compensation and benefits costs, consumer advertising programs, brokerage costs, warehouse facility and distribution costs, information technology and communication costs, office rent, utilities, supplies, professional services and other general corporate expenses. In fiscal 2012, selling, general and administrative expenses include \$1.2 million of transaction costs for the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition. In fiscal 2011, selling, general and administrative expenses include \$1.4 million of transaction costs for the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition.

Amortization Expense. Amortization expense includes the amortization expense associated with customer relationship and other intangibles.

Net Interest Expense. Net interest expense includes interest relating to our outstanding indebtedness, amortization of bond discount and amortization of deferred debt financing costs, net of interest income and subsequent to our determination in September 2008 that an interest rate swap was no longer an effective hedge for accounting purposes, unrealized gains or losses on the interest rate swap and the reclassification of amounts recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the swap and a write-off of the remaining amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss related to the interest rate swap due to our early termination of \$130.0 million term loan borrowings.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt. Loss on extinguishment of debt includes costs relating to the retirement of indebtedness, including any repurchase premium and write-off of deferred debt financing costs and unamortized discount.

Fiscal 2012 Compared to Fiscal 2011

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$89.9 million or 16.5% to \$633.8 million for fiscal 2012 from \$543.9 million for fiscal 2011. Net sales of the Culver Specialty Brands, which we acquired at the end of November 2011, contributed \$81.0 million to the overall increase, and net sales of the *New York Style* and *Old London* brands, which we acquired at the end of October 2012, contributed \$8.4 million to the overall increase. Net sales for our base business increased \$0.5 million, attributable to sales price increases of \$13.1 million offset by a unit volume decline of \$12.6 million.

Net sales of our *Ortega*, *Las Palmas*, *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont*, *B&M* and *Ac'cent* products increased by \$3.8 million, \$1.8 million, \$1.2 million, \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million or 2.9%, 5.2%, 1.6%, 4.8% and 4.8%, respectively. These increases were offset by a reduction in net sales of *B&G*, *Cream of Wheat*, *Don Pepino* and *Underwood* products of \$4.2 million, \$2.5 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.7 million or 12.7%, 3.8%, 5.2% and 3.3%, respectively. In the aggregate, net sales for all other brands remained consistent.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$45.6 million or 25.6% to \$223.3 million in fiscal 2012 from \$177.8 million in fiscal 2011. Gross profit expressed as a percentage of net sales increased 2.5 percentage points to 35.2% for fiscal 2012 from 32.7% in fiscal 2011, attributable to a sales mix shift to

higher margin products (primarily due to the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition) and pricing gains of \$13.1 million, partially offset by commodity and packaging cost increases.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$8.6 million or 14.9% to \$66.2 million for fiscal 2012 from \$57.6 million for fiscal 2011. This increase is primarily due to increases in consumer marketing of \$5.4 million, selling expenses of \$2.7 million (including \$2.0 million of brokerage expenses) and warehousing expenses of \$0.6 million, offset by a decrease in all other expenses of \$0.1 million. Expressed as a percentage of net sales, our selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 0.2 percentage points to 10.4% in fiscal 2012 from 10.6% in fiscal 2011.

Amortization Expense. Amortization expense increased \$1.4 million to \$8.1 million for fiscal 2012 from \$6.7 million in fiscal 2011. The increase is due to the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition.

Operating Income. As a result of the foregoing, operating income increased \$35.5 million or 31.3% to \$149.0 million in fiscal 2012 from \$113.5 million in fiscal 2011. Operating income expressed as a percentage of net sales increased to 23.5% in fiscal 2012 from 20.9% in fiscal 2011.

Net Interest Expense. Net interest expense increased \$11.0 million to \$47.7 million in fiscal 2012 from \$36.7 million in fiscal 2011 attributable to an increase in our indebtedness to finance the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition, and an additional \$2.8 million of amortization of deferred debt financing costs and bond discount relating to the acquisition financing. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Debt” below.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt. Loss on extinguishment of debt for fiscal 2012 includes costs relating to our partial redemption of \$101.5 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.625% senior notes, including the repurchase premium and other expenses of \$7.7 million, the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$1.5 million and the write-off of unamortized discount of \$0.5 million. Loss on extinguishment during fiscal 2012 also includes costs related to the amendment and restatement of our credit agreement, including the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$0.4 million, unamortized discount of \$0.1 million and other expenses of \$0.2 million. During fiscal 2011, we did not have any loss on extinguishment of debt.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased \$5.1 million to \$31.7 million in fiscal 2012 from \$26.6 million in fiscal 2011. Our effective tax rate before state deferred tax rate adjustments for fiscal 2012 was 35.7% as compared with 36.1% for fiscal 2011. Due to changes in state apportionments, our blended statutory state rate change created a deferred tax benefit of \$0.9 million (0.9%) in fiscal 2012. In fiscal 2011 changes in state apportionment laws resulted in a deferred tax benefit of \$1.2 million (1.5%). This one-time benefit reduced our effective tax rate for fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011 to 34.8% and 34.6%, respectively.

Fiscal 2011 Compared to Fiscal 2010

Net Sales. Net sales increased \$30.5 million or 6.0% to \$543.9 million for fiscal 2011 from \$513.3 million for fiscal 2010. The increase was attributable to unit volume and sales price increases of \$29.6 million and \$1.7 million, respectively, offset by an increase in coupon and slotting expenses of \$0.8 million. Net sales of our *Don Pepino* and *Sclafani* brands, which we acquired in late November 2010, contributed \$12.5 million to the overall increase and net sales of the Culver Specialty Brands, which we acquired at the end of November 2011, contributed \$6.5 million to the overall increase.

Net sales of our *Ortega*, *Maple Grove Farms of Vermont*, *Cream of Wheat*, *Las Palmas* and *Underwood* products increased by \$5.1 million, \$5.0 million, \$3.1 million, \$2.5 million and \$0.7 million or 4.0%, 7.2%, 4.8%, 8.0% and 3.0%, respectively. These increases were offset by a reduction in net sales of *B&G*, *Joan of Arc*, *Trappey's*, *Grandma's* and *Emeril's* products of \$1.2 million, \$0.8 million, \$0.7

million, 0.7 million and \$0.7 million or 3.4%, 6.6%, 4.4%, 5.0% and 3.6%, respectively. In the aggregate, net sales for all other brands decreased \$0.8 million or 0.6%.

Gross Profit. Gross profit increased \$10.1 million or 6.0% to \$177.8 million in fiscal 2011 from \$167.7 million in fiscal 2010. Gross profit expressed as a percentage of net sales remained consistent at 32.7% in fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, attributable to pricing gains of \$1.7 million and a sales mix shift to higher margin products offset by higher input and distribution costs.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses. Selling, general and administrative expenses increased \$1.1 million or 2.0% to \$57.6 million for fiscal 2011 from \$56.5 million for fiscal 2010. This increase is primarily due to \$1.4 million of transaction costs for the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition and increases in compensation expense of \$0.5 million and brokerage expense of \$0.5 million, offset by decreases in consumer marketing and trade spending of \$1.3 million. Expressed as a percentage of net sales, our selling, general and administrative expenses decreased 0.4 percentage points to 10.6% in fiscal 2011 from 11.0% in fiscal 2010.

Amortization Expense. Amortization expense increased \$0.2 million to \$6.7 million for fiscal 2011 from \$6.5 million in fiscal 2010. The increase is due to the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition.

Operating Income. As a result of the foregoing, operating income increased \$8.8 million or 8.4% to \$113.5 million in fiscal 2011 from \$104.7 million in fiscal 2010. Operating income expressed as a percentage of net sales increased to 20.9% in fiscal 2011 from 20.4% in fiscal 2010.

Net Interest Expense. Net interest expense decreased \$3.7 million to \$36.7 million in fiscal 2011 from \$40.3 million in fiscal 2010 due to the termination of an interest rate swap, which reduced the effective interest rate on \$130.0 million of term loan borrowings under our prior credit agreement and eliminated the unfavorable fair market value adjustment relating to the interest rate swap. This was partially offset by an increase in interest expense from additional debt incurred for the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition and a \$2.1 million charge relating to the write-off of the remaining amount recorded in accumulated other comprehensive loss on the interest rate swap due to our early termination of the \$130.0 million of term loan borrowings under our prior credit agreement. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Debt” below.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt. Loss on extinguishment of debt for fiscal 2010 includes costs relating to our repurchase and redemption of \$69.5 million aggregate principal amount of senior subordinated notes and \$240.0 million aggregate principal amount of senior notes, including \$10.7 million for the payment of a repurchase premium and a non-cash charge of \$4.5 million for the write-off of unamortized deferred debt financing costs associated with the notes repurchased. During fiscal 2011, we did not have any loss on extinguishment of debt.

Income Tax Expense. Income tax expense increased \$9.8 million to \$26.6 million in fiscal 2011 from \$16.8 million in fiscal 2010. Our effective tax rate before state deferred tax rate adjustments for fiscal 2011 was 36.1% as compared with 36.0% for fiscal 2010. Due to changes in state apportionment laws, our blended statutory state rate change created a deferred tax benefit of \$1.2 million in fiscal 2011 and \$1.1 million in fiscal 2010. This one-time benefit reduced our effective tax rate for fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010 down to 34.6% and 34.1%, respectively.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary liquidity requirements include debt service, capital expenditures and working capital needs. See also, “Dividend Policy” and “Commitments and Contractual Obligations” below. We fund our liquidity requirements, as well as our dividend payments and financing for acquisitions, primarily through cash generated from operations and external sources of financing, including, our revolving credit facility.

Cash Flows

Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities. Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$28.5 million to \$100.5 million in fiscal 2012 from \$72.0 million in fiscal 2011. Net cash provided by operating activities for fiscal 2010 was \$98.9 million. The increase in net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2012 as compared to fiscal 2011 was due to our payment in January 2011 of \$12.4 million, including \$1.0 million of accrued interest, to terminate our interest rate swap, which we did not incur in 2012, an increase in net income of \$9.0 million, primarily attributable to the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition and the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition partially offset by an increase in working capital of approximately \$4.1 million. The decrease in net cash provided by operating activities in fiscal 2011 as compared to fiscal 2010 was primarily due to our payment in January 2011 of \$12.4 million, including \$1.0 million of accrued interest, to terminate an interest rate swap, an increase in our working capital of \$4.0 million resulting from the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition and an increase in inventory unrelated to the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition due primarily to an increase in finished goods.

Net Cash Used in Investing Activities. Net cash used in investing activities was \$73.3 million in fiscal 2012 as compared to \$336.6 million in fiscal 2011 and \$25.6 million for fiscal 2010. During fiscal 2012, our net cash used in investing activities included \$62.5 million for the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition, \$0.2 million for the acquisition of a business and \$10.6 million of capital expenditures. During fiscal 2011, our net cash used in investing activities included \$326.0 million for the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition and \$10.6 million of capital expenditures. During fiscal 2010, our net cash used in investing activities included \$14.6 million for the *Don Pepino* acquisition and \$11.0 million of capital expenditures. Our capital expenditures typically include expenditures for building improvements, purchases of manufacturing and computer equipment and capitalized interest. We expect to make capital expenditures of approximately \$13.0 million in fiscal 2013.

Net Cash (Used in) Provided by Financing Activities. Net cash used in financing activities was \$24.7 million and \$14.5 million in fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2010, respectively. Net cash provided by financing activities was \$182.6 million in fiscal 2011.

For fiscal 2012, net cash used in financing activities includes \$109.5 million in payments for the repurchase and redemption of \$101.5 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.625% senior notes, \$50.2 million of dividend payments, \$10.7 million for the payment of tax withholding on behalf of employees for net share settlement of share-based compensation, \$7.3 million of scheduled principal payments of tranche A and tranche B term loans, \$5.0 million of principal payments of revolving credit loans and \$0.5 million of deferred financing costs. Net cash used in financing activities was partially offset by \$120.4 million of net proceeds from our public offering of common stock, \$30.0 million of proceeds from borrowings under our revolving credit facility and \$8.0 million of excess tax benefits from share-based compensation.

For fiscal 2011, net cash provided by financing activities includes \$372.0 million of net proceeds from borrowings under our credit agreement (net of \$25.0 million of borrowings and repayments of revolving loans) and \$1.0 million of excess tax benefits from share-based compensation. Net cash provided by financing activities was reduced by \$130.0 million due to the repayment of all term loan borrowings under our prior credit agreement, \$38.2 million of dividend payments, \$16.3 million for the payment of deferred financing costs, \$3.7 million for the repurchase of common stock and \$2.2 million for the payment of tax withholding on behalf of employees for net share settlement of share-based compensation.

For fiscal 2010, net cash used in financing activities includes \$320.3 million in payments for the repurchase and redemption of \$69.5 million principal amount of our 12% senior subordinated notes and \$240.0 million principal amount of our 8% senior notes, \$32.3 million of dividend payments, \$8.2 million of deferred financing costs and \$1.5 million for the payment of tax withholding on behalf of

employees for net share settlement of share-based compensation. Net cash used in financing activities was reduced by net proceeds of \$347.4 million from the issuance of our 7.625% senior notes and \$0.3 million of excess tax benefits from share-based compensation.

Cash Income Tax Payments. Based on a number of factors, including our trademark, goodwill and other intangible assets amortization for tax purposes from our prior acquisitions, we realized a significant reduction in cash taxes in fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 as compared to our tax expense for financial reporting purposes. We believe that we will realize a benefit to our cash taxes payable from amortization of our trademarks, goodwill and other intangible assets for the taxable years 2013 through 2027. If there is a change in U.S. federal tax policy that reduces any of these available deductions or results in an increase in our corporate tax rate, our cash taxes payable may increase further, which could significantly reduce our future cash and impact our ability to make interest and dividend payments.

Dividend Policy

For a discussion of our dividend policy, see the information set forth under the heading “Dividend Policy” in Part II, Item 5 of this report.

Acquisitions

Our liquidity and capital resources have been significantly impacted by acquisitions and may be impacted in the foreseeable future by additional acquisitions. As discussed elsewhere in this report, as part of our growth strategy we plan to expand our brand portfolio with disciplined acquisitions of complementary brands. We have historically financed acquisitions with borrowings and cash flows from operating activities. As a result, our interest expense has in the past increased as a result of additional indebtedness we have incurred in connection with acquisitions, including in connection with the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition, and will increase with any additional indebtedness we may incur to finance future acquisitions. The impact of future acquisitions, whether financed with additional indebtedness or otherwise, may have a material impact on our liquidity.

Debt

Senior Secured Credit Agreement. On December 12, 2012, we amended and restated our credit agreement dated as of November 30, 2011. The amendment, among other things, reduced the interest rate payable on the tranche B term loans by 0.5 percentage points, fixed the maximum permissible consolidated leverage ratio at 6.0 to 1.0 and increased the maximum size of any potential incremental term loan facility to an unlimited amount provided that certain conditions are met, including our senior secured leverage ratio being less than or equal to 4.0 to 1.0 after giving effect to borrowings under the incremental term loan facility.

At December 29, 2012, there were \$144.4 million of tranche A term loans, \$223.3 million of tranche B term loans and \$25.0 million of revolving loans outstanding. At December 29, 2012, the available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$0.5 million, was \$174.5 million. The credit agreement is secured by substantially all of our and our domestic subsidiaries' assets except our and our domestic subsidiaries' real property.

The tranche A term loans are subject to principal amortization at the following rates: 5% in the first year, 10% in the second year and 15% in each of the third and fourth years. The balance of all borrowings under the tranche A term loan facility are due and payable at maturity on November 30, 2016. The tranche B term loans are subject to principal amortization at the rate of 1% annually with the balance due at maturity on November 30, 2018. The revolving credit facility matures on November 30, 2016.

Interest under the revolving credit facility, including any outstanding letters of credit, and under the tranche A term loan facility, is determined based on alternative rates that we may choose in accordance with the credit agreement, including a base rate per annum plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.00%, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 2.50% to 3.00%, in each case depending on our consolidated leverage ratio. Interest under the tranche B term loan facility is determined based on alternative rates that we may choose in accordance with the credit agreement, including a base rate per annum plus an applicable margin of 2.00%, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 3.00%, in each case subject to a 1.0% LIBOR floor.

For further information regarding our senior secured credit agreement, including a description of optional and mandatory prepayment terms and financial and restrictive covenants, see Note 6, “Long-Term Debt” to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

7.625% Senior Notes due 2018. In January 2010, we issued \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.625% senior notes due 2018 at a public offering price of 99.271% of face value. In December 2012, we redeemed \$101.5 million principal amount of senior notes at a cash redemption price of 107.625% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest on such amount of \$3.5 million. The remaining original issue discount of \$1.1 million and debt financing costs are being amortized over the life of the senior notes as interest expense. Interest on the senior notes is payable on January 15 and July 15 of each year. The senior notes will mature on January 15, 2018, unless earlier retired or redeemed as permitted or required by the terms of the indenture governing the senior notes as described in Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report. We may also, from time to time, seek to retire senior notes through cash repurchases of senior notes and/or exchanges of senior notes for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material. See Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements for a more detailed description of the senior notes.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt. Loss on extinguishment of debt for fiscal 2012 includes costs relating to the partial redemption of \$101.5 million aggregate principal amount of our senior notes, including the repurchase premium and other expenses of \$7.7 million, the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$1.5 million and the write-off of unamortized discount of \$0.5 million. Loss on extinguishment during fiscal 2012 also includes costs related to the amendment and restatement of our credit agreement, including the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$0.4 million, unamortized discount of \$0.1 million and other expenses of \$0.2 million. During fiscal 2011, we did not have any loss on extinguishment of debt. In connection with the retirement of the remaining 12% senior subordinated notes and our 8% senior notes during the first quarter of 2010, we incurred a loss on extinguishment of debt of approximately \$15.2 million during fiscal 2010, including the repurchase premium and other expenses of \$10.7 million and a write-off and expense of \$4.5 million of deferred debt financing costs.

Future Capital Needs

On December 29, 2012, our total long-term debt of \$637.7 million, net of our cash and cash equivalents of \$19.2 million was \$618.5 million. Stockholders’ equity as of that date was \$361.2 million.

Our ability to generate sufficient cash to fund our operations depends generally on our results of operations and the availability of financing. Our management believes that our cash and cash equivalents on hand, cash flow from operating activities and available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility will be sufficient for the foreseeable future to fund operations, meet debt service requirements, fund capital expenditures, make future acquisitions, if any, and pay our anticipated quarterly dividends on our common stock.

Seasonality

Sales of a number of our products tend to be seasonal and may be influenced by holidays, changes in seasons or other annual events. In the aggregate, however, sales of our products are not heavily weighted to any particular quarter due to the offsetting nature of demands for our diversified product portfolio. Sales during the fourth quarter are generally greater than those of the preceding three quarters.

We purchase most of the produce used to make our shelf-stable pickles, relishes, peppers, tomatoes and other related specialty items during the months of July through October, and we generally purchase substantially all of our maple syrup requirements during the months of April through August. Consequently, our liquidity needs are greatest during these periods.

Inflation

We expect a minimal cost decrease for raw materials in the market place during 2013 and will continue to manage this risk by entering into short-term supply contracts and advance commodities purchase agreements from time to time, and if necessary, by raising prices. We are currently locked into pricing and supply for substantially all of our major commodities (other than maple syrup) through 2013 at a cost decrease of approximately \$1.0 million. During 2012, 2011 and 2010, through sales price increases and cost saving efforts we have been more than able to offset the impact of recent commodity and transportation cost increases. However, to the extent we are unable to offset present and future cost increases, our operating results will be negatively impacted.

Contingencies

See Note 12, “Commitments and Contingencies,” to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2(s), “Summary of Significant Accounting Policies—*Recently Issued Accounting Standards*,” to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Off-balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 29, 2012, we did not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as defined in Item 303(a)(4)(ii) of Regulation S-K.

Commitments and Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations and commitments principally include obligations associated with our outstanding indebtedness, future minimum operating lease obligations, future purchase obligations and future pension obligations as set forth in the following table as of December 29, 2012.

Contractual Obligations:	Payments Due by Period				
	Total	Fiscal 2013	Fiscal 2014 and 2015	Fiscal 2016 and 2017	Fiscal 2018 and Thereafter
			(In thousands)		
Long-term debt—principal ⁽¹⁾	\$641,188	\$15,375	\$ 53,813	\$111,438	\$460,562
Long-term debt—interest ⁽²⁾	162,883	33,935	65,521	57,607	5,820
Operating leases	17,453	5,566	6,506	3,780	1,601
Purchase obligations ⁽³⁾	51,400	31,146	15,114	5,140	—
Pension obligations ⁽⁴⁾	4,750	4,750	—	—	—
Total	<u>\$877,674</u>	<u>\$90,772</u>	<u>\$140,954</u>	<u>\$177,965</u>	<u>\$467,983</u>

- (1) The fiscal 2016 and 2017 column includes \$25.0 million of outstanding revolving loans that mature in 2016. However, on our consolidated balance sheet this amount appears within current portion of long-term debt because we expect to reduce our revolving credit borrowings to zero by the end of fiscal 2013.
- (2) Expected interest payments on long-term debt are based on principal amounts outstanding, scheduled maturity dates and interest rates at December 29, 2012. See Note 6, “Long-Term Debt,” to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 for further information as to our long-term debt interest obligations.
- (3) For the purposes of this table, purchase obligations means agreements to purchase goods or services (such as raw materials, commodities, packaging, other materials and supplies and co-manufacturing arrangements) that are enforceable and legally binding on B&G Foods and that specify all significant terms, including: fixed or minimum quantities to be purchased; fixed, minimum or variable price provisions; and the approximate timing of the transaction. The purchase obligations in the above table do not represent our entire expected future purchases for goods and services, which are significantly higher than the amounts set forth above. The table does not include purchase obligations under contracts that may be cancelled by B&G Foods without material penalty. Any amounts reflected on our consolidated balance sheet as accounts payable and accrued liabilities are excluded from the purchase obligations set forth in the table above. Penalties, if any, related to molds and equipment based upon failure to meet minimum volume requirements are also excluded from the table because we are unable to determine whether such penalties will be incurred and, if incurred, over what time period they will be paid.
- (4) We expect to make \$4.8 million of defined pension benefit contributions during fiscal 2013. We are unable to reliably estimate the timing of pension contributions and contribution amounts beyond fiscal 2013.

Forward-Looking Statements

This report includes forward-looking statements, including without limitation the statements under “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.” The words “believes,” “anticipates,” “plans,” “expects,” “intends,” “estimates,” “projects” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. These forward looking statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause our actual results, performance and achievements, or industry results, to be materially different from any future results, performance, or achievements expressed or implied by any forward-looking statements. We believe important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include the following:

- our substantial leverage;
- the effects of rising costs for our raw materials, packaging and ingredients;
- crude oil prices and their impact on distribution, packaging and energy costs;
- our ability to successfully implement sales price increases and cost saving measures to offset any cost increases;

- intense competition, changes in consumer preferences, demand for our products and local economic and market conditions;
- our continued ability to promote brand equity successfully, to anticipate and respond to new consumer trends, to develop new products and markets, to broaden brand portfolios in order to compete effectively with lower priced products and in markets that are consolidating at the retail and manufacturing levels and to improve productivity;
- the risks associated with the expansion of our business;
- our possible inability to integrate any businesses we acquire;
- our ability to access the credit markets and our borrowing costs and credit ratings, which may be influenced by credit markets generally and the credit ratings of our competitors;
- the effects of currency movements of the Canadian dollar as compared to the U.S. dollar;
- other factors that affect the food industry generally, including:
 - recalls if products become adulterated or misbranded, liability if product consumption causes injury, ingredient disclosure and labeling laws and regulations and the possibility that consumers could lose confidence in the safety and quality of certain food products;
 - competitors’ pricing practices and promotional spending levels;
 - fluctuations in the level of our customers’ inventories and credit and other business risks related to our customers operating in a challenging economic and competitive environment; and
 - the risks associated with third-party suppliers and co-packers, including the risk that any failure by one or more of our third-party suppliers or co-packers to comply with food safety or other laws and regulations may disrupt our supply of raw materials or certain finished goods products or injure our reputation; and
- other factors discussed elsewhere in this report, including under Item 1A, “Risk Factors,” and in our other public filings with the SEC.

Developments in any of these areas could cause our results to differ materially from results that have been or may be projected by or on our behalf.

All forward-looking statements included in this report are based on information available to us on the date of this report. We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or persons acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained in this report.

We caution that the foregoing list of important factors is not exclusive. We urge investors not to unduly rely on forward-looking statements contained in this report.

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

Our principal market risks are exposure to changes in commodity prices, interest rates on borrowings and foreign currency exchange rates.

Commodity Prices and Inflation. The information under the heading “Inflation” in Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” is incorporated herein by reference.

Interest Rate Risk. In the normal course of operations, we are exposed to market risks relating to our long-term debt arising from adverse changes in interest rates. Market risk is defined for these purposes as the potential change in the fair value of a financial asset or liability resulting from an adverse movement in interest rates.

Changes in interest rates impact our fixed and variable rate debt differently. For fixed rate debt, a change in interest rates will only impact the fair value of the debt, whereas for variable rate debt, a change in the interest rates will impact interest expense and cash flows. At December 29, 2012, we had \$248.5 million of fixed rate debt and \$392.7 million of variable rate debt.

Based upon our principal amount of long-term debt outstanding at December 29, 2012, a hypothetical 1.0% increase in interest rates would have affected our annual interest expense by approximately \$2.2 million and a 1.0% decrease in interest rates would have affected our annual interest expense by approximately \$1.7 million.

The carrying values and fair values of our term loan borrowings and senior notes as of December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 29, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Revolving Credit Facility	25,000	25,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Tranche A Term Loan due 2016	143,830 ⁽²⁾	144,375 ⁽¹⁾	149,266 ⁽²⁾	150,000 ⁽¹⁾
Tranche B Term Loan due 2018	221,504 ⁽²⁾	226,662 ⁽¹⁾	222,773 ⁽²⁾	226,125 ⁽¹⁾
7.625% Senior Notes due 2018	247,355 ⁽²⁾	269,001 ⁽³⁾	348,068 ⁽²⁾	372,750 ⁽³⁾

(1) Fair values are estimated based on Level 2 inputs, which were quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active.

(2) The carrying values of the tranche A term loan, tranche B term loan and 7.625% senior notes are net of discount. At December 29, 2012, the face amounts of the tranche A term loan, tranche B term loan and senior notes were \$144.4 million, \$223.3 million and \$248.5 million, respectively. At December 31, 2011, the face amounts of the tranche A term loan, tranche B term loan and senior notes were \$150.0 million, \$225.0 million and \$350.0 million, respectively.

(3) Fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, income tax receivable, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and dividends payable are reflected on our consolidated balance sheets at carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

For more information, see Note 6, “Long-Term Debt,” to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Foreign Currency Risk. Our sales of finished goods and purchases of raw materials and supplies from outside the U.S. are generally denominated in U.S. dollars. During fiscal 2012, our net sales to foreign countries represented approximately 2.7% of our total net sales. During fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, our net sales to foreign countries represented less than 1.0% of our total net sales. The increase in our foreign sales in fiscal 2012 was primarily attributable to the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition. Our foreign sales, including the incremental sales related to the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition, are primarily to customers in Canada. We also purchase certain raw materials from foreign suppliers. For example, we purchase the majority of our maple syrup requirements from suppliers in Québec, Canada. A weakening of the U.S. dollar in relation to the Canadian dollar would significantly increase our future costs relating to the production of our maple syrup products to the extent we have not purchased Canadian dollars or otherwise entered into a currency hedging arrangement in advance of any such weakening of the U.S. dollar.

As a result, certain revenues and expenses have been, and are expected to be, subject to the effect of foreign currency fluctuations, and these fluctuations may have a material impact on operating results.

Market Fluctuation Risks Relating to our Defined Benefit Pension Plans. See Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Critical Accounting Policies; Use of Estimates—Pension Expenses” and Note 11, “Pension Benefits,” to our consolidated financial statements in Part II, Item 8 of this report for a discussion of the exposure of our defined benefit pension plan assets to risks related to market fluctuations.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.

The consolidated balance sheets at December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 and the consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 and related notes are set forth below.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
B&G Foods, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011. In connection with our audits of the consolidated financial statements, we also have audited the schedule of valuation and qualifying accounts. These consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the years ended December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), B&G Foods, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 29, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), and our report dated February 26, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Short Hills, New Jersey
February 26, 2013

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors and Stockholders
B&G Foods, Inc.:

We have audited B&G Foods, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 29, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). B&G Foods, Inc.'s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in "Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting." Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion B&G Foods, Inc. maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 29, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO).

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of B&G Foods, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in stockholders' equity and cash flows for the years ended December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011, and our report dated February 26, 2013 expressed an unqualified opinion on those consolidated financial statements.

/s/ KPMG LLP

Short Hills, New Jersey
February 26, 2013

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	<u>December 29, 2012</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>
Assets		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 19,219	\$ 16,738
Trade accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts of \$831 and \$723 in 2012 and 2011	43,357	39,476
Inventories	89,757	82,666
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	5,326	7,119
Income tax receivable	4,262	2,529
Deferred income taxes	2,175	1,696
Total current assets	<u>164,096</u>	<u>150,224</u>
Property, plant and equipment, net	104,746	61,930
Goodwill	267,940	262,827
Other intangibles, net	637,196	634,522
Other assets	17,990	23,420
Total assets	<u><u>\$1,191,968</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,132,923</u></u>
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities:		
Trade accounts payable	\$ 25,050	\$ 24,427
Accrued expenses	23,610	26,719
Current portion of long-term debt	40,375	9,750
Dividends payable	15,243	10,971
Total current liabilities	<u>104,278</u>	<u>71,867</u>
Long-term debt	597,314	710,357
Other liabilities	8,038	9,409
Deferred income taxes	121,163	105,743
Total liabilities	<u>830,793</u>	<u>897,376</u>
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 1,000,000 shares; no shares issued or outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value per share. Authorized 125,000,000 shares; 52,560,765 and 47,700,132 issued and outstanding as of December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively	526	477
Additional paid-in capital	226,900	159,916
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(11,095)	(10,430)
Retained earnings	144,844	85,584
Total stockholders' equity	<u>361,175</u>	<u>235,547</u>
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	<u><u>\$1,191,968</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,132,923</u></u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Operations
(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended		
	December 29, 2012	December 31, 2011	January 1, 2011
Net sales	\$633,812	\$543,866	\$513,337
Cost of goods sold	410,469	366,090	345,668
Gross profit	223,343	177,776	167,669
Operating expenses:			
Selling, general and administrative expenses	66,212	57,618	56,495
Amortization expense	8,126	6,679	6,457
Operating income	149,005	113,479	104,717
Other expenses:			
Interest expense, net	47,660	36,675	40,342
Loss on extinguishment of debt	10,431	—	15,224
Income before income tax expense	90,914	76,804	49,151
Income tax expense	31,654	26,561	16,772
Net income	<u>\$ 59,260</u>	<u>\$ 50,243</u>	<u>\$ 32,379</u>
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.68
Diluted	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.67
Cash dividends declared per share	\$ 1.10	\$ 0.86	\$ 0.68

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 29, 2012	December 31, 2011	January 1, 2011
Net income	\$59,260	\$50,243	\$32,379
Other comprehensive income:			
Foreign currency translation	17	(69)	72
Change in pension benefit, net of taxes	(682)	(5,655)	1,270
Reclassification to interest expense, net of taxes	—	2,296	1,033
Other comprehensive income (loss)	(665)	(3,428)	2,375
Comprehensive income	<u>\$58,595</u>	<u>\$46,815</u>	<u>\$34,754</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity

(In thousands, except share and per share data)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Retained Earnings	Total Stockholders' Equity
Balance at January 2, 2010	47,367,292	\$474	\$231,549	\$ (9,377)	\$ 2,962	\$225,608
Foreign currency translation				72		72
Reclassification to interest expense (net of \$660 of taxes)				1,033		1,033
Change in pension benefit (net of \$834 of taxes)				1,270		1,270
Net income					32,379	32,379
Issuance of common stock for share-based compensation	272,632	2	(1,462)			(1,460)
Share-based compensation			3,747			3,747
Tax benefit from issuance of common stock for share-based compensation			326			326
Dividends declared on common stock, \$0.68 per share			(32,390)			(32,390)
Balance at January 1, 2011	47,639,924	\$476	\$201,770	\$ (7,002)	\$ 35,341	\$230,585
Foreign currency translation				(69)		(69)
Reclassification to interest expense (net of \$1,373 of taxes)				2,296		2,296
Change in pension benefit (net of \$3,261 of taxes)				(5,655)		(5,655)
Net income					50,243	50,243
Issuance of common stock for share-based compensation	278,109	3	(2,239)			(2,236)
Share-based compensation			4,098			4,098
Repurchase of common stock	(217,901)	(2)	(3,650)			(3,652)
Tax benefit from issuance of common stock for share-based compensation			1,047			1,047
Dividends declared on common stock, \$0.86 per share			(41,110)			(41,110)
Balance at December 31, 2011	47,700,132	\$477	\$159,916	\$(10,430)	\$ 85,584	\$235,547
Foreign currency translation				17		17
Change in pension benefit (net of \$317 of taxes)				(682)		(682)
Net income					59,260	59,260
Share-based compensation			3,777			3,777
Issuance of common stock for share-based compensation	687,093	7	(10,704)			(10,697)
Issuance of common stock	4,173,540	42	120,313			120,355
Tax benefit from issuance of common stock for share-based compensation			8,031			8,031
Dividends declared on common stock, \$1.10 per share			(54,433)			(54,433)
Balance at December 29, 2012	52,560,765	\$526	\$226,900	\$(11,095)	\$144,844	\$361,175

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In thousands)

	Year Ended		
	December 29, 2012	December 31, 2011	January 1, 2011
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 59,260	\$ 50,243	\$ 32,379
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	18,853	16,229	15,023
Amortization of deferred debt financing costs and bond discount	5,028	2,251	2,016
Loss on extinguishment of debt	10,431	—	15,224
Deferred income taxes	15,295	13,529	9,452
Realized gain on interest rate swap	—	(612)	—
Unrealized loss on interest rate swap	—	—	436
Reclassification to net interest expense for interest rate swap	—	3,669	1,693
Share-based compensation expense	3,777	4,098	3,747
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	(8,031)	(1,047)	(326)
Provision for doubtful accounts	142	(36)	127
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of business acquired:			
Trade accounts receivable	(1,106)	(4,995)	1,174
Inventories	(3,065)	(602)	18,548
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	1,793	(5,404)	808
Income tax receivable	6,298	(1,311)	1,019
Other assets	(36)	(14)	(1,136)
Trade accounts payable	(874)	8,896	(7,118)
Accrued expenses	(4,728)	1,135	7,164
Interest rate swap	—	(11,400)	—
Other liabilities	(2,509)	(2,596)	(1,353)
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>100,528</u>	<u>72,033</u>	<u>98,877</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Capital expenditures	(10,637)	(10,556)	(10,965)
Payment for acquisition of businesses	(62,667)	(326,000)	(14,602)
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(73,304)</u>	<u>(336,556)</u>	<u>(25,567)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Prepayments and repurchases of long-term debt	(121,772)	(155,000)	(320,259)
Proceeds from issuance of long-term debt	30,000	397,000	347,448
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	120,355	—	—
Payments for repurchase of common stock	—	(3,652)	—
Dividends paid	(50,161)	(38,238)	(32,343)
Excess tax benefits from share-based compensation	8,031	1,047	326
Payments of tax withholding on behalf of employees for net share settlement of share-based compensation	(10,697)	(2,236)	(1,460)
Payments of debt financing costs	(500)	(16,346)	(8,246)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	<u>(24,744)</u>	<u>182,575</u>	<u>(14,534)</u>
Effect of exchange rate fluctuations on cash and cash equivalents	1	(52)	32
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,481	(82,000)	58,808
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	16,738	98,738	39,930
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year	<u>\$ 19,219</u>	<u>\$ 16,738</u>	<u>\$ 98,738</u>
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information:			
Cash interest payments	<u>\$ 53,892</u>	<u>\$ 31,380</u>	<u>\$ 30,302</u>
Cash income tax payments	<u>\$ 10,061</u>	<u>\$ 14,342</u>	<u>\$ 6,371</u>
Non-cash transactions:			
Dividends declared and not yet paid	<u>\$ 15,243</u>	<u>\$ 10,971</u>	<u>\$ 8,099</u>

See accompanying Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(1) Nature of Operations

Organization and Nature of Operations

B&G Foods, Inc. is a holding company, the principal assets of which are the shares of capital stock of its subsidiaries. Unless the context requires otherwise, references in this report to “B&G Foods,” “our company,” “we,” “us” and “our” refer to B&G Foods, Inc. and its subsidiaries. Our financial statements are presented on a consolidated basis.

We operate in a single industry segment and manufacture, sell and distribute a diverse portfolio of high-quality shelf-stable foods across the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico. Our products include hot cereals, fruit spreads, canned meats and beans, bagel chips, spices, seasonings, hot sauces, wine vinegar, maple syrup, molasses, salad dressings, Mexican-style sauces, taco shells and kits, salsas, pickles, peppers, tomato-based products and other specialty products. Our products are marketed under many recognized brands, including *Ac’cent, B&G, B&M, Baker’s Joy, Brer Rabbit, Cream of Rice, Cream of Wheat, Devonsheer, Don Pepino, Emeril’s, Grandma’s Molasses, JJ Flats, Joan of Arc, Las Palmas, Maple Grove Farms of Vermont, Molly McButter, Mrs. Dash, Old London, New York Style, Ortega, Polaner, Red Devil, Regina, Sa-són, Sclafani, Sugar Twin, Trappey’s, Underwood, Vermont Maid and Wright’s*. We also sell and distribute two branded household products, *Static Guard* and *Kleen Guard*. We compete in the retail grocery, food service, specialty, private label, club and mass merchandiser channels of distribution. We distribute our products via a network of independent brokers and distributors to supermarket chains, food service outlets, mass merchants, warehouse clubs, non-food outlets and specialty distributors.

Sales of a number of our products tend to be seasonal and may be influenced by holidays, changes in seasons or other annual events. In the aggregate, however, sales of our products are not heavily weighted to any particular quarter due to the offsetting nature of demands for our diversified product portfolio. Sales during the fourth quarter are generally higher than those of the preceding three quarters. We purchase most of the produce used to make our shelf-stable pickles, relishes, peppers, tomatoes and other related specialty items during the months of July through October, and we generally purchase substantially all of our maple syrup requirements during the months of April through August. Consequently, our liquidity needs are greatest during these periods.

Fiscal Year

We utilize a 52-53 week fiscal year ending on the Saturday closest to December 31. The fiscal years ended December 29, 2012 (fiscal 2012), December 31, 2011 (fiscal 2011) and January 1, 2011 (fiscal 2010) contained 52 weeks each.

Business and Credit Concentrations

Our exposure to credit loss in the event of non-payment of accounts receivable by customers is estimated in the amount of the allowance for doubtful accounts. We perform ongoing credit evaluations of our customers’ financial condition. Our top ten customers accounted for approximately 50.7%, 51.0% and 50.6% of consolidated net sales in fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Our top ten customers accounted for approximately 50.2%, 53.2% and 53.2% of our receivables as of the end of fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010. Other than Wal-Mart, which accounted for 19.7%, 17.5% and 16.2% of our consolidated net sales in fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, no single customer accounted for

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(1) Nature of Operations (Continued)

more than 10.0% of consolidated net sales in fiscal 2012, 2011 or 2010. Other than Wal-Mart, which accounted for 14.9%, 14.4% and 15.0% of our consolidated receivables as of the end of fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively, no single customer accounted for more than 10.0% of our consolidated receivables as of the end of fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010. As of December 29, 2012, we do not believe we have any significant concentration of credit risk with respect to our trade accounts receivable with any single customer whose failure or nonperformance would materially affect our results other than as described above with respect to Wal-Mart.

During fiscal 2012 our sales to foreign countries represented approximately 2.7% of net sales. During fiscal 2011 and 2010 our sales to foreign countries represented less than 1.0% of net sales. Our foreign sales are primarily to customers in Canada. The increase in our foreign sales in fiscal 2012 was primarily attributable to the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition.

Acquisitions

We have accounted for each of the following acquisitions using the acquisition method of accounting and, accordingly, have included the assets acquired, liabilities assumed and results of operations in our consolidated financial statements from the respective dates of acquisition. The excess of the purchase price over the fair value of identifiable net assets acquired represents goodwill. Trademarks are deemed to have an indefinite useful life and are not amortized. Customer relationship intangibles acquired are amortized over 18 to 20 years. Goodwill and other intangible assets are deductible for income tax purposes. Inventory has been recorded at estimated selling price less costs of disposal and a reasonable profit and the property, plant and equipment and other intangible assets (including trademarks, customer relationships and other intangibles) acquired have been recorded at fair value as determined by our management with the assistance of a third-party valuation specialist. See Note 5, "Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets."

On October 31, 2012, we completed the acquisition of the *New York Style*, *Old London*, *Devonsheer* and *JJ Flats* brands from Chipita America, Inc. for \$62.5 million in cash. We refer to this acquisition as the "*New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition." The following table sets forth the preliminary allocation of the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition purchase price to the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired at the date of acquisition. The preliminary purchase price allocation may be adjusted as a result of the finalization of our purchase price allocation procedures related to accounts receivable acquired and liabilities assumed. We anticipate completing the purchase price allocation during the second quarter of fiscal 2013.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(1) Nature of Operations (Continued)

New York Style and Old London Acquisition (dollars in thousands):

Property, Plant and Equipment	\$42,889
Inventory	4,026
Goodwill	4,963
Customer relationship intangibles—amortizable intangible assets	5,100
Trademarks—indefinite life intangible assets	5,700
Deferred taxes	38
Other working capital	(199)
Total	<u>\$62,517</u>

On November 30, 2011, we completed the acquisition of the *Mrs. Dash, Sugar Twin, Baker's Joy, Molly McButter, Static Guard* and *Kleen Guard* brands from Conopco, Inc. dba Unilever United States, Inc. for \$326.0 million in cash. We refer to this acquisition as the “Culver Specialty Brands acquisition.” The following table sets forth the allocation of the Culver Specialty Brands purchase price to the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired at the date of acquisition.

Culver Specialty Brands Acquisition (dollars in thousands):

Deferred taxes	\$ 87
Equipment	129
Inventory	7,501
Goodwill	9,083
Customer relationship intangibles—amortizable intangible assets	30,800
Trademarks—indefinite life intangible assets	278,400
Total	<u>\$326,000</u>

On November 18, 2010, we acquired the *Don Pepino* and *Sclafani* brands from Violet Packing LLC for \$14.6 million in cash. We refer to this acquisition as the “*Don Pepino* acquisition.” The following table sets forth the allocation of the *Don Pepino* acquisition purchase price to the estimated fair value of the net assets acquired at the date of acquisition.

Don Pepino Acquisition (dollars in thousands):

Property, Plant and Equipment	\$ 4,775
Inventory	6,977
Other working capital	1,089
Goodwill	391
Customer relationship and other intangibles—amortizable intangible assets	590
Trademarks—indefinite life intangible assets	780
Total	<u>\$14,602</u>

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(1) Nature of Operations (Continued)

Unaudited Pro Forma Summary of Operations

The following pro forma summary of operations for fiscal 2011 presents our operations as if the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of fiscal 2010 (January 3, 2010). In addition to including the results of operations of the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition, the pro forma information gives effect to interest on additional borrowings and amortization of customer relationship intangibles. We also adjusted our unaudited pro forma net income for fiscal 2011 to exclude \$1.4 million of acquisition-related transaction costs incurred in fiscal 2011. On an actual basis, the Culver Specialty Brands contributed \$6.5 million of our aggregate \$543.9 million of net sales for fiscal 2011.

	Fiscal 2011
	(dollars in thousands)
Net sales	\$623,602
Net income	62,409
Basic earnings per share	\$ 1.30
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 1.29

The pro forma information presented above does not purport to be indicative of the results that actually would have been attained if the Culver Specialty Brands acquisition had occurred as of the beginning of fiscal 2010 and is not intended to be a projection of future results.

Neither the *New York Style* and *Old London* acquisition nor the *Don Pepino* acquisition was material to our consolidated results of operations or financial position and, therefore, pro forma financial information is not presented.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of B&G Foods, Inc. and its subsidiaries. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

(b) Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States requires our management to make a number of estimates and assumptions relating to the reporting of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Some of the more significant estimates and assumptions made by management involve trade and consumer promotion expenses; allowances for excess, obsolete and unsaleable inventories; pension benefits; acquisition accounting allocations; the recoverability of goodwill, other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and deferred tax assets; the determination of the useful life of customer relationship intangibles; and the accounting for share-based compensation expense. Actual results could differ significantly from these estimates and assumptions.

Management evaluates its estimates and assumptions on an ongoing basis using historical experience and other factors that management believes are reasonable under the circumstances,

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

including the current economic environment. We adjust such estimates and assumptions when facts and circumstances dictate. Volatility in the credit and equity markets can increase the uncertainty inherent in such estimates and assumptions.

(c) Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events for disclosure through the date of issuance of the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

(d) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, all highly liquid debt instruments with maturities of three months or less when acquired are considered to be cash and cash equivalents.

(e) Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost or market and include direct material, direct labor, overhead, warehousing and product transfer costs. Cost is determined using the first-in, first-out and average cost methods. Inventories have been reduced by an allowance for excess, obsolete and unsaleable inventories. The allowance is an estimate based on our management's review of inventories on hand compared to estimated future usage and sales.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation on plant and equipment is calculated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, 10 to 30 years for buildings and improvements, 5 to 12 years for machinery and equipment, and 2 to 5 years for office furniture and vehicles. Leasehold improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or estimated useful life of the asset. Expenditures for maintenance, repairs and minor replacements are charged to current operations. Expenditures for major replacements and betterments are capitalized. We capitalize interest on qualifying assets based on our effective interest rate. During fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 we capitalized \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively.

(g) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets (trademarks) are tested for impairment at least annually and whenever events or circumstances occur indicating that goodwill or indefinite-lived intangibles might be impaired. We perform the annual impairment tests as of the last day of each fiscal year. The annual goodwill impairment test involves a two-step process. The first step of the impairment test involves comparing our company's market capitalization with our company's carrying value, including goodwill. If the carrying value of our company exceeds our market capitalization, we perform the second step of the impairment test to determine the amount of the impairment loss. The second step of the goodwill impairment test involves comparing the implied fair value of goodwill with the carrying value and recognizing a loss for the difference.

We test our indefinite-lived intangibles by comparing the fair value with the carrying value and recognize a loss for the difference. We estimate the fair value of our indefinite-lived intangibles by applying third party market value indicators to our net income before net interest expense, loss on extinguishment of debt, income taxes, depreciation and amortization and acquisition-related transaction costs (which we define as adjusted EBITDA) or net sales.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

Calculating our fair value for these purposes require significant estimates and assumptions by management. We completed our annual impairment tests for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 with no adjustments to the carrying values of goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles. Each test confirmed that the market capitalization and fair values of our goodwill and indefinite-lived intangibles, respectively, significantly exceeded their carrying values.

Customer relationship intangibles are presented at cost, net of accumulated amortization, and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 18 to 20 years. Other intangible assets are presented at cost, net of accumulated amortization, and are amortized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of two years.

(h) Deferred Debt Financing Costs

Debt financing costs are capitalized and amortized over the term of the related debt agreements and are classified as other assets. Amortization of deferred debt financing costs for fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010 was \$4.2 million, \$1.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

(i) Long-Lived Assets

Long-lived assets, such as property, plant and equipment, and intangibles with estimated useful lives are depreciated or amortized over their respective estimated useful lives to their estimated residual values, and reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. Recoverability of assets to be held and used is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset to estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated by the asset. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its estimated undiscounted future cash flows, an impairment charge is recognized by the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the fair value of the asset. Recoverability of assets held for sale is measured by a comparison of the carrying amount of an asset or asset group to their fair value less estimated costs to sell. Estimating future cash flows and calculating fair value of assets requires significant estimates and assumptions by management.

Assets to be disposed of are separately presented in the consolidated balance sheets and are no longer depreciated.

During fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, we amortized \$8.1 million, \$6.7 million and \$6.5 million, respectively, of the customer relationship and other intangibles.

(j) Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Accumulated other comprehensive loss includes foreign currency translation adjustments relating to assets and liabilities located in our foreign subsidiaries and changes in our pension benefits due to the initial adoption and ongoing application of the authoritative accounting literature relating to pensions, net of tax. The components of accumulated other comprehensive loss are as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Foreign Currency Translation</u>	<u>Pensions, Net of Tax</u>	<u>Total</u>
December 31, 2011	\$(76)	\$(10,354)	\$(10,430)
December 29, 2012	(59)	(11,036)	(11,095)

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

(k) Derivative Instruments

We recognize all derivative instruments either as an asset or a liability in the balance sheet and measure such instruments at fair value. The fair value adjustment is included either in the determination of net income or as a component of accumulated other comprehensive loss depending on the nature of the hedge. We do not engage in derivative instruments for trading purposes.

(l) Revenue Recognition

Revenues are recognized when products are shipped. We report all amounts billed to a customer in a sale transaction as revenue, including those amounts related to shipping and handling. Shipping and handling costs are included in cost of goods sold. Consideration from a vendor to a retailer is presumed to be a reduction to the selling prices of the vendor's products and, therefore, is characterized as a reduction of sales when recognized in the vendor's income statement. As a result, coupon incentives, slotting and promotional expenses are recorded as a reduction of sales.

(m) Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

We promote our products with advertising, consumer incentives and trade promotions. These programs include, but are not limited to, discounts, slotting fees, coupons, rebates, in-store display incentives and volume-based incentives. We expense our advertising costs either in the period the advertising first takes place or as incurred. Consumer incentive and trade promotion activities are recorded as a reduction to revenues based on amounts estimated as being due to customers and consumers at the end of a period. We base these estimates principally on historical utilization and redemption rates. Advertising expenses were approximately \$5.9 million, \$4.3 million and \$4.9 million, for the fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

(n) Pension Plans

We have defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of our employees. Our funding policy is to contribute annually the amount recommended by our actuaries. From time to time, however, we voluntarily contribute greater amounts based on pension asset performance, tax considerations and other relevant factors.

(o) Share Based Compensation Expense

Performance share long-term incentive awards (LTIA) granted to our executive officers and certain other members of senior management entitle each participant to earn shares of common stock upon the attainment of certain performance goals over the applicable performance period. The recognition of compensation expense for the LTIA is initially based on the probable outcome of the performance condition based on the fair value of the award on the date of grant and the anticipated number of shares to be awarded on a straight-line basis over the applicable performance period. The fair value of the awards on the date of grant is determined based upon the closing price of our common stock on the applicable measurement dates (i.e., the deemed grant dates for accounting purposes) reduced by the present value of expected dividends using the risk-free interest-rate as the award holders are not entitled to dividends or dividend equivalents during the vesting period. Our company's performance against the defined performance goals are re-evaluated on a quarterly basis throughout the applicable performance period and the recognition of compensation expense is adjusted

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

for subsequent changes in the estimated or actual outcome. The cumulative effect of a change in the estimated number of shares of common stock to be issued in respect of performance share awards is recognized as an adjustment to earnings in the period of the revision.

(p) Income Tax Expense Estimates and Policies

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities of our company are recognized for the future tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and operating loss and tax credit carryforwards. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance is provided when it is more likely than not that all or some portion of the deferred tax asset will not be realized. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in operations in the period that includes the enactment date.

As part of the income tax provision process of preparing our consolidated financial statements, we are required to estimate our income taxes. This process involves estimating our current tax expenses together with assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities. We then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income and to the extent we believe the recovery is not likely, we establish a valuation allowance. Further, to the extent that we establish a valuation allowance or increase this allowance in a financial accounting period, we include such charge in our tax provision, or reduce our tax benefits in our consolidated statements of operations. We use our judgment to determine our provision or benefit for income taxes, deferred tax assets and liabilities and any valuation allowance recorded against our deferred tax assets.

There are various factors that may cause these tax assumptions to change in the near term, and we may have to record a valuation allowance against our deferred tax assets. We cannot predict whether future U.S. federal and state income tax laws and regulations might be passed that could have a material effect on our results of operations. We assess the impact of significant changes to the U.S. federal and state income tax laws and regulations on a regular basis and update the assumptions and estimates used to prepare our consolidated financial statements when new regulations and legislation are enacted. We recognize the benefit of an uncertain tax position that we have taken or expect to take on our income tax returns we file if it is “more likely than not” that such tax position will be sustained based on its technical merits.

(q) Dividends

Cash dividends, if any, are accrued as a liability on our consolidated balance sheets and recorded as a decrease to additional paid-in capital when declared.

(r) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding plus all additional shares of common stock that would have been outstanding if potentially dilutive shares of common stock related

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(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

to performance shares that may be earned under long-term incentive awards had been issued as of the beginning of the period using the treasury stock method.

	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2010
	(In thousands, except share and per share data)		
Net income	\$ 59,260	\$ 50,243	\$ 32,379
<i>Weighted average common shares outstanding:</i>			
Basic	49,238,759	47,855,666	47,584,260
Net effect of dilutive share-based compensation awards	318,067	684,878	699,660
Diluted	49,556,826	48,540,544	48,283,920
Earnings per share:			
Basic	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.05	\$ 0.68
Diluted	\$ 1.20	\$ 1.04	\$ 0.67

(s) Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued updated accounting guidance related to fair value measurements and disclosures that result in common fair value measurements and disclosures between accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). This guidance includes amendments that clarify the intent about the application of existing fair value measurements and disclosures, the determination of the principle market and the requirement for additional fair value measurements or disclosures. This guidance is effective for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The adoption of this guidance did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an accounting standards update relating to the presentation of comprehensive income. The objective of this update is to improve the comparability, consistency, and transparency of financial reporting and to increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income. To increase the prominence of items reported in other comprehensive income and to facilitate convergence of GAAP and IFRS, the FASB decided, to eliminate the option to present components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of changes in stockholders' equity, among other amendments in the update. The update require that all nonowner changes in stockholders' equity be presented either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In the two-statement approach, the first statement should present total net income and its components followed consecutively by a second statement that should present total other comprehensive income, the components of other comprehensive income, and the total of comprehensive income. For public entities, the update is effective for fiscal years, and interim periods within those years, beginning after December 15, 2011. We adopted this update in fiscal 2012, however the update impacts presentation and disclosure only, and therefore adoption did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

In September 2011, the FASB amended its guidance regarding goodwill impairment. This amendment is intended to reduce the cost and complexity of the annual goodwill impairment test by providing entities an option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether further impairment testing is necessary. The amended provisions are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2011. We adopted this amendment in fiscal 2012, however we did not elect the qualitative assessment permitted under the amendment and therefore adoption did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

In July 2012, the FASB issued an accounting standards update relating to the testing of indefinite-lived intangible assets for impairment. This update, which amends the guidance on testing indefinite-lived intangible assets other than goodwill, for impairment, provides companies with the option to first perform a qualitative assessment before performing the quantitative impairment test. If a company determines, on the basis of qualitative factors, that the fair value of the indefinite-lived intangible asset is more likely than not to exceed its carrying amount, then the company would not need to perform the quantitative impairment test. This update does not revise the requirement to test indefinite-lived intangible assets annually for impairment. This update is effective for annual and interim impairment tests performed for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2012. The adoption of this standard is not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity.

(3) Inventories

Inventories consist of the following as of the dates indicated (in thousands):

	<u>December 29, 2012</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>
Raw materials and packaging	\$19,828	\$20,254
Work in process	435	347
Finished goods	<u>69,494</u>	<u>62,065</u>
Total	<u>\$89,757</u>	<u>\$82,666</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(4) Property, Plant and Equipment, net

Property, plant and equipment, net consists of the following as of the dates indicated (in thousands):

	<u>December 29, 2012</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>
Land	\$ 3,515	\$ 2,989
Buildings and improvements	50,283	36,347
Machinery and equipment	139,432	100,689
Office furniture and vehicles	11,236	10,062
Construction-in-progress	905	1,699
	<u>205,371</u>	<u>151,786</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	<u>(100,625)</u>	<u>(89,856)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 104,746</u>	<u>\$ 61,930</u>

Depreciation expense was \$10.7 million, \$9.5 million and \$8.6 million for fiscal 2012, fiscal 2011 and fiscal 2010, respectively.

(5) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

The carrying amount of goodwill changed as follows during fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011 (in thousands):

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>
Beginning balance	\$262,827	\$253,744
<i>New York Style</i> and <i>Old London</i> acquisition	4,963	—
Other acquisition	150	—
Culver Specialty Brands acquisition	—	9,083
Ending balance	<u>\$267,940</u>	<u>\$262,827</u>

The carrying amount of trademarks, which have an indefinite life, changed as follows during fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011 (in thousands):

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>
Beginning balance	\$506,400	\$228,000
<i>New York Style</i> and <i>Old London</i> acquisition	5,700	—
Culver Specialty Brands acquisition	—	278,400
Ending balance	<u>\$512,100</u>	<u>\$506,400</u>

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(5) Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (Continued)

The carrying amount of other intangible assets changed as follows during fiscal 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	<u>Customer Relationship Intangibles</u>	<u>Other Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Total Other Intangible Assets</u>	<u>Less: Accumulated Amortization</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance at January 1, 2011	\$129,440	\$ 150	\$129,590	\$(25,589)	\$104,001
Culver Specialty Brands acquisition . . .	30,800	—	30,800	—	30,800
Amortization expense	—	—	—	(6,679)	(6,679)
Balance at December 31, 2011	<u>\$160,240</u>	<u>\$ 150</u>	<u>\$160,390</u>	<u>\$(32,268)</u>	<u>\$128,122</u>
<i>New York Style and Old London</i> acquisition	5,100	—	5,100	—	5,100
Write-off of fully amortized assets	—	(150)	(150)	150	—
Amortization expense	—	—	—	(8,126)	(8,126)
Balance at December 29, 2012	<u>\$165,340</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$165,340</u>	<u>\$(40,244)</u>	<u>\$125,096</u>

We expect to recognize \$8.3 million of amortization expense in fiscal 2013 and for each of the next four fiscal years thereafter associated with our current other intangible assets.

(6) Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consists of the following as of the dates indicated (in thousands):

	<u>December 29, 2012</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>
Current and former senior secured credit agreement:		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 25,000	\$ —
Tranche A term loan due 2016, net of unamortized discount of \$545 and \$734 at December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 .	143,830	149,266
Tranche B term loan due 2018, net of unamortized discount of \$1,809 and \$2,227 at December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 .	221,504	222,773
7.625% senior notes due 2018, net of unamortized discount of \$1,145 and \$1,932 at December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 . . .	<u>247,355</u>	<u>348,068</u>
Total long-term debt, net of unamortized discount	637,689	720,107
Current portion of long-term debt	<u>(40,375)</u>	<u>(9,750)</u>
Long-term debt, net of unamortized discount and excluding current portion	<u>\$597,314</u>	<u>\$710,357</u>

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(6) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Senior Secured Credit Agreement. On December 12, 2012, we amended and restated our credit agreement dated as of November 30, 2011. The amendment, among other things, reduces the interest rate payable on the tranche B term loans by 0.5 percentage points, fixes the maximum permissible consolidated leverage ratio at 6.0 to 1.0 and increases the maximum size of any potential incremental term loan facility to an unlimited amount provided that certain conditions are met, including our senior secured leverage ratio being less than or equal to 4.0 to 1.0 after giving effect to borrowings under the incremental term loan facility.

At December 29, 2012, there were \$144.4 million of tranche A term loans, \$223.3 million of tranche B term loans and \$25.0 million of revolving loans outstanding. At December 29, 2012, the available borrowing capacity under our revolving credit facility, net of outstanding letters of credit of \$0.5 million, was \$174.5 million. Proceeds of the revolving credit facility are restricted for use solely for general corporate purposes and acquisitions of targets in the same or a similar line of business as our company, subject to specified criteria. We are required to pay a commitment fee of 0.50% per annum on the unused portion of the new revolving credit facility. The maximum letter of credit capacity under the new revolving credit facility is \$50.0 million, with a fronting fee of 0.25% per annum for all outstanding letters of credit and a letter of credit fee equal to the applicable margin for revolving loans that are Eurodollar (LIBOR) loans.

The tranche A term loans are subject to principal amortization at the following rates: 5% in the first year, 10% in the second year and 15% in each of the third and fourth years. The balance of all borrowings under the tranche A term loan facility are due and payable at maturity on November 30, 2016. The tranche B term loans are subject to principal amortization at the rate of 1% annually with the balance due at maturity on November 30, 2018. The revolving credit facility matures on November 30, 2016.

We may prepay the term loans or permanently reduce the revolving credit facility commitment under the credit agreement at any time without premium or penalty (other than customary breakage costs with respect to the early termination of LIBOR loans, and only in the case of the tranche B term loans, a 1% prepayment penalty to be paid in the event of a repricing transaction (as defined in the credit agreement) that occurs prior to December 12, 2013). Subject to certain exceptions, the credit agreement provides for mandatory prepayment upon certain asset dispositions and issuances of securities. The credit agreement is also subject to mandatory annual prepayments commencing in April 2013 if our senior secured leverage (defined as the ratio of our consolidated senior secured debt, as of the last day of any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters to our adjusted EBITDA for such period) exceeds certain ratios as follows: 50% of our adjusted excess cash flow (as defined in the credit agreement and which takes into account certain dividend payments and other adjustments) if our senior secured leverage ratio is greater than or equal to 3.00 to 1.00 (with step-downs to 25% and 0% if our senior secured leverage ratio is less than 3.00 to 1.00 and 2.50 to 1.00, respectively).

Interest under the revolving credit facility, including any outstanding letters of credit, and under the tranche A term loan facility, is determined based on alternative rates that we may choose in accordance with the credit agreement, including a base rate per annum plus an applicable margin ranging from 1.50% to 2.00%, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin ranging from 2.50% to 3.00%, in each case depending on our consolidated leverage ratio. At the end of fiscal 2012, the tranche A term loan interest rate was 3.209%. Interest under the tranche B term loan facility is determined based on

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(6) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

alternative rates that we may choose in accordance with the credit agreement, including a base rate per annum plus an applicable margin of 2.00%, and LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 3.00%, in each case subject to a 1.0% LIBOR floor. At the end of fiscal 2012, the tranche B term loan interest rate was 4.00%.

Our obligations under the credit agreement are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by all of our existing and certain future domestic subsidiaries. The credit agreement is secured by substantially all of our and our domestic subsidiaries' assets except our and our domestic subsidiaries' real property. The credit agreement contains customary restrictive covenants, subject to certain permitted amounts and exceptions, including covenants limiting our ability to incur additional indebtedness, pay dividends and make other restricted payments, repurchase shares of our outstanding stock and create certain liens.

The credit agreement also contains certain financial maintenance covenants, which, among other things, specify maximum capital expenditure limits, a maximum consolidated leverage ratio and a minimum interest coverage ratio, each ratio as defined in the credit agreement. Our consolidated leverage ratio (defined as the ratio of our consolidated total debt, as of the last day of any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters to our adjusted EBITDA for such period), commencing with the four quarter period ending December 29, 2012, may not exceed 6.00 to 1.00. We are also required to maintain a consolidated interest coverage ratio of at least 1.75 to 1.00 as of the last day of any period of four consecutive fiscal quarters, commencing with the four quarter period ending December 29, 2012. As of December 29, 2012, we were in compliance with all of the covenants in the credit agreement.

The credit agreement also provides for an incremental term loan facility, pursuant to which we may request that the lenders under the credit agreement, and potentially other lenders, provide incremental term loans on terms substantially consistent with those provided under the credit agreement. Among other things, the utilization of the incremental facility is conditioned on our ability to meet a maximum senior secured leverage ratio of 4.00 to 1.00, and a sufficient number of lenders or new lenders agreeing to participate in the facility.

7.625% Senior Notes due 2018. In January 2010, we issued \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 7.625% senior notes due 2018 at a public offering price of 99.271% of face value. In December 2012, we redeemed \$101.5 million principal amount of our outstanding senior notes with the proceeds of our common stock offering completed in October 2012, at a cash redemption price of 107.625% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest on such amount of \$3.5 million. The remaining original issue discount of \$1.1 million and debt financing costs are being amortized over the life of the senior notes as interest expense. Interest on the senior notes is payable on January 15 and July 15 of each year. The senior notes will mature on January 15, 2018, unless earlier retired or redeemed as described below.

Beginning January 15, 2014, we may redeem some or all of the senior notes at a redemption price of 103.813%, and thereafter at prices declining annually to 100% on or after January 15, 2017, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. We may also redeem some or all of the notes at any time prior to January 15, 2014 at a redemption price equal to a specified make-whole amount plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption. In addition, if we undergo a change of control, we may be required to offer to repurchase the notes at the repurchase price of 101% plus accrued and unpaid interest to the date of redemption.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(6) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

We may also, from time to time, seek to retire senior notes through cash repurchases of senior notes and/or exchanges of senior notes for equity securities, in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or exchanges, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Our obligations under the senior notes are jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guaranteed on a senior basis by all of our existing and certain future domestic subsidiaries. The senior notes and the subsidiary guarantees are our and the guarantors' general unsecured obligations and are effectively junior in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' secured indebtedness and to the indebtedness and other liabilities of our non-guarantor subsidiaries; are *pari passu* in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' existing and future unsecured senior debt; and are senior in right of payment to all of our and the guarantors' future subordinated debt. Our foreign subsidiaries are not guarantors, and any future foreign or partially owned domestic subsidiaries will not be guarantors, of our senior notes.

Our senior notes indenture contains covenants with respect to us and the guarantors and restricts the incurrence of additional indebtedness and the issuance of capital stock; the payment of dividends or distributions on, and redemption of, capital stock; a number of other restricted payments, including certain investments; specified creation of liens, certain sale-leaseback transactions and sale of certain specified assets; fundamental changes, including consolidation, mergers and transfers of all or substantially all of our assets; and specified transactions with affiliates. Each of the covenants is subject to a number of important exceptions and qualifications. As of December 29, 2012, we were in compliance with all of the covenants in the senior notes indenture.

Subsidiary Guarantees. We have no assets or operations independent of our direct and indirect subsidiaries. All of our present domestic subsidiaries jointly and severally and fully and unconditionally guarantee our long-term debt, and management has determined that our Canadian subsidiaries, which are our only subsidiaries that are not guarantors of our long-term debt are "minor subsidiaries" as that term is used in Rule 3-10 of Regulation S-X promulgated by the SEC. There are no significant restrictions on our ability and the ability of our subsidiaries to obtain funds from our respective subsidiaries by dividend or loan. Consequently, separate financial statements have not been presented for our subsidiaries because management has determined that they would not be material to investors.

Prior Senior Secured Credit Agreement. On November 30, 2011, we used a portion of the proceeds of our credit agreement described above to repay in full \$130.0 million of term loan borrowings under our prior credit agreement. We did not incur any early termination penalties in connection with the prepayment.

12% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2016. In January 2010, we repurchased \$44.7 million aggregate principal amount of our 12% senior subordinated notes at a repurchase price of 106.5% of such principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. In February 2010, we repurchased or redeemed the remaining \$24.8 million aggregate principal amount of the senior subordinated notes at a price equal to 106.0% of such principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(6) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

8% Senior Notes due 2011. In January 2010, we repurchased \$238.9 million aggregate principal amount of our 8% senior notes at a repurchase price of 102.375% of such principal amount plus accrued and unpaid interest. In February 2010, we repurchased or redeemed the remaining \$1.1 million aggregate principal amount of the 8% senior notes at a price equal to 102.0% of such principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest.

Deferred Debt Financing Costs. In connection with the issuance of our 7.625% senior notes in January 2010, we capitalized approximately \$8.2 million of debt financing costs during the first quarter of 2010, which will be amortized over the term of the senior notes. During the first quarter of 2010, we wrote-off and expensed \$4.5 million of deferred debt financing costs relating to the retirement of our remaining \$69.5 million principal amount of 12% senior subordinated notes and \$240.0 million principal amount of 8% senior notes. During fiscal 2011, we capitalized approximately \$16.3 million of debt financing costs, which will be amortized over the five year term of the revolving credit facility and tranche A term loans and the seven year term of the tranche B term loans. During the fourth quarter of fiscal 2012, we wrote-off and expensed \$1.5 million of deferred debt financing costs relating to the partial redemption of \$101.5 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.625% senior notes and wrote-off and expensed \$0.4 million of deferred debt financing costs relating to the amendment and restatement of our credit agreement. During fiscal 2012, we also capitalized \$0.5 million of debt financing costs, which will be amortized over the five year term of the revolving credit facility and tranche A term loans and the seven year term of the tranche B term loans.

As of December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 we had net deferred debt financing costs of \$17.5 million and \$23.1 million, respectively.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt. Loss on extinguishment of debt for fiscal 2012 includes costs relating to our partial redemption of \$101.5 million aggregate principal amount of our 7.625% senior notes, including the repurchase premium and other expenses of \$7.7 million, the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$1.5 million and the write-off of unamortized discount of \$0.5 million. Loss on extinguishment during fiscal 2012 also includes costs related to the amendment and restatement of our credit agreement, including the write-off of deferred debt financing costs of \$0.4 million, unamortized discount of \$0.1 million and other expenses of \$0.2 million. During fiscal 2011, we did not have any loss on extinguishment of debt. In connection with the retirement of the remaining 8% senior notes and 12% senior subordinated notes, we incurred a loss on extinguishment of debt of approximately \$15.2 million during the first quarter of 2010, including the repurchase premium and other expenses of \$10.7 million and as mentioned above, a write-off and expense of \$4.5 million of deferred debt financing costs.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(6) Long-Term Debt (Continued)

Contractual Maturities. As of December 29, 2012, the aggregate contractual maturities of long-term debt are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Fiscal Year:</u>	
2013	\$ 15,375
2014	29,063
2015	24,750
2016*	109,750
2017	1,688
Thereafter	<u>460,562</u>
Total	<u>\$641,188</u>

* Included in fiscal 2016 is \$25.0 million of revolving loans that mature in 2016. However, because we expect to reduce our revolving loan borrowings to zero during 2013, this amount is reflected in our consolidated balance sheet within current portion of long-term debt.

Accrued Interest. At December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 accrued interest of \$9.9 million and \$13.2 million, respectively, is included in accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

(7) Fair Value Measurements

The authoritative accounting literature relating to fair value measurements defines fair value as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (an exit price). The accounting literature outlines a valuation framework and creates a fair value hierarchy in order to increase the consistency and comparability of fair value measurements and the related disclosures. Under generally accepted accounting principles, certain assets and liabilities must be measured at fair value, and the accounting literature details the disclosures that are required for items measured at fair value.

Financial assets and liabilities are measured using inputs from the three levels of the fair value hierarchy under the accounting literature. The three levels are as follows:

Level 1—Inputs are unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2—Observable inputs other than Level 1 quoted prices, such as quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets; quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active; and model-derived valuations whose inputs are observable or whose significant value driver is observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3—Unobservable inputs that reflect our assumptions about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

Cash and cash equivalents, trade accounts receivable, income tax receivable, trade accounts payable, accrued expenses and dividends payable are reflected in the consolidated balance sheets at carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short-term nature of these instruments.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(7) Fair Value Measurements (Continued)

The carrying values and fair values of our revolving credit facility, term loan borrowings and senior notes as of December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 are as follows (in thousands):

	December 29, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Revolving Credit Facility	25,000	25,000 ⁽¹⁾	—	—
Tranche A Term Loan due 2016	143,830 ⁽²⁾	144,375 ⁽¹⁾	149,266 ⁽²⁾	150,000 ⁽¹⁾
Tranche B Term Loan due 2018	221,504 ⁽²⁾	226,662 ⁽¹⁾	222,773 ⁽²⁾	226,125 ⁽¹⁾
7.625% Senior Notes due 2018	247,355 ⁽²⁾	269,001 ⁽³⁾	348,068 ⁽²⁾	372,750 ⁽³⁾

- (1) Fair values are estimated based on Level 2 inputs, which were quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active.
- (2) The carrying values of the tranche A term loan, tranche B term loan and 7.625% senior notes are net of discount. At December 29, 2012, the face amounts of the tranche A term loan, tranche B term loan and senior notes were \$144.4 million, \$223.3 million and \$248.5 million, respectively. At December 31, 2011, the face amounts of the tranche A term loan, tranche B term loan and senior notes were \$150.0 million, \$225.0 million and \$350.0 million, respectively.
- (3) Fair values are estimated based on quoted market prices.

(8) Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

As of December 29, 2012, we did not have any derivatives designated as a hedging instrument. From February 2007 until January 2011, we maintained an interest rate swap that was designated as a hedging instrument. The following table presents the impact of that interest rate swap and its location within our consolidated statement of operations (in thousands):

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	Amount of Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives	Location of Loss Recognized in Income on Derivatives
	Fiscal Year Ended December 31, 2011	
Interest rate swap	\$3,057*	Interest expense, net

* The amount included in net interest expense for fiscal 2011 consists of a realized gain of \$612 on the interest rate swap, a \$1,552 charge (pre-tax) for the reclassification to net interest expense from accumulated other comprehensive income and a write-off (pre-tax charge) of \$2,117 of the remaining accumulated other comprehensive income due to our early termination of the \$130.0 million term loan borrowings.

(9) Income Taxes

The components of income before income tax expense consist of the following (in thousands):

	Fiscal 2012	Fiscal 2011	Fiscal 2010
U.S.	\$90,646	\$76,745	\$49,103
Foreign	268	59	48
Total	<u>\$90,914</u>	<u>\$76,804</u>	<u>\$49,151</u>

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(9) Income Taxes (Continued)

Income tax expense (benefit) consists of the following (in thousands):

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>
Current:			
Federal	\$15,024	\$11,726	\$ 6,806
State	1,260	1,289	505
Foreign	75	17	9
Subtotal	<u>16,359</u>	<u>13,032</u>	<u>7,320</u>
Deferred:			
Federal	15,438	13,897	9,824
State	<u>(143)</u>	<u>(368)</u>	<u>(372)</u>
Subtotal	<u>15,295</u>	<u>13,529</u>	<u>9,452</u>
Total	<u>\$31,654</u>	<u>\$26,561</u>	<u>\$16,772</u>

Income tax expense differs from the expected income tax expense (computed by applying the U.S. federal income tax rate of 35% for fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010 to income before income tax expense) as a result of the following:

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>
Expected tax expense	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Increase (decrease):			
State income taxes, net of federal income tax benefit/expense	1.8%	2.2%	2.3%
Impact on deferred taxes from changes in state tax rates	(0.9)%	(1.5)%	(2.1)%
Foreign income taxes	0.1%	—	—
Permanent differences	(1.2)%	(1.1)%	(0.8)%
Other differences	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>(0.3)%</u>
Total	<u>34.8%</u>	<u>34.6%</u>	<u>34.1%</u>

In fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, changes in state apportionments or state tax laws resulted in a decrease of our blended state rate, resulting in a tax benefit of \$0.9 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(9) Income Taxes (Continued)

The tax effects of temporary differences that give rise to significant portions of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are presented below (in thousands):

	<u>December 29, 2012</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
Accounts receivable, principally due to allowance	\$ 37	\$ 37
Inventories, principally due to additional costs capitalized for tax purposes	868	979
Accruals and other liabilities	6,164	6,409
Net operating loss and tax credit carryforwards	—	24
Deferred debt financing costs	433	—
Total gross deferred tax assets	<u>7,502</u>	<u>7,449</u>
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Plant and equipment	(7,469)	(7,217)
Goodwill and other intangible assets	(118,398)	(103,460)
Prepaid expenses	(623)	(819)
Total gross deferred tax liabilities	<u>(126,490)</u>	<u>(111,496)</u>
Net deferred tax liability	<u>\$(118,988)</u>	<u>\$(104,047)</u>

In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, management considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversal of deferred tax liabilities, projected future taxable income and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based upon the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income and reversal of deferred tax liabilities over the periods in which the deferred tax assets are deductible, management believes it is more likely than not that we will realize the benefits of these deductible differences, at December 29, 2012. The amount of the deferred tax assets considered realizable, however, could be reduced in the near term if estimates of future taxable income during future periods are reduced.

The valuation allowance at December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was \$0.

At December 29, 2012 we had intangibles of \$497.3 million for tax purposes, which are amortizable through 2027.

We operate in multiple taxing jurisdictions within the United States and Canada and from time to time face audits from various tax authorities regarding the deductibility of certain expenses, state income tax nexus, intercompany transactions, transfer pricing and other matters. Although we do not believe that we are currently under examination in any of our major tax jurisdictions, we remain subject to examination in all of our tax jurisdictions until the applicable statutes of limitations expire. As of

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(9) Income Taxes (Continued)

December 29, 2012, a summary of the tax years that remain subject to examination in our major tax jurisdictions are:

United States—Federal	2009 and forward
United States—States	2008 and forward
Canada	2008 and forward

As of December 29, 2012, we do not have any reserves for uncertain tax positions. Our policy is to classify interest and penalties that result from any income tax uncertainties as income tax expense.

(10) Capital Stock

Voting Rights. The holders of our common stock are entitled to one vote per share with respect to each matter on which the holders of our common stock are entitled to vote. The holders of our common stock are not entitled to cumulate their votes in the election of our directors.

Dividends. The holders of our common stock are entitled to receive dividends, if any, as they may be lawfully declared from time to time by our board of directors, subject to any preferential rights of holders of any outstanding shares of preferred stock. In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our company, common stockholders are entitled to share ratably in our assets available for distribution to the stockholders, subject to the prior rights of holders of any outstanding preferred stock. See Note 14, “Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)” for dividends declared for each quarter of fiscal 2012 and 2011.

Additional Issuance of Our Authorized Common Stock and Preferred Stock. Additional shares of our authorized common stock and preferred stock may be issued, as determined by our board of directors from time to time, without approval of holders of our common stock, except as may be required by applicable law or the rules of any stock exchange or automated quotation system on which our securities may be listed or traded. Our board of directors has the authority by resolution to determine and fix, with respect to each series of preferred stock prior to the issuance of any shares of the series to which such resolution relates, the designations, powers, preferences and rights of the shares of preferred stock of such series and any qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereof.

Stock Repurchases. We did not repurchase any shares of common stock during fiscal 2012 or fiscal 2010. During fiscal 2011 we repurchased and retired 217,901 shares of common stock at an average cost per share (excluding fees and commissions) of \$16.73, or \$3.6 million in the aggregate. These repurchases were made pursuant to a stock and debt repurchase program authorized by our Board of Directors that expired pursuant to its terms at the end of the first quarter of 2012.

Common Stock Offering. In October 2012, we completed an underwritten public offering of 4,173,540 shares of our common stock at a price to the public of \$30.25 per share. The proceeds of the offering were approximately \$120.4 million, after deducting underwriting discounts and commissions and other estimated offering expenses. The offering was made by means of a prospectus and related prospectus supplement included as part of an effective shelf registration statement previously filed with the SEC. We used the net proceeds of the offering, together with cash on hand, for the partial redemption of the 7.625% senior notes plus accrued and unpaid interest and general corporate purposes.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(11) Pension Benefits

We have three defined benefit pension plans covering substantially all of our employees. The benefits are based on years of service and the employee's compensation, as defined.

The following table sets forth our defined benefit pension plans' benefit obligation, fair value of plan assets and funded status recognized in the consolidated balance sheets. We used December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011 measurement dates for fiscal 2012 and 2011, respectively, to calculate end of year benefit obligations, fair value of plan assets and annual net periodic benefit cost.

	<u>December 29, 2012</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>
	(in thousands)	
Change in projected benefit obligation:		
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$ 47,119	\$ 35,942
Actuarial loss	4,013	8,081
Service cost	2,393	1,943
Interest cost	2,036	2,052
Benefits paid	(1,012)	(899)
Projected benefit obligation at end of year	<u>54,549</u>	<u>47,119</u>
Change in plan assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	39,004	34,333
Actual gain on plan assets	4,967	1,345
Employer contributions	4,750	4,225
Benefits paid	(1,012)	(899)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	<u>47,709</u>	<u>39,004</u>
Net amount recognized:		
Other assets	\$ 139	\$ —
Other long-term liabilities	(6,979)	(8,115)
Funded status at the end of the year	<u>\$ (6,840)</u>	<u>\$ (8,115)</u>
Amount recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss consist of:		
Prior service cost	\$ (215)	\$ (260)
Actuarial loss	(17,206)	(16,162)
Deferred taxes	6,385	6,068
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	<u>\$ (11,036)</u>	<u>\$ (10,354)</u>

At December 29, 2012, we had one defined pension plan with accumulated benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets of \$3.8 million and \$3.9 million, respectively. Our other two plans, in the aggregate, have accumulated benefit obligations and fair value of plan assets of \$44.1 million and \$43.8 million, respectively.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(11) Pension Benefits (Continued)

The amounts in accumulated other comprehensive loss that are expected to be recognized as components of net periodic benefit cost in fiscal 2013 are as follows (in thousands):

Prior service cost	\$ 45
Actuarial loss	921
	\$966

	December 29, 2012	December 31, 2011
Weighted-average assumptions:		
Discount rate	3.91%	4.34%
Rate of compensation increase	3.00%	3.00%
Expected long-term rate of return	7.25%	7.25%

The discount rate used to determine year-end fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011 pension benefit obligations was derived by matching the plans' expected future cash flows to the corresponding yields from the Citigroup Pension Discount Curve. This yield curve has been constructed to represent the available yields on high-quality fixed-income investments across a broad range of future maturities.

The overall expected long-term rate of return on plan assets assumption is based upon a building-block method, whereby the expected rate of return on each asset class is broken down into the following components: (1) inflation; (2) the real risk-free rate of return (i.e., the long-term estimate of future returns on default-free U.S. government securities); and (3) the risk premium for each asset class (i.e., the expected return in excess of the risk-free rate).

All three components are based primarily on historical data, with modest adjustments to take into account additional relevant information that is currently available. For the inflation and risk-free return components, the most significant additional information is that provided by the market for nominal and inflation-indexed U.S. Treasury securities. That market provides implied forecasts of both the inflation rate and risk-free rate for the period over which currently-available securities mature. The historical data on risk premiums for each asset class is adjusted to reflect any systemic changes that have occurred in the relevant markets; e.g., the higher current valuations for equities, as a multiple of earnings, relative to the longer-term average for such valuations.

While the precise expected long-term return derived using the above approach will fluctuate somewhat from year to year, our policy is to hold this long-term assumption constant as long as it remains within a reasonable tolerance from the derived rate.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(11) Pension Benefits (Continued)

Net periodic cost includes the following components (in thousands):

	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>
Service cost—benefits earned during the period . . .	\$ 2,393	\$ 1,943	\$ 1,498
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	2,036	2,052	1,817
Expected return on plan assets	(2,918)	(2,630)	(2,052)
Amortization of unrecognized prior service cost . .	45	45	45
Amortization of loss	921	405	311
Net pension cost	<u>\$ 2,477</u>	<u>\$ 1,815</u>	<u>\$ 1,619</u>

The asset allocation for our pension plans at the end of fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, and the target allocation for fiscal 2013, by asset category, follows. The fair value of plan assets for these plans is \$47.7 million and \$39.0 million at the end of fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011, respectively. The expected long-term rate of return on these plan assets was 7.25% in fiscal 2012 and fiscal 2011.

Our pension plan assets are managed by outside investment managers; assets are rebalanced at the end of each quarter. Our investment strategy with respect to pension assets is to maximize return while protecting principal. The investment manager has the flexibility to adjust the asset allocation and move funds to the asset class that offers the most opportunity for investment returns.

<u>Asset Category</u>	<u>Target Allocation</u>	<u>Percentage of Plan Assets at Year End</u>	
		<u>December 29, 2012</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>
Equity securities	60%	59%	64%
Fixed income securities	40%	32%	29%
Other	—	9%	7%
Total		<u>100%</u>	<u>100%</u>

The general investment objective of each of the pension plans is to grow the plan assets in relation to the plan liabilities while prudently managing the risk of a decrease in the plan's assets relative to those liabilities. To meet this objective, our management has adopted the above target allocations that it reconsiders from time to time as circumstances change. The actual plan asset allocations may be within a range around these targets. The actual asset allocations are reviewed and rebalanced on a periodic basis.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011

(11) Pension Benefits (Continued)

The fair values of our pension plan assets at December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, utilizing the fair value hierarchy discussed in Note 7, “Fair Value Measurements” follow (in thousands):

Asset Category	December 29, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Level 1	Levels 2 & 3	Level 1	Levels 2 & 3
Cash	\$ 4,373	\$—	\$ 2,705	\$—
Equity securities:				
U.S. mutual funds	14,248	—	11,124	—
Foreign mutual funds	—	—	—	—
U.S. common stocks	12,979	—	13,203	—
Foreign common stocks	1,085	—	630	—
Fixed income securities:				
U.S. mutual funds	15,024	—	11,342	—
Total	<u>\$47,709</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$39,004</u>	<u>\$—</u>

The investment portfolio contains a diversified blend of common stocks, bonds, cash equivalents and other investments, which may reflect varying rates of return. The investments are further diversified within each asset classification. The portfolio diversification provides protection against a single security or class of securities having a disproportionate impact on aggregate performance. Of the \$13.2 million of U.S. common stocks in the investment portfolio at the end of fiscal 2012, \$4.6 million was invested in B&G Foods’ common stock. Of the \$13.2 million of U.S. common stocks in the investment portfolio at the end of fiscal 2011, \$3.8 million was invested in B&G Foods’ common stock.

Information about the expected cash flows for the pension plan follows (in thousands):

	<u>Pension Payments</u>
Benefit payments:	
2013	\$ 1,252
2014	1,414
2015	1,629
2016	1,750
2017	2,018
2018 to 2022	14,119

We currently anticipate making contributions of approximately \$4.8 million to our pension plan in fiscal 2013.

We also sponsor a defined contribution plan covering substantially all of our employees. Employees may contribute to this plan and these contributions are matched by us at varying amounts. Contributions for the matching component of this plan amounted to \$0.8 million, \$0.7 million and \$0.7 million for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

We also contribute to the Bakery and Confectionary Union and Industry International Pension Fund (EIN 52-6118572, Plan No. 001), a multi-employer pension plan, sponsored by the Bakery,

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)
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(11) Pension Benefits (Continued)

Confectionary, Tobacco Workers and Grain Millers International Union (BCTGM). The plan provides multiple plan benefits with corresponding contribution rates that are collectively bargained between participating employers and their affiliated BCTGM local unions. The collective bargaining agreement for our Portland, Maine employees participating in the plan expires on April 25, 2015.

In April 2012, we were notified that for the plan year ended December 31, 2011, the plan was not in endangered nor in critical status as the most recent annual period, no surcharge was imposed, and it was classified in the Green Zone. The plan was also not in endangered nor critical status for the plan year ending December 31, 2010. We were also notified that for the plan year beginning January 1, 2012, the plan is in critical status and classified in the Red Zone. The law requires that all contributing employers pay to a plan a surcharge to help correct the plan's financial situation. The amount of the surcharge is equal to a percentage of the amount an employer is otherwise required to contribute to the plan under the applicable collective bargaining agreement. A 5% surcharge payable on hours worked on and after June 1, 2012 until December 31, 2012 was charged for plan year 2012, the initial critical year. A 10% surcharge payable on hours worked on and after January 1, 2013 will be applicable for each succeeding plan year that the plan is in critical status until we agree to a collective bargaining agreement that implements a rehabilitation plan. There were no significant changes in the contractual employer contribution rate or number of employees for 2011 or 2010. B&G Foods made contributions to the plan of \$1.0 million, \$1.0 million and \$1.1 million for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. These contributions represented less than five percent of total contributions made to the plan. In fiscal 2012, we paid less than \$0.1 million in surcharges and expect to pay surcharges of less than \$0.1 million in fiscal 2013 assuming consistent hours are worked.

(12) Commitments and Contingencies

Operating Leases. We have several noncancelable operating leases, primarily for our corporate headquarters, one of our manufacturing facilities, warehouses, transportation equipment and machinery. These leases generally require us to pay all executory costs such as maintenance, taxes and insurance. Total rental expense for our operating leases was \$5.5 million, \$5.5 million and \$6.1 million, for fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

As of December 29, 2012, future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable operating leases (with initial or remaining lease terms in excess of one year) for the periods set forth below are as follows (in thousands):

<u>Fiscal year ending:</u>	<u>Third Parties</u>
2013	\$ 5,566
2014	3,483
2015	3,023
2016	3,063
2017	717
Thereafter	<u>1,601</u>
Total	<u>\$17,453</u>

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(12) Commitments and Contingencies (Continued)

Legal Proceedings. We are from time to time involved in various claims and legal actions arising in the ordinary course of business, including proceedings involving product liability claims, worker's compensation and other employee claims, and tort and other general liability claims, as well as trademark, copyright, patent infringement and related claims and legal actions. In the opinion of our management, the ultimate disposition of any currently pending claims or actions will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity.

Environmental. We are subject to environmental laws and regulations in the normal course of business. We did not make any material expenditures during fiscal 2012, 2011 or 2010 in order to comply with environmental laws and regulations. Based on our experience to date, management believes that the future cost of compliance with existing environmental laws and regulations (and liability for any known environmental conditions) will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial condition, results of operations or liquidity. However, we cannot predict what environmental or health and safety legislation or regulations will be enacted in the future or how existing or future laws or regulations will be enforced, administered or interpreted, nor can we predict the amount of future expenditures that may be required in order to comply with such environmental or health and safety laws or regulations or to respond to such environmental claims.

Collective Bargaining Agreements. As of December 29, 2012, approximately 342 of our 999 employees, or 34.2%, were covered by collective bargaining agreements. None of our collective bargaining agreements is scheduled to expire within the next 12 months.

Severance and Change of Control Agreements. We have employment agreements with each of our six executive officers. The agreements generally continue until terminated by the executive or by us, and provide for severance payments under certain circumstances, including termination by us without cause (as defined in the agreements) or as a result of the employees' death or disability, or termination by us or a deemed termination upon a change of control (as defined in the agreements). Severance benefits include payments for salary continuation, continuation of health care and insurance benefits, present value of additional pension credits and, in the case of a change of control, accelerated vesting under compensation plans and potential excise tax liability and gross up payments.

(13) Incentive Plans

Annual Bonus Plan. Annually, our board of directors establishes a bonus plan that provides for cash awards to be made to our executive officers and other senior managers upon our company's attainment of pre-set annual financial objectives. Awards are normally paid in cash in a lump sum following the close of each plan year. At December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011, accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets include annual bonus accruals of \$3.8 million per year.

2008 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan. Upon the recommendation of our compensation committee, our board of directors on March 10, 2008 adopted (subject to stockholder approval) the B&G Foods, Inc. 2008 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan, which we refer to as the 2008 Omnibus Plan. Our stockholders approved the 2008 Omnibus Plan at our annual meeting on May 6, 2008.

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(13) Incentive Plans (Continued)

The 2008 Omnibus Plan authorizes the grant of performance share awards, restricted stock, options, stock appreciation rights, deferred stock, stock units and cash-based awards to employees, non-employee directors and consultants. Subject to adjustment as provided in the plan, the total number of shares of common stock available for awards under the plan is 4,500,000, of which 3,220,031 were available for future issuance as of December 29, 2012. Some of those shares are subject to outstanding performance share long-term incentive awards (LTIA) as described in the table below.

Performance Share Awards. Beginning in fiscal 2008, our compensation committee has made annual grants of performance share LTIA to our executive officers and certain other members of senior management under the 2008 Omnibus Plan. The LTIA entitle the participants to earn shares of common stock upon the attainment of certain performance goals over the applicable performance period. The performance period is typically three years.

The LTIA, each have a threshold, target and maximum payout. The awards are settled based upon our performance over the applicable performance period. For the LTIA granted to date, the applicable performance metric is and has been “excess cash” (as defined in the award agreements). If our performance fails to meet the performance threshold, then the awards will not vest and no shares will be issued pursuant to the awards. If our performance meets or exceeds the performance threshold, then a varying amount of shares from the threshold amount (50% of the target number of shares) up to the maximum amount (200% or 300% of the target number of shares) may be earned.

Subject to the performance goal for the applicable performance period being certified in writing by our compensation committee as having been achieved, shares of common stock are issued prior to March 15 following the completion of the performance period.

The following table details the activity in our performance share LTIA for fiscal 2012:

	<u>Number of Performance Shares⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value (per share)⁽²⁾</u>
Beginning of fiscal 2012	1,985,697	\$ 5.25
Granted	159,722	\$20.34
Vested	(1,124,205)	\$ 2.30
Forfeited	<u>(8,485)</u>	<u>\$14.69</u>
End of fiscal 2012	<u>1,012,729</u>	<u>\$10.83</u>

- (1) Solely for purposes of this table, the number of performance shares is based on the participants earning the maximum number of performance shares (i.e., 200% or 300% of the target number of performance shares).
- (2) The fair value of the awards was determined based upon the closing price of our common stock on the applicable measurement dates (i.e., the deemed grant dates for accounting purposes) reduced by the present value of expected dividends using the risk-free interest-rate as the award holders are not entitled to dividends or dividend equivalents during the vesting period.

Non-Employee Director Stock Grants. Each of our non-employee directors receives an annual equity grant as part of his or her non-employee director compensation. These shares fully vest when issued.

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(13) Incentive Plans (Continued)

The following table details the number of shares of common stock issued by our company during fiscal 2012, 2011 and 2010 upon the vesting of performance share long-term incentive awards and for non-employee director annual equity grants and other share based compensation:

	<u>December 29, 2012</u>	<u>December 31, 2011</u>	<u>January 1, 2011</u>
Number of performance shares vested	1,124,205	403,431	399,842
Shares withheld to fund statutory minimum tax withholding	<u>463,942</u>	<u>152,126</u>	<u>148,474</u>
Shares of common stock issued for performance share long-term incentive awards	660,263	251,305	251,368
Shares of common stock issued to non-employee directors for annual equity grants	17,436	17,796	21,264
Shares of common stock issued for other share based compensation, net of shares withheld to fund statutory minimum tax withholding	<u>9,394</u>	<u>9,008</u>	<u>—</u>
Total shares of common stock issued	<u>687,093</u>	<u>278,109</u>	<u>272,632</u>
Excess tax benefit recorded to additional paid in capital	<u>\$ 8,031</u>	<u>\$ 1,047</u>	<u>\$ 326</u>

The following table sets forth the compensation expense recognized for share-based payments (LTIA's, non-employee director stock grants and other share based payments) during the last three fiscal years and where that expense is reflected in our consolidated statements of operations (in thousands):

<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations Location</u>	<u>Fiscal 2012</u>	<u>Fiscal 2011</u>	<u>Fiscal 2010</u>
Compensation expense included in cost of goods sold . . .	\$ 772	\$ 767	\$ 626
Compensation expense included in selling, general and administrative expenses	<u>3,005</u>	<u>3,331</u>	<u>3,121</u>
Total compensation expense for share-based payments	<u>\$3,777</u>	<u>\$4,098</u>	<u>\$3,747</u>

As of December 29, 2012, there was \$2.9 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to LTIA's, which is expected to be recognized over the next two years.

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(14) Quarterly Financial Data (unaudited)

	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Net sales				
2012	\$157,339	\$148,612	\$154,155	\$173,706
2011	\$131,405	\$129,453	\$133,010	\$149,998
Gross profit				
2012	\$ 56,825	\$ 51,756	\$ 55,279	\$ 59,483
2011	\$ 44,867	\$ 42,169	\$ 41,450	\$ 49,290
Net income				
2012	\$ 16,778	\$ 16,026	\$ 16,897	\$ 9,559
2011	\$ 13,305	\$ 12,599	\$ 12,084	\$ 12,255
Earnings per share				
2012—Basic	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.18
2012—Diluted	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.18
2011—Basic	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.26
2011—Diluted	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.25
Cash dividends declared per share				
2012	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.29
2011	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.21	\$ 0.23

Earnings per share were computed individually for each of the quarters presented using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during each quarterly period, while earnings per share for the full year were computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the full year; therefore, the sum of the earnings per share amounts for the quarters may not equal the total for the full year.

B&G FOODS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Schedule of Valuation and Qualifying Accounts
(In thousands)

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>	<u>Column C</u>		<u>Column D</u>	<u>Column E</u>
<u>Description</u>	<u>Balance at beginning of period</u>	<u>Additions</u>		<u>Deductions—describe</u>	<u>Balance at end of period</u>
		<u>Charged to costs and expenses</u>	<u>Charged to other accounts—describe</u>		
Year ended January 1, 2011:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts	\$631	\$127	—	\$ (7) ^(a)	\$765
Inventory reserve	\$450	\$ —	—	\$ 25 ^(b)	\$425
Year ended December 31, 2011:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts	\$765	\$ (36)	—	\$ 6 ^(a)	\$723
Inventory reserve	\$425	\$125	—	\$ —	\$550
Year ended December 29, 2012:					
Allowance for doubtful accounts and discounts	\$723	\$142	—	\$ 34 ^(a)	\$831
Inventory reserve	\$550	\$ —	—	\$ —	\$550

(a) Represents bad-debt write-offs (recoveries).

(b) Represents inventory write-offs.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreement With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure.

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.**Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.**

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. As defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act, disclosure controls and procedures are controls and other procedures that we use that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this report.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

Our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on our evaluation under the framework of Internal Control—Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective at December 29, 2012. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 29, 2012 was audited by KPMG LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included in Part II, Item 8, "Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this report.

Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and board of directors regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting.

As required by Rule 13a-15(d) under the Exchange Act, our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, also conducted an evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting to determine whether any change occurred during the last quarter of fiscal

2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on that evaluation, our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer concluded that there has been no change during the last quarter of fiscal 2012 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Inherent Limitations on Effectiveness of Controls.

Our company's management, including the chief executive officer and chief financial officer, does not expect that our disclosure controls or our internal control over financial reporting will prevent or detect all errors and all fraud. A control system, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, not absolute, assurance that the control system's objectives will be met. The design of a control system must reflect the fact that there are resource constraints, and the benefits of controls must be considered relative to their costs. Further, because of the inherent limitations in all control systems, no evaluation of controls can provide absolute assurance that misstatements due to error or fraud will not occur or that all control issues and instances of fraud, if any, within our company have been detected. These inherent limitations include the realities that judgments in decision-making can be faulty and that breakdowns can occur because of simple error or mistake. Controls can also be circumvented by the individual acts of some persons, by collusion of two or more people, or by management override of the controls. The design of any system of controls is based in part on certain assumptions about the likelihood of future events, and there can be no assurance that any design will succeed in achieving its stated goals under all potential future conditions. Projections of any evaluation of controls effectiveness to future periods are subject to risks. Over time, controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or deterioration in the degree of compliance with policies or procedures.

Item 9B. Other Information.

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.

With the exception of the information relating to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics that is presented in Part I, Item 1 of this report under the heading “Available Information,” the information required by this Item will appear in the sections entitled “Corporate Governance,” “Proposal 1—Election of Directors,” “Our Management,” “Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance,” “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” and “Report of the Compensation Committee” included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 29, 2013, relating to the 2013 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 11. Executive Compensation.

The information required by this item will appear in the section entitled “Executive Compensation” and “Compensation Discussion and Analysis” included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 29, 2013, relating to the 2013 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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

Securities Authorized for Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans. The following table summarizes information, as of December 29, 2012, relating to the 2008 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan, which was approved by the company’s stockholders and under which restricted stock, options, stock appreciation rights, deferred stock, stock units and cash-based awards to employees, non-employee directors and consultants may be granted from time to time.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights (a)	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a)) (c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	1,012,729 ⁽¹⁾	(2)	2,207,302 ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	<u>1,012,729⁽¹⁾</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>2,207,302⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾</u>

(1) For the 2010 to 2012 performance share long-term incentive awards (LTIA)s, 2011 to 2013 performance share LTIA)s and 2012 to 2014 performance share LTIA)s, includes the maximum number of shares (i.e., 200% or 300% of the target number of shares) of common stock that may be issued under the 2008 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan in respect of the LTIA)s, subject to the achievement of specified performance goals. There is, however, no guarantee that all or any part of these performance based awards will actually be earned and that shares of common stock will be issued upon completion of the performance cycles. 298,007 shares of common stock (which is net of shares withheld for minimum statutory tax withholding) were issued in February 2013 in respect of the 2010 to 2012 LTIA)s.

(2) Not applicable.

(3) As of the end of fiscal 2012, of the 4,500,000 shares authorized for issuance under the 2008 Omnibus Plan, 3,220,031 remained available for issuance. This number exceeds the number set forth in column (c) because the actual number of shares to be issued under the LTIA)s is likely to be substantially lower than the number of shares listed in column (a) because plan participants are likely to have shares withheld by our company to satisfy tax withholding requirements. In addition, as noted in footnote (1) above, the chart assumes maximum awards (i.e., 200% or 300% of the target number of shares) will be earned for the performance share LTIA)s. There is no certainty, however, that awards will in fact be achieved at the maximum level or at all. Shares not issued due to withholding and shares not issued due to failure to satisfy performance goals do not count against the maximum number of remaining authorized shares under the plan.

The remaining information required by this item will appear in the section entitled “Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management” included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 29, 2013, relating to the 2013 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

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

The information required by this item will appear in the section entitled “Certain Relationships and Related Transactions” and “Corporate Governance” included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 29, 2013, relating to the 2013 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.

The information required by this item will appear in the section entitled “Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm Fees” included in our definitive proxy statement to be filed on or before April 29, 2013, relating to the 2013 annual meeting of stockholders, which information is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules.

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

(1) *Consolidated Financial Statements:* The following consolidated financial statements are included in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

	<u>Page</u>
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm.	46
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 29, 2012 and December 31, 2011.	48
Consolidated Statements of Operations for the years ended December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011.	49
Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011.	50
Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity for the years ended December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011.	51
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 29, 2012, December 31, 2011 and January 1, 2011.	52
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.	53

(2) *Financial Statement Schedule.* The following financial statement schedule is included in Part II, Item 8 of this report.

Schedule II—Schedule of Valuation and Qualifying Accounts.	83
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(3) *Exhibits.*

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
2.1	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 28, 2011, among Conopco, Inc., B&G Foods North America, Inc., and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 2.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on October 31, 2011, and incorporated by reference herein)
2.2	Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 19, 2012, among Chipita America, Inc., B&G Foods North America, Inc., and, for purposes of Articles X and XI thereof only, Chipita S.A. (Filed as Exhibit 2.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on September 25, 2012)
3.1	Second Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 13, 2010, and incorporated by reference herein)
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 3.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on May 25, 2007, and incorporated by reference herein)
4.1	Indenture, dated as of January 25, 2010, between B&G Foods, Inc. and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee (Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 25, 2010, and incorporated by reference herein)

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
4.2	First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of January 25, 2010, between B&G Foods, Inc., B&G Holdings, Inc., Bloch & Guggenheimer, Inc. Burnham & Morrill Company, William Underwood Company, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee, relating to the 7.625% senior notes due 2018 (Filed as Exhibit 4.2 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 25, 2010, and incorporated by reference herein)
4.3	Form of 7.625% Senior Note due 2018 (included in Exhibit 4.2)
4.4	Form of stock certificate for common stock (Filed as Exhibit 4.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 13, 2010, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.1	Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of December 12, 2012, among B&G Foods, Inc., as borrower, the several banks and other financial institutions or entities from time to time party thereto as lenders and Credit Suisse AG, as administrative agent and collateral agent, with Credit Suisse Securities (USA) LLC, Barclays Bank PLC, and RBC Capital Markets, as joint lead arrangers and joint bookrunners, Barclays Bank PLC and RBS Citizens, N.A., as co-syndication agents, and Royal Bank of Canada, as documentation agent (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 14, 2012, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.2	Guarantee and Collateral Agreement, dated as of November 30, 2011, among B&G Foods, Inc., B&G Foods North America, Inc., William Underwood Company, each other subsidiary of B&G Foods, Inc. party thereto from time to time, and Credit Suisse AG, as collateral agent (Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on December 6, 2011, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.3	Agreement by and between MSLO Emeril Acquisition Sub LLC (successor by assignment to Emeril's Food of Love Productions, L.L.C.) and B&G Foods, Inc. dated June 9, 2000 (Filed with as Exhibit 10.13 to Amendment No. 2 to Registration Statement on Form S-1 (file no. 333-112680) filed on May 3, 2004, and incorporated herein by reference)
10.4	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between David L. Wenner and B&G Foods, Inc., dated as of December 31, 2008 (Filed as Exhibit 10.1 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 6, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.5	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Robert C. Cantwell and B&G Foods, Inc., dated as of December 31, 2008 (Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 6, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.6	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Vanessa E. Maskal and B&G Foods, Inc., dated as of December 31, 2008 (Filed as Exhibit 10.3 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 6, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.7	Amended and Restated Employment Agreement by and between Scott E. Lerner and B&G Foods, Inc., dated as of December 31, 2008 (Filed as Exhibit 10.5 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 6, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein)
10.8	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 6, 2009, between William F. Herbes and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.2 to B&G Foods' Current Report on Form 8-K filed on August 10, 2009, and incorporated by reference herein)

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.9	Employment Agreement, dated as of March 5, 2010, between William H. Wright and B&G Foods, Inc. (Filed as Exhibit 10.12 to B&G Foods' Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 1, 2011, and incorporated by reference herein)
12.1	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
21.1	Subsidiaries of B&G Foods, Inc.
23.1	Consent of KPMG LLP.
31.1	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Certification pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) or Rule 15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer.
101.1	The following financial information from B&G Foods' Annual Report for the year ended December 29, 2012, formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Changes in Stockholders' Equity, (v) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, (vi) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, and (vii) document and entity information.

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: February 26, 2013

B&G FOODS, INC.

By: /s/ ROBERT C. CANTWELL

Robert C. Cantwell
*Executive Vice President of Finance and Chief
Financial Officer*

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

<u>NAME</u>	<u>TITLE</u>	<u>DATE</u>
<u>/s/ STEPHEN C. SHERRILL</u> Stephen C. Sherrill	Chairman of the Board of Directors	February 26, 2013
<u>/s/ DAVID L. WENNER</u> David L. Wenner	President, Chief Executive Officer and Director (Principal Executive Officer)	February 26, 2013
<u>/s/ ROBERT C. CANTWELL</u> Robert C. Cantwell	Executive Vice President of Finance, Chief Financial Officer and Director (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	February 26, 2013
<u>/s/ CYNTHIA T. JAMISON</u> Cynthia T. Jamison	Director	February 26, 2013
<u>/s/ CHARLES F. MARCY</u> Charles F. Marcy	Director	February 26, 2013
<u>/s/ DENNIS M. MULLEN</u> Dennis M. Mullen	Director	February 26, 2013
<u>/s/ CHERYL M. PALMER</u> Cheryl M. Palmer	Director	February 26, 2013
<u>/s/ ALFRED POE</u> Alfred Poe	Director	February 26, 2013

CERTIFICATION BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER

I, David L. Wenner, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of B&G Foods, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2013

/s/ DAVID L. WENNER

David L. Wenner
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION BY CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

I, Robert C. Cantwell, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of B&G Foods, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 26, 2013

/s/ ROBERT C. CANTWELL

Robert C. Cantwell
Chief Financial Officer

CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350,
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

In connection with the Annual Report of B&G Foods, Inc. (the “Company”) on Form 10-K for the period ended December 29, 2012 as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the “Report”), I, David L. Wenner, Chief Executive Officer of the Company and I, Robert C. Cantwell, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, that to my knowledge:

- (1) The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (2) The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ DAVID L. WENNER

David L. Wenner
Chief Executive Officer
February 26, 2013

/s/ ROBERT C. CANTWELL

Robert C. Cantwell
Chief Financial Officer
February 26, 2013

A signed original of this written statement required by Section 906 has been provided to the Company and will be retained by the Company and furnished to the Securities and Exchange Commission or its staff upon request.

COMPANY INFORMATION

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Stephen C. Sherrill

Chairman of the Board

Director since 1997

David L. Wenner

President and Chief Executive Officer

Director since 1997

Robert C. Cantwell

Executive Vice President of Finance

and Chief Financial Officer

Director since 2005

Cynthia T. Jamison

Director since 2004

Charles F. Marcy

Director since 2010

Dennis M. Mullen

Director since 2006

Cheryl M. Palmer

Director since 2010

Alfred Poe

Director since 1997

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

David L. Wenner

President and Chief Executive Officer

Robert C. Cantwell

Executive Vice President of Finance

and Chief Financial Officer

William F. Herbes

Executive Vice President of Operations

Vanessa E. Maskal

Executive Vice President of Sales and Marketing

William H. Wright

*Executive Vice President of Quality Assurance and
Research & Development*

Scott E. Lerner

*Executive Vice President, General Counsel,
Secretary and Chief Compliance Officer*

CORPORATE HEADQUARTERS

B&G Foods, Inc.

Four Gatehall Drive

Parsippany, NJ 07054

Telephone: 973.401.6500

Website: www.bgfoods.com



STOCK EXCHANGE LISTING

B&G Foods' common stock is traded on the

New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol BGS.

CORPORATE NEWS RELEASES AND SEC FILINGS

Corporate news releases and SEC filings, including Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K are available free of charge in the Investor Relations section of our website, www.bgfoods.com. If you do not have internet access, you may contact ICR, Inc. at the address and telephone number listed below to request these materials.

INVESTOR RELATIONS

Inquiries and requests regarding this annual report and other stockholder questions should be directed to:

ICR, Inc.

761 Main Avenue, Norwalk, CT 06851

Attn: Don Duffy or Dara Dierks

Telephone: 866.211.8151

Please also visit the Investor Relations section of our website, www.bgfoods.com.

TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.

P.O. Box 43078

Providence, RI 02940-3078

Private Couriers/Registered Mail:

Computershare Trust Company, N.A.

250 Royall Street

Canton, MA 02021

Telephone: 877.498.8861

Website: www.computershare.com

Hearing Impaired #: TDD: 1.800.952.9245

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

KPMG LLP

51 John F. Kennedy Parkway

Short Hills, NJ 07078

ANNUAL MEETING

The annual meeting of stockholders will be held on Thursday, May 16, 2013, at 10:00 a.m., local time, at the Hanover Marriott, 1401 Route 10 East, Whippany, NJ 07981.

This Annual Report includes certain forward-looking statements that are based upon current expectations and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties. Please see "Forward-Looking Statements" beginning on page 41 in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section.

B&G FOODS, INC.
4 GATEHALL DRIVE › PARSIPPANY, NJ 07054
973 › 401 › 6500

www.bgfoods.com
