

LUXOTTICA GROUP SPA
Form 20-F
April 29, 2013

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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**
Washington, D.C. 20549
FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
OR
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012
OR
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
OR
- SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number 1-10421

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

REPUBLIC OF ITALY

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

**VIA C. CANTÙ 2, MILAN 20123,
ITALY**

(Address of principal executive offices)

Michael A. Boxer, Esq.
Executive Vice President and Group
General Counsel
12 Harbor Park Drive
Port Washington, NY 11050
Tel: (516) 484-3800

Fax: (516) 706-4012

(Name, Telephone, Email and/or
Facsimile Number and Address of
Company Contact Person)

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

Title of each class	Name of each exchange of which registered
ORDINARY SHARES, PAR VALUE EURO 0.06 PER SHARE*	NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
AMERICAN DEPOSITARY SHARES, EACH REPRESENTING ONE ORDINARY SHARE	NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

*

Not for trading, but only in connection with the registration of American Depositary Shares, pursuant to the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange

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

None.

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

None.

Indicate the number of outstanding shares of each of the issuer's classes of capital or common stock as of the close of the period covered by the annual report.

ORDINARY SHARES, PAR VALUE EURO 0.06 PER SHARE	468,557,172
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Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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

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

Item 17 Item 18

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

Yes No

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Throughout this annual report on Form 20-F (this "Form 20-F"), management has made certain "forward-looking statements" within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 which are considered prospective. These statements are made based on management's current expectations and beliefs and are identified by the use of forward-looking words and phrases such as "plans," "estimates," "believes" or "belief," "expects" or other similar words or phrases.

Such statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those which are anticipated. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, our ability to manage the effect of the uncertain current global economic conditions on our business, our ability to successfully acquire new businesses and integrate their operations, our ability to predict future economic conditions and changes in consumer preferences, our ability to successfully introduce and market new products, our ability to maintain an efficient distribution network, our ability to achieve and manage growth, our ability to negotiate and maintain favorable license arrangements, the availability of correction alternatives to prescription eyeglasses, fluctuations in exchange rates, changes in local conditions, our ability to protect our proprietary rights, our ability to maintain our relationships with host stores, any failure of our information technology, inventory and other asset risk, credit risk on our accounts, insurance risks, changes in tax laws, as well as other political, economic, legal and technological factors and other risks and uncertainties described in our filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). These forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and we do not assume any obligation to update them.

Throughout this Form 20-F, when we use the terms "Luxottica," "Company," "Group," "we," "us" and "our," unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, we are referring to Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

TRADEMARKS

Our proprietary brands and designer line prescription frames and sunglasses that are referred to in this Form 20-F, and certain of our other products, are sold under names that are subject to registered trademarks held by us or, in certain instances, our licensors. These trademarks may not be used by any person without our prior written consent or the consent of our licensors, as applicable.

PART I

ITEM 1. IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE

Not applicable.

ITEM 3. KEY INFORMATION

The following tables set forth selected consolidated financial data for the periods indicated and are qualified by reference to, and should be read in conjunction with, our Consolidated Financial Statements, the related notes thereto, and Item 5 "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects" contained elsewhere herein. We prepare our financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB"). The selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, are derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18. The selected

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consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are derived from audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this Form 20-F. The consolidated financial statements were audited by Deloitte and Touche S.p.A. with respect to 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008. The consolidated financial statements with respect to 2012 have been audited by our current independent auditor PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A., which replaced Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. as part of the normal rotation of auditors as required by Consob (the Italian securities regulatory authority). In 2012, the Group applied accounting policies on a basis consistent with the previous year and did not elect the early adoption of any IFRS standards.

The selected financial data below should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included elsewhere in this Form 20-F.

[TABLES APPEAR ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES]

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(Amounts in thousands of Euro except share data)	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:					
Net Sales	7,086,142	6,222,483	5,798,035	5,094,318	5,201,611
Cost of Sales	(2,379,093)	(2,168,065)	(1,990,205)	(1,762,591)	(1,748,628)
Gross Profit	4,707,049	4,054,419	3,807,830	3,331,727	3,452,983
OPERATING EXPENSE					
Selling and Advertising	(2,841,961)	(2,509,783)	(2,367,979)	(2,104,362)	(2,144,989)
General and Administrative	(883,038)	(737,495)	(727,693)	(656,280)	(576,355)
Total	(3,725,000)	(3,247,278)	(3,095,672)	(2,760,642)	(2,721,344)
Income from Operations	982,049	807,140	712,159	571,085	731,639
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)					
Interest Income	18,910	12,472	8,494	6,887	13,265
Interest Expense	(138,140)	(121,067)	(106,987)	(109,132)	(123,002)
Other Net	(6,463)	(3,273)	(8,130)	(4,056)	(33,531)
Other Income (Expenses) Net	(125,693)	(111,868)	(106,623)	(106,301)	(143,268)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	856,357	695,272	605,535	464,784	588,371
Provision for Income Taxes	(310,476)	(236,972)	(218,219)	(159,888)	(190,499)
Net Income from Continuing Operations	545,881	458,300	387,315	304,896	397,872
Discontinued Operations			19,944		
Net Income	545,881	458,300	407,258	304,896	397,872
Of which attributable to:					
Luxottica Group Stockholders	541,700	452,343	402,187	299,122	390,167
Non-controlling Interests	4,181	5,957	5,072	5,774	7,705
Net Income	545,881	458,300	407,258	304,896	397,872
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (thousands)					
Basic	464,643.1	460,437.2	458,711.4	457,270.5	456,563.5
Diluted	469,573.8	463,296.3	460,535.4	457,937.8	457,844.3
Basic Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations ⁽¹⁾	1.17	0.98	0.83	0.65	0.85
Basic Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations ⁽¹⁾			0.04		
Basic Earnings per Share ⁽¹⁾	1.17	0.98	0.88	0.65	0.85
Diluted Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations ⁽¹⁾	1.15	0.98	0.83	0.65	0.85
Diluted Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations ⁽¹⁾			0.04		
Diluted Earnings per Share ⁽¹⁾	1.15	0.98	0.87	0.65	0.85

(1)

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Earnings per Share for each year have been calculated based on the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the respective years. Each American Depositary Share ("ADS" or "ADR") represents one ordinary share.

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(Amounts in thousands of Euro except share data)	2012	2011 ⁽¹⁾	As of December 31, 2010 ⁽¹⁾	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2008 ⁽¹⁾
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Working Capital ⁽²⁾	621,882	526,241	649,236	406,819	179,322
Total Assets	8,442,160	8,374,325	7,739,679	7,007,252	7,186,913
Total Debt ⁽³⁾	2,362,179	2,742,877	2,632,637	2,568,075	2,798,367
Stockholders' Equity	3,981,372	3,612,928	3,256,375	2,737,239	2,445,755
Capital Stock	28,394	28,041	27,964	27,863	27,802
Total Number of Ordinary Shares (thousands)	473,238.2	467,351.7	466,077.2	464,386.4	463,368.2

- (1) Prior year amounts for Total Assets were revised to conform to the 2012 presentation.
- (2) Working Capital is total current assets minus total current liabilities. See Item 5 "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources."
- (3) The current portion of Total Debt was Euro 310.1 million, Euro 498.3 million, Euro 197.6 million, Euro 166.3 million and Euro 286.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively.

DIVIDENDS

We are required to pay an annual dividend on our ordinary shares if such dividend has been approved by a majority of our stockholders at the ordinary meeting of stockholders. Before we may pay any dividends with respect to any fiscal year, we are required, as necessary, to set aside an amount equal to 5% of our statutory net income for such year in our legal reserve unless and until the reserve, including amounts remaining from prior years, is at least equal to one-fifth of the nominal value of our then issued share capital. Each year thereafter, such legal reserve requirement remains fulfilled so long as the reserve equals at least one-fifth of the nominal value of our issued share capital for each such year.

At our ordinary meeting of stockholders held on April 27, 2012, our stockholders approved the distribution of a cash dividend in the amount of Euro 0.49 per ordinary share and ADR. The total amount of the dividend paid to stockholders on May 24, 2012 was approximately Euro 227.0 million. On February 28, 2013, the Board of Directors of the Company proposed to the ordinary meeting of stockholders convened on April 29, 2013 the distribution of a cash dividend in the amount of Euro 0.58 per ordinary share and ADR.

Future determinations as to dividends will depend upon, among other things, our earnings, financial position and capital requirements, applicable legal restrictions and such other factors as the Board of Directors and our stockholders may determine.

The table below sets forth the cash dividends declared and paid on each ordinary share in each year indicated.

Year	Cash Dividends per Ordinary Share ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	Translated into U.S. \$ per Ordinary Share ⁽⁴⁾
	(Euro)	(U.S. \$)
2008	0.490	0.770
2009	0.220	0.327
2010	0.350	0.428
2011	0.440	0.622
2012	0.490 ⁽⁵⁾	0.615

(1)

Cash dividends per ordinary share are expressed in gross amounts without giving effect to applicable withholding or other deductions for taxes.

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- (2) Each ADS represents one ordinary share.
- (3) Our dividend policy is based upon, among other things, our consolidated net income for each fiscal year, and dividends for a fiscal year are paid in the immediately following fiscal year. The dividends reported in the table were declared and paid in the fiscal year for which they have been reported in the table.
- (4) Holders of ADSs received their dividends denominated in U.S. dollars based on the conversion rate used by our paying agent, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas.
- (5) The dividend of Euro 0.49 per ordinary share was approved by our Board of Directors on February 28, 2012 and was voted upon and approved by our stockholders at the ordinary meeting of stockholders held on April 27, 2012.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

The following tables set forth, for 2008 and 2009, certain information regarding the Noon Buying Rate in New York City for cable transfers in foreign currencies as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, which we refer to as the Noon Buying Rate. For 2010 through 2012, the information reported in the below table is based upon the Euro foreign exchange reference rate published by the European Central Bank (the "BCE Rate"), which, starting from 2010, is used by the Company for translating amounts denominated in currencies other than Euro. The information is expressed in U.S. dollars per Euro 1.00:

Year Ended December 31,	Low	High	Average⁽¹⁾	End of Period
2008	1.2446	1.6010	1.4707	1.3919
2009	1.2547	1.5100	1.3946	1.4332
2010	1.1942	1.4563	1.3207	1.3362
2011	1.2669	1.4882	1.4000	1.2939
2012	1.2053	1.3453	1.2859	1.3194

- (1) The average of the Noon Buying Rate or the BCE Rate, as applicable, in effect on the last business day of each month during the period. When the Company consolidates its profit and loss statement, it translates U.S. dollar denominated amounts into Euro using an average U.S. dollar/Euro exchange rate of each business day during the applicable period.

Month	Low	High
October 2012	1.2874	1.3119
November 2012	1.2710	1.2986
December 2012	1.2927	1.3245
January 2013	1.3069	1.3585
February 2013	1.3053	1.3640
March 2013	1.2772	1.3097

On April 15, 2013, the BCE Rate was U.S. \$1.3081 per Euro 1.00.

Unless otherwise indicated, all convenience translations included in this Form 20-F of amounts expressed in Euro into U.S. dollars have been made using the exchange rates, as indicated in the above table, in effect as of the end of the relevant period or date, as appropriate.

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In this Form 20-F, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to "\$," "U.S. \$," "dollars," "USD" or "U.S. dollars" are to United States dollars, references to "Euro" or "€" are to the Common European Currency, the Euro, and references to "AUD" or "A\$" are to Australian dollars.

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RISK FACTORS

Our future operating results and financial condition may be affected by various factors, including those set forth below.

Risks Relating to Our Industry and General Economic Conditions

If current economic conditions deteriorate, demand for our products will be adversely impacted, access to credit will be reduced and our customers and others with which we do business will suffer financial hardship, all of which could reduce sales and in turn adversely impact our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Our operations and performance depend significantly on worldwide economic conditions. Uncertainty about global economic conditions poses a risk to our business because consumers and businesses may postpone spending in response to tighter credit markets, unemployment, negative financial news and/or declines in income or asset values, which could have a material adverse effect on demand for our products and services. Discretionary spending is affected by many factors, including general business conditions, inflation, interest rates, consumer debt levels, unemployment rates, availability of consumer credit, conditions in the real estate and mortgage markets, currency exchange rates and other matters that influence consumer confidence. Many of these factors are outside our control. Purchases of discretionary items could decline during periods in which disposable income is lower or prices have increased in response to rising costs or in periods of actual or perceived unfavorable economic conditions. If this occurs or if unfavorable economic conditions continue to challenge the consumer environment, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

In the event of renewed financial turmoil affecting the banking system and financial markets, additional consolidation of the financial services industry or significant failure of financial services institutions, there could be a new or incremental tightening of the credit markets, decreased liquidity and extreme volatility in fixed income, credit, currency and equity markets. In addition, the credit crisis could continue to have material adverse effects on our business, including the inability of customers of our wholesale distribution business to obtain credit to finance purchases of our products, restructurings, bankruptcies, liquidations and other unfavorable events for our consumers, customers, vendors, suppliers, logistics providers, other service providers and the financial institutions that are counterparties to our credit facilities and other derivative transactions. The likelihood that such third parties will be unable to overcome such unfavorable financial difficulties may increase. If the third parties on which we rely for goods and services or our wholesale customers are unable to overcome financial difficulties resulting from the deterioration of worldwide economic conditions or if the counterparties to our credit facilities or our derivative transactions do not perform their obligations as intended, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

If our business suffers due to changing local conditions, our profitability and future growth may be affected.

We currently operate worldwide and have begun to expand our operations in many countries, including certain developing countries in Asia, South America and Africa. Therefore, we are subject to various risks inherent in conducting business internationally, including the following:

exposure to local economic and political conditions;

export and import restrictions;

currency exchange rate fluctuations and currency controls;

cash repatriation restrictions;

application of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar laws;

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difficulty in enforcing intellectual property and contract rights;

disruptions of capital and trading markets;

accounts receivable collection and longer payment cycles;

potential hostilities and changes in diplomatic and trade relationships;

legal or regulatory requirements;

withholding and other taxes on remittances and other payments by subsidiaries;

local antitrust and other market abuse provisions;

investment restrictions or requirements; and

local content laws requiring that certain products contain a specified minimum percentage of domestically produced components.

The likelihood of such occurrences and their potential effect on us vary from country to country and are unpredictable, but any such occurrence may result in the loss of sales or increased costs of doing business and may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

If vision correction alternatives to prescription eyeglasses become more widely available, or consumer preferences for such alternatives increase, our profitability could suffer through a reduction of sales of our prescription eyewear products, including lenses and accessories.

Our business could be negatively impacted by the availability and acceptance of vision correction alternatives to prescription eyeglasses, such as contact lenses and refractive optical surgery. According to industry estimates, the disposable contact lens market is one of the fastest growing segments of the lens subsector.

Increased use of vision correction alternatives could result in decreased use of our prescription eyewear products, including a reduction of sales of lenses and accessories sold in our retail outlets, which could have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

Unforeseen or catastrophic losses not covered by insurance could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

For certain risks, we do not maintain insurance coverage because of cost and/or availability. Because we retain some portion of our insurable risks, and in some cases self-insure completely, unforeseen or catastrophic losses in excess of insured limits could materially adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

Risks Relating to Our Business and Operations

If we are unable to successfully introduce new products and develop our brands, our future sales and operating performance may suffer.

The mid- and premium-price categories of the prescription frame and sunglasses markets in which we compete are particularly vulnerable to changes in fashion trends and consumer preferences. Our historical success is attributable, in part, to our introduction of innovative products which are perceived to represent an improvement over products otherwise available in the market and our ability to develop our brands,

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especially our Ray-Ban and Oakley proprietary brands. Our future success will depend on our continued ability to develop and introduce such innovative products and continued success in building our brands. If we are unable to continue to do so, our future sales could decline, inventory levels could rise, leading to additional costs for storage and potential write-downs relating to the value of excess inventory, and there could be a negative impact on production costs since fixed costs would

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represent a larger portion of total production costs due to the decline in quantities produced, which could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

If we are not successful in completing and integrating strategic acquisitions to expand or complement our business, our future profitability and growth could be at risk.

As part of our growth strategy, we have made, and may continue to make, strategic business acquisitions to expand or complement our business. Our acquisition activities, however, can be disrupted by overtures from competitors for the targeted candidates, governmental regulation and rapid developments in our industry. We may face additional risks and uncertainties following an acquisition, including (i) difficulty in integrating the newly acquired business and operations in an efficient and effective manner, (ii) inability to achieve strategic objectives, cost savings and other benefits from the acquisition, (iii) the lack of success by the acquired business in its markets, (iv) the loss of key employees of the acquired business, (v) a decrease in the focus of senior management on our operations, (vi) difficulty integrating human resources systems, operating systems, inventory management systems and assortment planning systems of the acquired business with our systems, (vii) the cultural differences between our organization and that of the acquired business and (viii) liabilities that were not known at the time of acquisition or the need to address tax or accounting issues.

If we fail to timely recognize or address these matters or to devote adequate resources to them, we may fail to achieve our growth strategy or otherwise realize the intended benefits of any acquisition. Even if we are able to integrate our business operations successfully, the integration may not result in the realization of the full benefits of synergies, cost savings, innovation and operational efficiencies that may be possible from the integration or in the achievement of such benefits within the forecasted period of time.

If we are unable to achieve and manage growth, operating margins may be reduced as a result of decreased efficiency of distribution.

In order to achieve and manage our growth effectively, we are required to increase and streamline production and implement manufacturing efficiencies where possible, while maintaining strict quality control and the ability to deliver products to our customers in a timely and efficient manner. We must also continuously develop new product designs and features, expand our information systems and operations, and train and manage an increasing number of management level and other employees. If we are unable to manage these matters effectively, our distribution process could be adversely affected and we could lose market share in affected regions, which could materially adversely affect our business prospects.

If we do not correctly predict future economic conditions and changes in consumer preferences, our sales of premium products and profitability could suffer.

The fashion and consumer products industries in which we operate are cyclical. Downturns in general economic conditions or uncertainties regarding future economic prospects, which affect consumer disposable income, have historically adversely affected consumer spending habits in our principal markets and thus made the growth in sales and profitability of premium-priced product categories difficult during such downturns. Therefore, future economic downturns or uncertainties could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition, including sales of our designer and other premium brands.

The industry is also subject to rapidly changing consumer preferences and future sales may suffer if the fashion and consumer products industries do not continue to grow or if consumer preferences shift away from our products. Changes in fashion could also affect the popularity and, therefore, the value of the fashion licenses granted to us by designers. Any event or circumstance resulting in reduced market acceptance of one or more of these designers could reduce our sales and the value of our models from

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that designer. Unanticipated shifts in consumer preferences may also result in excess inventory and underutilized manufacturing capacity. In addition, our success depends, in large part, on our ability to anticipate and react to changing fashion trends in a timely manner. Any sustained failure to identify and respond to such trends could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition and may result in the write-down of excess inventory and idle manufacturing facilities.

If we do not continue to negotiate and maintain favorable license arrangements, our sales or cost of sales could suffer.

We have entered into license agreements that enable us to manufacture and distribute prescription frames and sunglasses under certain designer names, including *Chanel, Prada, Miu Miu, Dolce & Gabbana, Bulgari, Tiffany & Co., Versace, Burberry, Polo Ralph Lauren, Donna Karan, DKNY, Paul Smith, Brooks Brothers, Stella McCartney, Tory Burch, Coach* and *Armani*. These license agreements typically have terms of between three and ten years and may contain options for renewal for additional periods and require us to make guaranteed and contingent royalty payments to the licensor. We believe that our ability to maintain and negotiate favorable license agreements with leading designers in the fashion and luxury goods industries is essential to the branding of our products and, therefore, material to the success of our business. For the year ended December 31, 2012, *Prada, Miu Miu, Prada Linea Rossa* and the *Dolce & Gabbana* group brands were most significant in terms of their contribution to the Group's total net sales. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, sales realized through the *Prada, Miu Miu* and *Prada Linea Rossa* brand names together represented approximately 3.9% and 4.0% of total sales, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, sales realized through the *Dolce & Gabbana* group brands represented approximately 2.6% and 3.1% of total sales, respectively. Accordingly, if we are unable to negotiate and maintain satisfactory license arrangements with leading designers, our growth prospects and financial results could materially suffer from a reduction in sales or an increase in advertising costs and royalty payments to designers.

As we operate in a complex international environment, if new laws, regulations or policies of governmental organizations, or changes to existing ones, occur and cannot be managed efficiently, the results could have a negative impact on our operations, our ability to compete or our future financial results.

Compliance with U.S. and foreign laws and regulations that apply to our international operations increases our costs of doing business, including cost of compliance, in certain jurisdictions, and such costs may rise in the future as a result of changes in these laws and regulations or in their interpretation or enforcement. We have implemented policies and procedures designed to facilitate our compliance with these laws and regulations, but there can be no assurance that our employees, contractors or agents will not violate such laws and regulations or our policies. Any such violations could individually, or in the aggregate, materially adversely affect our financial condition or operating results.

Additionally, our Oakley and Eye Safety Systems subsidiaries are U.S. government contractors and, as a result, we must comply with, and are affected by, U.S. laws and regulations related to our government business. These laws and regulations, including requirements to obtain applicable governmental approvals, clearances and certain export licenses, may impose additional costs and risks on our business. We also may become subject to audits, reviews and investigations of our compliance with these laws and regulations. See Item 4 "Information on the Company Regulatory Matters" and Item 8 "Financial Information Legal Proceedings."

If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights, our sales might suffer, and we may incur significant additional costs to defend such rights.

We rely on trade secret, unfair competition, trade dress, trademark, patent and copyright laws to protect our rights to certain aspects of our products and services, including product designs, proprietary manufacturing processes and technologies, product research and concepts and recognized

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trademarks, all of which we believe are important to the success of our products and services and our competitive position. However, pending trademark or patent applications may not in all instances result in the issuance of a registered trademark or patent, and trademarks or patents granted may not be effective in thwarting competition or be held valid if subsequently challenged. In addition, the actions we take to protect our proprietary rights may be inadequate to prevent imitation of our products and services. Our proprietary information could become known to competitors, and we may not be able to meaningfully protect our rights to proprietary information. Furthermore, other companies may independently develop substantially equivalent or better products or services that do not infringe on our intellectual property rights or could assert rights in, and ownership of, our proprietary rights. Moreover, the laws of certain countries do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States or of the member states of the European Union.

Consistent with our strategy of vigorously defending our intellectual property rights, we devote substantial resources to the enforcement of patents issued and trademarks granted to us, to the protection of our trade secrets or other intellectual property rights and to the determination of the scope or validity of the proprietary rights of others that might be asserted against us. However, if the level of potentially infringing activities by others were to increase substantially, we might have to significantly increase the resources we devote to protecting our rights. From time to time, third parties may assert patent, copyright, trademark or similar rights against intellectual property that is important to our business. The resolution or compromise of any litigation or other legal process to enforce such alleged third party rights, regardless of its merit or resolution, could be costly and divert the efforts and attention of our management. We may not prevail in any such litigation or other legal process or we may compromise or settle such claims because of the complex technical issues and inherent uncertainties in intellectual property disputes and the significant expense in defending such claims. An adverse determination in any dispute involving our proprietary rights could, among other things, (i) require us to grant licenses to, or obtain licenses from, third parties, (ii) prevent us from manufacturing or selling our products, (iii) require us to discontinue the use of a particular patent, trademark, copyright or trade secret or (iv) subject us to substantial liability. Any of these possibilities could have a material adverse effect on our business by reducing our future sales or causing us to incur significant costs to defend our rights.

If we are unable to maintain our current operating relationship with host stores of our retail Licensed Brands division, we could suffer a loss in sales and possible impairment of certain intangible assets.

Our sales depend in part on our relationships with the host stores that allow us to operate our retail Licensed Brands division, including Sears Optical and Target Optical. Our leases and licenses with Sears Optical are terminable upon short notice. If our relationship with Sears Optical or Target Optical were to end, we would suffer a loss of sales and the possible impairment of certain intangible assets. This could have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

If we fail to maintain an efficient distribution network or if there is a disruption to our critical manufacturing plants or distribution network in highly competitive markets, our business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer.

The mid- and premium-price categories of the prescription frame and sunglasses markets in which we operate are highly competitive. We believe that, in addition to successfully introducing new products, responding to changes in the market environment and maintaining superior production capabilities, our ability to remain competitive is highly dependent on our success in maintaining an efficient distribution network. If we are unable to maintain an efficient distribution network or if there is a significant disruption to our plants or network, our sales may decline due to the inability to timely deliver products to customers and our profitability may decline due to an increase in our per unit distribution costs in the affected regions, which may have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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If we were to become subject to adverse judgments or determinations in legal proceedings to which we are, or may become, a party, our future profitability could suffer through a reduction of sales, increased costs or damage to our reputation due to our failure to adequately communicate the impact of any such proceeding or its outcome to the investor and business communities.

We are currently a party to certain legal proceedings as described in Item 8 "Financial Information - Legal Proceedings." In addition, in the ordinary course of our business, we become involved in various other claims, lawsuits, investigations and governmental and administrative proceedings, some of which are or may be significant. Adverse judgments or determinations in one or more of these proceedings could require us to change the way we do business or use substantial resources in adhering to the settlements and could have a material adverse effect on our business, including, among other consequences, by significantly increasing the costs required to operate our business.

Ineffective communications, during or after these proceedings, could amplify the negative effects, if any, of these proceedings on our reputation and may result in a negative market impact on the price of our securities.

Changes in our tax rates or exposure to additional tax liabilities could affect our future results.

We are subject to taxes in Italy, the United States and numerous other foreign jurisdictions. Our future effective tax rates could be affected by changes in the mix of earnings in countries with differing statutory tax rates, changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets and liabilities, or changes in tax laws or their interpretation. Any of these changes could have a material adverse effect on our profitability. We also are regularly subject to the examination of our income tax returns by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service, the Italian tax authority as well as the governing tax authorities in other countries where we operate. We routinely assess the likelihood of adverse outcomes resulting from these examinations to determine the adequacy of our provision for taxes. Currently, some of our companies are under examination by the tax authorities in the United States, Italy and other jurisdictions. There can be no assurance that the outcomes of the current ongoing examinations and possible future examinations will not materially adversely affect our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

If there is any material failure, inadequacy, interruption or security failure of our information technology systems, whether owned by us or outsourced or managed by third parties, this may result in remediation costs, reduced sales due to an inability to properly process information and increased costs of operating our business.

We rely on information technology systems both managed internally and outsourced to third parties across our operations, including for management of our supply chain, point-of-sale processing in our stores and various other processes and transactions. Our ability to effectively manage our business and coordinate the production, distribution and sale of our products depends on, among other things, the reliability and capacity of these systems. The failure of these systems to operate effectively, network disruptions, problems with transitioning to upgraded or replacement systems, or a breach in data security of these systems could cause delays in product supply and sales, reduced efficiency of our operations, unintentional disclosure of customer or other confidential information of the Company, or damage to our reputation, and potentially significant capital investments could be required to remediate the problem, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

If we record a write-down for inventories or other assets that are obsolete or exceed anticipated demand or net realizable value, such charges could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We record a write-down for product and component inventories that have become obsolete or exceed anticipated demand or net realizable value. We review our long-lived assets for impairment

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whenever events or changed circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable, and we determine whether valuation allowances are needed against other assets, including, but not limited to, accounts receivable. If we determine that impairments or other events have occurred that lead us to believe we will not fully realize these assets, we record a write-down or a valuation allowance equal to the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds their fair market value. Although we believe our inventory and other asset-related provisions are currently adequate, no assurance can be made that, given the rapid and unpredictable pace of product obsolescence for fashion eyewear, we will not incur additional inventory or asset-related charges, which charges could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Leonardo Del Vecchio, our chairman and principal stockholder, controls 61.35% of our voting power and is in a position to affect our ongoing operations, corporate transactions and any matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including the election of directors and a change in corporate control.

As of April 15, 2013, Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, through the company Delfin S.à r.l., has voting rights over 292,035,339 Ordinary Shares, or 61.35% of the outstanding Ordinary Shares. See Item 7 "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions." As a result, Mr. Del Vecchio has the ability to exert significant influence over our corporate affairs and to control the outcome of virtually all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including the election of our directors, the amendment of our Articles of Association or By-laws, and the approval of mergers, consolidations and other significant corporate transactions.

Mr. Del Vecchio's interests may conflict with or differ from the interests of our other stockholders. In situations involving a conflict of interest between Mr. Del Vecchio and our other stockholders, Mr. Del Vecchio may exercise his control in a manner that would benefit himself to the potential detriment of other stockholders. Mr. Del Vecchio's significant ownership interest could delay, prevent or cause a change in control of our company, any of which may be adverse to the interests of our other stockholders.

If our procedures designed to comply with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 cause us to identify material weaknesses in our internal control over financial reporting, the trading price of our securities may be adversely impacted.

Our annual report on Form 20-F includes a report from our management relating to its evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting, as required under Section 404 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended. There are inherent limitations on the effectiveness of internal controls, including collusion, management override and failure of human judgment. In addition, control procedures are designed to reduce, rather than eliminate, business risks. As a consequence of the systems and procedures we have implemented to comply with these requirements, we may uncover circumstances that we determine, with the assistance of our independent auditors, to be material weaknesses, or that otherwise result in disclosable conditions. Any identified material weaknesses in our internal control structure may involve significant effort and expense to remediate, and any disclosure of such material weaknesses or other disclosable conditions may result in a negative market reaction to our securities.

Financial Risks

If the Euro or the Chinese Yuan strengthens relative to certain other currencies or if the U.S. dollar weakens relative to the Euro, our profitability as a consolidated group could suffer.

Our principal manufacturing facilities are located in Italy. We also maintain manufacturing facilities in China, Brazil, India and the United States as well as sales and distribution facilities throughout the world.

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As a result, our results of operations could be materially adversely affected by foreign exchange rate fluctuations in two principal areas:

we incur most of our manufacturing costs in Euro and in Chinese Yuan, and receive a significant part of our revenues in other currencies such as the U.S. dollar and the Australian dollar. Therefore, a strengthening of the Euro or the Chinese Yuan relative to other currencies in which we receive revenues could negatively impact the demand for our products or decrease our profitability in consolidation, adversely affecting our business and results of operations; and

a substantial portion of our assets, liabilities, revenues and costs are denominated in various currencies other than Euro, with a substantial portion of our revenues and operating expenses being denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, our operating results, which are reported in Euro, are affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations, particularly between the U.S. dollar and the Euro.

As our international operations grow, future changes in the exchange rate of the Euro against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may negatively impact our reported results, although we have in place policies designed to manage such risk.

See Item 11 "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk" and Item 18 "Financial Risks" (Note 3).

If economic conditions around the world worsen, we may experience an increase in our exposure to credit risk on our accounts receivable which may result in increased costs due to additional reserves for doubtful accounts and a reduction in sales to customers experiencing credit-related issues.

A substantial majority of our outstanding trade receivables are not covered by collateral or credit insurance. While we have procedures to monitor and limit exposure to credit risk on our trade and non-trade receivables, there can be no assurance such procedures will effectively limit our credit risk and avoid losses, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

OVERVIEW

We are a market leader in the design, manufacture and distribution of fashion, luxury, sport and performance eyewear. Due to the strong growth enjoyed throughout 2012, our total net sales reached a record Euro 7.1 billion, net income attributable to Luxottica stockholders was Euro 541.7 million and headcount as of year-end was approximately 70,000 employees. We operate in two industry segments: (i) manufacturing and wholesale distribution; and (ii) retail distribution. See Item 18 "Financial Statements" for additional disclosures about our operating segments. Founded in 1961 by Leonardo Del Vecchio, we are a vertically integrated organization. Our manufacturing of sun and prescription eyewear is backed by a wide-reaching wholesale network and a retail distribution network comprising approximately 7,000 retail locations as of December 31, 2012, mostly in North America, Asia-Pacific, China and Latin America.

Product design, development and manufacturing take place in six production facilities in Italy, two wholly owned factories in China and one sports sunglasses production facility in the United States. In 2012, we benefitted from the addition of a production facility in Campinas, Brazil, acquired in connection with the purchase of Tecnol Técnica Nacional de Oculos Ltda. ("Tecnol") in the first quarter of 2012. We also have a small plant in India serving the local market. In 2012, our worldwide production reached approximately 75 million units.

The design and quality of our products and our strong and well-balanced brand portfolio are known around the world. Proprietary brands include Ray-Ban, one of the world's best-known brands for

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eyewear, Oakley, Vogue, Persol, Oliver Peoples, Alain Mikli, Arnette and REVO, and our licensed brands include Bulgari, Burberry, Chanel, Coach, Dolce & Gabbana, Donna Karan, Paul Smith, Polo Ralph Lauren, Prada, Stella McCartney, Tiffany, Tory Burch, Versace and, starting from 2013, Armani. Our wholesale distribution network covers more than 130 countries across five continents and has over 40 commercial subsidiaries providing direct operations in key markets.

Our direct wholesale operations are complemented by an extensive retail network comprising approximately 7,000 stores worldwide at December 31, 2012. We are a leader in the prescription business in North America with our LensCrafters and Pearle Vision retail brands, in Asia-Pacific with our OPSM and Laubman & Pank brands, in China with our LensCrafters brand and in South America with our GMO brand. In North America, we operate points of sale for our retail Licensed Brands under the Sears Optical and Target Optical brands. In addition, we are one of the largest managed vision care operators in the United States, through EyeMed, and the second largest lens finisher, having a network of five central laboratories and over 900 on-site labs at LensCrafters stores.

In recent years, we have developed a global sun and luxury retail organization to support and reinforce our global retail brands dedicated to sun and luxury eyewear, including the Sunglass Hut, ILORI, The Optical Shop of Aspen and Bright Eyes brands. The Sunglass Hut brand, in particular, has a global presence, namely in North America, Asia-Pacific, South Africa, Europe, Latin America and the Middle East.

Our Oakley brand provides a powerful wholesale and retail ("O Stores") presence in both the performance optics and the sport channels. In our O Store locations, we offer a variety of Oakley-branded products in addition to our Oakley eyewear styles. Our Oakley-branded products include apparel, footwear, backpacks and accessories designed for surf, snow, golf, outdoor, motor sport, mountain bike and other athletic lifestyles.

Our distribution channels are complemented by an e-commerce component, including the Oakley, Ray-Ban and Sunglass Hut websites. The e-commerce strategy is to enter additional markets as the business matures.

In 2012, 47.3% of our total net sales related to prescription frames and lenses and 52.7% related to sunglasses.

Our capital expenditures for our continuing operations were Euro 365.0 million, excluding capital leases of Euro 7.9 million, for the year ended December 31, 2012 and Euro 68.8 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2013. We expect 2013 aggregate capital expenditures to be approximately Euro 380 million, excluding any additional investments for business acquisitions. The most significant investments planned are the remodeling of existing stores for our North American retail operations and the continuing rollout of a new IT infrastructure worldwide. We expect to fund these future capital expenditures with our current available borrowing capacity and available cash. For a description of capital expenditures for the previous three years, see Item 5 "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Cash Flows Investing Activities."

Our principal executive offices are located at Via C. Cantù 2, Milan 20123, Italy, and our telephone number at that address is (011) 39-02-863341. We are domiciled in Milan, Italy.

HISTORY

Incorporation

Luxottica Group was founded by Leonardo Del Vecchio in 1961, when he set up Luxottica di Del Vecchio e C. S.a.S., which subsequently became a joint-stock company organized under the laws of Italy under the name of Luxottica S.p.A. We started out as a small workshop and operated until the end of the 1960s as a contract producer of dyes, metal components and semi-finished goods for the optical

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industry. We gradually widened the range of processes offered until we had an integrated manufacturing structure capable of producing a finished pair of glasses. In 1971, our first collection of prescription eyewear was presented at Milan's MIDO (an international optics trade fair), marking our definitive transition from contract manufacturer to independent producer.

Expansion in Wholesale Distribution

In the early 1970s, we sold our frames exclusively through independent distributors. In 1974, after five years of sustained development of our manufacturing capacity, we started to pursue a strategy of vertical integration, with the goal of distributing frames directly to the market. Our first step was the acquisition of Scarrone S.p.A., which had marketed our products since 1971, bringing with it a vital knowledge of the Italian eyewear market.

Our international expansion began in the 1980s with the acquisition of independent distributors and the formation of subsidiaries and joint ventures in key international markets.

Our wholesale distribution expansion has focused on customer differentiation, customized service and new sales channels, such as large department stores, travel retail and e-commerce, as well as penetration in the emerging markets. The acquisition, in 1981, of La Meccanoptica Leonardo, the owner of the Sferoflex brand and an important flexible hinge patent, enabled us to enhance the image and quality of our products and increase our market share.

From the late 1980s, eyeglasses, previously perceived as mere sight-correcting instruments, began to evolve into "eyewear." Continual aesthetic focus on everyday objects and designers' interest in the emerging accessories industry led us, in 1988, to embark on our first collaboration with the fashion industry by entering into a licensing agreement with Giorgio Armani. We followed up that initial collaboration, with numerous others and with the acquisition of new brands, gradually building our current world-class brand portfolio and thereby increasing our commitment to research, innovation, product quality and manufacturing excellence.

Over the years, we have launched collections from names like Bulgari (1997), Chanel (1999), Prada (2003), Versace (2003), Donna Karan (2005), Dolce & Gabbana (2006), Burberry (2006), Polo Ralph Lauren (2007), Tiffany (2008), Stella McCartney (2009), Tory Burch (2009), Coach (2012) and Armani (2013).

In addition, we acquired Ray-Ban in 1999, one of the world's best-known sunglasses brands. Through this acquisition, we obtained crystal sun lens technology and associated manufacturing capacity and added to our portfolio the Arnette, REVO and Killer Loop brands.

In 2007, we acquired California-based Oakley, a leading sport and performance brand, which owned the Oliver Peoples brand and a license to manufacture and distribute eyewear under the Paul Smith name. Oakley also had its own retail network at the time of over 160 stores.

In the first quarter of 2013, we acquired Alain Mikli International, a French luxury and contemporary eyewear company, which owns the Alain Mikli brand and Starck Eyes license. As a result of the acquisition, we will strengthen both our luxury brand portfolio and prescription offerings, which now include Alain Mikli's distinctive designs.

Financial Markets

In 1990, we listed our American Depositary Shares ("ADSs") on the New York Stock Exchange. In 2000, our stock was listed on Borsa Italiana's electronic share market and it has been in Italy's Mercato Telematico Azionario ("MTA") since 2003.

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Retail Distribution

In 1995, we acquired The United States Shoe Corporation, which owned LensCrafters, one of North America's largest optical retail chains. As a result, we became the world's first significant eyewear manufacturer to enter the retail market, thereby maximizing synergies with our production and wholesale distribution and increasing penetration of our products through LensCrafters stores.

Since 2000, we have strengthened our retail business by acquiring a number of chains, including Sunglass Hut (2001), a leading retailer of premium sunglasses, OPSM Group (2003), a leading optical retailer in Australia and New Zealand, Cole National Corporation ("Cole") (2004), which brought with it another important optical retail chain in North America, Pearle Vision, and an extensive retail Licensed Brands store business (Target Optical and Sears Optical). In 2005, we began our retail expansion into China, where LensCrafters has become a leading brand in the country's high-end market. In the same year, we also started to expand Sunglass Hut globally in high-potential markets like the Middle East, South Africa, Thailand, India, the Philippines, Mexico, Brazil and Mediterranean Europe. In 2011, we started our optical retail expansion in Latin America by completing the acquisition of Multiópticas Internacional S.L. ("MOI" or "Multiópticas Internacional"), a leading retailer in Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia operating under the Opticas GMO, Econópticas and Sun Planet retail brands.

DESIGN AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Emphasis on product design and the continuous development of new styles is key to Luxottica's success. During 2012, we added approximately 1,700 new styles to our eyewear collections. Each style is typically produced in two sizes and five colors.

The design of the Group's products is the focal point where vision, technology and creativity converge.

Each pair of eyewear expresses Luxottica's two core precepts: on the one hand, use of innovative materials, technologies and processes, and on the other, craftsmanship to create unique eyewear.

The design process begins with our in-house designers who work in an environment that emphasizes innovation and originality and espouses a creative process that views eyewear as art, as objects to put on display. They draw inspiration from both market trends and their own imagination and creativity. In addition, our design team works directly with the marketing and sales departments, which monitor the demand for our current models, as well as general style trends in eyewear. The information obtained from the marketing and sales departments is used by our designers to refine existing product designs and by our marketing and sales departments to develop market positioning strategies in order to react to changing consumer preferences.

After the design process has been completed, the product development process is executed through engineering, planning, manufacturing and delivery of our products. The engineering process consists of the product development stages between style sketches and the manufactured final products. By scheduling the process pursuant to a launch calendar that focuses on customer and geographic demand, the engineering department has been able to decrease product development timelines in recent years.

The research and development efforts of our engineering staff also play a crucial role in the product development process. Our engineers are continuously looking for new materials, concepts and technology innovations to be applied to our products and processes in an effort to differentiate them in the eyewear market.

During the initial phase of the development process, the prototype makers transform designs into one-off pieces, crafted by hand with precision. Once developed, they are passed on to the product department, which uses visual rendering and 3D software to analyze the steps necessary to bring the prototype to mass production.

At this point in the cycle, the mold workshop designs and assembles the equipment needed to make the components for the new model. The first specimens obtained are assembled and undergo a series of tests required by internal quality control procedures.

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The next steps in the process involve the production and quality certification of sales samples of the new models. These samples are subjected to another sequence of tests to ascertain the quality of the engineering.

The final step is the production of an initial batch using definitive tooling certified by an external standards organization. These samples are produced in a pilot facility representing the plant chosen to mass-produce the new model in order to meet the needs of production planning.

BRAND PORTFOLIO

Our brand portfolio is one of the largest in the industry and continuously evolves, with our major global brands backed by leading brands both at a regional level and in particular segments and niche markets. Our portfolio is well-balanced between proprietary and licensed brands, combining the stability of the former with the prestige of the latter.

The presence of Ray-Ban, one of the world's best-selling brands of sun and prescription eyewear, and Oakley, a leader in the sport and performance category, gives the portfolio a strong base, complemented by Persol, Oliver Peoples and Alain Mikli in the high end of the market, Arnette and REVO in the sports market, and Vogue in the fashion market.

Alongside the proprietary brands, our portfolio has over 20 licensed brands, including some well-known and prestigious names in the global fashion and luxury industries. With our manufacturing know-how, capillary distribution and direct retail operations supported by targeted advertising and our experience in international markets, our goal is to be the ideal partner for fashion houses and stylists seeking to translate their style and values into successful premium quality eyewear collections. We differentiate each designer's offering, segmenting it by type of customer and geographic market, to produce a broad range of models capable of satisfying diverse tastes and tendencies and to respond to the demands and characteristics of widely differing markets. Each style is typically produced in two sizes and five colors.

In January 2013, we commenced an exclusive ten-year license agreement with the Armani Group for the design, manufacturing and worldwide distribution of sun and prescription eyewear under the Giorgio Armani, Emporio Armani and A/X Armani Exchange brands. The first Armani collections were launched during the first quarter of 2013 and are distributed through Armani stores worldwide, independent optical locations, select department stores as well as through select travel retail locations and Luxottica's retail chains.

The following table presents the respective percentages of our total sales in Euros comprised by our designer and proprietary brands during the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Designer brands	29.7%	30.5%	32.4%	35.8%	42.8%
Proprietary brands	70.3%	69.5%	67.6%	64.2%	57.2%

The following table presents the respective percentages of our total sales in Euros comprised by our prescription frames and lenses and sunglasses for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Prescription frames and lenses	47.3%	46.3%	50.2%	51.5%	52.8%
Sunglasses	52.7%	53.7%	49.8%	48.5%	47.2%

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Proprietary Brands

In 2012, proprietary brands accounted for approximately 70% of sales of designer and proprietary brands on a combined basis. Ray-Ban and Oakley, the two biggest eyewear brands in our portfolio, accounted for approximately 23.1% and 11.7%, respectively, of the Group's 2012 net sales.

Ray-Ban

Style, tradition and freedom of expression are the key values underpinning the philosophy of Ray-Ban, a leader in sun and prescription eyewear for generations. Debuting in 1937 with the Aviator model created for American Air Force pilots, Ray-Ban joined Luxottica's brand portfolio in 1999. Ray-Ban is recognized for the quality and authenticity of its eyewear and is worn by celebrities all over the world.

Oakley

Acquired by Luxottica in 2007, Oakley is a leading sports eyewear brand, known for its blend of technology, design and art across all its products. In addition to its sun and prescription eyewear and ski goggles, it offers branded apparel, footwear and accessories in collections addressing specific consumer categories: Sport/Active, Lifestyle and Women. Oakley is also well-known for its lens technologies and especially its High Definition Optics® (HDO®).

Persol

Persol, the iconic "Made in Italy" eyewear brand, made its debut in 1917 and was acquired by Luxottica in 1995. With its evocative name, meaning "for sun," it is the proud heir to a culture of excellence and craftsmanship, a perfect alchemy of aesthetics and technology. The irresistible appeal of timeless design and high quality make the brand a favorite among celebrities.

Vogue Eyewear

Launched in 1973 under the same name as the famous fashion magazine, Vogue Eyewear was acquired by Luxottica in 1990. Vogue models distinguish themselves through their innovative and fashionable designs, their variety of colors and frames and the smart detailing on the temples.

Arnette

Launched in California in 1992, Arnette was acquired by us in 1999, and combines the comfort and functionality demanded by extreme sports enthusiasts.

Eye Safety Systems ("ESS")

Acquired in 2007, ESS designs, develops and markets advanced eye protection systems for military, firefighting and law enforcement professionals worldwide and is a leading supplier of protective eyewear to the U.S. military and firefighting markets.

K&L

Created in 1989, Killer Loop joined our brand portfolio in 1999. It gradually evolved from a general sports style to embody a more "urban" spirit. In 2008 it took on a new name, K&L, and launched a project for collections specifically addressing the preferences of consumers in emerging markets, but maintaining global distribution.

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Luxottica

Launched in 1967, the Group's original line best conveys the experience and tradition that are its essence.

Mosley Tribes

Launched in 2005 and part of our brand portfolio since 2007, Mosley Tribes combines design and aesthetics with a vision of the urban lifestyle and sports performance worlds. The sleek and stylish frames use titanium and injected plastic for a lightweight design, ideal for active individuals. Most frames feature advanced lens technology.

Oliver Peoples

Acquired by Luxottica in 2007, Oliver Peoples began in 1987 with the introduction of a retro-inspired eyewear collection created by designer and optician Larry Leight. Select eyewear is handcrafted from the finest quality materials, in colors exclusive to Oliver Peoples. Frames are manufactured in limited quantities and with deliberate anti-logo labeling that appeals to sophisticated consumers.

Revo

Created in 1985 and acquired by Luxottica in 1999, REVO is characterized by an innovative lens based on a technology that NASA developed for satellite portholes, offering maximum protection against ultraviolet and infrared light.

Sferoflex

Sferoflex, which joined the Group's portfolio in 1981, takes its name from the patented flexible hinge enabling the temples to conform to the shape and size of the face, thus increasing the resilience of the frame itself and ensuring perfect fit.

Licensed Brands

Designer lines are produced and distributed through license agreements with major fashion houses. The license agreements are exclusive contracts, which typically have terms of between three and ten years and may contain options for renewal for additional periods. Under these license agreements, we are required to pay a royalty ranging from 5% to 14% of the net sales of the related collection and a mandatory marketing contribution of between 5% and 10% of net sales.

Prada and Dolce & Gabbana are two significant licenses in our portfolio as measured by total sales. In 2012, sales realized through the Prada, Prada Linea Rossa and Miu Miu brand names together represented approximately 3.9% of total sales, whereas the sales realized through the Dolce & Gabbana group brands represented approximately 2.6% of total sales.

Brooks Brothers

Characterized by lightweight materials and a slender line, the Brooks Brothers collections reflect the iconic features of the style of this American brand. This is an affordable product line with classic style that delivers functionality, lightness and high quality. The original license agreement was entered into in 1992.

Bulgari

Extending its vision of extraordinary beauty to everyday objects, Bulgari, under license since 1997, applies the same uncompromising design and product standards to its men's and women's eyewear

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collections, recapturing fine handcrafting in ladies collections and technical innovation in gentlemen's styles.

Burberry

Since its founding in England in 1856, Burberry has been synonymous with quality, as defined by the endurance, classicism and functionality that characterized its history. Burberry has become a leading luxury brand with a global business. The eyewear collection, under license since 2006, is inspired by the brand's innovative ready-to-wear and accessories collections and incorporates very recognizable iconic elements for both men and women.

Chanel

In 1999, Luxottica was the first company licensed to produce Chanel eyewear products. The Chanel eyewear collection, targeting luxury-oriented consumers, reflects the essential characteristics of the brand: style, elegance and class.

Coach

Founded in 1941 as a family-run workshop in a Manhattan loft, Coach has grown to become a leading American marketer of fine accessories and gifts for women and men. Under license since 2012, the Coach eyewear collection perfectly expresses the signature look and distinctive identity of the Coach brand.

Reed Krakoff

In 2010, Coach launched the Reed Krakoff brand, with stores opened in New York, Tokyo and Las Vegas. The sunwear collection, under license since 2012, combines the glamour and modern elegance of Krakoff's art with the distinctive details taken from his fashion house.

Dolce & Gabbana

Dolce & Gabbana is a luxury brand that draws inspiration from the roots and the authentic values of its own DNA: Sicily, sensuality and sartorial ability. Dolce & Gabbana's essence lies in its contrasting yet complementary features. The eyewear collection, under license since 2006, is characterized by glamorous, unconventional shapes, prestigious materials and sumptuous detailing.

Donna Karan

Under license since 2005, this product line reflects the design sensibility and spirit of the Donna Karan collection. Designed "for a woman by a woman," the collection offers sophisticated styling, sensuality and comfort in a modern way with identifiable detailing and quality workmanship.

DKNY

DKNY is easy-to-wear fashion with an urban mindset, the energy of New York City and its street-smart look. DKNY eyewear caters to modern, urban, fashion conscious women and men, addressing a broad range of lifestyle needs, from work to weekend, jeans to evening. The license was entered into in 2005.

Paul Smith

Licensed by Luxottica in 2007, the Paul Smith brand, launched in 1994, includes prescription and sun eyewear featuring the whimsical yet classic designs and attention to detail that are synonymous with one of Britain's leading fashion designers.

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Ralph Lauren Group

Under license since 2007, the Ralph Lauren Group includes the following collections:

Ralph Lauren Purple Label

The Ralph Lauren Purple Label eyewear collection reflects an impeccable sense of high quality, precious materials and style. Dedicated to the highest level of quality and elegance, it is the ultimate expression of luxury for the modern gentleman.

Polo Ralph Lauren

Authentic and iconic, the Polo eyewear collection is the original symbol of the modern preppy lifestyle. Often imitated but never matched, Polo's aesthetic signature is recognized worldwide as a mark of contemporary heritage excellence.

Ralph Lauren

Timeless and sophisticated, the Ralph Lauren eyewear collection reflects Ralph Lauren's definitive design philosophy in its groundbreaking juxtaposition of feminine glamour and impeccable execution. A mix of American glamour with an air of refined luxury.

Ralph

This women's line is an expression of the Ralph Lauren spirit at an accessible price point. It features the latest looks and trends, as well as some more classic looks and vibrant colors, for a feminine, youthful, flirty and fun look.

Chaps

Chaps translates the classic heritage and timeless aesthetic of Ralph Lauren into an accessible line for men and women. Chaps creates interchangeable classics that are both enduring and affordable.

Prada Group

Under license since 2003, the Prada Group includes the following collections:

Prada

Prada represents the best of Italian culture and tradition. At the same time, Prada is one of the most innovative fashion brands with a keen attention to detail and new trends. The Prada eyewear collection reflects this approach with unmistakable style, sophisticated elegance and uncompromising quality. The Prada collection also includes the Prada Linea Rossa line, which is inspired by the world of sports to convey an everyday casual style and has a dedicated advertising campaign.

Miu Miu

The Miu Miu eyewear collection was launched with brand new luxury positioning in 2011 to align it with the brand's other product categories. Miu Miu is Miuccia Prada's other soul: a brand with a very strong and autonomous identity, characterized by an avant-garde, sensual, sometimes provocative style aimed at a trendsetting woman with a strong and independent personality.

Stella McCartney

Stella McCartney, under license since 2009, is a design lifestyle brand, synonymous with modern cool. The sunglasses collection appeals to women who are naturally sexy and confident, combining

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everyday quality with sophistication and masculinity with feminine allure and allowing its wearers to create their own distinctive look.

Tiffany & Co.

Founded in 1837 in New York City, Tiffany has a rich heritage filled with celebrated events, artists and milestones that live on today in legendary style. We were the first company licensed to produce Tiffany's eyewear collection, which takes inspiration from the most iconic jewelry collection, celebrating stunning originality and enduring beauty. The first collection was launched in 2008.

Tory Burch

Under license since 2009, Tory Burch is an attainable luxury lifestyle brand defined by classic American sportswear with an eclectic sensibility, which embodies the personal style and spirit of its co-founder and creative director, Tory Burch.

Versace

Versace is a prestigious fashion and lifestyle brand, symbol of Italian luxury world-wide. The collection is intended for men and women looking for a contemporary style that is strong in personality, sexy and sophisticated. The eyewear collection, under license since 2003, perfectly combines glamour and modern elegance, bearing the distinctive details taken from the graphic direction of the fashion house.

MANUFACTURING

Plants and Facilities

Our primary manufacturing facilities are located in Italy, China, the United States and Brazil.

We have six manufacturing facilities in Italy: five in northeastern Italy, the area in which most of the country's optical industry is based, and one near Turin.

Over the years, we have consolidated our manufacturing processes by utilizing a consistent production technology in each of the Italian facilities. This consolidation has enabled us to improve both the productivity and quality of our manufacturing operations. Plastic frames are made in the Agordo, Sedico, Pederobba and Lauriano facilities, while metal frames are produced in Agordo and Rovereto. Certain metal frame parts are produced in the Cencenighe plant. The Lauriano facility also makes crystal and polycarbonate lenses for sunglasses.

From 1998 to 2001, we operated the Dongguan plant in China's Guangdong province through our 50%-owned joint venture (Tristar Optical Company Ltd.) with a Japanese partner. In 2001, Luxottica acquired the remaining 50% interest in this Chinese manufacturer and, in 2006, we increased our manufacturing capacity in China through the construction of a new manufacturing facility to produce both metal and plastic frames. After the construction of this new facility, our annual average daily production in China increased by approximately 80% in 2006 compared to 2005. Since then, we have further expanded our manufacturing capacity in China. During 2010, Tristar started producing plastic sun lenses, which are paired with frames manufactured in the same Chinese facility. A newly developed state-of-the-art decoration department incorporates manufacturing processes adapted from different industries.

The Foothill Ranch facility in California manufactures high-performance sunglasses and prescription frames and lenses and assembles most of Oakley's eyewear products. The production of Oakley apparel, footwear, watches and certain goggles is outsourced to third-party manufacturers.

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The manufacturing facility in Campinas, Brazil, produces both plastic and metal frames for the Brazilian market. In September 2012, we launched the first locally designed and produced Vogue prescription collection for this market. In 2013, we plan to add the production of select Ray-Ban, Arnette and Oakley collections.

Luxottica also operates a small plant in India serving the local market.

In 2012, the Group's manufacturing facilities produced a combined total of approximately 75 million prescription frames and sunglasses. Approximately 40% of the frames were metal-based, and the remaining frames were plastic. Three main manufacturing technologies are involved: metal, acetate slabs and plastic (injection molding). The manufacturing process for both metal and plastic frames begins with the fabrication of precision tooling and molds based on prototypes developed by in-house designers and engineering staff.

Metal Frames

The manufacturing process for metal frames has approximately 70 phases, beginning with the production of basic components such as rims, temples and bridges, which are produced through a molding process. These components are then welded together to form frames over numerous stages of detailed assembly work. Once assembled, the metal frames are treated with various coatings to improve their resistance and finish, and then prepared for lens fitting and packaging.

Plastic Frames

Plastic frames are manufactured using either a milling or an injection molding process. In the milling process, a computer controlled machine carves frames from colored plastic sheets. This process produces rims, temples and bridges that are then assembled, finished and packaged. In the injection molding process, plastic resins are liquefied and injected into molds. The plastic parts are then assembled, coated, finished and packaged.

We engage in research and development activities relating to our manufacturing processes on an on-going basis. As a result, we plan to invest over Euro 200 million over the next three years to increase manufacturing capacity in Italy, China, the United States, Brazil and India, as well as for innovation and information technology enhancements. This commitment is expected to translate into increased efficiency and improved quality of our manufacturing processes.

Suppliers

The principal raw materials and components purchased for the manufacturing process include plastic resins, acetate sheets, metal alloys, crystal and plastic lenses and frame parts.

We purchase a substantial majority of raw materials in Europe and Asia and, to a lesser extent, in the United States. In addition, we use external suppliers for frames, lenses, eyewear cases, packaging materials, machinery and equipment, and for some logistic services. We also rely on outside suppliers for the production of Oakley apparel, footwear, accessories and watches.

Although, historically, prices of the raw materials used in our manufacturing process have been stable, in 2012 we continued to utilize a process to hedge the risk of price fluctuations for gold and palladium, in order to minimize the related impact. Regarding other raw materials and components used in our manufacturing process, we negotiate prices directly with our suppliers.

We have continued to build strong relationships with our major strategic suppliers. In 2012, we continued to monitor the risk management initiatives in our purchasing function to identify potential risks (impact and probability) and implemented mitigation actions if not already in place. With most suppliers, we maintain agreements that prohibit disclosure of our proprietary information or technology to third

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parties. Although our Oakley subsidiary relies on outside suppliers for most of the specific molded components of its glasses and goggles, it generally retains ownership of the molds used in the production of the components. Most of the components used in our products can be obtained from one or more alternative sources within a relatively short period of time, if necessary or desired. In addition, we have strengthened the in-house injection molding capability for sunglass lenses and built new ones on crystal lenses.

Essilor International ("Essilor") is one of the largest suppliers of our retail operations, accounting for 31% of total North America retail lens merchandise purchases and related processing costs in 2012 and 27% in 2011. We have entered into a number of long-term contracts with Essilor governing new products and have additional agreements directly with lens casters to ensure that we maintain adequate access to suppliers. In addition, Luxottica Retail North America Inc. ("Luxottica Retail N.A.") has both purchase and long-term financing contracts with Essilor to acquire anti-reflective equipment that has been or will be installed at selected LensCrafters in-store labs. We have not experienced any significant interruptions in our sourcing of supplies and we believe that the loss of Essilor or any of our other suppliers would not have a significant long-term impact on our operations.

Luxottica and Essilor have formed a long-term joint venture for the Australian and New Zealand markets. This alliance (which is majority controlled by Essilor) manages Eyebiz Laboratories Pty Ltd, which provides lens manufacturing, finished lenses, and fitting services for Australia and New Zealand. During 2011, the joint venture invested in a new, state-of-the-art facility in Thailand capable of providing 24-hour production seven days a week.

Quality Control

The satisfaction of wholesale clients and retail consumers is one of Luxottica's primary objectives. At Luxottica, achieving this objective means continually improving quality in every phase of our production and distribution cycles and this has been one of the drivers prompting our full vertical integration. By increasing production capacity in both developed and emerging countries, we are pursuing a crucial goal: delivering the same "Made by Luxottica" quality everywhere in the world. Wherever design and production of frames and sun lenses take place, a single quality system applies to every process involved, from product development to procurement, distribution, operational analysis and uniform and measurable performance management in the plants. Most of the manufacturing equipment that we use is specially designed and adapted for our manufacturing processes. This facilitates a rapid response to customer demand and an adherence to strict quality control standards.

Through on-going verification of precision and expertise in all the phases of production, we seek to manufacture a product of the highest quality. Quality and process control teams regularly inspect semi-finished products, verifying the feasibility of prototypes in the design phase, controlling standards in both the product development and production phases, subsequently checking for resistance to wear and tear and reviewing optical properties in relation to type of use. The manufacturing processes and materials used by primary suppliers are also controlled and certified.

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We design products to meet or exceed relevant industry standards for safety, performance and durability. Throughout the development process, our optical products undergo extensive testing against standards established specifically for eyewear by ANSI (Z.80.3), ASTM, Standards Australia Limited (AS 1067) and EU (EN 1836 and ISO EN 12870). These standards relate to product safety and performance and provide quantitative measures of optical quality, UV protection, light transmission and impact resistance.

To assure our quality standards worldwide and the right support for quality improvement, we have three main labs, one in each of Italy, China and the United States. Each lab is responsible for establishing and maintaining the quality standards in the region where it is located and supports activities in engineering, production and market feedback management. All of our labs conduct the same tests using the same equipment and procedures, which are developed and approved in the central Italian lab.

Every year, we enhance the performance criteria used in our standards tests and introduce new requirements. As a result of the effectiveness of our quality control program, the return rate for defective merchandise manufactured by us has remained stable at approximately 1% in 2012.

DISTRIBUTION**Our Principal Markets**

The following table presents our net sales by geographic market and segment for the periods indicated:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
European Retail	134,020	114,334	103,585
European Wholesale	1,183,312	1,128,946	1,059,942
North America Retail	3,380,684	3,008,990	2,942,009
North America Wholesale	742,205	596,324	539,916
Asia-Pacific Retail	626,290	563,458	495,083
Asia-Pacific Wholesale	271,201	216,260	250,054
Other Retail	172,074	79,361	20,956
Other Wholesale	576,355	514,810	386,491
Total	7,086,142	6,222,483	5,798,035

Logistics

Our distribution system is globally integrated and supplied by a centralized manufacturing programming platform. The network linking the logistics and sales centers to the production facilities in Italy, China, the United States and Brazil also provides daily monitoring of global sales performance and inventory levels so that manufacturing resources can be programmed and warehouse stocks re-allocated to meet local market demand. This integrated system serves both the retail and wholesale businesses and is one of the most efficient and advanced logistics system in the industry, with 20 distribution centers worldwide, of which 12 are in the Americas, six are in the Asia-Pacific region and two are in the rest of the world.

We have four main distribution centers (hubs) in strategic locations serving our major markets: Sedico (Italy), Atlanta (United States), Ontario (United States) and Dongguan (China). They operate as centralized facilities, offering customers a highly automated order management system that reduces delivery times and keeps stock levels low.

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The Sedico hub was opened in 2001 and is state of the art in the sector. In 2012, it managed over 19,400 orders per day, including eyeglasses and spare parts. Sedico ships over 187,000 units daily to customers in Europe, North America, the Middle East, Africa and to the Group's distribution centers in the rest of the world, from which they are then shipped to local customers.

The Sedico hub enabled us to close local warehouses throughout Europe that served the previous distribution system, improving the speed and efficiency of our distribution.

The Atlanta facility, opened in 1996, has consolidated several North America based facilities into a single state-of-the-art distribution center located close to one of the major airport hubs of the United States. This facility has a highly advanced cross-belt sorting system that can move up to 150,000 units per day. In late 2009, the facility, which was originally a retail-only distribution center, started serving both our retail and wholesale businesses in the North American market.

The Dongguan hub was opened in 2006 and manages an average of 170,000 units per day. The growth in the Asia-Pacific region has resulted in this hub becoming a strategic part of the Group's distribution network. We continue to invest in ways to improve services and increase capacity in order to create even greater efficiencies in the region.

In 2009, the information system SAP (Systems, Applications and Products in Data Processing) was implemented in the Sedico logistics hub. In 2010, it was utilized in the operations of the Dongguan logistics hub. The SAP global implementation continued and was implemented throughout 2012 in the Chinese operations at the Tristar facility and at the Atlanta and Ontario distribution centers, thus providing further support to manufacturing management, enhanced inventory control, network optimization and the order management process.

In the last three years, overall service levels improved by approximately 30% reaching an efficiency that has reduced our logistics costs by approximately 12%. Our focus on logistics in emerging markets (Brazil, China, India, Turkey and Mexico) allows us to serve those markets with efficiency and speed that is comparable to what we are delivering in mature markets, such as Europe.

Wholesale Distribution

Our wholesale distribution structure covers more than 130 countries, with over 40 directly controlled or majority owned operations in the major markets and approximately 100 independent distributors in other markets. Each wholesale subsidiary operates its own network of sales representatives who are normally retained on a commission basis. Relationships with large international, national and regional accounts are generally managed by employees.

Customers of our wholesale business are mostly retailers of mid- to premium-priced eyewear, such as independent opticians, optical retail chains, specialty sun retailers, department stores and duty-free shops. We are currently seeking to further penetrate emerging markets and further exploit new channels of distribution, such as department stores, travel retail and e-commerce.

Certain brands, including Oakley, also are distributed to sporting goods stores and specialty sports stores, including bike, surf, snow, skate, golf and motor sports stores.

In addition to offering our wholesale customers some of the most popular brands, with a broad array of models tailored to the needs of each market, we also seek to provide them with pre- and post-sale services to enhance their business. These services are designed to provide customers with the best product, and in a time frame and manner that best serve our customers' needs.

We maintain close contact with our distributors in order to monitor sales and the quality of the points of sale that display our products.

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In 2002, we introduced within the Wholesale Division the STARS program (Superior Turn Automatic Replenishment System), originally under the name "Retail Service," to provide third-party customers with an enhanced partnership service that leverages our knowledge of local markets and brands to deliver fresh, high-turnover products and maintain optimal inventory levels at each point of sale. This business unit directly manages product selection activities, production and assortment planning and automatic replenishment of our products in the store on behalf of the third party customer, utilizing ad hoc systems, tools and state-of-the-art planning techniques.

By the end of 2012, STARS served a total of approximately 3,000 stores in the major European markets, Latin America and emerging markets.

Retail Distribution

With a strong portfolio of retail brands, we are well positioned to reach different segments of the market. The retail portfolio offers a variety of differentiation points for consumers, including the latest in designer and high-performance sun frames, advanced lens options, advanced eyecare, everyday value and high-quality vision care health benefits.

As of March 31, 2013, our retail business consisted of 6,421 corporate stores and 557 franchised or licensed locations as follows:

	North America	Asia- Pacific	China / Hong Kong	Europe	Africa and Middle East	South Africa	Central and South America	Total
LensCrafters	963		204					1,167
Pearle Vision	254							254
Sunglass Hut ⁽¹⁾	1,895	244	8	231		120	177	2,675
Ilori and The Optical Shop of Aspen	37							37
Oliver Peoples	7							7
Alain Mikli	5	9	7	5				26
Oakley retail locations ⁽²⁾	149	22		13			4	188
Sears Optical	742							742
Target Optical	331							331
OPSM		391						391
Laubman & Pank		48						48
Budget Eyewear ⁽³⁾		2						2
Bright Eyes		26						26
David Clulow ⁽⁴⁾				92				92
GMO ⁽⁵⁾							456	456
Franchised or licensed locations ⁽⁶⁾	376	135		8	35		3	557
Total	4,759	877	219	349	35	120	640	6,999

(1) Includes Sunglass Icon locations and acquired locations in Latin America.

(2) Includes Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults.

(3) On January 24, 2012, the Board of Directors of Luxottica approved the reorganization of the retail business in Australia. As a result of this reorganization the Group will close about 10% of its Australian and New Zealand stores and progressively stop selling under the Budget Eyewear trademark, redirecting resources into its market leading OPSM brand.

(4) Includes David Clulow joint venture stores.

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(5)

Includes stores operating under the GMO and Econópticas retail brands.

(6)

Includes primarily franchised and licensed locations for Pearle Vision (357 locations) and Bright Eyes (48 locations), with the remaining locations for Budget Eyewear, David Clulow, Sunglass Hut, Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults, Oliver Peoples, Icon-HMS and Alain Mikli.

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Our retail stores sell not only prescription frames and sunglasses that we manufacture but also a wide range of prescription frames, lenses and other ophthalmic products manufactured by other companies. In 2012, net sales of the Retail division from our own brand names and our licensed brands represented approximately 87.1% of the total net sales of frames by the Retail division (86.1% in 2011).

Optical Retail

Our optical retail operations are anchored by leading brands such as LensCrafters and Pearle Vision in North America, OPSM and Laubman & Pank in Australia and New Zealand and GMO in Latin America. We also have a retail presence in China, where we operate in the premium eyewear market with LensCrafters. Due to the fragmented nature of the European retail market, we do not operate optical retail stores in Europe outside of the United Kingdom, where we operate a network of more than 80 David Clulow stores, selling both prescription and sun products. As of March 31, 2013, our optical retail business consisted of approximately 3,810 retail locations globally.

LensCrafters

LensCrafters is currently the largest optical retailer in North America in terms of sales. Usually located in high-traffic commercial malls and shopping centers, the stores offer a wide array of premium prescription frames and sunglasses, mostly made by Luxottica, but also a wide range of high-quality lenses and optical products made by other suppliers. LensCrafters was founded in 1983 with the idea of providing customers with a pair of quality glasses in about an hour, which today represents a key feature of LensCrafters' customer service model. Most stores in North America have onsite either an independent or employed doctor of optometry and a fully equipped, state-of-the-art lens laboratory that is able to craft, surface, finish and fit lenses in about one hour. As part of its underlying commitment to customer satisfaction and industry innovation, over the last couple of years, LensCrafters has further invested in technology to enable a distinctive signature customer experience by including the AccuFit Digital Measurement technology, which provides a lens fit with five times greater precision than traditional methods, and the anti-reflective coating capability at in-store labs, further enhancing the "one-hour service" concept.

In 2006, Luxottica began to expand the LensCrafters brand in China by rebranding the stores that we acquired through the acquisition of three retail chains in Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong and Hong Kong. Hong Kong is one of China's most significant luxury markets, and launching LensCrafters as a premium brand in Hong Kong was important for increasing awareness and consumer demand for Luxottica products and services in the region.

As of March 31, 2013, we operated a retail network of 1,167 LensCrafters stores, of which 963 stores are in North America and 204 stores are in China and Hong Kong.

Pearle Vision

Acquired by Luxottica in 2004, Pearle Vision is one of the largest optical retail chains in North America. LensCrafters' and Pearle Vision's positionings are complementary. Pearle Vision focuses on the factors that made the brand a success: customers' trust in the doctor's experience and the quality of service they receive, which made Pearle Vision the "Home of Trusted Eyecare" for generations of Americans. Pearle Vision is expanding through franchising and is one of the largest franchise systems in optical retailing.

As of March 31, 2013, Pearle Vision operated 254 corporate stores and had 357 franchise locations throughout North America.

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Retail Licensed Brands

With the acquisition of Cole in 2004, Luxottica also acquired a network of retail locations in North America operating under the brand names of their respective host American department stores. These "retail Licensed Brands" are Sears Optical and Target Optical and offer consumers the convenience of taking care of their optical needs while shopping at a department store. Each of these brands has a precise market positioning that Luxottica has reinforced by improving service levels while strengthening their fashion reputation with brands such as Ray-Ban and Vogue.

As of March 31, 2013, Luxottica operated 742 Sears Optical and 331 Target Optical locations throughout North America.

OPSM

OPSM is the largest optical retail chain in Australia and New Zealand. In 2012, Luxottica amplified its focus on OPSM, with the aim of repositioning it as a single national brand and revamping the Group's retail footprint. As a result of this "network transformation," the Group has either closed or rebranded about 10% of its Australian and New Zealand stores and is progressively phasing out the Budget Eyewear stores.

Already renowned among luxury and fashion-minded customers for its range of optical frames and sunglasses, OPSM has increased its commitment to providing the highest level of quality eye care to its customers with a significant investment in optometry and digital retinal scanners across the store network.

As of March 31, 2013, Luxottica operated 340 stores and 10 franchise locations throughout Australia. OPSM also has 50 owned stores in New Zealand, mainly in large urban areas.

Laubman & Pank

Laubman & Pank is well-known in regional Australian markets for high-quality eye care and outstanding service. Laubman & Pank's target customer is the "independent" optical shopper looking for expert eye health services combined with a personalized customer experience.

As of March 31, 2013, Luxottica owned 48 stores throughout Australia.

GMO

GMO, an optical market leader in Latin America, became a part of Luxottica Group in July 2011, following the acquisition of Multiópticas Internacional. Since its beginning in 1998, GMO has developed a reputation for optical retail excellence among consumers in Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia with its strong Opticas GMO, Econópticas and Sun Planet retail brands. As of March 31, 2013, Luxottica operated 322 Opticas GMO stores, 134 Econópticas stores and 16 Sun Planet stores.

EyeMed Vision Care

EyeMed Vision Care is one of the United States' largest managed vision care companies, servicing more than 33 million members in large- and medium-sized companies, government entities and through insurance companies. Innovation, choice and convenience drive EyeMed's commitment to eye health and vision wellness as it works with its plan sponsors to incorporate vision as part of an overall health care benefits program. Its members have access to over 26,000 retail locations, including independent opticians, ophthalmologists, optometrists and Luxottica's U.S. optical stores.

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Lens Laboratories

Together with LensCrafters' over 900 in-store labs, we operate five central lens surfacing/finishing labs in North America. Combining a broad presence in the market with the capacity for handling lens surfacing/finishing reduces the time and cost of lens finishing work and improves quality of service. All the labs use highly advanced technologies to meet growing demand. The five central laboratories serve all the Pearle Vision stores, the retail Licensed Brands stores, LensCrafters and a number of franchises.

In addition, we operate Oakley optical lens laboratories in the United States, Ireland and Japan. These labs provide Oakley prescription lenses to the North and South American, European and Asian markets, respectively, enabling them to achieve expeditious delivery, better quality control and higher optical standards.

Most of the Australian laboratory needs are provided by the Eyebiz Laboratory, a joint venture between Luxottica and Essilor International formed in February 2010.

E-commerce

Online Retail for Contact Lenses

In 2009, we entered into a strategic multi-year e-commerce alliance with Vision Direct, a leading online contact lens retailer and wholly-owned subsidiary of Drugstore.com, to develop branded contact lens e-commerce sites for our North American retail business and provide customer care and fulfillment services for this channel. The alliance enables us to offer a comprehensive solution for consumers to conveniently purchase contact lenses in person, by telephone or online.

Brand e-commerce sites

Our Oakley, Ray-Ban and Sunglass Hut e-commerce websites comprise additional important sales channels that complement Luxottica's retail operations and international distribution. The websites allow consumers to purchase products efficiently, increasing brand awareness, improving customer service and communicating the values and essence of these important brands.

Oakley.com, conducts e-commerce across multiple markets including the United States, Canada, Australia, Japan and 16 countries in Europe. *Ray-Ban.com* was launched in the United States in 2009. Launched in 2008, over the last two years, *SunglassHut.com* has become the digital destination for consumers looking to find the latest trends and hottest products in premium sunwear.

The e-commerce strategy is to enter additional markets as the business matures. For example, in China, strategic partnerships have been formed to open both Ray-Ban and Oakley stores within TaoBao, the largest local online mall.

Sun and Luxury Retail

Sunglass Hut

Since the acquisition of Sunglass Hut in 2001, we have become a world leader in the specialty sunglass retail business.

Founded in 1971 as a small kiosk in a Miami mall, Sunglass Hut has grown since then into one of the world's leading destinations for top brands, latest trends and exclusive styles of high-quality fashion and performance sunglasses. Stores can be found in fashionable shopping districts across the globe, from the Americas, Europe and the Middle East to Australia, South Africa, Hong Kong and beyond, providing consumers with a fun, innovative fashion and shopping experience.

In recent years, the chain has reinforced its presence in the department store channel through long-term strategic agreements with Macy's in the United States, Myer in Australia and Edgars in South

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Africa. Following a strategy to strengthen the brand by increasing its presence in markets that are on the cutting edge of fashion and are tourist centers, or "gateway cities," in April 2010, Sunglass Hut opened flagship stores in New York and London, soon thereafter followed by Miami, Santa Monica and Orlando. In 2011, Sunglass Hut entered the Mexican market and the Brazilian market, where it has continued to organically grow in 2012.

As of March 31, 2013, Sunglass Hut operated a retail network of 2,772 stores worldwide, including 2,659 corporate stores across North America, Asia-Pacific, Europe, South Africa and Latin America and 113 franchise locations in the Middle East, India, the Philippines and Thailand.

ILORI

ILORI is Luxottica's high-end fashion sunwear retail brand, with 19 stores in North America as of March 31, 2013, including flagship stores in the SoHo neighborhood of New York City and in Beverly Hills, California. ILORI caters to exclusive clientele, offering a richer purchasing experience for eyewear in prestige locations, featuring sophisticated luxury collections, exclusive niche brands and highly personalized service.

The Optical Shop of Aspen

Founded in the 1970s, The Optical Shop of Aspen is known in the optical industry for its luxury brands for both prescription frames and sunglasses and its first class customer service. As of March 31, 2013, we operated 18 stores in some of the most upscale and exclusive locations throughout the United States.

Oliver Peoples

We operate eleven luxury retail stores under the Oliver Peoples brand. The Oliver Peoples brand retail stores only offer Oliver Peoples, Mosley Tribes and Paul Smith products. As of March 31, 2013, four Oliver Peoples retail locations are operated under license in Tokyo and Los Angeles.

David Clulow

In Europe, we operate David Clulow, a premium optical retailer operating in the United Kingdom and Ireland, predominantly in London and the Southeast of England. The brand emphasizes service, quality and fashion. Its marketing is targeted to reinforce these brand values and build long-term relationships with customers. In addition to operating optical stores, David Clulow operates a number of designer sunglass concessions in up-market department stores, further reinforcing our position as a premium brand in the United Kingdom. As of March 31, 2013, David Clulow operated 39 corporate owned locations (including nine joint ventures), three franchise locations and 53 sun stores/concessions.

Bright Eyes

As of March 31, 2013, Bright Eyes operated 26 corporate store locations and 48 franchise locations, mostly in tourist resorts and high-traffic areas across Australia.

Oakley Stores and Vaults

As of March 31, 2013, we operated 199 Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults worldwide (including 11 franchise locations), offering a full range of Oakley products including sunglasses, apparel, footwear and accessories. These stores are designed and merchandised to immerse consumers in the Oakley brand through innovative use of product presentation, graphics and original audio and visual elements. In the United States, Oakley "O" Stores are in major shopping centers. Oakley's retail operations are also located in Mexico, Europe and the Asia-Pacific region.

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MARKETING

Our marketing and advertising activities are designed primarily to enhance our image and our brand portfolio and to drive traffic into our retail locations.

Advertising expenses amounted to approximately 6.3% and 7.0% of our net sales in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Marketing Strategy for Our Wholesale Business

Our marketing strategy for the wholesale business is focused on promoting our extensive brand portfolio, our corporate image and the value of our products. Advertising is extremely important in supporting our marketing strategy, and therefore we engage in extensive advertising activities, both through various media (print, radio and television, as well as billboard advertising and digital media) directed at the end consumer of our products and at the point of sale (displays, counter cards, catalogs, posters and product literature).

In addition, we advertise in publications targeted to independent practitioners and other market specific magazines and participate in major industry trade fairs, where we promote some of our new collections.

We also benefit from brand-name advertising carried out by licensors of our designer brands intended to promote the image of the eyewear collections. Our advertising and promotional efforts in respect of our licensed brands are developed in coordination with our licensors. We contribute to the designer a specified percentage of our sales of the designer line to be devoted to its advertising and promotion.

For our Oakley brand, we also use less conventional marketing methods, including sports marketing, involvement in grass-roots sporting events and targeted product allocations. The exposure generated by athletes wearing Oakley products during competition and in other media appearances serves as a more powerful endorsement of product performance and style than traditional commercial endorsements and results in strong brand recognition and authenticity on a global level.

Marketing Strategy for Our Retail Business

We engage in promotional and advertising activities through our retail business with the objectives of attracting customers to the stores, promoting sales, building our image and the visibility of our retail brands throughout the world and encouraging customer loyalty and repeat purchases.

The "O" Stores and Vaults are designed and merchandised to immerse the consumer in the Oakley brand through innovative use of product presentation, graphics and original audio and visual elements.

A considerable amount of our retail marketing budget is dedicated to direct marketing activities, such as communications with customers through mailings and catalogs. Our direct marketing activities benefit from our large database of customer information and investment in customer relationships, marketing technologies and skills in the United States and in Australia. Another significant portion of the marketing budget is allocated to broadcast and print media, such as television, radio and magazines, designed to reach the broad markets in which we operate with image building messages about our retail business.

ANTI-COUNTERFEITING POLICY

Intellectual property is one of our most important assets, which we protect through the registration and enforcement of our trademarks and patents around the world. Our commitment is demonstrated through the on-going results of our anti-counterfeiting activities and increased leveraging of our global organization. Trademarks and products from market leaders are increasingly copied and the

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implementation of a strong global anti-counterfeiting program allows us to send a strong message both to infringers and to our authorized distribution network. This program allows us, on the one hand, to exercise our rights against retailers of counterfeit eyewear and wholesalers and manufacturers that supply them and, on the other hand, to send a message to our authorized distributors that we value our intellectual property and will work diligently to protect it.

Through a strong investigative network, especially in China, we have been able to identify key sources of counterfeit goods, to assist local law enforcement in investigating these sources and, when applicable, to file legal actions against the counterfeiters.

Additionally, we continue to consolidate and strengthen our cooperation with customs organizations around the world, which helps to stop, seize and destroy hundreds of thousands of counterfeit goods each year.

We dedicate considerable efforts to monitoring the trafficking of counterfeit goods through the Internet, and work actively to remove counterfeit eyewear from certain popular on-line auction platforms and shut down the websites that violate our intellectual property rights through the sale of counterfeit products or the unauthorized use of our trademarks.

TRADEMARKS, TRADE NAMES AND PATENTS

Our principal trademarks or trade names include *Luxottica*, *Ray-Ban*, *Oliver Peoples*, *Oakley*, *Persol*, *Vogue*, *Arnette*, *Revo*, *LensCrafters*, *Sunglass Hut*, *ILORI*, *Pearle Vision*, *OPSM*, *Laubman & Pank*, and the Oakley ellipsoid "O" and square "O" logos. Our principal trademarks are registered worldwide. Other than *Luxottica*, *Ray-Ban*, *Oakley*, *LensCrafters*, *Sunglass Hut*, *Pearle Vision*, *OPSM* and the Oakley ellipsoid "O" and square "O" logos, we do not believe that any single trademark or trade name is material to our business or results of operations. The collection of *Oakley* and *Ray-Ban* products accounted for approximately 11.7% and 23.1%, respectively, of our net sales in 2012. We believe that our trademarks have significant value for the marketing of our products and that having distinctive marks that are readily identifiable is important for creating and maintaining a market for our products, identifying our brands and distinguishing our products from those of our competitors. Therefore, we utilize a combination of trademarked logos, names and other attributes on nearly all of our products.

We utilize patented and proprietary technologies and precision manufacturing processes in the production of our products. As of March 31, 2013, we held a portfolio of over 680 (mostly Oakley-related) patents worldwide that protect our designs and innovations.

The design patents protect the distinctive designs of Oakley's innovative products, including its sunglasses, goggles, prescription eyewear, watches and footwear. Some of the most important utility patents relate to the following categories: innovations in lens technology and the associated optical advances; electronically enabled eyewear; innovations in frame design and functionality; biased, articulating and dimensionally stable eyewear; and interchangeable lenses.

See Item 3 "Key Information Risk Factors If we are unable to protect our proprietary rights, our sales might suffer, and we may incur significant additional costs to defend such rights."

LICENSE AGREEMENTS

We have entered into license agreements to manufacture and distribute prescription frames and sunglasses with numerous designers. These license agreements typically have terms ranging from three to ten years, but may be terminated early by either party for a variety of reasons, including non-payment of royalties, failure to meet minimum sales thresholds, product alteration and, under certain agreements, a change in control of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

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Under these license agreements, we are required to pay a royalty which generally ranges from 5% to 14% of the net sales of the relevant collection, which may be offset by any guaranteed minimum royalty payments. The license agreements also provide for a mandatory marketing contribution that generally amounts to between 5% and 10% of net sales.

We believe that early termination of one or a small number of the current license agreements would not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Upon any early termination of any existing license agreement, we expect that we would seek to enter into alternative arrangements with other designers to reduce any negative impact of such a termination.

The table below summarizes the principal terms of our most significant license agreements.

Licensor	Licensed Marks	Territory	Expiration
Giorgio Armani S.p.A	Giorgio Armani Emporio Armani A/X Armani Exchange	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2022
Brooks Brothers Group, Inc.*	Brooks Brothers	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2014 (renewable until December 31, 2019)
Burberry Limited	Burberry Burberry Check Equestrian Knight Device Burberry Black Label**	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2015
Bulgari S.p.A.	Bulgari	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2020
Chanel Group	Chanel	Worldwide exclusive license	March 31, 2014
Coach, Inc.	Coach Poppy Coach Reed Krakoff	Worldwide exclusive license	June 30, 2016 (renewable until June 30, 2024)
Dolce & Gabbana S.r.l.	Dolce & Gabbana	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2015
Donna Karan Studio LLC	Donna Karan DKNY	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2014 (renewable until December 31, 2019)
Gianni Versace S.p.A.	Gianni Versace Versace Versace Sport Versus	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2022
Paul Smith Limited	Paul Smith PS Paul Smith	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2013
Prada S.A.	Prada Miu Miu	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2018
Ubik Sarl***	Starck Eyes	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2013

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Licensor	Licensed Marks	Territory	Expiration
PRL USA Inc. The Polo/Lauren Company LP	Polo by Ralph Lauren Ralph Lauren Ralph (Polo Player Design) Lauren RLX RL Ralph Ralph/Ralph Lauren Lauren by Ralph Lauren Polo Jeans Company The Representation of the Polo Player Chaps****	Worldwide exclusive license	March 31, 2017
Stella McCartney Limited	Stella McCartney	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2014 (renewable until December 31, 2019)
Tiffany and Company	TIFFANY & CO. Tiffany	Exclusive license in United States of America including all possessions and territories thereof, Canada, Mexico, Barbados, Cayman Islands, Jamaica, Panama, Netherlands Antilles, South America (excluding Argentina), Middle East (excluding Iran, Iraq, Yemen, Jordan and Kuwait), Morocco, Tunisia, South Africa, United Kingdom, France, Germany, Italy, Austria, Holland, Spain, Belgium, Greece, Poland, Portugal, Switzerland, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Kosovo, Malta, Romania, Slovakia, Hungary, Croatia, Slovenia Republic, Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Republic of Georgia, Ukraine, Baltic Countries, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, Vietnam, China, India, Pakistan, Philippines, Korea, Japan, Australia	December 31, 2017
Tory Burch LLC	Tory Burch TT	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2014 (renewable until December 31, 2018)

* Brooks Brothers Group, Inc. is indirectly owned and controlled by one of our directors.

** Japan only.

*** License acquired pursuant to the acquisition of Alain Mikli International on January 23, 2013.

**** United States, Canada, Mexico and Japan only.

REGULATORY MATTERS

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Our products are subject to governmental health and safety regulations in most of the countries where they are sold, including the United States. We regularly inspect our production techniques and standards to ensure compliance with applicable requirements. Historically, compliance with such requirements has not had a material effect on our operations.

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In addition, governments throughout the world impose import duties and tariffs on products being imported into their countries. Although in the past we have not experienced situations in which the duties or tariffs imposed materially impacted our operations, we can provide no assurances that this will be true in the future.

Our past and present operations, including owned and leased real property, are subject to extensive and changing environmental laws and regulations pertaining to the discharge of materials into the environment, the handling and disposition of waste or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. However, we cannot predict with any certainty that we will not in the future incur liability under environmental statutes and regulations with respect to contamination of sites formerly or currently owned or operated by us (including contamination caused by prior owners and operators of such sites) and the off-site disposal of hazardous substances.

Our retail operations are also subject to various legal requirements in many countries in which we operate our business that regulate the permitted relationships between licensed optometrists or ophthalmologists, who primarily perform eye examinations and prescribe corrective lenses, and opticians, who fill such prescriptions and sell eyeglass frames.

We produce and sell to the U.S. government, including the U.S. military, and to international governments, certain Oakley and ESS protective eyewear and other products. As a result, our operations are subject to various regulatory requirements, including the necessity of obtaining government approvals for certain products, country-of-origin restrictions on materials in certain products, U.S.-imposed restrictions on sales to specific countries, foreign import controls, and various decrees, laws, taxes, regulations, interpretations and court judgments that are not always fully developed and that may be retroactively or arbitrarily applied. Additionally, we could be subject to periodic audits by U.S. government personnel for contract and other regulatory compliance.

COMPETITION

We believe that our integrated business model, innovative technology and design, integrated sunglass manufacturing capabilities, effective brand and product marketing efforts and vigorous protection of our intellectual property rights are important aspects of competition and are among our primary competitive advantages.

The prescription frame and sunglasses industry is highly competitive and fragmented. As we market our products throughout the world, we compete with many prescription frame and sunglass companies in various local markets. The major competitive factors include fashion trends, brand recognition, marketing strategies, distribution channels and the number and range of products offered. We believe that some of our largest competitors in the design, manufacturing and wholesale distribution of prescription frames and sunglasses are De Rigo S.p.A., Marchon Eyewear, Inc., Marcolin S.p.A., Safilo Group S.p.A., Silhouette International Schmied AG and Maui Jim, Inc.

Several of our most significant competitors in the manufacture and distribution of eyewear are significant vendors to our retail division. Our success in these markets will depend on, among other things, our ability to manage an efficient distribution network and to market our products effectively as well as the popularity and market acceptance of our brands. See Item 3 "Key Information Risk Factors If we are unable to successfully introduce new products and develop our brands, our future sales and operating performance may suffer" and " If we fail to maintain an efficient distribution network or if there is a disruption to our critical manufacturing plants or distribution network in our highly competitive markets, our business, results of operations and financial condition could suffer."

The highly competitive optical retail market in North America includes a large number of small independent competitors and several national and regional chains of optical superstores. In recent

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years, a number of factors, including consolidation among retail chains and the emergence of optical departments in discount retailers, have resulted in significant competition within the optical retailing industry. We compete against several large optical retailers in North America, including Wal-Mart and Eye Care Centers of America, and, in the sunglasses area, department stores and numerous sunglass retail chains and outlet centers. Our optical retail operations emphasize product quality, selection, customer service and convenience. We do not compete primarily on the basis of price.

We believe that Oakley and our other sports brands are leaders in non-prescription sports eyewear, where they mostly compete with smaller sunglass and goggle companies in various niches and a number of large eyewear and sports products companies that market eyewear.

The managed vision care market in North America is highly competitive. EyeMed has a number of competitors, including Vision Service Plan ("VSP"), Davis Vision and Spectera. While VSP was founded almost 57 years ago and is the current market leader, EyeMed's consistent year-over-year growth has enabled us to become the second largest market competitor in terms of funded lives. EyeMed competes based on its ability to offer a network and plan design with the goal of delivering overall value based on the price, accessibility and administrative services provided to clients and their members.

SEASONALITY

We have also historically experienced sales volume fluctuations by quarter due to seasonality associated with the sale of sunglasses, which represented 52.7% and 53.7% of our sales in 2012 and 2011, respectively. As a result, our net sales are typically higher in the second quarter, which includes increased sales to wholesale customers and increased sales in our Sunglass Hut stores, and lower in the first quarter, as sunglass sales are lower in the cooler climates of North America, Europe and Northern Asia. These seasonal variations could affect the comparability of our results from period to period. Our retail fiscal year is either a 53-week year or a 52-week year, which also can affect the comparability of our results from period to period. When a 53-week year occurs, we generally add the extra week to the fourth quarter. In 2008, the fiscal year for our Retail Division in North America and the United Kingdom included 53 weeks; in 2009, the fiscal year for our Retail Division in Asia-Pacific, Greater China (mainland China and Hong Kong) and South Africa included 53 weeks. A 53-week year occurs in five- to six-year intervals and will occur again in fiscal 2014 in North America and the United Kingdom and in fiscal 2015 in Asia-Pacific, Greater China and South Africa.

ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

We are a holding company, and the majority of our operations are conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiaries. We operate in two industry segments: (i) manufacturing and wholesale distribution, and (ii) retail distribution. In the retail segment, we primarily conduct our operations through LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, Pearle Vision, the retail Licensed Brands and OPSM. In the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment, we operate through 10 manufacturing plants and over 40 geographically oriented wholesale distribution subsidiaries. See " Distribution" for a breakdown of the

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geographic regions. The significant subsidiaries controlled by Luxottica Group S.p.A., including holding companies, are:

Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership
<u>Manufacturing</u>		
Luxottica S.r.l.	Italy	100%
Luxottica Tristar (Dongguan) Optical Co., Ltd.	China	100%
<u>Distribution</u>		
Luxottica USA LLC	United States	100%
Luxottica Retail North America Inc. ⁽¹⁾	United States	100%
Sunglass Hut Trading, LLC	United States	100%
OPSM Group Pty Limited	Australia	100%
Luxottica Trading and Finance Limited	Ireland	100%
<u>Holding companies</u>		
Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp.	United States	100%
Luxottica South Pacific Holdings Pty Limited	Australia	100%
Luxottica South Pacific Pty Limited	Australia	100%
Luxottica (China) Investment Co. Ltd.	China	100%
Oakley, Inc. ⁽²⁾	United States	100%
Arnette Optic Illusions, Inc.	United States	100%
The United States Shoe Corporation	United States	100%

(1) Successor by merger to our LensCrafters, Cole and Pearle Vision subsidiaries.

(2) In addition to being a holding company, Oakley, Inc. is also a manufacturer and a distributor.

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Our corporate headquarters is located at Via C. Cantù 2, Milan 20123, Italy. Information regarding the location, use and approximate size of our principal offices and facilities as of March 31, 2013 is set forth below:

Location	Use	Owned/ Leased	Approximate Area in Square Feet
Milan, Italy	Corporate headquarters	Owned	115,716
Agordo, Italy ⁽¹⁾	Administrative offices and manufacturing facility	Owned	926,200
Mason (Ohio), United States	North American retail division headquarters	Owned	415,776
Atlanta (Georgia), United States	North American distribution center	Owned	183,521
Campinas, Brazil	Manufacturing and research facility, administrative offices and related space	Leased	484,391
Port Washington (New York), United States	U.S. corporate headquarters and wholesale division	Leased	35,000
Foothill Ranch/Lake Forest (California), United States ⁽²⁾	Oakley headquarters, manufacturing facility and ophthalmic laboratory	Owned	787,114
Ontario (California), United States	Oakley eyewear, apparel and footwear distribution centers	Leased	408,740
Macquarie Park, Australia	Offices	Leased	61,496
Revesby, Australia	Distribution center	Leased	61,054
Cincinnati (Ohio), United States	Warehouse, distribution center	Leased	96,000
Dallas (Texas), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, distribution center, office	Leased	128,869
Memphis (Tennessee), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory	Leased	59,350
Columbus (Ohio), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, distribution center	Leased	121,036
Knoxville (Tennessee), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory	Leased	44,456
St. Albans (Hertfordshire), United Kingdom	Offices	Leased	15,600
Dongguan, China ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Office, manufacturing facility, land and dormitories	Leased	4,038,598
Shanghai, China ⁽⁴⁾	Offices	Leased	52,206
Bhiwadi, India ⁽⁵⁾	Manufacturing facility, administrative offices	Leased	343,474
Rovereto, Italy	Frame manufacturing facility	Owned	228,902
Sedico, Italy ⁽¹⁾	Distribution center	Owned	392,312
Cencenighe, Italy	Semi-finished product manufacturing facility	Owned	59,892
Lauriano, Italy	Frame and crystal lenses manufacturing facility	Owned	292,078
Pederobba, Italy ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	Frame manufacturing facility	Owned	191,722
Sedico, Italy ⁽¹⁾	Frame manufacturing facility	Owned	342,830
Izmir, Turkey	Turkish headquarters, offices, warehouse and frame manufacturing facility	Leased	92,750
Winnipeg, Canada	Ophthalmic laboratory, warehouse, distribution center	Leased	21,949
Santiago, Chile	Offices, warehouse, finishing lab	Leased	41,484
São Paulo, Brazil	Administrative offices	Leased	51,010
Jundiaí, Brazil	Distribution center	Leased	81,698
Manhattan (New York), United States	Offices	Leased	14,406

(1) Facility is comprised of several different premises located within the same municipality.

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- (2) Facility is comprised of several different premises located in Foothill Ranch and Lake Forest, California, United States. The premises in Lake Forest (250,214 square feet) are leased.
- (3) Facility consists of 1,422,545 square feet dedicated to offices and manufacturing and the rest consists of dormitories, related facilities and undeveloped land. We have leased this facility for 50 years beginning in 2004. A new facility is under construction to expand our manufacturing capacity.
- (4) Facility is comprised of two different premises located within the same municipality.
- (5) We have leased such facility for 99 years beginning in 1989.
- (6) 25,963 square feet of this facility are leased.

A substantial number of our retail stores are leased. See " Distribution Retail Distribution" above for more information about our retail locations and a breakdown of geographic regions. All of our retail store leases expire between 2013 and 2025 and have terms that we believe are generally reasonable and reflective of market conditions.

We believe that our current facilities (including our manufacturing facilities) are adequate to meet our present and reasonably foreseeable needs. There are no encumbrances on any of our principal owned properties.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

On January 23, 2013, we closed the acquisition of Alain Mikli International, a French luxury and contemporary eyewear company. Net sales generated by Alain Mikli International in 2012 were approximately Euro 55.5 million. The purchase price paid in the first quarter of 2013, including the assumption of approximately Euro 15 million of Alain Mikli's debt, totaled Euro 91 million. As a result of this acquisition, we will significantly strengthen our luxury brand portfolio and prescription offerings.

On November 27, 2012, we entered into an agreement with Salmoiraghi & Viganò S.p.A. and Salmoiraghi & Viganò Holding S.R.L. pursuant to which Luxottica subscribed to shares as part of a capital injection, corresponding to a 36.33% equity stake in the Italian optical retailer. The transaction is valued at Euro 45 million and was completed on March 25, 2013.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this Annual Report. Such financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Overview

We operate in two industry segments: (i) manufacturing and wholesale distribution and (ii) retail distribution. Through our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment, we are engaged in the design, manufacture, wholesale distribution and marketing of proprietary brand and designer lines of mid- to premium-priced prescription frames and sunglasses and, through Oakley, of performance optics products. We operate in our retail segment principally through our retail brands, which include LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut (including those in host stores), Pearle Vision, ILORI, The Optical Shop of Aspen, GMO, OPSM, Laubman & Pank, Bright Eyes, Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults, David Clulow and our retail Licensed Brands (Sears Optical and Target Optical). As of December 31, 2012, the retail

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segment consisted of 6,417 corporate-owned retail locations and 543 franchised or licensed locations as follows:

	North America	Asia- Pacific	China/ Hong Kong	Europe	Africa and Middle East	South Africa	Central and South America	Total
LensCrafters	968		210					1,178
Pearle Vision	266							266
Sunglass Hut ⁽¹⁾	1,912	249	7	212		120	126	2,626
Ilori and The Optical Shop of Aspen	39							39
Oliver Peoples	7							7
Oakley retail locations ⁽²⁾	148	22		13			4	187
Sears Optical	775							775
Target Optical	331							331
OPSM		392						392
Laubman & Pank		51						51
Budget Eyewear ⁽³⁾		4						4
Bright Eyes		30						30
David Clulow ⁽⁴⁾				80				80
GMO ⁽⁵⁾							451	451
Franchised or licensed locations ⁽⁶⁾	372	126		7	35		3	543
Total	4,818	874	217	312	35	120	584	6,960

- (1) Includes Sunglass Icon locations and the acquired stores in Latin America.
- (2) Includes Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults.
- (3) On January 24, 2012, the Board of Directors of Luxottica approved the reorganization of the retail business in Australia. As a result of this reorganization, the Group will close approximately 10% of its Australian and New Zealand stores and progressively stop selling under the Budget Eyewear trademark, redirecting resources into its market-leading OPSM brand.
- (4) Includes David Clulow joint-venture stores.
- (5) Includes primarily stores operating under the GMO and Econópticas retail brands.
- (6) Includes primarily franchised and licensed locations for Pearle Vision (356 locations) and Bright Eyes (49 locations), with the remaining locations for Budget Eyewear, David Clulow, Sunglass Hut, Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults, Oliver Peoples and Icon-HMS.

LensCrafters, ILORI, Pearle Vision, our retail Licensed Brands (Sears Optical and Target Optical), Oakley (Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults), Sunglass Icon, The Optical Shop of Aspen and Oliver Peoples have retail distribution operations located throughout the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, while OPSM, Laubman & Pank and Bright Eyes operate retail outlets located in Australia and New Zealand. Sunglass Hut is a leading retailer of sunglasses worldwide based on sales. In 2006, we began operating retail locations in mainland China and currently we have rebranded the acquired stores to our premium LensCrafters brand in mainland China and Hong Kong. In 2008, we acquired David Clulow, a premium optical, retailer operating in the United Kingdom and Ireland. In 2011, we completed our acquisition of Multiópticas Internacional. Our net sales consist of direct sales of finished products manufactured with our own brand names or our licensed brands to opticians and other independent retailers through our wholesale distribution channel and sales directly to consumers through our retail division.

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Demand for our products, particularly our higher-end designer lines, is largely dependent on the discretionary spending power of the consumers in the markets in which we operate. See Item 3 "Key Information Risk Factors If we do not correctly predict future economic conditions and changes in consumer preferences, our sales of premium products and profitability could suffer." We have also historically experienced sales volume fluctuations by quarter due to seasonality associated with the sale

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of sunglasses. As a result, our net sales are typically higher in the second quarter and lower in the first quarter.

As a result of our numerous acquisitions and the subsequent expansion of our business activities in the United States through these acquisitions, our results of operations, which are reported in Euro, are susceptible to currency rate fluctuations between the Euro and the U.S. dollar. The Euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate has fluctuated from an average exchange rate of Euro 1.00 = U.S. \$1.3257 in 2010 to Euro 1.00 = U.S. \$1.3920 in 2011 to Euro 1.00 = U.S. \$1.2848 in 2012. Additionally, with the acquisition of OPSM and Bright Eyes (acquired through Oakley), our results of operations have been rendered susceptible to currency fluctuations between the Euro and the Australian dollar. Although we engage in certain foreign currency hedging activities to mitigate the impact of these fluctuations, they have impacted our reported revenues and expenses during the periods discussed herein. See Item 11 "Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Foreign Exchange Sensitivity" and Item 3 "Key Information Risk Factors If the Euro or the Chinese Yuan strengthens relative to certain other currencies or if the U.S. dollar weakens relative to the Euro, our profitability as a consolidated group could suffer."

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We prepare our Consolidated Financial Statements in accordance with IFRS, which require management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes. We believe that our most critical accounting policies and estimates relate to the following:

Revenue Recognition;

Income Taxes;

Inventories; and

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues include sales of merchandise (both wholesale and retail), insurance and administrative fees associated with the Company's managed vision care business, eye exams and related professional services and sales of merchandise to franchisees, along with other revenues from franchisees such as royalties based on sales and initial franchise fee revenues.

Revenue is recognized when (a) the significant risks and rewards of the ownership of goods are transferred, (b) neither continuing managerial involvement to a degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold is retained by the Company, (c) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, (d) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company and (e) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

In some countries, the wholesale and retail divisions offer the customer the right to return products for a limited period of time after the sale. However, such right of return does not impact the timing of revenue recognition as all conditions of International Accounting Standards ("IAS") 18, *Revenue*, are satisfied at the date of sale. We have estimated and accrued for the amounts to be returned in the subsequent period. This estimate is based on our right of return policies and practices along with historical data, sales trends and the timing of returns from the original transaction date when applicable. Changes to these policies and practices or a change in the trend of returns could lead to actual returns being different from the amounts estimated and accrued.

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Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which are recognized when earned over the terms of the respective contractual relationships and (ii) administrative services revenues which are recognized when services are provided during the contract period. Accruals are established for amounts due under these relationships based on an estimate of uncollectible amounts. Our insurance contracts require us to estimate the potential costs and exposures over the life of the agreement such that the amount charged to the customers will cover these costs. To mitigate the exposure risk, these contracts are usually short-term in nature. However, if we do not accurately estimate the future exposure and risks associated with these contracts, we may suffer losses as we would not be able to cover our costs incurred with revenues from the customer.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded in accordance with IAS 12, *Income Taxes*, which requires recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in our Consolidated Financial Statements or tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the consolidated financial statement and tax basis of assets and liabilities using the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period. The realization of deferred tax assets depends, among other things, on the Group's ability to generate sufficient taxable income in future years and the reversal of taxable temporary differences, taking into account any restrictions on the carry-forward of tax losses. The estimated tax rates and the deferred tax assets and liabilities recorded are based on information available at the time of calculation. This information is subject to change due to subsequent tax audits performed by different taxing jurisdictions and changes in corporate structure not contemplated at the time of calculation, as well as various other factors.

In addition the Group is subject to different tax jurisdictions. The determination of tax liabilities for the Group requires the use of assumptions with respect to transactions whose fiscal consequences are not yet certain at the end of the reporting period. The Group recognizes liabilities which could result from future inspections by the fiscal authorities on the basis of an estimate of the amounts expected to be paid to the taxation authorities. If the result of the abovementioned inspections differs from that estimated by Group management, there could be significant effects on both current and deferred taxes.

Inventories

Our manufactured inventories were approximately 53.5% and 54.9% of total frame inventory for each of 2012 and 2011, respectively. All inventories at December 31, 2012 were valued using the lower of cost, as determined under an average annual cost by product line method, or market. Inventories are recorded net of allowances for possible losses. These reserves are calculated using various factors including sales volume, historical shrink results, changes in market conditions and current trends. In addition, production schedules are made on similar factors which, if not estimated correctly, could lead to the production of potentially obsolete inventory. As such, actual results could differ significantly from the estimated amounts.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets and Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

In connection with various acquisitions, we have recorded as intangible assets certain goodwill, trade names and certain other identifiable intangibles. At December 31, 2012, the aggregate carrying value of intangibles, including goodwill, was approximately Euro 4.5 billion or approximately 53.2% of total assets.

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As acquisitions are an important element of our growth strategy, valuations of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition dates could have a significant impact on our future results of operations. Fair values of those assets and liabilities on the date of the acquisition could be based on estimates of future cash flows and operating conditions for which the actual results may vary significantly. This may lead to, among other items, impairment charges and payment of liabilities different than amounts originally recorded, which could have a material impact on future operations.

Goodwill is no longer amortized, but rather is tested for impairment annually and, under certain circumstances, between annual periods. An impairment charge will be recorded if the fair value of goodwill and other intangible assets is less than the carrying value. The calculation of fair value may be based on, among other items, estimated future cash flows if quoted market prices in active markets are not available. We test our goodwill for impairment annually as of December 31 of each year and any other time a condition arises that may cause us to believe that an impairment has occurred. Since impairment tests use estimates of the impact of future events, actual results may differ and we may be required to record an impairment in future years. We recorded an impairment loss of Euro 0.0 million, Euro 0.0 million and Euro 20.4 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. For further details, see Note 11 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

Intangibles subject to amortization based on a finite useful life continue to be amortized on a straight-line basis over their useful lives. Our long-lived assets, other than goodwill, are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the net carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such events occur, we measure impairment by comparing the carrying value of the long-lived asset to its recoverable amount, which is equal to its value in use. The value-in-use calculation involves discounting the expected cash flows to be generated by the asset to its present value. If the sum of the expected discounted future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the assets, we would recognize an impairment loss, if determined to be necessary. Actual results may differ from our current estimates. Following the reorganization of the retail business in Australia, approved by the Board of Directors on January 24, 2012, the Group decided to stop selling under the Budget Eyewear name and recorded an impairment loss in our 2011 Consolidated Financial Statements of Euro 8.9 million (AUD 12 million) related to this trademark.

RECENT ACCOUNTING PRONOUNCEMENTS

See Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F for a discussion of the impact of recent accounting pronouncements on our financial condition and results of operations, including the expected dates of adoption and estimated effects on our financial position, statement of cash flows and results of operations.

OVERVIEW OF 2012 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In fiscal year 2012, we achieved strong growth of net sales and a more than proportionate increase in profitability relative to sales growth, as well as a significant improvement in financial leverage. Both segments made a major contribution to our results.

Because of our worldwide operations, our results of operations are affected by foreign exchange rate fluctuations. In 2012, the strengthening of certain currencies in which we conduct business, in particular of the U.S. dollar against the Euro, which is our reporting currency, increased net sales by Euro 398.9 million, primarily in the retail distribution segment. This discussion should be read in conjunction with Item 3 "Key Information Risk Factors" and the Consolidated Financial Statements and related notes included in Item 18.

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The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the percentage of net sales represented by certain items included in our statements of consolidated income:

	2012	2011	2010
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of Sales	33.6	34.8	34.3
Gross Profit	66.4	65.2	65.7
Operating Expenses:			
Selling and Advertising	40.1	40.3	40.8
General and Administrative	12.5	11.9	12.6
Total	52.6	52.2	53.4
Income from Operations	13.9	13.0	12.3
Other Income (Expense) Net	(1.7)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Provision for Income Taxes	(4.4)	(3.8)	(3.8)
Net Income from Continuing Operations	7.7	7.4	6.7
Discontinued Operations			0.3
Net Income	7.7	7.4	7.0
Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	0.1	0.1	0.1
Net Income Attributable to Luxottica Group Stockholders	7.6	7.4	6.9

For additional financial information by operating segment and geographic region, see Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

Throughout the following comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, and of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010, we use certain performance measures that are not in accordance with IFRS. Such non-IFRS measures are not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for items appearing in our financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. Rather, these non-IFRS measures should be used as a supplement to IFRS results to assist the reader in better understanding our operational performance. For further information regarding the use of and limitations relating to such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

In addition, comparable store sales reflect the change in sales from one period to another that, for comparison purposes, includes in the calculation only stores open in the more recent period that also were open during the prior period in the same geographic area, and applies to both periods the average exchange rate for the prior period.

COMPARISON OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011.

Net Sales. Net sales increased by Euro 863.7 million, or 13.9%, to Euro 7,086.1 million in 2012 from Euro 6,222.5 million in 2011. Euro 316.7 million of this increase was attributable to increased sales in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment during 2012 as compared to 2011 and to increased sales of Euro 546.9 million in the retail distribution segment during 2012 as compared to 2011.

Net sales for the retail distribution segment increased by Euro 546.9 million, or 14.5%, to Euro 4,313.1 million in 2012 from Euro 3,766.1 million in 2011. The increase in net sales for the period was partially attributable to a 5.8% improvement in comparable store sales. In particular, we saw a 5.5% increase in comparable store sales for the North American retail operations, and a 6.5% increase in comparable store sales for the Australian/New Zealand retail operations. The effects from currency fluctuations between the Euro, which is our reporting currency, and other currencies in which we conduct business, in particular the strengthening of the U.S. dollar and of the Australian dollar compared to the Euro, increased net sales in the retail distribution segment by Euro 327.3 million.

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Net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment increased by Euro 316.7 million, or 12.9%, to Euro 2,773.1 million in 2012 from Euro 2,456.3 million in 2011. This increase was mainly attributable to increased sales of most of our proprietary brands, in particular Ray-Ban, Oakley, which recorded high single-digit growth in optical, and Persol, and of some designer brands such as Burberry, Prada, Polo, Tiffany and the additional sales of Coach, launched in January 2012. These sales volume increases occurred in most of the geographic markets in which the Group operates. In addition there was a further positive net sales impact of Euro 71.7 million due to positive currency fluctuations, in particular the strengthening of the U.S. dollar and other minor currencies, including but not limited to the Japanese Yen and Canadian Dollar, partially offset by weakening of the Brazilian Real.

In 2012, net sales in the retail distribution segment accounted for approximately 60.9% of total net sales, as compared to approximately 60.5% of total net sales in 2011. This increase in sales for the retail distribution segment as a percentage of total net sales was primarily attributable to a 14.5% increase in net sales to third parties in our retail distribution segment in 2012 as compared to 2011, which exceeded a 12.9% increase in net sales for the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment for 2012 as compared to 2011.

In 2012 and 2011, net sales in our retail distribution segment in the United States and Canada comprised 78.4% and 79.9%, respectively, of our total net sales in this segment. In U.S. dollars, retail net sales in the United States and Canada increased by 3.7% to U.S. \$4,343.5 million in 2012 from U.S. \$4,188.4 million in 2011, due to sales volume increases. During 2012, net sales in the retail distribution segment in the rest of the world (excluding the United States and Canada) comprised 21.6% of our total net sales in the retail distribution segment and increased by 23.1% to Euro 932.4 million in 2012 from Euro 757.2 million, or 20.1% of our total net sales in the retail distribution segment, in 2011, mainly due to an increase in consumer demand and to the contribution to sales by Multiópticas, our newly acquired retail chain in South America for all of 2012.

In 2012, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in Europe were Euro 1,183.3 million, comprising 42.7% of our total net sales in this segment, compared to Euro 1,128.9 million, or 46.0% of total net sales in the segment, in 2011. The increase in net sales in Europe of Euro 54.4 million in 2012 as compared to 2011 constituted a 4.8% increase in net sales to third parties. Net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in the United States and Canada were U.S. \$953.6 million and comprised 26.8% of our total net sales in this segment in 2012, compared to U.S. \$830.1 million, or 24.3% of total net sales in the segment, in 2011. The increase in net sales in the United States and Canada in 2012 compared to 2011 was primarily due to a general increase in consumer demand and to additional sales of the recently launched Coach line. In 2012, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in the rest of the world were Euro 847.6 million, comprising 30.6% of our total net sales in this segment, compared to Euro 731.1 million, or 29.8% of our net sales in this segment, in 2011. The increase of Euro 116.5 million, or 15.9%, in 2012 as compared to 2011 was due to the effect of currency fluctuations as well as an increase in consumer demand, in particular in the emerging markets.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by Euro 211.0 million, or 9.7%, to Euro 2,379.1 million in 2012 from Euro 2,168.1 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales was 33.6% and 34.8% in 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily due to an increase in manufacturing efficiency. In 2012, the average number of frames produced daily in our facilities increased to approximately 275,500 as compared to approximately 263,300 in 2011, which was attributable to increased production in all manufacturing facilities in response to an overall increase in demand.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased by Euro 652.6 million, or 16.1%, to Euro 4,707.0 million in 2012 from Euro 4,054.4 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit was 66.4% and 65.2% in 2012 and 2011, respectively, due to the factors noted above.

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Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses increased by Euro 477.7 million, or 14.7%, to Euro 3,725.0 million in 2012 from Euro 3,247.3 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses were 52.6% in 2012 compared to 52.2% in 2011. Total adjusted operating expenses increased by Euro 471.1 million, or 14.6%, to Euro 3,704.7 million in 2012 from Euro 3,233.6 million in 2011, excluding the non-recurring expenses related to the reorganization of the retail business in Australia of approximately Euro 20.3 million and, in 2011, non-recurring income and expenses amounting to approximately Euro 13.7 million. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted operating expenses increased to 52.3% in 2012 from 52.0% in 2011.

A reconciliation of adjusted operating expenses, a non-IFRS measure, to operating expenses, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2012	2011
Operating expenses	3,725.0	3,247.3
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization	(20.3)	(9.6)
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain		19.0
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations		(12.0)
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division		(11.2)
Adjusted operating expenses	3,704.7	3,233.6

Selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by Euro 332.2 million, or 13.2%, to Euro 2,842.0 million in 2012 from Euro 2,509.8 million in 2011. Selling expenses increased by Euro 276.4 million, or 13.9%. Advertising expenses increased by Euro 37.7 million, or 9.2%. Royalties increased by Euro 18.1 million, or 17.0%. As a percentage of net sales, selling and advertising expenses were 40.1% in 2012 and 40.3% in 2011.

Adjusted selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by Euro 323.4 million, or 12.9%, to Euro 2,824.6 million in 2012, as compared to Euro 2,501.2 million in 2011. Adjusted selling expenses in 2012 and 2011, excluding, respectively, the non-recurring expenses related to the reorganization of the retail business in Australia of approximately Euro 17.3 million and the non-recurring impairment loss related to the reorganization of the Australian retail division of approximately Euro 2.9 million, increased by Euro 262.0 million, or 13.1% to Euro 2,254.1 million from Euro 1,992.1 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted selling expenses were 31.8% in 2012 and 32.0% in 2011.

Adjusted advertising expenses, excluding, in 2011, the non-recurring expenses related to celebration of the 50th anniversary of the founding of Luxottica Group S.p.A. of approximately Euro 5.7 million, increased by Euro 43.4 million to Euro 446.2 million from Euro 402.8 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted advertising expenses were 6.3% in 2012 and 6.5% in 2011.

A reconciliation of adjusted selling and advertising expenses, a non-IFRS measure, to selling and advertising expenses, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a

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further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2012	2011
Selling and advertising expenses	2,842.0	2,509.8
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization	(17.3)	
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations		(5.7)
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division		(2.9)
Adjusted selling and advertising expenses	2,824.6	2,501.2

General and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by Euro 145.5 million, or 19.7%, to Euro 883.0 million in 2012, as compared to Euro 737.5 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses increased to 12.5% in 2012, compared to 11.9% in 2011.

Adjusted general and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization and excluding, in 2012, the non-recurring expenses related to the reorganization of the retail business in Australia of approximately Euro 3.0 million and, in 2011, the non-recurring income and expenses of approximately Euro 5.2 million, increased by Euro 147.7 million, or 20.2%, to Euro 880.0 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 732.3 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted general and administrative expenses increased to 12.4% in 2012, compared to 11.8% in 2011.

A reconciliation of adjusted general and administrative expenses, a non-IFRS measure, to general and administrative expenses, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2012	2011
General and administrative expenses	883.0	737.5
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization	(3.0)	(9.6)
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain		19.0
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations		(6.3)
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division		(8.3)
Adjusted general and administrative expenses	880.0	732.3

Income from Operations. For the reasons described above, income from operations increased by Euro 174.9 million, or 21.7%, to Euro 982.0 million in 2012 from Euro 807.1 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations increased to 13.9% in 2012 from 13.0% in 2011. Adjusted income from operations increased by Euro 182.9 million, or 22.3%, to Euro 1,003.7 million in 2012 from Euro 820.9 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted income from operations increased to 14.2% in 2012 from 13.2% in 2011.

A reconciliation of adjusted income from operations, a non-IFRS measure, to income from operations, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further

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discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2012	2011
Income from operations	982.0	807.1
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization	21.7	9.6
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain		(19.0)
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations		12.0
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division		11.2
Adjusted income from operations	1,003.7	820.9

Other Income (Expense) Net. Other income (expense) net was Euro (125.7) million in 2012 as compared to Euro (111.9) million in 2011. Net interest expense was Euro 119.2 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 108.6 million in 2011. The increase was mainly due to the acquisition of Tecnol and to a new long-term loan being executed during 2012.

Net Income. Income before taxes increased by Euro 161.1 million, or 23.2%, to Euro 856.4 million in 2012 from Euro 695.3 million in 2011 for the reasons described above. As a percentage of net sales, income before taxes increased to 12.1% in 2012, from 11.2% in the same period of 2011. Adjusted income before taxes increased by Euro 169.1 million, or 23.8%, to Euro 878.1 million in 2012, from Euro 709.0 million in 2011 for the reasons described above. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted income before taxes increased to 12.4% in 2012 from 11.4% in 2011.

A reconciliation of adjusted net income before taxes, a non-IFRS measure, to net income before taxes, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2012	2011
Net Income before taxes	856.4	695.3
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization	21.7	9.6
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain		(19.0)
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations		12.0
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division		11.2
Adjusted income before taxes	878.1	709.0

Our effective tax rate was 36.3% and 34.1% in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests decreased to Euro 4.2 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 6.0 million in 2011.

Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders increased by Euro 89.4 million, or 19.8%, to Euro 541.7 million in 2012 from Euro 452.3 million in 2011. Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders as a percentage of net sales increased to 7.6% in 2012 from 7.3% in 2011. Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders increased by Euro 111.3 million, or 24.4%, to Euro 566.9 million in 2012 from Euro 455.6 million in 2011. Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders as a percentage of net sales increased to 8.0% in 2012, from 7.3% in 2011.

A reconciliation of adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders, a non-IFRS measure, to net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please

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refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2012	2011
Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders	541.7	452.3
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization	15.2	6.7
> Adjustment for Italian income tax audit	10.0	
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain		(19.0)
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations		8.5
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division		7.1
Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders	566.9	455.6

Basic earnings per share were Euro 1.17 in 2012 as compared to Euro 0.98 in 2011. Diluted earnings per share were Euro 1.15 in 2012 as compared to Euro 0.98 in 2011.

COMPARISON OF THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2011 TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2010

Net Sales. Net sales increased by Euro 424.5 million, or 7.3%, to Euro 6,222.5 million in 2011 from Euro 5,798.0 million in 2010. Euro 219.9 million of such increase was attributable to the increased sales in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in 2011 as compared to 2010 and to increased sales in the retail distribution segment of Euro 204.5 million for the same period.

Net sales for the retail distribution segment increased by Euro 204.5 million, or 5.7%, to Euro 3,766.1 million in 2011, from Euro 3,561.6 million in 2010. The increase in net sales for the period was partially attributable to a 5.5% improvement in comparable store sales. In particular, we saw a 5.4% increase in comparable store sales for the North American retail operations, and a 4.0% increase in comparable store sales for the Australian/New Zealand retail operations. The effects from currency fluctuations between the Euro, which is our reporting currency, and other currencies in which we conduct business, in particular the weaknesses of the U.S. dollar, despite the strengthening of the Australian dollar compared to the Euro, decreased net sales in the retail distribution segment by Euro 120.7 million.

Net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment increased by Euro 219.9 million, or 9.8%, to Euro 2,456.3 million in 2011 from Euro 2,236.4 million in 2010. This increase was mainly attributable to increased sales of most of our proprietary brands, in particular Ray-Ban, Oakley and Persol, and of some designer brands such as Tiffany, Ralph Lauren and Burberry. These sales volume increases occurred in most of the geographic markets in which the Group operates. These positive effects were partially offset by currency fluctuations, in particular the weakness of the U.S. dollar, which, despite a strengthening of the Australian dollar and other currencies, including but not limited to the Brazilian Real and the Japanese Yen decreased net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment by Euro 30.4 million.

In 2011, net sales in the retail distribution segment accounted for approximately 60.5% of total net sales, as compared to approximately 61.4% of total net sales in 2010.

In 2011 and 2010, net sales in our retail distribution segment in the United States and Canada comprised 79.9% of our total net sales in this segment. In U.S. dollars, retail net sales in the United States and Canada increased by 7.4% to U.S. \$4,188.4 million in 2011, from U.S. \$3,900.3 million in 2010, due to sales volume increases. During 2011, net sales in the retail distribution segment in the rest of the world (excluding the United States and Canada) comprised 20.1% of our total net sales in the retail distribution segment and increased by 22.2% to Euro 757.2 million in 2011, from Euro 619.6 million, or 17.4% of our total net sales in the retail distribution segment in 2010, mainly due to an increase in consumer demand.

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In 2011, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in Europe were Euro 1,128.9 million, comprising 46.0% of our total net sales in this segment, compared to Euro 1,059.9 million, or 47.4% of total net sales in the segment in 2010. The increase in net sales in Europe of Euro 69.0 million in 2011 as compared to 2010 constituted a 6.5% increase in net sales to third parties, due to a general increase in consumer demand. Net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in the United States and Canada were U.S. \$830.1 million and comprised 24.3% of our total net sales in this segment in 2011, compared to U.S. \$715.8 million, or 24.1% of total net sales in the segment in 2010. The increase in net sales in the United States and Canada in 2011 compared to 2010 was primarily due to a general increase in consumer demand. In 2011, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in the rest of the world were Euro 731.1 million, comprising 29.8% of our total net sales in this segment, compared to Euro 636.5 million, or 28.5% of our net sales in this segment in 2010. The increase of Euro 94.5 million, or 14.8%, in 2011 as compared to 2010, was due to an increase in consumer demand.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by Euro 177.9 million, or 8.9%, to Euro 2,168.1 million in 2011 from Euro 1,990.2 million in 2010, increasing slightly compared to the increase of net sales in the period. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales was at 34.8% and 34.3% in 2011 and 2010, respectively. In 2011, the average number of frames produced daily in our facilities increased to approximately 263,300 as compared to approximately 235,000 in 2010, which was attributable to increased production in all manufacturing facilities in response to an overall increase in demand.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased by Euro 246.6 million, or 6.5%, to Euro 4,054.4 million in 2011 from Euro 3,807.8 million in 2010. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit was at 65.2% and 65.7% in 2011 and 2010, respectively, due to the factors noted above.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses increased by Euro 151.6 million, or 4.9%, to Euro 3,247.3 million in 2011 from Euro 3,095.7 million in 2010, in line with the increase of net sales in the period. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses were 52.2% in 2011 compared to 53.4% in 2010. Total adjusted operating expenses increased by Euro 158.3 million, or 5.1%, to Euro 3,233.6 million in 2011 from Euro 3,075.2 million in 2010, increasing slightly compared to the increase of net sales in the period. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted operating expenses decreased to 52.0% in 2011 from 53.0% in 2010.

A reconciliation of adjusted operating expenses, a non-IFRS measure, to operating expenses, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2011	2010
Operating expenses	3,247.3	3,095.7
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain	19.0	
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations	(12.0)	
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division	(11.2)	
> Adjustment for the non-recurring impairment loss related to the reorganization of the Australian business	(9.6)	
> Adjustment for goodwill impairment charge		(20.4)
Adjusted operating expenses	3,233.6	3,075.2

Selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by Euro 141.8 million, or 6.0%, to Euro 2,509.8 million in 2011 from Euro 2,368.0 million in 2010. Selling expenses increased by Euro 98.5 million, or 5.2%. Advertising expenses increased by Euro 36.6 million, or 9.9%. Royalties

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increased by Euro 6.7 million, or 6.7%. As a percentage of net sales, selling and advertising expenses decreased to 40.3% in 2011, compared to 40.8% in 2010, mainly due to the increase in net sales in relation to the fixed portion of selling expenses, such as occupancy costs.

Adjusted selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by Euro 133.2 million, or 5.6%, to Euro 2,501.2 million in 2011, as compared to Euro 2,368.0 million in 2010. Adjusted selling expenses increased by Euro 95.6 million, or 5.0%. Adjusted advertising expenses increased by Euro 30.9 million, or 8.3%. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted selling and advertising expenses decreased to 40.2% in 2011, compared to 40.8% in 2010.

A reconciliation of adjusted selling and advertising expenses, a non-IFRS measure, to selling and advertising expenses, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2011	2010
Selling and advertising expenses	2,509.8	2,368.0
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations	(5.7)	
> Adjustment for the non-recurring impairment loss related to the reorganization of the Australian business	(2.9)	
Adjusted selling and advertising expenses	2,501.2	2,368.0

General and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by Euro 9.8 million, or 1.3%, to Euro 737.5 million in 2011, as compared to Euro 727.7 million in 2010. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses decreased to 11.9% in 2011, compared to 12.6% in 2010.

Adjusted general and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by Euro 25.1 million, or 3.5%, to Euro 732.3 million in 2011 as compared to Euro 707.3 million in 2010. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted general and administrative expenses decreased to 11.8% in 2011, compared to 12.2% in 2010.

A reconciliation of adjusted general and administrative expenses, a non-IFRS measure, to general and administrative expenses, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2011	2010
General and administrative expenses	737.5	727.7
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain	19.0	
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations	(6.3)	
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division	(8.3)	
> Adjustment for the non-recurring impairment loss related to the reorganization of the Australian business	(9.6)	
> Adjustment for goodwill impairment charge		(20.4)
Adjusted general and administrative expenses	732.3	707.3

Income from Operations. For the reasons described above, income from operations increased by Euro 95.0 million, or 13.3%, to Euro 807.1 million in 2011 from Euro 712.2 million in 2010. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations increased to 13.0% in 2011 from 12.3% in 2010. Adjusted income from operations increased by Euro 88.3 million, or 12.0%, to Euro 820.9 million in 2011

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from Euro 732.6 million in 2010. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted income from operations increased to 13.2% in 2011 from 12.6% in 2010.

A reconciliation of adjusted income from operations, a non-IFRS measure, to income from operations, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2011	2010
Income from operations	807.1	712.2
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain	(19.0)	
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations	12.0	
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division	11.2	
> Adjustment for the non-recurring impairment loss related to the reorganization of the Australian business	9.6	
> Adjustment for goodwill impairment loss		20.4
Adjusted income from operations	820.9	732.6

Other Income (Expense) Net. Other income (expense) net was Euro (111.9) million in 2011 as compared to Euro (106.6) million in 2010. Net interest expense was Euro 108.6 million in 2011 as compared to Euro 98.5 million in 2010.

Net Income. Income before taxes increased by Euro 89.7 million, or 14.8%, to Euro 695.3 million in 2011, from Euro 605.5 million in 2010, for the reasons described above. As a percentage of net sales, income before taxes increased to 11.2% in 2011, from 10.4% in the same period of 2010. Net income attributable to non-controlling interests increased to Euro 6.0 million in 2011 as compared to Euro 5.1 million in 2010. Discontinued operations were Euro 19.9 million in 2010 and related to certain contingent liabilities originally recorded as part of the sale of our Things Remembered retail business in 2006, which expired. Our effective tax rate was 34.1% and 36.0% in 2011 and 2010, respectively. Adjusted income before taxes increased by Euro 83.0 million, or 13.3%, to Euro 709.0 million in 2011, from Euro 626.0 million in 2010, for the reasons described above. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted income before taxes increased to 11.4% in 2011, from 10.8% in the same period of 2010.

A reconciliation of adjusted net income before taxes, a non-IFRS measure, to net income before taxes, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2011	2010
Net Income before taxes	695.3	605.6
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain	(19.0)	
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations	12.0	
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division	11.2	
> Adjustment for the non-recurring impairment loss related to the reorganization of the Australian business	9.6	
> Adjustment for goodwill impairment loss		20.4
Adjusted income before taxes	709.0	626.0

Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders increased by Euro 50.2 million, or 12.5%, to Euro 452.3 million in 2011, from Euro 402.2 million in 2010. Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders as a percentage of net sales increased to 7.3% in 2011, from 6.9% in 2010. Adjusted net

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income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders increased by Euro 52.9 million, or 13.1%, to Euro 455.6 million in 2011, from Euro 402.7 million in 2010. Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders as a percentage of net sales increased to 7.3% in 2011, from 6.9% in 2010.

A reconciliation of adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders, a non-IFRS measure, to net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders, the most directly comparable IFRS measure, is presented in the table below. For a further discussion of such non-IFRS measures, please refer to the "Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures" discussion following the year-over-year comparisons.

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	2011	2010
Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders	452.3	402.2
> Adjustment for Multiópticas Internacional extraordinary gain	(19.0)	
> Adjustment for 50th anniversary celebrations	8.5	
> Adjustment for restructuring costs in retail division	7.1	
> Adjustment for the non-recurring impairment loss related to the reorganization of the Australian business	6.7	
> Adjustment for goodwill impairment loss		20.4
> Adjustment for discontinued operations		(19.9)
Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders	455.6	402.7

Basic earnings per share from continuing operations were Euro 0.98 in 2011 as compared to Euro 0.83 in 2010. Basic earnings per share were Euro 0.98 in 2011 as compared to Euro 0.88 in 2010. Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations were Euro 0.98 in 2011 as compared to Euro 0.83 in 2010. Diluted earnings per share were Euro 0.98 in 2011 as compared to Euro 0.87 in 2010.

Non-IFRS Measures: Adjusted Measures

In order to provide a supplemental comparison of current period results of operations to prior periods, we have adjusted for certain non-recurring transactions or events.

In order to provide a supplemental comparison of current period results of operations to prior periods, certain measures, such as operating expenses, selling and advertising expenses, general and administrative expenses, income from operations, income before taxes and net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders have been adjusted by excluding, if applicable, the following items related to non-recurring transactions:

- (a) non-recurring costs in 2012 of approximately Euro 15.2 million and impairment loss in 2011 of approximately Euro 9.6 million related to the OPSM reorganization;
- (b) non-recurring costs in 2012 of approximately Euro 10.0 million related to an ongoing income tax audit;
- (c) a non-recurring gain in 2011 of approximately Euro 19.0 million related to the acquisition of the 40% stake in Multiópticas Internacional;
- (d) non-recurring costs in 2011 of approximately Euro 12.0 million related to Luxottica's 50th anniversary celebrations;
- (e) non-recurring restructuring and start-up costs in our retail division in 2011 of approximately Euro 11.2 million;
- (f) a non-recurring gain in 2010 of Euro 19.9 million related to certain contingent liabilities originally recorded as part of the sale of our Things Remembered retail business in 2006, which expired; and

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(g)

a non-recurring loss in the fourth quarter of 2010 from the impairment of goodwill allocated to the retail segment of approximately Euro 20.4 million.

The Company believes that these adjusted measures are useful to both management and investors in evaluating the Company's operating performance compared with that of other companies in its industry because they exclude the impact of non-recurring items that are not relevant to the Company's operating performance.

The adjusted measures referenced above are not measures of performance in accordance with IFRS. We include these adjusted comparisons in this presentation in order to provide a supplemental view of operations that excludes items that are unusual, infrequent or unrelated to our ongoing core operations.

These adjusted measures are not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for items appearing in our financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS. Rather, these non-IFRS measures should be used as a supplement to IFRS results to assist the reader in better understanding the operational performance of the Company. The Company cautions that these adjusted measures are not defined terms under IFRS and their definitions should be carefully reviewed and understood by investors. Investors should be aware that Luxottica Group's method of calculating these adjusted measures may differ from methods used by other companies.

The Company recognizes that there are limitations in the usefulness of adjusted comparisons due to the subjective nature of items excluded by management in calculating adjusted comparisons. We compensate for the foregoing limitation by using these adjusted measures as a comparative tool, together with IFRS measurements, to assist in the evaluation of our operating performance.

See the tables on the foregoing pages for a reconciliation of the adjusted measures discussed above to their most directly comparable IFRS financial measures.

TAXES

Our effective tax rates for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, were approximately 36.3%, 34.1% and 36.0%, respectively.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2012 totaled Euro 790.1 million, compared to Euro 905.1 million at December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2012, Euro 455.9 million of the Group's total cash and cash equivalents was held outside of Italy. There are no significant repatriation restrictions other than local or Italian taxes associated with repatriation. While we currently do not foresee a need to repatriate funds, should we require more capital in Italy than is generated by our operations locally, we could elect to raise capital in Italy or the rest of Europe through debt or equity issuances. These alternatives could result in higher effective tax rates or increased interest expense.

Cash Flows

Operating Activities. The Company's net cash provided by operating activities in 2012, 2011 and 2010 was Euro 1,040.4 million, Euro 820.9 million and Euro 831.6 million, respectively. The Euro 219.5 million increase in 2012 as compared to 2011 is mainly due to stronger Group performance in 2012 as compared to 2011 and 2010.

Depreciation and amortization were Euro 358.3 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 323.9 million in 2011 and Euro 322.1 million in 2010. The increase in depreciation and amortization in 2012 as compared to 2011 is mainly due to the increase in tangible and intangible asset purchases, to the acquisitions of Tecnol and two European entities, Sun Planet Retail S.L. in Spain and Sun Planet (Portugal)-Oculos de

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Sol, S.A. in Portugal (collectively, "Sun Planet") concluded in 2012 of approximately 3.1 million, and to the strengthening of the Euro in comparison to other main foreign currencies of about 20.8 million.

Non-cash stock-based compensation expense was Euro 41.4 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 44.5 million in 2011 and Euro 32.9 million in 2010. The decrease in 2012 as compared to 2011 was mainly due to the non-recurring expense related to the gift of treasury shares recorded in 2011, partially offset by the higher expense related to awards under the new incentive plans granted in 2012. The increase in 2011 as compared to 2010 was mainly due to (i) expenses related to the new stock option plan granted in 2011 for approximately Euro 5.4 million and (ii) the gift of free treasury shares to certain employees of the Group, as part of the celebration related to the Group's 50th anniversary, which resulted in a non-recurring cost of approximately Euro 6.3 million.

The change in accounts receivable was Euro (34.6) million in 2012 as compared to (16.4) million in 2011 and Euro 2.8 million in 2010. The change in 2012 as compared to 2011 was led by an increase in sales volume, partially offset by an improvement in the DSO ratio (days of sales outstanding). The change in 2011 as compared to 2010 was primarily due to an increase in sales volume in 2011 as compared to 2010 and to the growth of certain businesses in the North American retail division in 2011. The inventory change was Euro (80.5) million in 2012 as compared to Euro (30.5) million in 2011 and Euro (36.5) million in 2010. The change in 2012 as compared to 2011 was driven by an increase in inventory stock for the Wholesale Division to prepare for the SAP roll-out in the Italian manufacturing plants in early 2013. The change in 2011 as compared to 2010 was mainly due to increased production in our manufacturing facilities. The change in other assets and liabilities was Euro 31.4 million in 2012 as compared to Euro (14.0) million in 2011 and Euro 75.6 million in 2010. The change in 2012 as compared to 2011 was mainly due to the increase in liabilities to employees (about Euro 18.4 million) in the retail division in North America for timing in salaries payment for stores personnel. The change in 2011 as compared to 2010 was mainly due to the liabilities related to the growth of certain businesses in the North American retail division and to the increase of the liabilities to employees for salaries and bonuses paid in 2012. The change in accounts payable was Euro 61.5 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 51.1 million in 2011 and Euro 86.7 million in 2010. The change in 2012 as compared to 2011 was mainly due to extended payment terms with the vendors partially offset by the growth of the business. The change in 2011 as compared to 2010 was driven by more favorable payment terms agreed during 2011. Income tax payment in 2012 was Euro 265.7 million as compared to Euro 228.2 million in 2011 and Euro 229.3 million in 2010. The increase in income tax payment in 2012 compared to 2011 and 2010 was primarily attributable to the timing of our tax payments in different tax jurisdictions. Interest paid was Euro 120.8 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 122.5 in 2011 and 133.0 in 2010. The change in 2011 as compared to 2010 was mainly due to repayment of long-term debt.

Investing Activities. The Company's net cash used in investing activities was Euro 478.3 million, Euro 459.9 million and Euro 367.3 million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. The primary investment activities in 2012 were related to (i) the acquisition of tangible assets for Euro 261.6 million, (ii) the acquisition of intangible assets for Euro 117.0 million, mainly due to the implementation of a new IT infrastructure, (iii) the acquisition of Tecnol for Euro 66.4 million, (iv) the acquisition of Sun Planet for Euro 21.9 million and (v) other minor acquisitions for Euro 11.4 million. The primary investing activities in 2011 were related to (i) the acquisition of tangible assets for Euro 228.6 million; (ii) the acquisition of 60% of Multiópticas Internacional for Euro 89.8 million; (iii) the acquisition of two retail chains in Mexico for Euro 19.0 million; (iv) the acquisition of a retail chain in Australia for Euro 6.5 million; (v) other minor acquisitions for Euro 8.3 million in 2011; and (vi) the acquisition of intangible assets for the improvement of the Group IT structure for Euro 107.6 million. The main investment activities in 2010 were related to (i) the purchase of the remaining non-controlling interests in Luxottica Turkey for Euro 61.8 million; (ii) the purchase of the remaining non-controlling interests in Sunglass Hut UK for Euro 32.4 million; and (iii) other minor acquisitions for Euro 13.1 million.

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Our capital expenditures, excluding capital leases of Euro 7.9 million, were Euro 365.0 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 307.5 million in 2011 and Euro 230.4 million in 2010 and primarily related to the investment in IT infrastructure in 2012, 2011 and 2010 and in each year to investment in manufacturing facilities for the manufacturing and wholesale segment and the opening, remodeling and relocation of stores in the retail division. Capital expenditures were Euro 68.8 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2013. It is our expectation that 2013 net capital expenditures will be approximately Euro 380 million, excluding investments for acquisitions. The Company will pay for these future capital expenditures with its currently available borrowing capacity and available cash.

Net cash provided by disposals of property, plant and equipment was insignificant in 2012, 2011 and 2010. Investments in equity investees resulted in cash used of Euro 0.0 million in 2012, Euro 0.0 million in 2011 and Euro 20.7 million in 2010 and related to the second installment of the acquisition of a 40% participation in Multiópticas Internacional.

Financing Activities. The Company's net cash used in financing activities was Euro (668.3) million, Euro (164.4) million and Euro (187.4) million in 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively. Cash used in financing activities in 2012 mainly related to the maturing of long-term loans for Euro 512.7 million, repayment of maturing outstanding debt for Euro (935.2) million and aggregate dividend payments to stockholders of Euro (227.4) million. Cash used in financing activities in 2011 mainly related to the maturing of long-term loans for Euro 250.6 million, repayment of maturing outstanding debt for Euro (230.4) million and aggregate dividend payments to stockholders of Euro (206.6) million. In 2010, cash used in financing activities mainly related to the repayment of maturing outstanding debt and aggregate dividend payments to stockholders of Euro (169.8) million related to the repayment of maturing outstanding debt and aggregate dividend payments to stockholders of Euro (103.5) million.

Our Indebtedness

We have relied primarily upon internally generated funds, trade credit, committed bank facilities and debt capital markets to finance our operations and expansion. We do not typically raise capital through the issuance of stock; rather, we use debt financing to lower our overall cost of capital and increase our return on stockholders' equity. We have access to capital markets at favorable market conditions and continue to monitor the debt capital markets in order to take appropriate actions to raise financing.

We manage our financing requirements by maintaining an adequate level of liquidity and committed and uncommitted financing facilities. To this end, we take a series of actions to ensure compliance with these financing requirements. In particular:

our treasury department monitors our cash flow forecast in conjunction with our liquidity and financing credit lines;

we utilize debt instruments and other credit lines in order to obtain funding for our operations;

we maintain adequate access to liquidity in our bank accounts and adequate levels of available committed credit lines; and

we monitor our liquidity risk in order to avoid unacceptable concentrations of such risk.

Our debt agreements contain certain covenants, including covenants that restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness. We do not currently expect to require any additional financing that would require us to obtain consents or waivers of any existing restrictions on additional indebtedness set forth in our debt agreements.

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Our long-term credit facilities contain certain financial covenants including ratios of Net Financial Position (as defined in the agreements) to EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization as defined in the agreements) and EBITDA to net financial charges (as defined in the agreements). As of December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with these financial covenants and we expect to continue to be in compliance in the foreseeable future periods. We believe that after giving effect to any additional financing that we may incur, such restrictions would not materially affect our compliance with these covenants, our ability to incur the additional debt or our future business operations.

The financial and operating covenants included in the above long-term debt are as follows (such terms are defined in our applicable debt agreements):

1. consolidated Total Net Debt shall not be equal to or exceed 3.5 times the Consolidated EBITDA; and
2. consolidated EBITDA shall not be less than five times the Consolidated Net Financial Charges.

Our total indebtedness was Euro 2,362.2 million as of December 31, 2012. Available additional borrowings under credit facilities as of such date were Euro 1,200.4 million of which Euro 500.0 million were committed credit lines.

The Group has credit ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's of BBB+ and A-2 for its long-term and short-term debt, respectively; the outlook was positive as of April 15, 2013.

For additional information, see Note 21 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

Bank Overdrafts

Bank overdrafts represent negative cash balances held in banks and amounts borrowed under various unsecured short-term lines of credit obtained by the Company and certain of its subsidiaries through local financial institutions. These facilities are usually short-term in nature or contain evergreen clauses with a cancellation notice period. Certain of these subsidiaries' agreements require a guaranty from Luxottica Group S.p.A. Interest rates on these lines vary based on the country of borrowing, among other factors. The Company uses these short-term lines of credit to satisfy its short-term cash needs.

Our Credit Facilities

The Amended Euro 1,130 Million and U.S. \$325 Million Credit Facility and Related Interest Rate Swaps

On June 3, 2004, we and our subsidiary Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. ("U.S. Holdings") entered into a credit facility with a group of banks providing for loans in the aggregate principal amount of Euro 740 million and U.S. \$325 million. The facility consists of three tranches (Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C). On March 10, 2006, this agreement was amended to increase the available Tranche C borrowings to Euro 725 million, decrease the interest margin and define a new maturity date of five years from the date of the amendment for Tranche B and Tranche C. In February 2008, we exercised an option included in the amendment to the term and revolving facility to extend the maturity date of Tranches B and C to March 2013. Tranche A was a Euro 405 million amortizing term loan requiring repayment of nine equal quarterly installments of principal of Euro 45 million beginning in June 2007, which was to be used for general corporate purposes, including the refinancing of our existing debt as it matured. Tranche A expired on June 3, 2009 and was repaid in full. Tranche B is a term loan of U.S. \$325 million which was drawn upon on October 1, 2004 by U.S. Holdings to finance the purchase price for the acquisition of Cole. Amounts borrowed under Tranche B were paid prior to maturity in March 2013. Tranche C is a revolving credit facility of Euro 725 million-equivalent multi-currency (Euro/U.S. dollar). Amounts

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borrowed under Tranche C may be repaid and re-borrowed with all outstanding balances maturing in March 2013. We cancelled Tranche C effective April 17, 2012. We can select interest periods of one, two, three or six months with interest accruing on Euro-denominated loans based on the corresponding EURIBOR rate and accruing on U.S. dollar-denominated loans based on the corresponding LIBOR rate, both plus a margin between 0.20% and 0.40% based on the "Net Debt/EBITDA" ratio, as defined in the agreement. The interest rate on December 31, 2012 was 0.409% for Tranche B. As of December 31, 2012, Euro 45.7 million was borrowed under this credit facility. For additional information, see Note 21 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F. During the third quarter of 2007, we entered into thirteen interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of U.S. \$325 million with various banks ("Tranche B Swaps"). These swaps expired on March 10, 2012. The Tranche B Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche B of the credit facility discussed above. The Tranche B Swaps exchanged the floating rate of LIBOR for an average fixed rate of 4.63% per annum.

The U.S. \$1,500 Million Credit Facility, U.S. \$500 Million Bridge Loan and Related Interest Rate Swaps

To finance the acquisition of Oakley, on October 12, 2007, we and our subsidiary U.S. Holdings entered into two credit facilities with a group of banks providing for certain term loans and a short-term bridge loan for an aggregate principal amount of U.S. \$2.0 billion. The term loan facility is a term loan of U.S. \$1.5 billion, with a five-year term, with options to extend the maturity on two occasions for one year each time. We exercised the first option to extend the final maturity of this facility by one year to October 12, 2013. The term loan facility is divided into two facilities, Facility D and Facility E. Facility D consists of an amortizing term loan in an aggregate amount of U.S. \$1 billion, made available to U.S. Holdings, and Facility E consists of a bullet term loan in an aggregate amount of U.S. \$500 million. We borrowed U.S. \$500 million under Facility E. Each facility has a five-year term, with options to extend the maturity on two occasions for one year each time.

The term loan has a spread of between 20 and 40 basis points over LIBOR, depending on the Group's ratio of debt to EBITDA. Interest accrues on the term loan at LIBOR (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.20% (0.41% for Facility D on December 31, 2012). Tranche E borrowings were fully repaid in advance on July 14, 2012 and October 15, 2012. The final maturity of Tranche D is October 12, 2013.

During the third quarter of 2007, we entered into ten interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of U.S. \$500 million with various banks ("Tranche E Swaps"). These swaps expired on October 12, 2012. The Tranche E Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Facility E of the credit facility discussed above. The Tranche E Swaps exchanged the floating rate of LIBOR for an average fixed rate of 4.26% per annum.

During the fourth quarter of 2008 and January 2009, we entered into 14 interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of U.S. \$700 million with various banks which decreased by U.S. \$50 million every three months ("Tranche D Swaps"), which matches the scheduled maturity of the hedged debt. These swaps expired on October 12, 2012. The Tranche D Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Facility D of the credit facility discussed above. The Tranche D Swaps exchange the floating rate of LIBOR for an average fixed rate of 2.672% per annum.

The Euro 250 Million Revolving Credit Facility and Related Interest Rate Swaps

On May 29, 2008, we entered into a Euro 250 million revolving credit facility agreement, guaranteed by our subsidiary, U.S. Holdings, with Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. as agent and Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., Banca Popolare di Vicenza S.c.p.A. and Banca Antonveneta S.p.A. as lenders. The final maturity of the credit facility is May 29, 2013. The credit facility requires repayment of equal quarterly installments of

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principal of Euro 30 million, which started August 29, 2011, and a last repayment of Euro 40 million on the final maturity date. Interest accrues at EURIBOR (as defined in the agreement) plus a margin between 0.40% and 0.60% based on the "Net Debt/EBITDA" ratio, as defined in the agreement (0.590% as of December 31, 2012). As of December 31, 2012, Euro 70 million was borrowed under this credit facility.

In June and July 2009, we entered into eight interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 250 million with various banks ("Intesa Swaps"). The Intesa Swaps will decrease their notional amount on a quarterly basis, following the amortization schedule of the underlying facility, which started on August 29, 2011. The Intesa Swaps will expire on May 29, 2013. The Intesa Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on the Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. credit facility discussed above. The Intesa Swaps exchange the floating rate of EURIBOR (as defined in the agreement) for an average fixed rate of 2.25% per annum.

The Euro 300 Million Club Deal

On November 11, 2009, we entered into a Euro 300 million Term Facility Agreement, guaranteed by our subsidiaries U.S. Holdings and Luxottica S.r.l., with Mediobanca Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A., as agent, and Mediobanca Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A., Deutsche Bank S.p.A., Calyon S.A. Milan Branch and Unicredit Corporate Banking S.p.A., as lenders. The final maturity of the Term Facility was November 30, 2012. Interest accrued at EURIBOR (as defined in the agreement) plus a margin between 1.75% and 3.00% based on the "Net Debt/EBITDA" ratio, as defined in the agreement. In November 2010, we renegotiated this facility, extending the maturity for a further two years. The new expiration date is November 30, 2014. Interest currently accrues at EURIBOR plus a margin between 1.00% and 2.25%, as defined in the amendment (1.110% as of December 31, 2012). As of December 31, 2012, Euro 300 million was borrowed under this credit facility.

Our Other Debt Financings

The U.S. \$275 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes of U.S. Holdings

On July 1, 2008, U.S. Holdings closed a private placement of U.S. \$275 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes, issued in three series ("Series A," "Series B" and "Series C"). The aggregate principal amounts of the Series A, Series B and Series C Notes are U.S. \$20 million, U.S. \$127 million and U.S. \$128 million, respectively. The Series A Notes mature on July 1, 2013, the Series B Notes mature on July 1, 2015 and the Series C Notes mature on July 1, 2018. Interest on the Series A Notes accrues at 5.96% per annum, interest on the Series B Notes accrues at 6.42% per annum and interest on the Series C Notes accrues at 6.77% per annum. The Notes contain certain financial and operating covenants. We were in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2012. The proceeds from the Notes were used to repay a portion of the bridge loan facility that expired on July 1, 2008.

The U.S. \$175 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes of U.S. Holdings

On January 29, 2010, U.S. Holdings closed a private placement of U.S. \$175 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes, issued in three series ("Series D," "Series E" and "Series F"). The aggregate principal amount of each of the Series D and Series E Notes is U.S. \$50 million and the aggregate principal amount of the Series F Notes is U.S. \$75 million. The Series D Notes mature on January 29, 2017, the Series E Notes mature on January 29, 2020 and the Series F Notes mature on January 29, 2019. Interest on the Series D Notes accrues at 5.19% per annum, interest on the Series E Notes accrues at 5.75% per annum and interest on the Series F Notes accrues at 5.39% per annum. The Notes contain certain financial and operating covenants. We were in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2012. The proceeds from the Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

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The Euro 100 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes

On September 30, 2010, we closed a private placement of Euro 100 million senior unsecured guaranteed notes, issued in two series ("Series G" and "Series H"). The aggregate principal amounts of the Series G and Series H Notes are Euro 50 million and Euro 50 million, respectively. The Series G Notes mature on September 15, 2017 and the Series H Notes mature on September 15, 2020. Interest on the Series G Notes accrues at 3.75% per annum and interest on the Series H Notes accrues at 4.25% per annum. The Notes contain certain financial and operating covenants. We were in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2012. The proceeds from the Notes, received on September 30, 2010, were used for general corporate purposes.

The Euro 500 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes (Due 2015)

On November 10, 2010, we closed an offering in Europe to institutional investors of Euro 500 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes due November 10, 2015. The notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange under ISIN XS0557635777. Interest on the Notes accrues at 4.00% per annum. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by U.S. Holdings and Luxottica S.r.l. The Notes can be prepaid at our option under certain circumstances. The proceeds from the Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

The U.S. \$350 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes

On December 15, 2011, U.S. Holdings closed a private placement of U.S. \$350 million senior unsecured guaranteed notes ("Series I"). The Series I Notes mature on December 15, 2021. Interest on the Series I Notes accrues at 4.35% per annum. The proceeds from the Notes, received on December 15, 2011, were used for general corporate purposes and to refinance existing term debt. The Notes contain certain financial and operating covenants. We were in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2012.

Our 2012 Debt Financings

The Euro 500 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes (Due 2019)

On March 19, 2012, we closed an offering in Europe to institutional investors of Euro 500 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes due March 19, 2019. The Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange under ISIN XS0758640279. Interest on the Notes accrues at 3.625% per annum. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by U.S. Holdings and Luxottica S.r.l. On March 19, 2012, the Notes were assigned a BBB+ credit rating by Standard & Poor's.

The Euro 500 Million Multicurrency Revolving Credit Facility

On April 17, 2012, we and our subsidiary, U.S. Holdings, entered into a multicurrency (Euro/U.S. dollars) revolving credit facility with a group of banks providing for loans in the aggregate principal amount of Euro 500 million (or the equivalent in U.S. dollars). Amounts borrowed may be repaid and re-borrowed with all outstanding balances maturing on April 10, 2017. We can select interest periods of one, three or six months with interest accruing (i) on Euro-denominated loans based on the corresponding EURIBOR rate and (ii) on U.S. dollar-denominated loans based on the corresponding LIBOR rate and a premium of 0.35% per annum, both plus a margin between 1.30% and 2.25% based on the "Consolidated Net Debt to Consolidated EBITDA" ratio as defined in the agreement. As of December 31, 2012, the line was undrawn.

Table of Contents***Outstanding Standby Letters of Credit***

Certain U.S. subsidiaries have obtained various standby and trade letters of credit from banks that aggregated Euro 23.0 million and Euro 63.4 million as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Most of these letters of credit are used for security in risk management contracts, purchases from foreign vendors or as security on store leases. Most standby letters of credit contain evergreen clauses under which the letter is automatically renewed unless the bank is notified not to renew. Trade letters of credit are for purchases from foreign vendors and are generally outstanding for a period that is less than six months. Substantially all the fees associated with maintaining the letters of credit fall within the range of 40 to 60 basis points annually.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments which potentially expose us to concentration of credit risk consist primarily of cash, investments and accounts receivable. We attempt to limit our credit risk associated with cash equivalents by placing our cash balances and investments with highly-rated banks and financial institutions. However, at any time, amounts invested at these banks may be in excess of the amount of insurance provided on such deposits. With respect to accounts receivable, we limit our credit risk by performing ongoing credit evaluations, and certain customers may be required to post security in the form of letters of credit. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, no single customer's balance comprised 10% or more of the overall accounts receivable balance. However, included in accounts receivable as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, was approximately Euro 28.1 million and Euro 30.6 million, respectively, due from the host stores of our retail Licensed Brands. These receivables represent cash proceeds from sales deposited into the host stores' bank accounts, which are subsequently forwarded to us on a weekly or monthly basis depending on our contract with the particular host store and are based on short-term contract arrangements.

Our Working Capital

Set forth below is certain information regarding our working capital (total current assets minus total current liabilities):

(Amounts in millions of Euro)	As of December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Current Assets	2,426.9	2,453.7	2,126.3
Current Liabilities	(1,805.0)	(1,927.5)	(1,477.1)
Working Capital	621.9	526.2	649.2

The increase in working capital in 2012 as compared to 2011 is mainly attributable to a decrease in the current portion of outstanding long-term debt. The decrease in working capital in 2011 as compared to 2010 is mainly attributable to the increase in the current portion of long-term debt scheduled to mature in 2012.

We believe that the financial resources available to us will be sufficient to meet our currently anticipated working capital and capital expenditure requirements for the next 24 months.

We do not believe that the relatively moderate rates of inflation which have been experienced in the geographic markets where we compete have had a significant effect on our net sales or profitability. In the past, we have been able to offset cost increases by increasing prices, although we can give no assurance that we will be able to do so in the future.

Table of Contents**Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements**

We have no material off-balance sheet arrangements that have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenue or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

We use, from time to time, derivative financial instruments, principally interest rate and currency swap agreements, as part of our risk management policy to reduce our exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates and interest rates (see Note 31 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F). Although we have not done so in the past, we may enter into other derivative financial instruments when we assess that the risk can be hedged effectively.

Contractual Obligations and Commercial Commitments

We are party to numerous contractual arrangements consisting of, among other things, royalty agreements with designers, leases for retail store, plant, warehouse and office facilities, as well as certain data processing and automotive equipment, and outstanding borrowings under credit agreements and facilities with financial institutions to finance our operations. These contractual arrangements may contain minimum annual commitments. A more complete discussion of the obligations and commitments is included in Notes 21 and 28 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

The following table summarizes the scheduled maturities of our long-term debt, minimum lease commitments under non-cancelable operating leases, minimum payments under non-cancelable royalty arrangements, purchase commitments (including long-term) and endorsement contracts as of December 31, 2012. The table does not include pension liabilities or liabilities for uncertain tax payments. We cannot make a reasonable and reliable estimate of when or if the uncertain tax payments will be made. Our pension plans are discussed in Note 22 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

Contractual Obligations (Amounts in millions of Euro)	Payments Due by Period				Total
	1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	After 5 Years	
Long-Term Debt and Current Maturities ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	316.5	937.4	88.9	1,019.4	2,362.2
Interest Payments ⁽³⁾	100.1	169.8	140.2	67.3	477.4
Operating Leases	296.4	446.4	261.9	187.0	1,191.6
Minimum Royalty Arrangements ⁽⁴⁾	98.0	171.2	124.6	211.4	605.3
Long-Term Purchase Commitments ⁽⁵⁾	18.5	33.6	9.2	16.9	78.3
Endorsement Contracts ⁽⁶⁾	6.6	7.7	0.1		14.4
Other Commitments ⁽⁷⁾	6.9	7.8	0.1		14.8
Total	843.1	1,774.0	625.0	1,502.0	4,744.0

(1) As described previously, our long-term debt has certain financial and operating covenants that may cause the acceleration of future maturities if we do not comply with them. We were in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2012 and expect to be in compliance for the foreseeable future.

(2) The calculation of Long-Term Debt and Current Maturities includes capital lease obligations, pursuant to which the following amounts are scheduled to become due and payable: Euro 3.5 million (less than one year) and Euro 25.7 million (one to three years).

(3) These amounts do not include interest payments due under our various revolving credit facilities as the amounts to be borrowed in future years are uncertain at this time. In addition, interest rates used

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to calculate the future interest due on our variable interest rate term loans were calculated based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2012 and assume that we make all scheduled principal payments as they mature.

- (4) These amounts represent obligations under our license agreements with designers, some of which require us to make annual guaranteed minimum payments.
- (5) These amounts represent obligations under our supplier commitments with various vendors.
- (6) These amounts represent obligations under our endorsement contracts with selected athletes and others who endorse Oakley products, certain of which require us to pay specified annual minimum commitments and sometimes additional amounts based on performance goals.
- (7) Other commitments mainly include auto, machinery and equipment lease commitments.

At December 31, 2012, we had available funds of approximately Euro 700.4 million under our unused short-term lines of credit. Substantially all of these lines have terms of less than one year, but they have been renewed annually in prior years. For additional information, see Note 15 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

DIRECTORS AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT

The Board of Directors of Luxottica Group S.p.A. currently consists of 13 members, each of whom was appointed at the Stockholders' Meeting held on April 27, 2012.

The current term of the Board of Directors expires at the time of the approval of the statutory financial statements as of and for the year ending December 31, 2014.

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Set forth below is certain information regarding the directors and senior management of Luxottica Group S.p.A.:

Name	Age	Senior Manager or Director ⁽¹⁾ Since	Position
Leonardo Del Vecchio	77	1961	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Luigi Francavilla	75	1968/1985	Deputy Chairman
Andrea Guerra	47	2004	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Roger Abravanel	66	2006	Director
Mario Cattaneo	82	2003	Director
Enrico Cavatorta	51	1999/2003	Chief Financial Officer, General Manager Central Corporate Functions and Director
Claudio Costamagna	57	2006	Director
Claudio Del Vecchio	56	1978/1986	Director
Sergio Erede	72	2004	Director
Elisabetta Magistretti	65	2012	Director
Marco Mangiagalli	64	2009	Director
Anna Puccio	49	2012	Director
Marco Reboa	57	2009	Director
Paolo Alberti	50	2009	Executive V.P., Wholesale
Colin Baden	51	1999	President and CEO Oakley
Chris Beer	47	2003	Chief Operating Officer, Luxottica Optical Retail Australasia and Greater China
Michael A. Boxer	51	1993	Executive V.P. and Group General Counsel
Nicola Brandolese	41	2012	Group Business Development Director and Chief Digital Officer
Fabio d'Angelantonio	43	2005	Chief Marketing Officer and Group Retail Luxury and Sun Director
Paola De Martini	50	2012	Group Tax and Italian Corporate Affairs Director
Elizabeth DiGiandomenico	47	1992	President, Luxottica Vision Care
Stefano Grassi	39	2012	Group Controlling & Forecasting Director
John Haugh	50	2011	Executive V.P., Sunglass Hut North America
Antonio Miyakawa	46	1993	Executive V.P., Marketing, Style & Product
Mario Pacifico	50	2003	Group Shared Services and Corporate Reporting Director
Nicola Pelà	50	2005	Group Human Resources Director
Paolo Pezzutto	46	2000	Group Commercial Service Strategy & Planning Director
Carlo Privitera	43	2005	COO Retail Business Services and Distribution North America
Alessandra Senici	45	2000	Group Investor Relations Director
Massimo Vian	40	2005	Group Chief Operations Officer
Mark Weikel	58	2010	President of Retail Optical North America

(1)

For our senior managers, the periods listed in the table reflect periods of affiliation with Luxottica Group S.p.A. or any of its predecessors and affiliates, and not necessarily the period since they were appointed to their current position. When two years are indicated, the former is the first year of affiliation with Luxottica Group S.p.A. or any of its predecessors and affiliates and the latter is the year of appointment as a director.

All information disclosed below regarding compensation, shareholdings and incentive plans of senior managers also include four senior managers, each of whom held office for part of 2012.

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Executive officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Messrs. Cattaneo, Abravanel, Costamagna, Claudio Del Vecchio, Erede, Mangiagalli and Reboa and Mses. Magistretti and Puccio are all non-executive directors. In addition, Mses. Magistretti and Puccio and Messrs. Cattaneo, Abravanel, Costamagna, Mangiagalli and Reboa are also independent directors under Italian law.

Pursuant to Italian law and our By-laws, a list for the appointment of the Board of Directors can be presented only by stockholders who hold the minimum percentage of the share capital established annually by Consob. For 2012, this was equal to 1% of the share capital of the Company. All directors were appointed by Delfin S.à r.l., our controlling stockholder.

Pursuant to Italian law, we maintain a Board of Statutory Auditors, elected at the Stockholders' Meeting, composed of three experts in accounting matters who are required to have no other affiliation with Luxottica Group S.p.A. and who must satisfy certain professional and other standards. The Board of Statutory Auditors is required to verify that we (i) comply with applicable law and our By-laws, (ii) respect the principles of correct administration, (iii) maintain adequate organizational structure, internal controls and administrative and accounting systems, (iv) ensure that our accounting system represents the facts in a fair and true manner and (v) give adequate instructions to our subsidiaries. The Board also supervises the manner in which we comply with the Code of Corporate Governance issued by Borsa Italiana S.p.A. It also supervises our financial reporting process, the effectiveness of our internal auditing system and risk assessment, the audit work and the independence of our auditing firm. Although members of the Board of Statutory Auditors are required to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the stockholders, they are not deemed to be members of the Board of Directors and do not vote on matters submitted to such meetings. At the Stockholders Meeting on April 27, 2012, the following individuals were appointed as members of the Board of Statutory Auditors: Francesco Vella, who is Chairman, Barbara Tadolini and Alberto Giussani. The following individuals were also appointed as alternate members of the Board of Statutory Auditors: Giorgio Silva and Fabrizio Riccardo Di Giusto. The alternate members will replace current members who leave their position during the current term. Francesco Vella and Fabrizio Riccardo Di Giusto were selected from a list submitted by minority stockholders. Alberto Giussani, Barbara Tadolini and Giorgio Silva were selected from a list submitted by Delfin S.à r.l. The current term of the Board of Statutory Auditors expires at the time of the approval of the statutory financial statements as of and for the year ending December 31, 2014.

See Item 16G "Corporate Governance Summary of the Significant Differences Between Our Corporate Governance Practices and the Corporate Governance Standards of the New York Stock Exchange" for more information regarding the designation of the Board of Statutory Auditors to act as our "Audit Committee" as defined in the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

On July 26, 2012, the Board of Directors approved certain amendments to our By-laws as required by Italian law no. 120/2011 in order to ensure gender equality in the composition of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors. Please see Item 10 "Additional Information" for further details regarding the requirements set forth under the law no. 120/2011.

Pursuant to the Italian Code of Corporate Governance, issued by Borsa Italiana, we also maintain a Human Resources Committee, elected from the members of the Board of Directors. The Human Resources Committee has verification, advisory and proposal making functions, including, among others, (i) recommending to the Board of Directors the remuneration payable to the Company's Directors with additional responsibilities, determining the remuneration criteria for senior management of the Company and of the entire Group and making proposals to the Board of Directors regarding the remuneration of senior management based on such criteria and (ii) reviewing the Luxottica Group employees' incentive plans and making proposals to the Board of Directors regarding the beneficiaries of the plans. Effective as of April 27, 2012, the members of the Human Resources Committee are independent directors Claudio Costamagna, who acts as Chairman, Roger Abravanel and Anna Puccio.

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The term of the Human Resources Committee is co-extensive with the term of our Board of Directors since its members are also members of our Board of Directors.

We also have a Control and Risk Committee (previously the Internal Control Committee) elected from the members of the Board of Directors. The Control and Risk Committee is responsible for performing investigations, providing advice and submitting proposals to the Board of Directors. In particular, the Control and Risk Committee (i) assists the Board of Directors in the execution of its internal control tasks and mandates, (ii) evaluates the planned initiatives and projects of the Internal Auditing function, (iii) reviews and assesses the regular reports issued by the Internal Auditing function, (iv) assesses, together with the manager responsible for the preparation of the Company's accounting records and the managers and the auditors, the proper use and application of accounting principles, (v) assesses the results of the activities performed by the Internal Auditing function, (vi) expresses opinions concerning the identification and management of corporate risks and (vii) expresses opinions concerning the planning, implementation and management of the internal control system.

See Item 16G "Corporate Governance Summary of the Significant Differences Between Our Corporate Governance Practices and the Corporate Governance Standards of the New York Stock Exchange" for more information regarding the designation of the Human Resources Committee to act as our compensation committee.

A short biography of each of our Directors and executive officers is set forth below:

Leonardo Del Vecchio is the founder of our operations and has been Chairman of the Board since the Group was formed in 1961. In 1986, the President of the Republic of Italy conferred on Mr. Del Vecchio the honor of Cavaliere dell'Ordine al "Merito del Lavoro" (Knight of the Order for Labor Merit). In May 1995, he received an honorary degree in Business Administration from the Venice Ca' Foscari University. In 1999, he received a Master "honoris causa" in International Business from MIB- Management School in Trieste. In 2002, he received an honorary degree in Managerial Engineering from the University of Udine and, in March 2006, Mr. Del Vecchio received another honorary degree in Materials Engineering from Politecnico of Milan. Furthermore, in December 2012, Mr. Del Vecchio received from CUOA Foundation a master "honoris causa" in Business Administration. Mr. Del Vecchio is also a director of Beni Stabili S.p.A. SIIQ and GiVi Holding S.p.A., Vice Chairman of Foncière des Régions S.A. and a director of Delfin S.à r.l., Aterno S.a.r.l. and Kairos Partners SGR S.p.A.

Luigi Francavilla joined the Group in 1968, has been Director since 1985, Deputy Chairman since 1991, and was, until June 2010, the Chief Quality Officer of the Group. From 1977 until May 2009, he was Group Product and Design Director. From 1972 to 1977, Mr. Francavilla was General Manager of Luxottica S.r.l. and, from 1969 to 1971, he served as Technical General Manager of Luxottica S.r.l. In addition, he is Chairman of Luxottica S.r.l., our principal operating subsidiary. Mr. Francavilla is also a Director in the Venice branch of the Bank of Italy and is the Honorary Chairman of Confindustria Belluno. In April 2000, he received an honorary degree in Business Administration from Constantinian University in Cranston, Rhode Island, U.S.A. In 2011, he was appointed Grande Ufficiale of the Italian Republic. In 2012, the President of the Republic of Italy conferred on Mr. Francavilla the honor of Cavaliere dell'Ordine al "Merito del Lavoro" (Knight of the Order for Labor Merit).

Andrea Guerra was appointed a Director and Chief Executive Officer of the Company on July 27, 2004. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Guerra was with Merloni Elettrodomestici since 1994, where, from 2000, he was its Chief Executive Officer. Prior to being at Merloni, Mr. Guerra worked for Marriott Italia where he became Director of Marketing. He received a degree in Business Administration from the "La Sapienza" University of Rome in 1989. Mr. Guerra is Director of Luxottica S.r.l., Chairman of OPSM Group PTY Limited, member of the Board of Directors of Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., Luxottica Retail North America Inc. and of Oakley, Inc., all of which belong to Luxottica Group. He is a member of the Steering Committee of Fondo Strategico Italiano S.p.A. and also a member of the Board of Directors of Amplifon S.p.A. and Ariston Thermo S.p.A.

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Roger Abravanel has been a Director since 2006. He worked at McKinsey & Company from 1972 until June 2006. Mr. Abravanel is also involved in international consulting projects, advising on strategic, organizational and operational development issues. He graduated with a degree in Engineering from the Politecnico di Milano and received a Masters in Business Administration from INSEAD in Fontainebleau (with High Distinctions). He is the author of several studies and articles on business organization. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries LTD, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro S.p.A., COFIDE S.p.A., Admiral Group Plc., Coesia S.p.A. and Esselunga S.p.A.

Mario Cattaneo has been a Director since 2003. He is emeritus professor of Corporate Finance at the Catholic University of Milan. He was a director of Eni S.p.A. from 1998 until 2005 and of Unicredito from 1999 until 2005 and Statutory Auditor of the Bank of Italy from 1991 until 1999. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Impregilo S.p.A. and Bracco S.p.A. He is an auditor of Michelin Italiana Sami S.p.A. and a member of the Supervisory Board of UBI Banca S.C.p.A.

Enrico Cavatorta has been General Manager Central Corporate Functions since March 2011. He has been a Director of the Group since 2003. He has been Chief Financial Officer since he joined the Group in 1999 and is a director of the principal subsidiaries of the Company, including Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., Luxottica S.r.l., OPSM Group Pty Ltd., Luxottica Retail North America Inc. and Oakley, Inc. Mr. Cavatorta is also a director of Salmoiraghi & Viganò S.p.A. Prior to joining Luxottica, Mr. Cavatorta was with Piaggio S.p.A., most recently as Group Controller, responsible for planning and control. From 1993 to 1996, Mr. Cavatorta was a consultant with McKinsey & Co., having joined the firm from Procter & Gamble Italy, where he worked from 1985 to 1993, most recently as Controller. Mr. Cavatorta graduated with the highest honors from the LUISS University in Rome with a bachelor's degree in Business Administration.

Claudio Costamagna has been a Director since 2006. Mr. Costamagna holds a business administration degree and has held important offices in Citigroup, Montedison and Goldman Sachs where he served for many years as Chairman of the Investment Banking division for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He is currently Chairman of "CC e Soci S.r.l.", a financial advisory boutique he founded, and a member of the International Advisory Board of the Bocconi University and Virgin Group. Mr. Costamagna is Chairman of Impregilo S.p.A., AAA S.A. and Adviseonly SIM. He is also director of DEA Capital S.p.A., Il Sole24Ore S.p.A., FTI Consulting Inc. and Virgin Group Holdings Limited.

Claudio Del Vecchio, a son of Leonardo Del Vecchio, joined the Group in 1978 and has been a Director since 1986. From 1979 to 1982, he managed our Italian and German distribution operations. From 1982 until 1997, he was responsible for all business operations of the Group in North America. He also serves as a Director of U.S. Holdings, a key subsidiary in North America. Claudio Del Vecchio is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Brooks Brothers Group, Inc.

Sergio Erede has been a Director since 2004. Mr. Erede graduated magna cum laude from the University of Milan in 1962 with a degree in jurisprudence and obtained an LL.M. from Harvard Law School in 1964. From 1965 to 1969, he was head of the legal department of IBM Italia S.p.A. Prior to such time, Mr. Erede was an attorney at the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell from 1964 to 1965, and the law firm of Hale & Dorr from 1963 to 1964. In 1999, he founded the law firm of Bonelli, Erede & Pappalardo (which is the successor by merger to the firm of Erede e Associati), a leading firm in Italian financial transactions. Additionally, he is a member of the Board of Directors of Foncière des Régions S.A., Interpump Group S.p.A., Gruppo Editoriale L'Espresso S.p.A., Manuli Rubber Industries S.p.A., Gruppo IPG Holding S.r.l. (Gruppo Interpump), Bolton Group International S.r.l., Brioni S.p.A., Sintonia S.p.A. and Delfin S.à r.l. Additionally, Mr. Erede is Chairman of AON Italia S.r.l. and vice chairman of the Board of Directors of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro S.p.A.

Elisabetta Magistretti became a Director of Luxottica Group S.p.A. on April 27, 2012. She graduated with honors from Bocconi University with a degree in Business and Economics. Ms. Magistretti is a Certified Chartered Public Accountant. She began her career at Arthur Andersen in

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1972, where she became a partner in 1984. In 2001, she joined Unicredit Group as Head of the Administrative Government; from 2006 to 2009 she was responsible for the Group Internal Audit Department. From 2002 to 2009, she served on the Board of "Fondo Interbancario di Tutela dei Depositi," from 2002 to 2011, she served on the Management Board of "Organismo Italiano di Contabilità" and from 2006 to 2009, she was a member of the Supervisory Board of Unicredit S.p.A. From 2003 until early 2013, she was a Director of Unicredit Audit. From 2010 until 2012, she was a member of the Unicredit Bulbank Audit Committee and of the Supervisory Board of Zao Unicredit Russia, where she was Chairman of the Audit Committee. From 2011 to 2012, she was an independent director of Gefran S.p.A. She is also member of the Board of Directors of Pirelli & C. S.p.A. and Mediobanca S.p.A.

Marco Mangiagalli became a Director on April 29, 2009. Mr. Mangiagalli received a degree in Political Economy from the "Luigi Bocconi" University in 1973. Most of his career has been with Eni Group; he also has had working experience with Barclays Group in Italy and the Nuovo Banco Ambrosiano Group. He has served as a member of the Board of Directors for Agip S.p.A., Polimeri Europa S.p.A., Nuovo Pignone S.p.A., Snamprogetti S.p.A., Saipem S.p.A., Eni International Holding B.V., Albacom S.p.A., Emittenti Titoli S.p.A. and Oil Investment Corp. He also has been Chairman of Eni Coordination Center S.A., Eni Bank Ltd/Banque Eni S.A. and of Enifin S.p.A. From August 2008 to May 2011, he was Chairman of the Board of Directors for Saipem S.p.A. He is a member of the Supervisory Board of Intesa San Paolo S.p.A. and a member of the Board of Directors of Autogrill S.p.A. He is also a member of the Senior Advisory Board of Global Infrastructure Partners.

Anna Puccio became a Director of Luxottica Group S.p.A. on April 27, 2012. Ms. Puccio graduated from the Venice University Ca' Foscari with a degree in Business Administration and holds a post-graduate degree in International Business from CUOA Business School. She started her career at Microsoft Corp. in the United States in 1987. Thereafter, from 1990 to 2001, Ms. Puccio worked for Procter & Gamble Corp. in various countries, including Italy, Germany, the United Kingdom and Switzerland and, most recently, as Marketing Director Europe in its Beauty Care Business Unit. From 2001 to 2004, she was Chief Executive Officer of Zed-TeliaSonera Italy and, from 2005 to 2006, Chief Executive Officer of Sony Ericsson Italy. From 2008 to 2009, Ms. Puccio was Senior Strategy Advisor for Accenture Mobility Operative Services. From 2006 to 2012, she was a member of the Board of Directors of Buongiorno S.p.A. Since 2010, Ms. Puccio has been the Group Managing Director of CGM, National Group of Social Enterprises.

Marco Reboa became a Director on April 29, 2009. Mr. Reboa received a degree in Business Economics from Università Commerciale L. Bocconi in Milan, Italy in 1978. He has been registered in the Register of Chartered Accountants of Milan since 1982 and he is an auditor pursuant to Ministerial Decree since 1995. He is currently a professor at the Faculty of Law at the Libero Istituto Universitario Carlo Cattaneo in Castellanza, Italy and works in private practice in Milan, specializing in extraordinary financial transactions. Mr. Reboa has published books and articles on financial statements, economic appraisals and corporate governance. He is editor-in-chief of the Magazine of Chartered Accountants. Mr. Reboa was the Chairman of the Luxottica Group S.p.A. Board of Statutory Auditors from June 14, 2006 until April 29, 2009. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Interpump Group S.p.A., Parmalat S.p.A., Carraro S.p.A. and Made in Italy 1 S.p.A., and Chairman of the Board of Auditors of Indesit Company S.p.A.

Paolo Alberti joined Luxottica Group in May 2009 as Executive Vice President, Wholesale. Prior to joining Luxottica, he was Executive VP at Bulgari Parfums where he was responsible for the development, marketing, logistics and commercialization of Bulgari Perfumes and Cosmetics. He was also responsible for the Bulgari eyewear license with Luxottica. Prior to being at Bulgari, he was General Manager at L'Oréal, Consumer Division, Director at Johnson & Johnson and Advertising Brand Manager at Procter & Gamble. Mr. Alberti holds a B.S. in Civil Management Engineering from the University of the Pacific (California, USA) and a Master in Business Administration from Bocconi University.

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Colin Baden became Chief Executive Officer of Oakley in July 2009. He joined Oakley in February 1996 as Director of Design and served as Vice President of Design from February 1997 to February 1999. In February 1999, Mr. Baden was named President. Prior to joining Oakley, Mr. Baden was a partner at Lewis Architects of Seattle, Washington for six years and began advising Oakley on company image and design issues in 1993.

Chris Beer became Chief Operating Officer of Luxottica Optical Retail Australasia and Greater China in June 2009. Previously, he held the position of Chief Operating Officer of Asia-Pacific and China retail operations of Luxottica Group, from 2003, having had 22 years of experience with the OPSM Group (later acquired by Luxottica). He held senior executive positions in sales and operations before being appointed International HR Manager for the OPSM Group in 1999 and General Manager Retail for OPSM Australia in 2001. Mr. Beer oversees group operations, marketing, merchandise, distribution and manufacturing for the Australia/NZ Region.

Michael A. Boxer became Executive Vice President and Group General Counsel in April 2011, in charge of all legal and international corporate affairs for the Group and its subsidiaries worldwide. Previously, he held the position Senior Vice President, General Counsel North America from September 2005 to April 2011 and was responsible for overseeing all legal matters for the Company's North American retail and wholesale operations. Mr. Boxer has held various other executive roles since joining the Company in 1993. Prior to joining Luxottica in 1993, Mr. Boxer served as a corporate attorney with the law firm of Winston & Strawn in New York. He received his undergraduate degree from Columbia University and his law degree from the New York University School of Law.

Nicola Brandolese joined Luxottica in 2012 as Group Business Development Director and Chief Digital Officer. Before joining Luxottica, from 2003 to 2012, Mr. Brandolese spent nine years with News Corporation, where he led marketing, sales and product management as Executive Vice President of Sky. Between 1997 and 2003, Mr. Brandolese served as Project Leader with The Boston Consulting Group and as Director of Sales and Business Strategy at Sapient Corporation. Prior to working in management consulting, Mr. Brandolese led Purchasing and Logistics at Erikstone OY AB in Finland. Mr. Brandolese holds a Master's degree in Engineering from the Polytechnic University of Milan and a BEP degree from Boston's Babson College.

Fabio d'Angelantonio was appointed to lead the Retail Luxury and Sun Business at the beginning of 2009, while maintaining the role of Chief Marketing Officer that he has held since 2005. After experience with the European Union and in the Olivetti Marketing Department in Brussels and Madrid, Mr. d'Angelantonio led the international department from 1995 to 2000 for the Belgian publishing house Editions Hemma (part of the Havas-Vivendi group). At the beginning of 2000, Mr. d'Angelantonio joined Ciaoweb (Fiat-Ifil group) where he held the position of Channel Manager, eventually moving to Merloni Elettrodomestici, today Indesit Company, where he held increasingly senior positions ending in Brand & Advertising Manager, responsible for the management of the entire brand portfolio for the group. After receiving a degree in Business Administration in 1994 from the LUISS University in Rome, he completed an MBA in International Management at the UBI in Brussels in 1999.

Paola De Martini joined Luxottica in 2005 as Group Tax Director and became Group Tax & Italian Corporate Affairs Director in 2011. Prior to joining Luxottica, from 1999 she was Tax, Legal and Corporate Affairs Director at Grimaldi and, before, Tax, Legal and Corporate Affairs Director of the Techint Group Holding Company. In 1996 she became Group Tax and Corporate Affairs Director of Bulgari, after working as a consultant for Studio Uckmar beginning in 1986. After graduating with a law degree from the University of Genoa, Ms. De Martini completed a Master's in International Business Law at the London School of Economics and a Ph.D. in International and Comparative Tax Law at the University of Genoa.

Elizabeth DiGiandomenico was named president of Luxottica Vision Care in 2011, with responsibility for leading EyeMed, OneSight and Optical Partnerships, which includes optical industry

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relations and products. She joined LensCrafters in 1992 as a member of the financial group. In 2002, Ms. DiGiandomenico joined EyeMed Vision Care and was named president in 2006. Prior to joining Luxottica, Ms. DiGiandomenico held various positions among the top accounting firms in the United States, including Arthur Andersen and PricewaterhouseCoopers. She is a graduate of The Ohio State University Business School.

Stefano Grassi became Group Controlling & Forecasting Director in 2012. From 2008 to 2012, Mr. Grassi was Group Controller of the Retail business and, from 2007 to 2008, he was Finance Manager of Luxottica Retail North America. Before joining Luxottica, beginning in 1998, Mr. Grassi held various positions at General Electric in Italy, the United States, Spain, France and Hungary until, in 2005, he became CFO of General Electric Capital Commercial Finance Italia. Mr. Grassi holds a degree in Business Administration from La Sapienza University in Rome.

John Haugh joined Luxottica in August 2011 as Executive V.P. and General Manager, Sunglass Hut North America. Prior to joining Luxottica, he was President Bear at Build-a-Bear Workshop, Inc. Before that, he served as President for the Mars Retail Group, Chief Marketing Officer & SVP Business Development for Payless Shoesource and Executive VP Marketing & Sales at Universal Studios. Mr. Haugh holds an MBA degree from the International Institute of Management Development in Lausanne, Switzerland, and received his Bachelor of Science from the University of Wisconsin.

Antonio Miyakawa is currently the Executive Vice President of Marketing, Style & Product for Luxottica Group S.p.A. From 2003 until May 2009, he was Executive Vice President of Wholesale and Marketing for Luxottica Group S.p.A. Previously, he was also head of our Asian wholesale operations, a position he held since 1999. Prior to this he served as Executive Vice President of Luxottica's Japanese operations. Prior to joining Luxottica Group S.p.A., Mr. Miyakawa was a junior consultant for Compact S.r.l. (an Italian consulting firm) working on various Luxottica matters.

Mario Pacifico became Group Shared Services Director in May 2009 and, starting from December 2010, he also serves as Corporate Reporting Director. He joined the Group as Head of Internal Auditing in 2003. Prior to joining Luxottica, he was VP of Internal Auditing of Prada Group. From 1990 to 2000, Mr. Pacifico was Controller of Eni's Italy Division, Chief Financial Officer of Agip Trading B.V. and Audit Manager for Agip S.p.A. Mr. Pacifico graduated from Bocconi University in Milan with a degree in Business Administration.

Nicola Pelà has been Group Human Resources Director since 2005. Before joining Luxottica, he held a number of HR positions in Olivetti, Fiat, Barilla and SmithKline Beecham. He has lived and worked in Italy, the United States and Belgium. Mr. Pelà has a bachelor's degree in Law with honors and a master's degree in Business Administration from CUOA (Centro Universitario di Organizzazione Aziendale).

Paolo Pezzutto joined Luxottica in 2000 as Trade Marketing Manager, and since 2010 he has been the Group Commercial Service Strategy & Planning Director. After two years of experience in Sana Progetti as an interior designer for hotels and yachts, from 1989 until 2000 he worked for Campari Group as a manager in different sales and merchandising areas. Mr. Pezzutto is a graduate of the PSM SDA Bocconi and holds a technical diploma from ITG Quarenghi in Bergamo.

Carlo Privitera became COO Retail Business Services and Distribution North America in November 2010. He joined Luxottica in 2005 as Group Industrial Supply Chain Director. From January 2008 to November 2010, he was the Chief Information Technology Officer. From December 2001 to February 2005, Mr. Privitera served in various capacities, including Supply Chain Management for Alfa Romeo and Production Control & Logistics for Fiat Auto subsidiaries. From 1996 to 2001, he served as Senior Manager in Efeso Consulenze. Mr. Privitera has a bachelor's degree in Engineering from the Politecnico in Milan.

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Alessandra Senici has served as the Group Investor Relations Director at Luxottica Group since May 2007. Ms. Senici joined the Group in February 2000. She was previously an Equity Analyst with Rasfin Sim and Cariplo S.p.a., where she also worked on primary and secondary offerings together with the corporate finance and equity capital markets teams. She has also worked in currency trading. Ms. Senici holds a bachelor's degree in Business Administration from the University of Brescia and is a member of A.I.R., the Italian Association of Investor Relations Officers.

Massimo Vian became Group Chief Operations Director in July 2010. From January 2007 until 2010, he was Asia Operations Director. Prior to 2007, he was responsible for the Group's manufacturing and engineering. Prior to joining Luxottica, he held various assignments at Momo S.r.l. Mr. Vian holds a degree in Management Engineering from the University of Padova.

Mark Weikel became President of Retail Optical North America in December 2012. He previously was appointed President and General Manager, LensCrafters in January 2011. Mr. Weikel joined Luxottica in February 2010 as Senior Vice President and General Manager of Sunglass Hut North America. Prior to joining Luxottica, he held a variety of leadership roles at Victoria's Secret, culminating in his appointment as Chairman. Before that, he was also Chief Financial Officer for Foley's Department Stores and Chief Operating Officer for Lord & Taylor. Mr. Weikel is a graduate of the University of Michigan Executive Program and received his Bachelor of Science in Accounting from Indiana State University.

COMPENSATION

Set forth below is information regarding total compensation paid to the members of our Board of Directors and our Board of Statutory Auditors for services rendered to Luxottica Group S.p.A. and our subsidiaries during 2012 (amounts in Euros).

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Compensation paid to directors, general managers, auditors and senior managers

Name	Office	Term of office	Expiration	Compensation					Total	Fair value of equity compensation* (Estimated Potential Value)	Indemnity for termination of position
				Fixed remuneration	Participation	Bonus and other incentives	Profit participation	Non cash benefits			
Leonardo Del Vecchio	Chairman of the Board	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	1,283,775 ⁽¹⁾					1,283,775	
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	1,283,775					1,283,775	
Luigi Francavilla	Vice Chairman	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	141,777 ⁽²⁾					141,777	
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies	657,060					657,060	
				(III) Total	798,837					798,837	
Andrea Guerra	CEO	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	2,505,030 ⁽³⁾	1,817,000	21,249	4,538	4,347,817	2,343,406	
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	2,505,030	1,817,000	21,249	4,538	4,347,817	2,343,406	
Roger Abravanel	Director	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	83,775	20,167 ⁽⁴⁾				103,942	
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	83,775	20,167				103,942	
Mario Cattaneo	Director	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	83,775	28,389 ⁽⁵⁾				112,164	
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	83,775	28,389				112,164	
Enrico Cavatorta	Director-General Manager	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	774,453 ⁽⁶⁾	561,000	9,702	10,430	1,355,585	945,673	
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	774,453	561,000	9,702	10,430	1,355,585	945,673	
Roberto Chemello	Director	January 1, 2012 - April 27, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2011								

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(I) Compensation paid by the Company			26,389		26,389
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			26,389		26,389
Claudio Costamagna	Director	Approval of financial statements for 2014			
		January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012			
(I) Compensation paid by the Company			83,775	25,167 ⁽⁷⁾	108,942
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			83,775	25,167	108,942
Claudio Del Vecchio	Director	Approval of financial statements for 2014			
		January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012			
(I) Compensation paid by the Company			83,775		83,775
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			83,775		83,775
Sergio Erede	Director	Approval of financial statements for 2014			
		January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012			
(I) Compensation paid by the Company			83,775		83,775
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			83,775		83,775
Sabina Grossi	Director	Approval of financial statements for 2011			
		January 1, 2012 - April 27, 2012			
(I) Compensation paid by the Company			26,389	3,250 ⁽⁴⁾	29,639
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			26,389	3,250	29,639
Ivanoe Lo Bello	Director	Approval of financial statements for 2011			
		January 1, 2012 - April 27, 2012			
(I) Compensation paid by the Company			26,389	6,500 ⁽⁸⁾	32,889
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			26,389	6,500	32,889
Gianni Mion	Director	Approval of financial statements for 2011			
		January 1, 2012 - April 27, 2012			
(I) Compensation paid by the Company			26,389	3,250 ⁽⁴⁾	29,639
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			26,389	3,250	29,639
Elisabetta Magistretti	Director	Approval of financial statements for 2014			
		April 27, 2012 - December 31, 2012			
(I) Compensation paid by the Company			57,611	16,945 ⁽⁸⁾	74,556
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			57,611	16,945	74,556
Marco Mangiagalli	Director	Approval of financial statements for 2014			
		January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012			
(I) Compensation paid by the Company			83,775	23,389 ⁽⁸⁾	107,164
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
(III) Total			83,775	23,389	107,164

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Name	Office	Term of office	Expiration	remuneration	Variable non-equity compensation				Total	Fair value of equity compensation* (Estimated Potential Value)	Indemnity for termination of position
					Fixed	Compensation for Committee participation	Bonus and other incentives	Profit participation			
Anna Puccio	Director	April 27, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	57,611	16,944 ⁽⁴⁾			74,555		
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	57,611	16,944			74,555		
Marco Reboa	Director	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	83,775	23,389 ⁽⁸⁾			107,164		
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	83,775	23,389			107,164		
Francesco Vella	Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	105,000				105,000		
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	105,000				105,000		
Alberto Giussani	Auditor	January 1, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	70,000				70,000		
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	70,000				70,000		
Barbara Tadolini	Auditor	April 27, 2012 - December 31, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2014								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	47,444				47,444		
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	47,444				47,444		
Enrico Cervellera	Auditor	January 1, 2012 - April 27, 2012	Approval of financial statements for 2011								
				(I) Compensation paid by the Company	23,333				23,333		
				(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
				(III) Total	23,333				23,333		
Senior Managers											
(Aggregate compensation of 15 executives with strategic											

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responsibilities of the Company)

(I) Compensation paid by the Company	4,832,883	3,319,600	197,418	209,528	8,559,429	4,604,116	1,285,321
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
(III) Total	4,832,883	3,319,600	197,418	209,528	8,559,429	4,604,116	1,285,321

Senior Managers (Aggregate compensation of 7 executives with strategic responsibilities employed by subsidiary companies)

(I) Compensation paid by the Company							
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies	2,968,900	2,866,643	56,763		5,982,306	2,673,988	767,923
(III) Total	2,968,900	2,866,643	56,763		5,982,306	2,673,988	767,923

- (1) Euro 83,775 paid as a Director; Euro 1,200,000 paid as Chairman
- (2) Euro 83,775 paid as a Director; Euro 58,002 paid as Vice Chairman
- (3) Euro 83,775 paid as a Director; Euro 818,802 paid as CEO and Euro 1,602,453 paid as an employee
- (4) Compensation paid as member of the Human Resources Committee
- (5) Compensation paid as Chairman of the Control and Risk Committee (previously the Internal Control Committee)
- (6) Euro 83,775 paid as a Director; Euro 690,678 paid as an employee
- (7) Compensation paid as Chairman of the Human Resources Committee
- (8) Compensation paid as a member of the Control and Risk Committee (previously the Internal Control Committee)

* The amounts reflected are equal to the proportionate share of the securities' fair value, calculated through actuarial techniques, spread over the relevant vesting period.

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Aggregate compensation paid by us to our senior management (who are not directors) as a group (18 people) was approximately Euro 25 million in 2012, of which approximately Euro 3 million represented provision for termination indemnities and social security charges required by Italian law. On May 7, 2012, members of this group were also granted options to purchase an aggregate of 35,000 of our ordinary shares at a weighted average exercise price of Euro 26.94 per share in 2012. These options will expire on May 7, 2021. Upon the recommendation of the Human Resources Committee and as a result of Luxottica achieving the combined EPS target for the three-year period from 2009 to 2011 set forth in the 2009 Performance Share Plan, on February 28, 2012, the Board of Directors assigned 425,000 Luxottica Group shares to members of this group. Upon the recommendation of the Human Resources Committee and as a result of Luxottica achieving the combined EPS target for the three-year period from 2010 to 2012 set forth in the 2010 Performance Share Plan, on February 28, 2013, the Board of Directors assigned 216,000 Luxottica Group shares to members of this group. The aggregate amount set aside or accrued during the year ended December 31, 2012 to provide pension and retirement benefits for our directors who are also members of our management was Euro 2.0 million. Our directors who are not members of management do not receive such benefits.

With the exception of termination benefits provided for Mr. Guerra, our Chief Executive Officer, none of our directors have service contracts with the Company or any of its subsidiaries providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

In case of termination other than for good cause, we will pay our Chief Executive Officer a separation allowance, in addition to providing for termination indemnities provided by Italian law, in the amount of two times the sum of:

annual base salary, provided as a sum of annual base remuneration and director's emoluments; and

variable pay, corresponding to the average bonus compensation received in the three years (or shorter period, as the case may be) preceding his termination.

This separation allowance is also due in the case of termination for cause or in the case our Chief Executive Officer terminates the employment relationship within the 60 days following one of the events listed below that leads to a reduction in responsibilities and tasks assigned:

substantial change to the authority given to the Chief Executive Officer; and

change of control.

There are no agreements that provide for the allocation or maintenance of non-monetary benefits or the stipulation of ad hoc consultancy contracts in the event of termination of the position of the Chief Executive Officer or the position of other executive directors. There are no agreements that provide compensation for non-competition commitments.

EMPLOYEES

As of December 31, 2012, we employed approximately 70,000 employees worldwide, of whom approximately 40,000 were employed in the United States and Canada, 6,600 were employed in Italy, 14,600 were employed in Asia-Pacific, 3,400 were employed in Europe and 5,400 were employed in subsidiaries located in other countries. As of such date, approximately 24,000 were employed in our manufacturing and wholesale segment, approximately 45,000 were employed in our retail segment and approximately 1,400 were employed at our corporate offices. Substantially all of our employees in Italy are covered by collective bargaining agreements. Other than those employees of Luxottica Retail N.A. subject to collective bargaining agreements described below, none of our employees in the United States are covered by collective bargaining agreements. We have enjoyed generally good relations with our employees.

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Employment agreements in Italy are generally collectively negotiated between the national association of companies within a particular industry and the respective national unions. Individual companies must enter into contracts with their employees based on the relevant collective agreement. The agreement for optical workers, which is part of the national textile agreement, covers approximately 7,500 of our employees. This agreement was renewed in 2010 resulting in an average wage increase rate of approximately 2% per year. In addition to the national collective bargaining agreement for workers, we typically enter into separate local contracts with labor unions representing our employees. In October 2011, we renewed a local agreement with optical workers, supplementing the terms of the national textile contract. The new agreement provided for new profitability targets for employee variable wages.

Italian law provides that, upon termination of employment, employees are entitled to receive certain compulsory severance payments based on their compensation levels and length of employment. As of December 31, 2012, we had established a reserve of Euro 39.7 million for such severance payments, which is reflected in our Consolidated Financial Statements.

Luxottica Retail N.A. is currently a party to three collective bargaining agreements. Luxottica Retail N.A.'s collective bargaining agreement with Local 108, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store union covers approximately 36 employees holding the positions of Lab Associate and Sales Associate. Luxottica Retail N.A.'s collective bargaining agreement with Local 4,100 Communications Workers of America covers approximately 89 Pearle Vision and LensCrafters employees holding the positions of Apprentice Optician, Lab Associate, Certified Technician, Eyecare Advisor, Eyewear Consultant, Optician, Production Technician, Technician Trainee and Sales Associate. Luxottica Retail N.A. is also party to a collective bargaining agreement with Local 888, United Food and Commercial Workers. This agreement covers approximately seven Pearle Vision employees holding the position of Sales Associate. This agreement expired as of December 31, 2012 and a new agreement is currently under negotiation. Luxottica Retail N.A. is currently operating under the terms of the prior collective bargaining agreement.

SHARE OWNERSHIP

Set forth below is certain information concerning the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of April 15, 2013, by each of our directors and executive officers who beneficially own in excess of 1% of our outstanding ordinary shares.

Stockholder	Issuer	Shares owned as of April 15, 2013	Percentage Ownership
Leonardo Del Vecchio	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	292,760,339 ⁽¹⁾	61.50%

(1) 292,035,339 shares held of record by Delfin S.à r.l., an entity established and controlled by Mr. Del Vecchio. Mr. Del Vecchio holds voting and investment power over the shares held by such entity; 275,000 ADRs and 450,000 shares are held by his wife.

Except as otherwise indicated above, each of our directors and our executive officers owns less than 1% of our outstanding ordinary shares.

In addition, set forth below is certain information regarding share ownership for our directors and our senior managers (who are not directors) as a group (including any shares held directly or indirectly by each such person or such person's spouse), prepared and disclosed as required by applicable Italian law.

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Share ownership of directors, auditors and senior managers

NAME	OFFICE	COMPANY'S SHARES	SHARES HELD AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2011	SHARES BOUGHT DURING 2012	SHARES SOLD DURING 2012	SHARES HELD AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012
Leonardo Del Vecchio	Chairman	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	313,258,339 ⁽¹⁾	1,402,000	21,900,000 ^(1bis)	292,760,339 ^(1ter)
Luigi Francavilla	Vice Chairman	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	3,625,000 ⁽²⁾	1,862,500 ^(2bis)	1,451,500	4,036,000 ^(2ter)
Andrea Guerra	Chief Executive Officer	Luxottica Group S.p.A.		375,000 ⁽³⁾	170,000	205,000
Enrico Cavatorta	Director General Manager	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	45	636,000 ⁽⁴⁾	636,000	45
Roberto Chemello ^(*)	Director	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	1,077,875 ⁽⁵⁾	1,140,500 ^(5bis)	1,218,375	1,000,000 ^(5ter)
Claudio Del Vecchio	Director	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	3,381,000 ⁽⁶⁾		213,000 ^(6bis)	3,310,000 ^(6ter)
Sabina Grossi ^(*)	Director	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	62,600			62,600
Gianni Mion ^(*)	Director	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	1,500	1,000	2,500	
Enrico Cervellera ^(*)	Auditor	Luxottica Group S.p.A.		1,000		1,000
Executives with strategic responsibilities employed by the Company (aggregate amount held by 15 executives with strategic responsibilities)		Luxottica Group S.p.A.	180,755	2,067,100 ⁽⁷⁾	2,233,205	14,650
Executives with strategic responsibilities employed by subsidiary companies (aggregate amount held by 7 executives with strategic responsibilities)		Luxottica Group S.p.A.	19,818	517,350 ⁽⁸⁾	488,400	48,768

(*) Held position until April 27, 2012.

(1) 312,533,339 shares held through Delfin S.à r.l., a company controlled by Leonardo Del Vecchio; Mr. Del Vecchio holds 98.328% of the share capital in usufruct with voting rights and owns directly the remaining 1.672%. In addition, 275,000 ADRs and 450,000 shares held by his wife.

(1bis) 3,900,000 shares sold by Delfin S.à r.l. in execution of the Delfin incentive plan granted to certain members of senior management of the Company.

(1ter) 292,035,339 shares held by Delfin S.à r.l.; 275,000 ADRs and 450,000 shares held by his wife.

(2) 190,100 shares owned by Luigi Francavilla; 70,100 owned by his wife; 3,364,800 held in usufruct with his wife.

(2bis) 1,580,000 shares bought under the Delfin incentive plan, 212,500 shares granted under the 2009 PSP plan and 70,000 bought following the exercise of stock options.

(2ter) 601,100 owned by Luigi Francavilla; 70,100 owned by his wife; 3,364,800 held in usufruct with his wife.

(3)

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Shares granted under the 2009 PSP plan.

- (4) 500,000 shares bought under the Delfin incentive plan, 112,500 shares granted under the 2009 PSP plan and 23,500 bought following the exercise of stock options.
- (5) Shares held by Filuni S.r.l., a company entirely owned by Roberto Chemello.
- (5bis) 1,000,000 shares bought under the Delfin incentive plan and 140,500 bought following the exercise of stock options.
- (5ter) Shares held by Filuni S.r.l., a company entirely owned by Roberto Chemello.
- (6) Includes 40,000 ADRs, 10,000 of which are held through the Del Vecchio Family Foundation.
- (6bis) Shares given as gifts to trust funds.
- (6ter) Includes 40,000 ADRs, 10,000 of which are held through the Del Vecchio Family Foundation, and 142,000 shares held through a trust fund in favor of certain of Mr. Claudio Del Vecchio's children.
- (7) 820,000 shares bought under the Delfin incentive plan and 362,500 shares granted under the 2009 PSP plan.
- (8) 143,750 shares granted under the 2009 PSP plan.

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In addition to the holdings disclosed in the above chart, three senior managers employed by Luxottica's US subsidiaries who participate in the Luxottica Group Tax Incentive Savings Plan (the "Plan"), a company-sponsored 401(k) savings plan for Luxottica's U.S. employees, beneficially own Luxottica ADRs through interests in the Plan. As of December 31, 2011, such senior managers beneficially owned interests in the Plan equivalent to, in the aggregate, 2,293,545 ADRs. As of December 31, 2012, the interests in the Plan beneficially owned by such senior managers were equivalent to 2,293,545 ADRs. During 2012, such senior managers did not make any purchases in the Plan. The ADRs beneficially owned by Plan participants are held in the form of "units" of an investment fund offered under the Plan and are allocated by the Plan administrator to participant accounts based on U.S. dollar allocation amounts specified by the participants, which may result in holdings of fractional ADR investments.

In March 1998, we adopted an employee stock option plan providing for the issuance of options covering up to 12,250,000 ordinary shares of nominal value Euro 0.06 each. As a result of the change in the par value of our ordinary shares from Lire to Euro, which was approved by our stockholders at the annual meeting held on June 26, 2001, the number of ordinary shares available for issuance under the plan was reduced to 10,798,642. Our Board of Directors administers the stock option plan. The purpose of the plan is to provide additional incentives to our key employees. Grants under the stock option plan may be of non-qualified options and/or incentive stock options. Under the plan, the Board of Directors may not grant an option for a term of more than nine years from the date of grant, or for a term that expires after March 31, 2011. The exercise price of these options is equal to the market value of the underlying ordinary shares on the date of grant, defined as the higher of (i) the closing market price of our ADRs on the business day immediately preceding the date of the grant, or (ii) the average of the closing market prices for each business day during the 30-day period ending on the date of the grant. Options granted under the plan generally became exercisable in three equal installments beginning on January 31 of the year after the date of grant and expired nine years after such date. All the options granted under this plan have either been exercised or have expired.

In September 2001, we adopted an additional employee stock option plan providing for the issuance of options covering up to 11,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value Euro 0.06 each. The purpose and administration of the 2001 stock option plan are similar to those of the 1998 stock option plan, with the only significant difference being that the latest option termination date is March 31, 2017. Under the 2001 Option Plan, the option exercise price per share may not be less than the greater of (i) the closing market price of our ADSs on the NYSE on the first business day immediately preceding the date of grant or (ii) the average of the closing market price of the ADSs on the NYSE for each business day during the 30-day period ending on the date of grant.

On September 14, 2004, our Chairman and majority stockholder, Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, allocated shares previously held through La Leonardo Finanziaria S.r.l. (subsequently merged into Delfin S.à r.l.), a holding company of the Del Vecchio family, representing 2.02% (or 9.6 million shares) of the Company's authorized and issued share capital as of April 15, 2013, to a stock option plan for our top management at an exercise price of Euro 13.67 per share (see Note 29 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F). The stock options to be issued under the stock option plan vested upon the achievement of certain economic objectives as of June 30, 2006, and, as such, the holders of these options became entitled to exercise such options beginning on that date until their termination in 2014. No options were exercised in 2008 and 2009. During 2010, 2011 and 2012, 1,150,000 and 720,000 and 3,900,000 options were exercised, respectively. As of December 31, 2012, 3,430,000 options were outstanding.

In July 2006, we adopted an additional employee stock option plan providing for the issuance of options covering up to 20,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value of Euro 0.06 each. The purpose of the plan is to provide additional incentives to key employees of the Group. Under the 2006 Option Plan, the option exercise price per share shall be the fair market value of an ordinary share on the date of grant,

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which, for U.S. employees, is defined as the higher of (i) the arithmetic average of the official market price of our ordinary shares on the MTA during the month ending on the day prior to the date of grant or (ii) the official market price of our ordinary shares on the MTA on the trading day immediately preceding the date of grant. Options granted under the plan generally become exercisable three years after the date of grant and expire nine years after such date.

In May 2008, a performance shares plan for our top managers as identified by the Board of Directors (the "PSP Plan") was adopted. The PSP Plan is intended to strengthen the loyalty of our key employees and to recognize their contributions to our success on a medium- to long-term basis. The beneficiaries of the PSP Plan are granted the right to receive ordinary shares ("Units"), without consideration if certain financial targets set by the Board of Directors are achieved over a specified three-year period. The PSP Plan has a term of five years, during which the Board of Directors may resolve to issue different grants to the PSP Plan's beneficiaries. The PSP Plan covers a maximum of 6,500,000 ordinary shares. Each annual grant does not exceed 2,000,000 Units. On May 13, 2008, the Board of Directors granted a total maximum amount of 1,203,600 Units. On May 7, 2009, the Board of Directors granted a total maximum amount of 1,793,750 Units. On April 29, 2010, the Board of Directors granted a total maximum amount of 865,000 Units. On April 29, 2011, the Board of Directors granted a total maximum amount of 764,750 Units. On May 7, 2012, the Board of Directors granted a total maximum amount of 721,200 Units. Employees who received awards under the Plan were directors, officers and other managers with highly strategic roles who were selected by the Board of Directors upon the direct recommendation of our Human Resources Committee. As of December 31, 2012, there were outstanding 727,500 Units under the 2010 grant, 724,500 Units under the 2011 grant and 711,600 Units under the 2012 grant.

On February 28, 2012, the Board of Directors of Luxottica Group S.p.A. verified the achievement of the EPS targets over the reference period 2009 through 2011 and granted a total of 1,505,400 shares to 31 beneficiaries of the 2009 PSP Plan and approved cash distributions to three beneficiaries whose employment ended but who were entitled to allocation of amounts determined in accordance with the Plan's regulation.

On February 28, 2013, the Board of Directors of Luxottica Group S.p.A. verified the achievement of EPS targets over the reference period 2010 through 2012 and granted a total of 523,800 shares to 34 beneficiaries of the 2010 PSP Plan and approved cash distributions to five beneficiaries whose employment ended but who were entitled to allocation of amounts determined in accordance with the Plan's regulation.

The EPS targets over the reference period 2008 through 2010 were not met and therefore no shares were granted to beneficiaries of the 2008 PSP Plan.

On May 7, 2009, our Board of Directors authorized the reassignment of new options to employees who were then beneficiaries of the stock option grants approved in 2006 and 2007 and held options with an exercise price, considering present market conditions and the financial crisis, that was significantly higher than the market price at such time, undermining the performance incentives that typically form the foundation of these plans. The Board of Directors therefore approved the grant of new options to the beneficiaries of the abovementioned stock option grants, which are exercisable conditional upon the surrender of the options granted in 2006 and/or 2007 at an exercise price determined pursuant to the provisions of the 2001 and 2006 Stock Option Plans and, therefore, consistent with the market values of Luxottica shares at the time of grant of the new options. The new options vested in 2012. The May 7, 2009 extraordinary grant which was subject to the achievement of certain Company financial performance targets vested on December 2, 2013.

In connection with the reassignment of options to employees not domiciled in the United States:

1. 85 employee-beneficiaries of the 2006 and 2007 stock option grants surrendered the options previously granted to them under the abovementioned grants in order to be assigned new

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options granted by the Board of Directors on May 7, 2009. Each such beneficiary was assigned options granting the right to purchase the same number of Luxottica Group ordinary shares that were subject to the options he or she previously held pursuant to the abovementioned grants, for a total amount of 2,060,000 options. The new options were granted under the 2006 stock option plan at an exercise price of Euro 13.45 per share.

2.

Ten employee-beneficiaries of the 2006 three-year extraordinary stock option grant surrendered the options previously granted to them under the abovementioned grant in order to be assigned new options granted by the Board of Directors on May 7, 2009. Each such beneficiary was assigned options granting the right to purchase the same number of Luxottica Group ordinary shares that were subject to the options he or she previously held pursuant to the abovementioned grant, reduced by 50%, for a total amount of 4,250,000 options. The new performance options were granted under the 2006 stock option plan at an exercise price of Euro 13.45 per share.

The reassignment of options for employees domiciled in the U.S. was structured as a tender offer. The offer expired on June 12, 2009. All outstanding eligible options that were properly tendered under the reassignment program by eligible employees were accepted.

Pursuant to the terms of the reassignment program, Luxottica accepted for cancellation options to purchase 3,725,000 ordinary shares, representing approximately 99.6% of the shares underlying all eligible options held by U.S. employees. Of this amount, 825,000 shares were subject to options issued under the 2006 and 2007 stock option grants, while 2,900,000 shares were subject to options issued under the 2006 three-year extraordinary performance stock option grant. Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the reassignment program, on June 12, 2009, Luxottica issued new options to purchase an aggregate of 2,275,000 ordinary shares to U.S. employees who properly tendered eligible options, consisting of options issued under the Luxottica 2001 Stock Option Plan to purchase an aggregate of 825,000 ordinary shares and new performance options issued under the Luxottica 2006 Stock Option Plan to purchase an aggregate of 1,450,000 ordinary shares (equal to half the performance options previously granted). As of December 31, 2012, 180,000 of the 825,000 options issued under the Luxottica 2001 Stock Option Plan had been forfeited and all remaining options were outstanding.

The new options issued under the Luxottica 2001 Stock Option Plan have an exercise price of Euro 15.03 per share. The new performance options issued under the Luxottica 2006 Stock Option Plan have an exercise price of Euro 15.11 per share.

At the Board of Directors meeting held on May 7, 2012, a total of 2,076,500 stock options were awarded under the 2006 Stock Option Plan to our employees and the employees of our subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2012, 30,500 of these stock options had been forfeited.

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As of December 31, 2012, the following grants were outstanding as detailed below:

	Number of ordinary shares underlying options granted	Exercise price	Expiration date	Options held by officers and directors
2004 Grant	21,300	Euro 13.79	January 31, 2013	
2004 Performance Grant		U.S. \$18.59	January 31, 2012	
2004 Stockholder Grant	3,430,000	Euro 13.67	December 31, 2014	3,000,000
2005 Grant	225,000	Euro 16.89	January 31, 2014	18,000
2006 Grant⁽¹⁾		Euro 22.19	January 31, 2015	
2006 Performance Grant 1⁽¹⁾		Euro 22.09	July 27, 2015	
2006 Performance Grant 2⁽¹⁾		Euro 20.99	July 27, 2015	
2007 Grant⁽¹⁾	15,000	Euro 24.03	March 6, 2016	
2008 Grant	608,470	Euro 18.08	March 14, 2017	50,000
2008 PSP Grant⁽²⁾		N/A	N/A	N/A
2009 Non-U.S. Grant	133,500	Euro 13.45	May 7, 2018	
2009 U.S. Grant	236,000	Euro 14.99	May 7, 2018	
2009 Non-U.S. Residents Reassignment, Ordinary	792,566	Euro 13.45	May 7, 2018	195,000
2009 U.S. Residents Reassignment, Ordinary	212,000	Euro 15.03	March 31, 2017	70,000
2009 Non-U.S. Residents Reassignment, Performance Grant	3,500,000	Euro 13.45	May 7, 2018	950,000
2009 U.S. Residents Reassignment, Performance Grant	187,500	Euro 15.11	June 12, 2018	137,500
2009 PSP Grant	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
2010 Non-U.S. Residents Grant	1,118,500	Euro 20.72	April 29, 2019	80,000
2010 U.S. Residents Grant	515,500	Euro 21.23	April 29, 2019	
2010 PSP Grant	802,500	N/A	N/A	493,750
2011 Non-U.S. Residents Grant	1,277,000	Euro 22.62	April 28, 2020	60,000
2011 U.S. Residents Grant	598,500	Euro 23.18	April 28, 2020	
2011 PSP Grant	753,250	N/A	N/A	448,500
2012 Non-U.S. Residents Grant	1,389,000	Euro 26.94	May 7, 2021	35,000
2012 U.S. Residents Grant	657,000	Euro 28.32	May 7, 2021	
2012 PSP Grant	721,200	N/A	N/A	438,000

(1) These grants were subject to the reassignment of new options discussed above which was completed in June 2009.

(2) The performance targets of the 2008 PSP were not reached and therefore the Board of Directors did not assign any shares.

Stock options and PSP Units held by directors and senior managers

Set forth below is certain information regarding stock options held by our directors and our senior managers (who are not directors) as a group, prepared and disclosed as required by applicable Italian law.

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Stock options granted to directors and senior managers

Name	Office	Plan	Options held at the beginning of the year			Options granted during the year		Options exercised during the year			Options expired during the year	Options held at the end of the year	
			Number of options	Exercise price	Exercise period	Number of options	Exercise price	Number of options	Exercise price	Number of options	Exercise price	Number of options	
G. Villa	Deputy Chairman	Reassigned ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009) Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009) Delfin plan	70,000	euro 13.45	May 7, 2012 - May 7, 2018					70,000	euro 13.45	euro 28.63	
			750,000	euro 13.45	Exercise subject to certain financial targets May 7, 2018								750,000
			1,580,000	euro 13.67	June 30, 2006 - August 30, 2014			1,580,000	euro 13.67	euro 27.13			
A. A.	CEO and Director	Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009) Delfin plan	1,250,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018							1,250,000	
			2,000,000	euro 13.67	June 30, 2006 - August 30, 2014							2,000,000	
M. Porta	Chief Financial Officer, General Manager Corporate Functions and Director	Stock Option 2004 plan (BOD resolution March 4, 2004) Reassigned ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009) Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009) Delfin plan	23,500	euro 13.79	January 31, 2005 - January 31, 2013					23,500	euro 13.79	euro 27.34	
			70,000	euro 13.45	May 7, 2012 - May 7, 2018								70,000
			550,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018								550,000
			900,000	euro 13.67	June 30, 2006 - August 30, 2014				500,000	euro 13.67	euro 28.54	400,000	

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Plan	Options held at the beginning of the year			Options granted during the year					Options exercised during the year year			Share market price on exercise date	Number of options		
	Number of options	Exercise price	Exercise period	Number of options	Exercise price	Exercise period	Fair value on grant date (Estimated Potential Value)	Grant date	Share market price on grant date	Number of options	Exercise price				
Option 2004 plan resolution (BOD on April 2, 2004)	70,500	euro 13.79	January 31, 2005 - January 31, 2013										70,500	euro 13.79	euro 27.34
Option 2006 plan resolution (BOD on January 31, 2006)	70,000	euro 22.19	February 1, 2008 - January 31, 2015										70,000	euro 22.19	euro 30.28
Options granted by the ordinary plan resolution (BOD on July 27, 2015)	1,100,000	euro 20.99	December 3, 2012 - July 27, 2015												
Option 2006 plan resolution (BOD on July 27, 2015)	1,600,000	euro 13.67	June 30, 2006 - August 30, 2014										1,000,000	euro 13.67	euro 27.55
Option 2004 plan resolution (BOD on April 2, 2004)	121,000	euro 13.79	January 31, 2005 - January 31, 2013										121,000	euro 13.79	euro 27.20
Option 2005 plan resolution (BOD on July 15, 2005)	27,000	euro 16.89	January 31, 2007 - January 31, 2014										27,000	euro 16.89	euro 28.73
Option 2008 plan resolution (BOD on March 3, 2008)	110,000	euro 18.08	March 14, 2011 - March 14, 2017										90,000	euro 18.08	euro 29.97
Option 2009 plan resolution (BOD on May 7, 2009)	10,000	euro 13.45	May 7, 2012 - May 7, 2018										10,000	euro 13.45	euro 25.77
Options granted by the ordinary plan resolution (BOD on May 7, 2009)	420,000	euro 13.45	May 7, 2012 - May 7, 2018										255,000	euro 13.45	euro 27.15
Option 2010 plan resolution (BOD on April 29, 2010)	80,000	euro 20.72	April 29, 2013 - April 29, 2019												
Options granted by the ordinary plan resolution (BOD on May 7, 2010)	1,400,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018										450,000	euro 13.45	euro 31.49
Option 2011 plan resolution (BOD on April 28, 2011)	60,000	euro 22.62	April 28, 2014 - April 28, 2020												
Option 2012 plan resolution (BOD on May 7, 2012)				35,000	euro 26.94	May 7, 2015 - May 7, 2021	euro 8.23	May 7, 2012	euro 28.23						
Option 2006 plan resolution (BOD on July 27, 2015)	1,250,000	euro 13.67											820,000	euro 13.67	euro 28.09

June 30,
2006 - August 30,
2014

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Office	Plan	Options held at the beginning of the year			Options granted during the year			Options exercised during the year			Options expired during the year	Options held at the end of the year	Options at the year end	
		Number of options	Exercise price	Exercise period	Number of options	Exercise price	Exercise period	Number of options	Exercise price	Exercise price	Number of options	Number of options	Fair value (Estimated)	
Executive Management	Stock Option 2004 plan (BOD resolution March 4, 2004)	42,600	euro 13.79	January 31, 2005 - January 31, 2013						42,600	euro 13.79	euro 27.10		
Executive Management	Stock Option 2005 plan (BOD resolution February 15, 2005)	54,000	euro 16.89	January 31, 2007 - January 31, 2014						36,000	euro 16.89	euro 27.25	18,000	
Executive Management	Stock Option 2008 plan (BOD resolution March 13, 2008)	30,000	euro 18.08	March 14, 2011 - March 14, 2017									30,000	
Executive Management	Reassigned ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)	30,000	euro 13.45	May 7, 2012 - May 7, 2018									30,000	
Executive Management	Reassigned ordinary plan 2009 US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)	130,000	euro 15.03	December 3, 2012 - March 31, 2017						60,000	euro 15.03	euro 31.46	70,000	
Executive Management	Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)	125,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018						125,000	euro 13.45	euro 31.43		
Executive Management	Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)	150,000	euro 15.11	December 3, 2012 - June 12, 2018						12,500	euro 15.11	euro 31.17	137,500	
Executive Management	Stock Option Extra-ordinary Plan 2004 (BOD resolution October 27, 2004)	40,000	usd 18.59	January 31, 2007 - January 31, 2012						40,000	usd 18.59	euro 23.32		
		14,013,600			35,000					5,303,100			8,745,500	euro 377

* The amounts reflected are equal to the proportionate share of the securities fair value, calculated through actuarial techniques, spread over the relevant vesting period

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Incentive plans awarding financial instruments (other than stock options) to directors and senior managers (Performance Share Plan)

Set forth below is certain information regarding the PSP Units held by our directors and our senior managers (who are not directors) as a group as of December 31, 2012

Plan	Financial Instruments granted in previous years and not vested during the year		Financial instruments granted during the year				Grant date	Market price of financial instruments	Number and kind of financial instruments	Number and kind of financial instruments	Financial instruments vested during the year and not assigned	Financial instruments vested during the year and not assigned
	Number and kind of financial instruments	Vesting period	Number and kind of financial instruments	Fair value on grant date (Estimated potential value)	Vesting period	Grant date						
Plan 2009 (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)												212,500
Plan 2009 (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)												
Plan 2010 (BOD resolution April 29, 2010)		April 29, 2010 - December 31, 2012										375,000
Plan 2011 (BOD resolution April 29, 2011)	125,000	April 28, 2011 - December 31, 2013										
Plan 2012 (BOD resolution May 7, 2012)	97,750					May 7, 2012	euro 28.23					
			90,000	euro 26.65	May 7, 2012 - December 31, 2014							
Plan 2009 (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)		May 7, 2009 - December 31, 2011										
Plan 2010 (BOD resolution April 29, 2010)		April 29, 2010 - December 31, 2012										112,500
Plan 2011 (BOD resolution April 28, 2011)	50,000	April 28, 2011 - 31 December 2013										
Plan 2012 (BOD resolution May 7, 2012)	40,250					May 7, 2012	euro 28.23					
			36,000	euro 26.65	May 7, 2012 - December 31, 2014							
Plan 2009 (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)		April 29, 2010 - December 31, 2012										362,500
Plan 2010 (BOD resolution April 29, 2010)		April 29, 2010 - December 31, 2012										
Plan 2011 (BOD resolution April 28, 2011)	193,750	April 28, 2011 - 31 December 2013										
Plan 2012 (BOD resolution May 7, 2012)	184,000					May 7, 2012	euro 28.23					
			180,000	euro 26.65	May 7, 2012 - December 31, 2014							
Plan 2009 (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)		April 29, 2010 - December 31, 2012										143,750
Plan 2010 (BOD resolution April 29, 2010)		April 29, 2010 - December 31, 2012										
Plan 2011 (BOD resolution April 28, 2011)	106,250	April 28, 2011 - December 31, 2013										
Plan 2012 (BOD resolution May 7, 2012)	109,250					May 7, 2012	euro 28.23					
			132,000	euro 26.65	May 7, 2012 - December 31, 2014							
	906,250		438,000									1,206,250

* The amounts reflected are equal to the proportionate share of the securities fair value, calculated through actuarial techniques, spread over the relevant vesting period

Table of Contents**Cash incentive plans for directors and senior managers (in Euro)**

Name	Office	Plan	2012 Bonus		Previous years bonuses	Other
			Payable/ paid	Deferred	Term of Non Payable/ payable paid	bonuses Deferred
Andrea Guerra	CEO	MBO 2012	1,817,000			
Enrico Cavatorta	Director- General Manager	MBO 2012	561,000			
Senior Managers (Aggregate amounts for 15 executives with strategic responsibilities of the Company)		MBO 2012	3,319,600			
Senior Managers (Aggregate amounts for 7 executives with strategic responsibilities employed by subsidiary companies)		MBO 2012	2,866,643			
		Long Term Incentive Cash Plan 2010				589,285
Total			8,564,243			589,285

The shares underlying the units that will be assigned without consideration may vary according to whether and the degree to which the EPS targets set forth by the Board of Directors have been achieved. At the end of the respective three-year reference period, the Board of Directors will evaluate the achievement of certain financial performance targets established by the Board of Directors for the purposes of the Performance Shares Plan.

Additional information about the remuneration paid and the incentive plans granted to our directors and senior managers are included in the Remuneration Report published by the Company, which can be found in our Report on Form 6-K, as furnished to the SEC on April 5, 2013.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS**MAJOR STOCKHOLDERS**

The following table sets forth, as of April 15, 2013, the beneficial ownership of ordinary shares by each person beneficially owning 2% or more of the outstanding ordinary shares (including ordinary shares represented by ADSs) known to us based on their most recent public filings or communications with us.

Identity of person or group	Amount of shares owned	Percent of class
Leonardo Del Vecchio	292,760,339 ⁽¹⁾	61.50%
Giorgio Armani	22,724,000 ⁽²⁾	4.77%

(1)

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292,035,339 shares (61.35%) held of record by Delfin S.à r.l., an entity established and controlled by Mr. Del Vecchio. Mr. Del Vecchio holds voting and investment power over the shares held by such entity; 275,000 ADRs and 450,000 shares are held by his wife.

(2)

Including 13,514,000 shares represented by ADSs.

The shares held by Mr. Del Vecchio and our other directors and executive officers have the same voting rights as the shares held by other stockholders.

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Mr. Del Vecchio is our controlling stockholder and serves as Chairman of our Board of Directors. We are not otherwise directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation or by any foreign government.

As of March 31, 2013, approximately 7.27% of our ordinary shares were held in the form of ADSs by approximately 17,930 record holders. To the best of our knowledge, to date there are no arrangements which may result in a change of control of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

License Agreements

We have a worldwide exclusive license agreement to manufacture and distribute ophthalmic products under the Brooks Brothers name. The Brooks Brothers trade name is owned by Brooks Brothers Group, Inc. which is controlled by Claudio Del Vecchio, one of our directors. The license expires on December 31, 2014 but is renewable until December 31, 2019. Royalties paid to Brooks Brothers Group, Inc. under such agreement were Euro 0.7 million, Euro 0.6 million and Euro 0.8 million in the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Management believes that the terms of this license agreement are fair to the Company.

Service Revenues

During the years ended December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, U.S. Holdings performed consulting and advisory services relating to risk management and insurance for Brooks Brothers Group, Inc. Amounts received for the services provided for those years were Euro 0.1 million, Euro 0.1 million and Euro 0.1 million, respectively. Management believes that the compensation received for these services was fair to the Company.

Stockholder Plan

On September 14, 2004, our Chairman and majority stockholder, Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, allocated shares previously held through holding companies of the Del Vecchio family, representing 2.02% (or 9.6 million shares) of the Company's authorized and issued share capital as of April 15, 2013, to a stock option plan for our top management. See Item 6 "Directors, Senior Management and Employees Share Ownership."

Purchase of Real Estate

On November 7, 2011, the Company acquired a building next to its registered office in Milan for a purchase price of Euro 21.4 million from Partimmo S.r.l., a company indirectly controlled by the Company's Chairman of the Board of Directors. The purchase price is in line with the fair market value of the building based on a valuation prepared by an independent expert appointed by the Board's Control and Risk Committee (previously the Internal Control Committee). The Company recorded this asset at cost. As of December 31, 2011, approximately Euro 2.9 million of improvements were made to the building, a portion of which (equal to approximately Euro 0.4 million plus VAT) was paid by the Company to Partimmo S.r.l. as a reimbursement of part of the renovation costs.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

See Item 18 "Financial Statements."

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LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

French Competition Authority Investigation

Our French subsidiary Luxottica France S.A.S., together with other major competitors in the French eyewear industry, has been the subject of an anti-competition investigation conducted by the French Competition Authority relating to pricing practices in such industry. The investigation is ongoing and, to date, no formal action has yet been taken by the French Competition Authority. As a consequence, it is not possible to estimate or provide a range of potential liability that may be involved in this matter. The outcome of any such action, which the Company intends to vigorously defend, is inherently uncertain, and there can be no assurance that such action, if adversely determined, will not have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

In addition, we may be subject to material claims, judgments or proceedings in the future which, if adversely determined, may have a material adverse effect on our business, results of operations and financial condition. See Item 3 "Key Information Risk Factors If we were to become subject to adverse judgments or determinations in legal proceedings to which we are, or may become, a party, our future profitability could suffer through a reduction of sales, increased costs or damage to our reputation due to our failure to adequately communicate the impact of any such proceeding or its outcome to the investor and business communities."

The Company is a defendant in various other lawsuits arising in the ordinary course of business. It is the opinion of the management of the Company that it has meritorious defenses against all such outstanding claims, which the Company will vigorously pursue, and that the outcome of such claims, individually or in the aggregate, will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTIONS

See Item 3 "Key Information Dividends" and Item 10 "Additional Information Rights Attaching to Ordinary Shares Dividends."

SIGNIFICANT CHANGES

Except as otherwise indicated above, no significant changes have occurred since the date of our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

Table of Contents**ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING**

Our ordinary shares were approved for trading on the Milan Stock Exchange on December 4, 2000. Our ADSs were admitted for trading on the NYSE on January 24, 1990. Our ADSs are evidenced by ADRs issuable by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depositary, pursuant to the Deposit Agreement.

The table below sets forth, for the periods indicated, high and low closing prices of the ADSs on the NYSE (in U.S. dollars) and ordinary shares on the Milan Stock Exchange (in Euro).

	New York Stock Exchange (in U.S. \$)		Milan Stock Exchange (in Euro)	
	High	Low	High	Low
2008	30.92	15.98	21.15	12.67
2009	26.91	11.88	18.25	9.61
2010	30.62	22.59	23.17	17.82
2011				
First Quarter	32.78	29.50	23.49	21.31
Second Quarter	34.40	29.71	23.20	20.85
Third Quarter	32.64	25.18	22.79	18.81
Fourth Quarter	30.97	25.07	21.80	18.73
Year 2011	34.40	25.07	23.49	18.73
2012				
First Quarter	36.60	27.52	27.41	21.76
Second Quarter	37.41	31.03	28.40	24.77
Third Quarter	37.01	32.60	29.57	26.60
Fourth Quarter	41.73	35.91	31.70	27.93
November 2012	41.03	36.96	31.59	29.05
December 2012	41.73	40.26	31.70	30.88
Year 2012	41.73	27.52	31.70	21.76
2013				
January 2013	46.53	41.93	34.36	31.91
February 2013	47.02	44.41	35.56	32.91
March 2013	51.79	47.33	39.68	36.18
Through April 15, 2013	51.26	49.48	39.95	37.74

The high and low closing prices of the ADSs on the NYSE for the first quarter of 2013 were U.S. \$51.79 and U.S. \$41.93, respectively. The high and low closing prices of the ordinary shares on the Milan Stock Exchange for the first quarter of 2013 were Euro 39.68 and Euro 31.91, respectively.

ITEM 10. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND AMENDED AND RESTATED BY-LAWS***Our Objectives*

Our Articles of Association provide that Luxottica Group S.p.A.'s principal objectives are, among other things, (i) the ownership and management of other companies or entities both in Italy and abroad, (ii) financing and managerial coordination of the owned companies and entities, (iii) providing credit support for our subsidiaries and (iv) the sale of glasses, sunglasses and eyewear products. The legislative decree no. 58 of February 24, 1998 regulating the Italian financial markets ("decree

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no. 58/98") and our Amended and Restated By-laws contain, among other things, provisions to the following effect:

Directors

The Board of Directors is invested with the fullest powers for ordinary and extraordinary management of the company, except for the acts that the law reserves for stockholders' meetings. Compensation of the directors is approved by the ordinary stockholders at the annual meeting of stockholders. The compensation of directors who also serve as executive officers is determined by the Board of Directors with the favorable opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

Directors are not required to hold ordinary shares of Luxottica Group S.p.A. as a qualification for office.

Directors are required to report to the other directors and to the Board of Statutory Auditors any transactions involving the Company in which such director or a party affiliated with such director may have an interest. Our directors usually abstain from voting on matters in which they have an interest (including their compensation), but there is no requirement under Italian law to abstain from such vote.

RIGHTS ATTACHING TO ORDINARY SHARES

Dividends

We are required to pay an annual dividend on the ordinary shares if approved by a majority of stockholders at the ordinary meeting that must be held within the time specified by the law in force from time to time. Before dividends may be paid with respect to the results of any year in compliance with Italian law, an amount equal to 5% of our net income for such year must be set aside to the legal reserve until the reserve, including amounts set aside during prior years, is equal to at least one-fifth of the nominal value of our issued share capital. Dividends can only be distributed out of realized profits, resulting from regularly approved financial statements. In cases where losses have reduced the Company's share capital, dividends cannot be distributed until the share capital has been restored or reduced accordingly. See Item 3 "Key Information Dividends."

Future determinations as to dividends will depend upon, among other things, our earnings, financial position and capital requirements, applicable legal restrictions and such other factors as the Board of Directors and stockholders may determine. Dividends are usually paid in accordance with the dates set annually by Borsa Italiana S.p.A. Dividends which are not collected within five years from the date on which they become payable are forfeited in favor of the Company. Dividends are paid to those persons who hold the ordinary shares through an intermediary on a dividend payment date declared at the stockholders' meeting. The intermediary, upon request by the stockholder, issues a certified statement of account allowing the stockholder to collect the dividends.

If dividends are not distributed and an appropriate reserve is created, the stockholders can adopt a resolution, at an extraordinary meeting, to convert such reserve into capital. In this case, the shares resulting from the increase are attributable to the stockholders without additional consideration in proportion to their ownership before the increase.

Notification of the Acquisition of Shares and Voting Rights

Pursuant to Italian securities law and Consob implementing regulations thereof, any person acquiring any interest in excess of 2% in the voting shares of a listed company must give notice to Consob and the company whose shares are acquired. Consob may, in order to protect investors and the efficiency and transparency of the capital markets, impose, for a limited period of time, a threshold lower than 2% in the voting shares of a listed company with an elevated current market value and a particularly widely held stock. The voting rights attributable to the shares in respect of which notification has not been made shall not be exercised. Any resolution taken in violation of the foregoing may be annulled if the resolution would not have been passed in the absence of such votes.

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In addition, any person whose aggregate "actual" shareholding in a listed company exceeds or falls below 2%, 5%, 10%, 15%, 20%, 25%, 30%, 50%, 66.6%, 90% or 95% of the listed company's voting share capital is obligated to notify Consob and the listed company whose shares are acquired or disposed of. For the purpose of calculating the "actual" shareholding, the following shall be taken into consideration: (i) shares owned by any person, irrespective of whether the relative voting rights are exercisable by such person or by a third party or are suspended; (ii) shares that are not owned by such person, but for which it can exercise voting rights (e.g. as depositary having discretionary power to exercise voting rights); (iii) except in certain circumstances, shares held through, or shares the voting rights of which are exercisable by, subsidiaries, fiduciaries or intermediaries. Any person holding a "potential holding" (i.e., financial instruments that, pursuant to a binding agreement, grant the right to acquire underlying shares on the holder's own initiative and through a physical settlement) must notify the company and Consob whenever such "potential" holding reaches, exceeds or falls below the following percentage thresholds: 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 50 and 75. Moreover, anyone holding an "overall long position" (being the sum of the "actual" and "potential" shareholdings, as previously described, as well as of any "other long position" in derivatives, irrespective of whether such instrument provides for cash or physical settlement) must notify the company and Consob whenever such "overall long position" reaches, exceeds or falls below the following percentage thresholds: 10, 20, 30 and 50. If shares can be acquired as a consequence of the exercise of conversion rights or warrants, such shares are included in the relevant holding only if the purchase can take place within 60 days. Notification should be made (except in certain circumstances) promptly and, in any case, within five trading days from the relevant transaction.

Disclosure obligations also apply to listed companies whenever they hold, directly or through subsidiaries, their own shares and whenever their holdings exceed or fall below the relevant thresholds.

Cross ownership between listed companies may not exceed 2% of their respective voting shares. If the relevant threshold is exceeded, the company which is the latter to exceed such threshold may not exercise the voting rights attributable to the shares in excess of the threshold and must sell the excess shares within a period of twelve months. If the company does not sell the excess shares within twelve months, it may not exercise the voting rights in respect of its entire shareholding. If it is not possible to ascertain which is the later company to exceed the threshold, subject to any different agreement between the two companies, the limitation on voting rights and the obligation to sell the excess shares will apply to both of the companies concerned. The 2% limit for cross ownership is increased to 5% on the condition that such limit is only exceeded by the two companies concerned following an agreement authorized in advance by an ordinary stockholders' meeting of each of the two companies. Furthermore, if a party holds an interest in excess of 2% of a listed company's share capital, such listed company or the party which controls the listed company may not purchase an interest above 2% in a listed company controlled by the first party. In case of non-compliance, voting rights attributable to the shares held in excess may not be exercised. If it is not possible to ascertain who the later party to exceed the limit is, the limitation on voting rights will, subject to different agreement between the two parties, apply to both. Any stockholders' resolution taken in violation of the limitation on voting rights may be annulled by the relevant court if the resolution would not have been passed in the absence of such votes. The foregoing provisions in relation to cross ownership do not apply when the thresholds are exceeded following a public tender offer to buy or exchange at least 60% of the company's shares.

The validity of any agreement regarding the exercise of the voting rights attached to shares of a listed company or of its parent company is subject to the notification of such agreement to Consob and to the relevant issuer, the publication of a summary of such agreement in the press and the filing of the agreement with the Register of Enterprises within five days of the date of the agreement. These disclosure obligations shall not apply to agreements regarding shareholdings representing less than 2% of the voting shares of the listed company. Failure to comply with the foregoing requirements will render the agreement null and void and the voting rights of the relative shares cannot be exercised. Any

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stockholders' resolution taken in violation of such limitation on voting rights may be annulled by the relevant court if the resolution would not have been passed in the absence of such votes.

The agreements subject to the above include those which (i) regulate the exercise of, or prior consultation for, the exercise of voting rights in a listed company or its controlling company, (ii) contain limitations on the transfer of shares or securities which grant the right to purchase or subscribe for shares, (iii) provide for the purchase of shares or securities mentioned in (ii), (iv) have as their object or effect the exercise (including joint exercise) of a dominant influence over the company or (v) aim to encourage or frustrate a takeover bid or equity swap, including commitments relating to non-participations in a takeover bid.

Any agreement of the nature described above can have a legal maximum term of three years (and may be renewed for an additional three-year term at its expiration), and if executed for a longer term shall otherwise expire three years after its execution. Any such agreement executed for an unlimited term can be terminated by a party upon six months' prior notice. In the case of a public tender offer, stockholders who intend to participate in the tender offer may withdraw from the agreement without notice. Consob Regulation 11971/99 contains provisions which govern the method and content of the notification and publication of the agreements as well as any subsequent amendments thereto.

Pursuant to EU Regulation no. 236/2012, anyone holding a short position with respect to shares listed on an EU market shall give notice to the relevant national authority (in the case of the Company, to Consob), whenever such position crosses or falls below the 0.2% threshold, as well as for further increases of 0.1%. Moreover, if the short position crosses or falls below the 0.5% threshold (and for further increases of 0.1%), the relevant holder shall give disclosure to the public. In both cases, disclosure shall be provided by 3:30 p.m. of the trading day following the one on which the relevant threshold has been crossed.

General Meetings

Meetings of the stockholders may be held at our executive offices in Italy, in any country in the European Union or in the United States, following publication of notice of the meeting, including the agenda, on the Company's website and, if required by law, in the form of an excerpt in one or more of the following daily newspapers: "Il Sole 24Ore," "Il Corriere della Sera" or "la Repubblica", at least 30 days before the date fixed for the meeting. The notice shall contain a list of the subject matters to be dealt with at the meeting, a description of the procedures to be complied with in order to attend, and vote in, such meeting, and the deadline to submit questions to the Board or to ask for additions to the agenda. Within the same time period, the Board of Directors shall also publish (i) reports describing the subject matters to be dealt with at the meeting, by making them available both at the company's registered office and on its website and (ii) all of the documents that will be submitted to the stockholders during the meeting, the forms that stockholders may use for the appointment of proxies and information about the company's share capital, by making these materials available on the company's website.

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will mail to all record holders of ADRs a notice containing a summary of the information contained in any notice of a stockholders' meeting received by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. See " Documents on Display."

Meetings of stockholders may be either ordinary meetings or extraordinary meetings. Stockholders' meetings may be called by the Board of Directors or the Board of Statutory Auditors. In the case of a listed company in Italy, stockholders' meetings must be promptly convened upon the request of holders representing at least 1/20th of the share capital, provided that the request contains a summary of the matters to be discussed. If the Board of Directors, upon the request of the stockholders as mentioned above, resolves not to convene a meeting, the competent court, on appeal by the stockholders who have asked for such meeting, can order by decree that such meeting be convened, after having conferred with the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors and having ascertained that the Board of Directors' refusal to convene the meeting is unfounded. Stockholders' meetings may not be

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convened upon the request of stockholders whenever the matter to be dealt with at such meeting requires a proposal, a presentation document or a report by the Board of Directors.

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to attend and vote at ordinary and extraordinary stockholders' meetings. Each holder is entitled to cast one vote for each ordinary share held. Votes may be cast personally or by proxy, in accordance with applicable Italian regulation. However, the voting rights of ordinary shares held in breach of applicable law may in some cases not be exercised.

Ordinary stockholders' meetings must be convened at least once a year to approve the annual financial statements of Luxottica Group S.p.A. Our By-laws provide that the meeting for the approval of the financial statements can be convened within the time specified by the law in force from time to time. The drafts of the statutory financial statements and consolidated financial statements shall be filed and published within 120 days from the end of the fiscal year. Financial statements shall be published and filed at least 21 days before the meeting called to approve them.

At ordinary stockholders' meetings, stockholders vote upon dividend distributions, if any, appoint the Directors, Statutory Auditors and external auditors, determine their remuneration and vote on business matters submitted by the Directors.

Ordinary stockholders' meetings of Luxottica Group S.p.A. can be convened only in one call and there are no minimum quorum requirements. Resolutions may be adopted by a simple majority of ordinary shares represented at such meeting.

To the extent provided by law, within ten days from the publication of the agenda, stockholders who represent at least 1/40th of the share capital may request a supplement of the agenda, indicating the additional subject matters such stockholders wish to be dealt with at the meeting or submitting different voting proposals with respect to items already included on the agenda. Within the same time period, the stockholders requesting the supplement of the agenda shall prepare and deliver to the Board of Directors a report on the additional matters to be discussed.

Stockholders may present questions with regard to the subject matters listed in the agenda, to which the Company shall reply no later than during the meeting. The notice of call must specify the deadline for submitting such questions, which shall not be earlier than: (i) three days before the date of the meeting, if replies will be provided at the meeting; or (ii) five days before the date of the meeting, if replies will be provided before the meeting.

The Board of Directors, composed, in accordance with the By-laws, of not less than five and not more than 15 directors, shall be appointed by the stockholders at the ordinary meeting on the basis of lists presented by stockholders pursuant to the procedures indicated below.

A list for the appointment of directors can be presented only by those stockholders who, alone or jointly with other presenting stockholders, at the time of the presentation of the list, hold an aggregate interest at least equal to the percentage established by Consob pursuant to article 147-ter, subparagraph 1, legislative decree no. 58/98. For 2012, the year in which the current Board of Directors was appointed, the percentage established by Consob for Luxottica was equal to 1%. Each stockholder may not submit or contribute to submitting, by means of trust or proxy, more than one list. The lists shall set forth not more than fifteen candidates, listed in descending numerical order.

The lists shall be submitted to the Company at least 25 days before the date of the stockholders' meeting convened to appoint the directors and published by the Company at least 21 days before the date of such meeting.

The lists shall be signed by the stockholder or stockholders submitting them and presented together with the professional resumes of the candidates and the written statements of the candidates in which they declare that they accept the office and confirm, under their own responsibility, that there are no grounds under any law or regulation for their ineligibility or incompatibility and that they meet any requirements prescribed in the respective lists.

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Pursuant to article 147-ter, subparagraph 4, legislative decree no. 58/98, at least one director, or in the event the Board of Directors is composed of more than seven members, then at least two directors, must fulfill the necessary requirements to be considered "independent" in accordance with article 147-ter (hereinafter "147-ter Independent Director").

Each list shall contain, and expressly name within the first seven candidates named in the list, at least one 147-ter Independent Director, and if the list is composed of more than seven candidates, such list shall contain and expressly name a second 147-ter Independent Director. If appropriate, each list may also expressly name directors having the requirements of independence as provided for by the codes of conduct established by companies managing regulated markets or industry associations.

No candidate may appear on more than one list.

At the end of voting, the candidates from the two lists that have obtained the highest number of votes will be elected, according to the following criteria:

- (a) All members of the Board of Directors, up to the number of members of the Board of Directors previously determined by the ordinary meeting less one, will be elected from the list which obtains the most votes (hereinafter, the "Majority List").
Such candidates will be appointed in the numerical order they appear on the list.
- (b) One director shall be the candidate listed first on the list that has obtained the second highest number of votes and who is not related to or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, the stockholders who have presented or voted for the Majority List (hereinafter, the "Minority List"). However, if, for a Board of Directors composed of no more than seven members, a 147-ter Independent Director is not elected from the Majority List or, in the event the Board of Directors is composed of more than seven members, only one 147-ter Independent Director has been appointed, then the first 147-ter Independent Director indicated in the Minority List shall be elected instead of the first candidate indicated in the Minority List.

The lists that do not obtain a percentage of votes at least equal to half of that required for the presentation of the list of candidates shall not be considered.

The first candidate listed on the Majority List will be appointed as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

In the event of a tie with respect to the top two lists, the ordinary meeting will proceed to take a new vote on only the top two lists.

Pursuant to legislative decree no. 58/98, as amended by law no. 120/2011, with respect to Boards of Directors appointed from August 2012 onwards, the by-laws of listed companies shall provide that at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the directors belong to the less-represented gender (for the first appointment after August 2012 the threshold is reduced to $\frac{1}{5}$). For this reason, the By-laws of Luxottica Group S.p.A. provide for mechanisms to comply with the requirements for gender equality. In particular, the By-laws provide that, in case the threshold is not complied with at the end of the voting procedure, the last candidate appointed from the Majority List shall be replaced by the first non-appointed candidate of the same list belonging to the less-represented gender, in order starting from the bottom of the Majority List. Should this substitution not be enough to comply with the abovementioned threshold, the stockholders' meeting shall appoint a number of Directors belonging to the less-represented gender, in substitution for the last candidates appointed by the Majority List and belonging to the more-represented gender, so as to reach the abovementioned threshold.

If only one list is submitted, the ordinary meeting will cast its votes on it and, if the list receives a simple majority of votes, the candidates listed in descending numerical order will be elected as directors, until the requisite number, as determined by the ordinary meeting, is reached, subject to the obligation of the ordinary meeting to appoint a minimum number of 147-ter Independent Directors and to comply with the requirements for gender equality. The candidate listed first on the Majority List will be elected as Chairman of the Board of Directors.

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If there are no lists, the Board of Directors will be appointed by the ordinary meeting with such majorities as required by law, subject to the obligation to comply with the requirements for gender equality.

The Board of Statutory Auditors, composed, in accordance with the By-laws, of three regular Statutory Auditors and two alternate Statutory Auditors, shall be appointed by the stockholders at the ordinary meeting on the basis of lists presented by stockholders pursuant to the procedures indicated below.

The appointment of one regular Statutory Auditor, as Chairman, and of one alternate Statutory Auditor shall be reserved for the stockholders who presented or voted the Minority List, who must not be related, directly or indirectly, to the stockholders who presented or voted the Majority List.

Pursuant to article 27 of our By-laws a list for the appointment of Statutory Auditors can be presented only by those stockholders who, alone or jointly with other presenting stockholders, at the time of the presentation of the list, hold an aggregate interest at least equal to the one established by Consob pursuant to article 147-ter, subparagraph 1, of legislative decree no. 58/98. For 2012, the year in which the current Board of Statutory Auditors was appointed, the percentage established by Consob for Luxottica was equal to 1%.

The lists shall be filed at the registered office of the Company at least 25 days prior to the stockholders' meeting called for the appointment of the Statutory Auditors and published by the Company at least 21 days before the date of such meeting.

The lists shall indicate the name of one or more candidates to be appointed as regular Statutory Auditors and alternate Statutory Auditors.

Pursuant to legislative decree no. 58/98, as amended by law no. 120/2011, with respect to Boards of Statutory Auditors appointed from August 2012 onwards, at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of regular Statutory Auditors shall belong to the less-represented gender (for the first appointment after August 2012 the threshold is reduced to $\frac{1}{5}$). Consequently, the By-laws of the Luxottica Group S.p.A. provide for mechanisms to comply with the requirements for gender equality. In particular, the By-laws provide that each list containing at least three candidates shall include a number of candidates of the less-represented gender equal to at least the minimum number required by law.

The name of each candidate shall be marked in a descending numerical order in each section (section of regular Auditors and section of alternate Auditors) and the candidates listed shall not be more than the members of the body to be appointed.

The lists shall also include the following:

- (i) information related to the identity of the stockholders who have filed the list, indicating the percentage of their combined shareholding;
- (ii) representations of stockholders different from the ones who hold, separately or jointly, a controlling interest or a simple majority interest in the share capital of the Company, stating the lack of affiliation as per section 144-quinquies of the Consob regulations; and
- (iii) detailed information on personal and professional qualifications of each candidate as well as a declaration by the candidate confirming the existence of the qualifications required by law, the acceptance of the office together with such candidate's administration and control offices held in other companies.

In the event that only one list is submitted or that only related-party stockholders, as determined by applicable law, have submitted lists as of the last day provided for the presentation of such lists, it is possible to present a list until the fourth day following such date, or such other time period provided by law. In such case, the above share interest thresholds providing for the presentation of the lists shall be reduced by half.

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A stockholder cannot submit and vote for more than one list, including through third parties or by means of trust companies. Stockholders belonging to the same group and stockholders signing a stockholders' agreement regarding the shares of the listed company shall not present or vote for more than one list including through third parties or by means of trust companies. Each candidate shall present only one list subject to ineligibility.

The appointment of the statutory auditors shall occur according to the following criteria:

- (i) two regular auditors and one alternate auditor shall be taken from the list which has obtained the highest number of votes (hereinafter the "Majority List"), on the basis of the descending numerical order by which the candidates are listed; and
- (ii) one regular auditor, who will also be the Chairman of the Board of the Statutory Auditors (hereinafter the "Minority Statutory Auditor"), and one alternate auditor (hereinafter the "Alternate Minority Statutory Auditor") shall be taken from the list which has obtained the second highest number of votes and which shall not be related to or connected with, in any manner, the stockholders who have presented or voted for the Majority List pursuant to applicable law (hereinafter the "Minority List") on the basis of the descending numerical order by which the candidates are listed.

In case of an equal number of votes among the lists, the list presented by the stockholders holding the higher shareholding interests at the time of filing, or in second instance, the list presented by the stockholders who owned the higher number of stockholders' interests shall prevail.

In case the abovementioned requirements for gender equality are not complied with at the end of the voting procedure, the last candidate appointed from the Majority List shall be replaced by the first non-appointed candidate of the same list belonging to the less-represented gender. If there are no candidates on that list belonging to the less-represented gender, the stockholders' meeting shall appoint a regular Statutory Auditor belonging to the less-represented gender in substitution for the last candidate appointed from the Majority List.

If only one list is submitted, the ordinary meeting shall vote on it and, if the same list obtains the majority of the voting persons, without including those abstaining from voting, all the candidates included in such list shall be appointed. In such case the Chairman of the Board of the Statutory Auditors shall be the first regular statutory auditor.

Extraordinary stockholders' meetings may be convened in one call. Extraordinary meetings of stockholders may be called to vote upon, among other things, proposed amendments to the By-laws, capital increases, mergers, spin-offs, issuance of debentures, appointment of receivers and similar extraordinary actions. Extraordinary stockholders' meetings are properly convened when at least one-fifth of the share capital is represented at the meeting and resolutions are adopted with the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of the share capital represented at the meeting.

Pursuant to our By-laws, subject to the concurrent competence of the extraordinary meeting of stockholders, the Board of Directors also has the authority over resolutions in connection with mergers and demergers in accordance with articles 2505 and 2505-bis and 2506-ter of the Civil Code, the establishment or termination of branches, the determination of which directors shall be authorized to represent the Company, the reduction of the outstanding capital stock in the event of withdrawal of a stockholder, the amendment of the By-laws to comply with legal requirements, or the transfer of the principal place of business within the national territory.

The meeting notice period of 30 days is (i) increased to 40 days for meetings convened to appoint directors and Statutory Auditors and (ii) reduced to, respectively, 21 days for meetings convened to resolve upon the company's dissolution or upon the resolutions following a reduction of the company's share capital below the mandatory minimum threshold provided by law, and 15 days for meetings convened pending a public tender offer launched with respect to our ordinary shares.

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A meeting will be deemed duly convened if stockholders representing 100% of Luxottica Group S.p.A.'s share capital, together with a majority of the members of the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors, are present at the meeting. In this case, any participant can object to the discussion and resolution of any item for which it is deemed to have been insufficiently informed.

The right to attend, and to vote in, a meeting is certified by a statement issued by the intermediary where the relevant stockholder holds the account to which the Company's shares are registered. The above-mentioned rights may be exercised by those holding Luxottica Group S.p.A. shares at the end of the seventh business day preceding the date of the meeting. The intermediary's statement shall be delivered to the Company within three business days prior to the date of the meeting.

The Company updates the stockholders' register on the basis of the statements sent by the intermediaries, within 30 days from their receipt. Information contained in the stockholders' register shall be made available to all stockholders upon their request.

Stockholders may appoint proxies. A proxy may also be granted by electronic means, by providing an electronic document with electronic signature in compliance with applicable Italian law. Electronic notice of the proxy may be given, pursuant to the procedure set forth in the call notice, either by using a specific section of the Company's website, or, if contemplated in the call notice, by sending the document to the certified electronic mail address of the Company. If the representatives deliver or send a copy of the proxy, they shall certify under their responsibility the identity of the proxy and that the proxy conforms to the original.

Proxies may be appointed even though they have a conflict of interest, provided that they have informed the stockholder about such conflict of interest and have received specific instructions on the votes to be exercised for each subject matter in the agenda.

Proxies who do not have a conflict of interest may express votes that are inconsistent with the instructions received by the relevant stockholder if, and only if, new and relevant circumstances arise during the meeting and it is reasonable to believe that the stockholder would have changed its mind in light of said circumstances. In this case, proxies must declare that they are expressing votes that are inconsistent with the instructions received and explain the reasons for doing so.

Unless the By-laws specifically provide otherwise, the company shall indicate in the notice of the meeting an individual to whom stockholders may grant proxies for one or more of the subject matters listed in the agenda.

Solicitation of proxies is possible, but if the solicitation is addressed to more than 200 stockholders and concerns specific voting proposals or contains recommendations or other declarations that might influence the exercise of voting rights, it is subject to the provisions of legislative decree no. 58/98; in particular, the stockholder(s) making the solicitation shall publish a prospectus and a proxy form.

Proxies may be collected by a stockholders' association provided that such association has been formed by certified private agreement, does not carry out business activities and is made up of at least 50 individuals each of whom owns no more than 0.1% of our voting capital.

Proxies may be revoked and can be appointed only for a single stockholders' meeting already convened. Proxies can be appointed also for a single subject matter listed in the agenda or with regard to a single voting proposal in the case of a solicitation.

Our By-laws do not contain any limitations on the voting rights in respect of ordinary shares held by any stockholder. Resolutions adopted at a stockholders' meeting are binding on all stockholders. However, absent, dissenting or abstaining stockholders representing 1/1000th of the share capital (as well as Directors or Statutory Auditors) has the right, under Italian law, to ask a court to annul resolutions taken in violation of applicable laws or the By-laws. In addition, in a limited number of cases (including the merger of a listed company with, and its incorporation into, an unlisted company) applicable law grants dissenting and absent stockholders the right to obtain the redemption of their shares by the issuer at the average market price of the shares during the previous six-month period. Shares for which the

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redemption right has been exercised are offered to the other stockholders or, in case not all of the offered shares are sold in this way, to third parties in the market. If, after the sale offer, there are still remaining shares for which the redemption right has been exercised, the company shall purchase such shares using its available reserves (in which case the shares may be held and registered in the name of the issuer) or, if there are no available reserves, the share capital of the issuer shall be reduced.

Within five days from each stockholders' meeting, a brief report on the votes expressed at the meeting shall be published on the Company's website. Within 30 days from each stockholders' meeting, the minutes of such meeting shall be made available on the Company's website.

Option Rights

Pursuant to Italian law, holders of ordinary shares are entitled to subscribe for issuances of shares, debentures convertible into shares and rights to subscribe for shares in proportion to their holdings, unless such option rights are waived or limited by a stockholders' resolution and such waiver or limitation is in the interest of Luxottica Group S.p.A. Particular Italian regulations set forth the procedures to be followed by Italian listed companies in such circumstances.

It is likely that the option rights generally available to holders of ordinary shares may not be fully available to holders of ADRs. See "Description of American Depositary Receipts Share Dividends and Other Distributions."

Pursuant to Italian law, such option rights may be excluded in certain other cases, including contributions in kind.

Preferential Shares

Under Italian law, a company such as ours may issue shares that have a preference over ordinary shares with respect to the distribution of dividends or surplus assets. At present, we have no such preferential shares outstanding and any issuance of such shares would be subject to approval by a majority of stockholders.

Rights on Liquidation

On a liquidation or winding-up of the company, subject to the preferential rights of holders of any outstanding preferential shares, holders of ordinary shares will be entitled to participate in any surplus assets remaining after payment of the creditors. Shares rank *pari passu* among themselves in liquidation.

Purchase of Shares by Luxottica Group S.p.A.

We and our subsidiaries may purchase up to an aggregate of 1/5th of our ordinary shares, subject to certain conditions and limitations provided by Italian law, including that the purchase be approved by stockholders. Shares may only be purchased out of profits available for dividends and distributable reserves as appearing in the latest stockholder-approved unconsolidated financial statements. Further, we may only repurchase fully paid shares. As long as such shares are owned by us, they would not be entitled to dividends nor to subscribe for new ordinary shares in the case of capital increases; such rights would be proportionately attributed to the other stockholders and the voting rights attached to the treasury shares would be suspended. A corresponding reserve must be created in our balance sheet which is not available for distribution.

Legislative decree no. 58/98 provides that the purchase by a listed company of its own shares and the purchase of shares of a listed company by its subsidiary must take place by way of a public offer or on the market in a manner agreed with Borsa Italiana S.p.A. which must ensure the equality of treatment among stockholders, subject to certain limitations. The foregoing does not apply to shares being purchased by a listed company from its employees or employees of its parent company or of subsidiaries under certain circumstances.

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

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Minority Stockholders' Rights

Absent, abstaining or dissenting stockholders (representing 1/1000th of the share capital of the Company) may, within three months, ask a court to annul stockholders' resolutions taken in violation of applicable laws or our By-laws. Any stockholder may bring to the attention of the Board of Statutory Auditors facts or acts which are deemed wrongful. If the stockholder (or stockholders) that has submitted the complaint to the Board of Statutory Auditors represents more than 1/50th of our share capital, the Board of Statutory Auditors must investigate without delay and report its findings and recommendations at the stockholders' meeting.

Stockholders representing more than 1/20th of our share capital have the right to report major irregularities to the relevant court. In addition, stockholders representing at least 1/40th of our share capital may initiate a liability suit against the directors, Statutory Auditors and general managers of Luxottica Group S.p.A. We may waive or settle a liability suit against Directors only if less than 1/20th of the stockholders vote against such waiver or settlement. We will reimburse the legal costs of such action in the event that the claim of such stockholders is successful and (i) the court does not award such costs against the relevant directors, Statutory Auditors or general managers, or (ii) such costs cannot be recovered from such directors, Statutory Auditors or general managers. In compliance with legislative decree no. 58/98, our By-laws give minority stockholders the right to appoint directors and one Statutory Auditor as chairman and one Alternate Auditor to the Board of Statutory Auditors. See Item 6 "Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management."

Italian Tender Offer Rules

Under legislative decree no. 58/98, a public tender offer is required to be launched by any person that through share purchases holds more than 30% of the voting stock of an Italian listed company. The public tender offer must cover the whole voting stock of the company. Similarly, under Consob rules, a public tender for the entire voting stock of a listed company must be made by any person owning more than a 30% interest in the voting securities of a company (but does not exercise majority voting rights at an ordinary stockholders' meeting) and purchases or acquires, directly or indirectly, also through the exercise of subscription or conversion rights, during a 12-month period more than 5% of the ordinary capital with voting rights. For the purpose of calculating the 30% and 5% thresholds, the following are taken into account (i) shares directly or indirectly purchased and (ii) in certain cases, derivative instruments (either physically or cash settled) whose underlying shares are part of the voting stock of an Italian listed company.

The offer must be launched within 20 days from the date on which the relevant threshold was exceeded, and must be made at a price for each class of securities at least equal to the highest price paid by the offeror, and/or by parties acting in concert with the offeror, for the purchase of the relevant class of the target company's securities over a 12-month period preceding the announcement of the compulsory bid. If no purchases for value of the relevant class of securities have been made in the relevant period, the offer price will be equal to the weighted average market price of the target securities over the previous 12 months (or, if a market price for the relevant class of securities has not been available for the whole of this period, over such shorter period for which a market price has been available). In a case where the relevant thresholds are reached through derivative instruments, the reference price of the underlying shares and any consideration paid by the holder shall be taken into account in calculating the offer price.

Consob regulates these provisions in greater detail through a number of exemptions from the duty to launch a tender offer. Such exemptions include, among others, (i) when another person or persons jointly hold the majority of voting rights that can be exercised at the general meeting; and (ii) when the relevant thresholds are reached as a result of the recapitalization of a company that is in a situation of financial crisis or as a result of the exercise of options, or conversion or subscription rights.

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Legislative decree no. 58/98 further provides that the acquisition of an interest above 30% of the voting stock of a company does not trigger the obligation to launch a 100% tender offer if the person concerned has exceeded the threshold as a result of a public tender offer launched on 60% or more of the voting stock of the company. This provision is available only (i) if the tender offer is conditional on the acceptance by a majority of the stockholders of the company (excluding, for the purpose of calculating such majority, the offeror or any stockholder that holds an absolute or relative majority shareholding exceeding 10% as well as persons acting in concert with the offeror), (ii) if the offeror (including the persons acting in concert with the offeror) has not acquired more than 1% of the voting stock of the company in the 12 months preceding the announcement of the offer and during the offer period and (iii) upon receipt of an exemption granted by Consob provided that the terms of (i) and (ii) above are met.

"Persons acting in concert" with the offeror shall mean persons cooperating on the basis of a specific or tacit agreement, verbal or in writing, regardless of whether such agreement is invalid or without effect, for the purpose of acquiring, maintaining or strengthening control over the issuer or to defend against a public tender offer (including, in any case, the offeror's subsidiaries, controlling persons, related companies and other persons connected to it by virtue, among other things, of a stockholders' agreement, the offeror's directors, members of the management board, or supervisory board or general managers). Consob has further identified cases in which the "action in concert" is presumed, although rebuttal is possible (for example, in the case of a person and his or her relatives), as well as cases not amounting *per se* to an "action in concert" (such as, for example, the agreement between stockholders for the submission of a slate to appoint minority directors).

After the offer has been completed, the offeror nevertheless becomes subject to the duty to launch an offer for 100% of the voting stock if, in the course of the subsequent 12 months, (i) it (including the persons or entities acting in concert with the offeror) has purchased more than 1% of the voting stock of the company, or (ii) the company has approved a merger or spin-off. Finally, anyone holding 90% or more of the voting stock of a company must grant to all other stockholders the right to sell off their remaining shares, unless an adequate distribution of the shares is resumed so as to ensure proper trading within a period of three months. Moreover, any person who, following a tender offer for 100% of the voting stock, purchases more than 95% of the voting stock (i) must grant to all other stockholders the right to sell their voting shares or (ii) alternatively, and provided that it has stated its intention to do so in the offering documentation, is entitled to acquire all remaining voting shares of the company (squeeze-out) within three months following the conclusion of the tender offer.

Shares held in breach of the obligations to launch a mandatory tender offer cannot be voted and must be sold within 12 months.

Derivative Suits

Under Italian law, action against members of the Board of Directors, members of the Board of Statutory Auditors and general managers of a company may be brought on behalf of the company if authorized by a resolution adopted at an ordinary meeting of stockholders. In respect of listed companies, Italian law provides for a form of stockholders' action against members of the Board of Directors, which may be brought by holders of at least 1/40th of the outstanding shares. We are allowed not to commence, or to settle, the suit provided that stockholders representing at least 1/20th of the issued and outstanding shares do not vote against a resolution to this effect. We will reimburse the legal costs of such action in the event that the claim of such stockholders is successful and (i) the court does not award these costs as part of the judgment against the relevant directors, Statutory Auditors or general managers or (ii) these costs cannot be recovered from such directors, Statutory Auditors or general managers. In addition, Italian law permits a stockholder acting alone to bring an action against members of the Board of Directors in the event that such stockholder has suffered damages directly related to negligence or willful misconduct.

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No Limitation of Ownership

Neither Italian law nor any of our constituent documents impose any limitations on the right of non-resident or foreign stockholders to hold or exercise voting rights on our ordinary shares or the ADRs.

DESCRIPTION OF AMERICAN DEPOSITARY RECEIPTS

The following is a summary of certain provisions of the Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement (the "Deposit Agreement"), dated as of March 30, 2006, among Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depositary, the owners and holders from time to time of ADRs issued thereunder and us. This summary does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Deposit Agreement, a copy of which has been filed as an exhibit to this Form 20-F. For more complete information, the entire agreement should be read. Copies of the Deposit Agreement are available for inspection at the principal Corporate Trust Office of Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

ADRs are issued by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. Each ADR evidences an ownership interest in a number of American Depositary Shares, each of which represents one ordinary share deposited with Deutsche Bank Milan, as custodian under the Deposit Agreement. Each ADR will also represent securities, cash or other property deposited with Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas but not distributed to ADR holders. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas' Corporate Trust Office is located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, and its principal executive office is located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

Share Dividends and Other Distributions

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas has agreed to pay to ADR holders the cash dividends or other distributions it or the custodian receives on ordinary shares or other deposited securities, after deducting its fees and expenses.

Cash

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas converts any cash dividend or other cash distribution we pay on the ordinary shares into U.S. dollars, if it can do so on a reasonable basis and can transfer the U.S. dollars to the United States. If it is not possible for Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas to convert foreign currency in whole or in part into U.S. dollars, or if any approval or license of any government is needed and cannot be obtained, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas may distribute the foreign currency to, or in its discretion may hold the foreign currency uninvested and without liability for interest for the accounts of, ADR holders entitled to receive the same.

Shares

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will, unless otherwise requested by us, distribute new ADRs representing any shares we may distribute as a dividend or free distribution. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will only distribute whole ADRs. It will sell shares which would require it to issue a fractional ADR and distribute the net proceeds in the same way as it does with dividends or distributions of cash. If Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas does not distribute additional ADRs, each ADR will also represent the additional deposited shares.

Rights to Receive Additional Shares

If we offer holders of our ordinary shares any rights to subscribe for additional ordinary shares or any other rights, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas may make these rights available to ADR holders. We must first instruct Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas to do so and furnish it with

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satisfactory evidence that it is legal to do so. If we do not furnish this evidence and/or give these instructions, or if Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas determines in its reasonable discretion that it is not lawful and feasible to make such rights available to all or certain owners, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas may sell the rights and allocate the net proceeds to holders' accounts. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas may allow rights that are not distributed or sold to lapse. In that case, ADR holders will receive no value for them.

If Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas makes rights available to ADR holders, upon instruction from such holders it will exercise the rights and purchase the shares on behalf of the ADR holders.

Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation

ADRs may be turned in at the Corporate Trust Office of Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. Upon payment of its fees and expenses and of any taxes or charges, such as stamp taxes or stock transfer taxes or fees, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will deliver the deposited securities underlying the ADRs at the office of the custodian, except that Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas may deliver at its Corporate Trust Office any dividends or distributions with respect to the deposited securities represented by the ADRs, or any proceeds from the sale of any dividends, distributions or rights, which may be held by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. Alternatively, at the request, risk and expense of the applicable ADR holder, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will deliver the deposited securities at its Corporate Trust Office.

Voting Rights

ADR holders may instruct Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas to vote the shares underlying ADRs but only if we ask Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas to ask for such instructions. Otherwise, ADR holders will not be able to exercise their right to vote unless such holders withdraw the ordinary shares underlying the ADRs. However, an ADR holder may not know about a meeting at which such holder may be entitled to vote enough in advance to withdraw the shares.

If we ask for instructions of an ADR holder, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will notify the ADR holder of the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver voting materials. The materials will (i) describe the matters to be voted on and (ii) explain how ADR holders, on a certain date, may instruct Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas to vote the shares or other deposited securities underlying the ADRs as directed. For instructions to be valid, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas must receive them on or before the date specified. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will try, as far as practical, subject to Italian law and the provisions of our articles of association, to vote or to have its agents vote the shares or other deposited securities as instructed by the ADR holder. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will only vote or attempt to vote as instructed by the ADR holder and will not vote any of such holder's shares or other deposited securities except in accordance with such instructions.

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas shall fix a record date whenever:

any cash dividend or distribution shall become payable;

any distribution other than cash shall be made;

rights shall be issued with respect to the deposited securities;

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, for any reason, causes a change in the number of ordinary shares that are represented by each ADS; or

Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas receives notice of any meeting of holders of ordinary shares or other deposited securities.

The purpose of fixing a record date is to determine which ADR holders are:

entitled to receive such dividend, distribution or rights;

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entitled to receive the net proceeds from the sale of such dividend, distribution or rights; and

entitled to give instructions for the exercise of voting rights at any such meeting.

MATERIAL CONTRACTS

The contracts described below have been entered into by Luxottica Group S.p.A. and/or its subsidiaries since April 30, 2011 and, as of the date of this Form 20-F, contain provisions under which we or one or more of our subsidiaries has an obligation or entitlement which is or may be material to us. This discussion is not complete and should be read in conjunction with the agreements described below, each of which has been filed with the SEC as an exhibit to this Form 20-F.

Contracts Relating to the Company's Indebtedness

For a discussion of our material credit agreements and financings entered into or amended since April 30, 2011, see " Our Other Debt Financings The U.S. \$350 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes," " Our 2012 Debt Financings The Euro 500 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes (Due 2019)," and " Our 2012 Debt Financings The Euro 500 Million Multicurrency Revolving Credit Facility" in Item 5 "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Our Indebtedness."

ITALIAN EXCHANGE CONTROLS

The following is a summary of relevant Italian laws in force as of the date of this Form 20-F but does not purport to be a comprehensive description of all exchange control considerations that may be relevant.

There are no exchange controls in Italy. Residents and non-residents of Italy may effect any investments, disinvestments and other transactions that entail a transfer of assets to or from Italy, subject only to the reporting, record-keeping and disclosure requirements described below. In particular, residents of Italy may hold foreign currency and foreign securities of any kind, within and outside Italy, while non-residents may invest in Italian securities without restriction and may export from Italy cash, instruments of credit or payment and securities, whether in foreign currency or Euro, representing interest, dividends, other asset distributions and the proceeds of dispositions.

Regulations concerning updated reporting, record-keeping and restrictions on the use of, among other things, cash and bearer instruments are to be found in legislative decree no. 231 dated November 21, 2007, as amended and supplemented from time to time ("decree 231/2007"), which implemented in Italy the Anti-Money Laundering Directives nos. 2005/60/CE and 2006/70 CE.

Article 49 of decree 231/2007 provides that the transfer of cash, bearer bank or postal passbooks and bearer instruments in Euro or foreign currency, effected for any reason between different parties (resident or non-resident) (a "Transfer"), is forbidden when the total amount is equal to or greater than Euro 1,000. A Transfer is also forbidden when carried out through multiple payments each lower than the Euro 1,000 threshold that appear designed to circumvent such prohibition. A Transfer may only be executed through banks, electronic money institutions, "Poste Italiane S.p.A." (Italian Mail) and payment institutions (the latter subject to certain conditions) (collectively, the "Authorized Operators"). Within 30 days of their knowledge, the Authorized Operators must promptly notify the Ministry of Finance of any breach of the provisions set out in article 49 of decree 231/2007. The Ministry of Finance must immediately notify the Italian Tax Police ("*Guardia di Finanza*") of the abovementioned breaches. The latter may, in turn, inform the Italian Tax Agency ("*Agenzia delle Entrate*"), so as to allow the Italian Tax Agency to carry out proper tax investigations (if any).

In addition, when the total amount of a Transfer is equal to or greater than Euro 15,000, the Authorized Operators are required to (i) duly identify the customer and the beneficial owner (if any) on the basis of documents, data or information deriving from an independent and reliable source, (ii) set up

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a "Data Processing Archive" ("Archivio Unico Informatico") which contains a copy of any document required for the customer's and beneficial owner's identification, (iii) notify the Financial Intelligence Unit ("Unità di Informazione Finanziaria") of the Bank of Italy of any suspicious operation, where possible, before carrying out the Transfer and (iv) keep record of the information under point (i) above for ten years following the Transfer. The breach of such provisions under decree 231/2007 may trigger criminal and administrative sanctions: criminal sanctions are imposed for offenses such as breach of customer identification obligations and recording duties and breach of the requirement to disclose the fact that a suspicious transaction was reported; administrative sanctions are imposed for offenses such as failure to set up the Data Processing Archive and to report the suspicious transactions to the Financial Intelligence Unit.

The Financial Intelligence Unit keeps records of all reports (including those without merit), for ten years and may use them, directly or through other government offices, to police money laundering, tax evasion and any other crime or violation.

Individuals, non-profit entities and certain partnerships that are resident in Italy for tax purposes are required to disclose on their annual tax declarations all investments held outside Italy and foreign financial assets held at the end of a taxable period through which foreign source income taxable in Italy may be derived as well as the total amount of transfers effected during a taxable period to, from, within and between countries other than Italy relating to such foreign investments or financial assets, even if at the end of the taxable period such persons no longer owned such foreign investments or financial assets. No such disclosure is required if the total value of the foreign investments and financial assets held at the end of a taxable period and the total amount of the related transfers effected during the taxable period are not greater than Euro 10,000 in the aggregate. In addition, no such disclosure is required in respect of securities deposited for management with qualified Italian financial intermediaries and in respect of contracts entered into through their intervention, provided that the items of income derived from such foreign financial assets are collected through the intervention of the same intermediaries. Corporations and commercial partnerships resident in Italy are exempt from such disclosure requirements with respect to their annual tax declarations because this information is required to be disclosed in their financial statements.

There can be no assurance that the present regulatory environment in or outside Italy will continue or that particular policies presently in effect will be maintained, although Italy is required to maintain certain regulations and policies by virtue of its membership in the European Union and other international organizations and its adherence to various bilateral and multilateral international agreements.

TAXATION

The following summary contains a description of the principal U.S. federal and Italian income tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares by U.S. holders (as defined below) resident in the United States for tax purposes. The following description does not purport to be a complete analysis of all possible tax considerations that may be relevant to a U.S. tax resident holder of ADSs or ordinary shares, and U.S. tax resident holders are advised to consult their advisors as to the overall consequences of their individual circumstances. In particular, this discussion does not address all material tax consequences of owning ordinary shares or ADSs that may apply to special classes of holders, some of whom may be subject to different rules, including:

partnerships and other pass-through entities;

tax-exempt entities;

certain banks, financial institutions and insurance companies;

broker-dealers;

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traders in securities that elect to mark to market;

investors liable for alternative minimum tax;

investors that actually or constructively own 10% or more of the voting stock of Luxottica Group S.p.A.;

investors that hold ordinary shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction;

investors whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; or

investors who do not hold the ordinary shares or ADSs as capital assets within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code").

In addition, the following summary does not discuss the tax treatment of ordinary shares or ADSs that are held in connection with a permanent establishment or fixed base through which a U.S. holder carries on business or performs personal services in Italy.

Furthermore, certain persons that may not be U.S. holders but who may otherwise be subject to U.S. federal income tax liability will also be subject to U.S. federal as well as Italian tax consequences due to their ownership and disposition of ADSs or ordinary shares. Such investors should consult with their own advisors as to the particular consequences associated with their investment.

This discussion is based on the tax laws of Italy and of the United States, including the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, and published rulings and court decisions, as currently in effect, as well as on the currently applicable Convention Between the United States of America and Italy for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Fraud or Fiscal Evasion and Protocol Between the United States and Italy (collectively, the "Treaty") and the Convention Between the United States of America and the Italian Republic for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Estates and Inheritances (the "Estate Tax Convention"). These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis that could affect the tax consequences described below. The Treaty was signed on August 25, 1999, ratified by Italy pursuant to Law 3 March 2009, no. 20, and entered into force on December 16, 2009, replacing the previously applicable tax treaty and protocol between the United States and Italy. The Treaty includes an anti-abuse provision and a provision limiting treaty benefits to individuals, qualified governmental entities, companies that are publicly traded or that satisfy certain share ownership requirements, certain pension plans and other tax-exempt entities, and certain other persons meeting prescribed anti-treaty shopping requirements.

The Treaty also clarifies the availability of treaty benefits to entities that are treated as fiscally transparent under U.S. or Italian law.

In addition, this section is based in part upon the representations of the depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms.

This discussion addresses only Italian income taxation, gift and inheritance taxation, capital gains taxation, stamp duty and financial transaction tax and U.S. federal income and estate taxation.

For purposes of the Old Treaty, the Treaty, the Estate Tax Convention and the Code, U.S. holders of ADSs will be treated as the owners of the underlying ordinary shares represented by such ADSs. Exchanges of ordinary shares for ADSs and ADSs for ordinary shares generally will not be subject to Italian tax or U.S. federal income tax.

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Italian Tax Law

Withholding or Substitute Tax on Dividends. In general, dividends paid by Italian corporations to non-Italian resident beneficial owners without a permanent establishment in Italy to which ordinary shares or ADSs are effectively connected, are subject to final Italian withholding tax (or substitute tax, in the case of dividends on underlying shares listed on the Milan Stock Exchange) at the rate of 20%, unless reduced by an applicable double taxation treaty or Italian domestic legislation. Reduced rates (normally 15%) of withholding tax (or substitute tax) on dividends apply to non-Italian resident beneficial owners of ordinary shares or ADSs who are entitled to and timely comply with procedures for claiming benefits under an applicable income tax treaty entered into by Italy. Italy has concluded income tax treaties with over 60 foreign countries, including all European Union member states, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland, the United States and some countries in Africa, the Middle East and East Asia. It should be noted that in general the income tax treaties are not applicable if the beneficial owner is a tax-exempt entity or, with a few exceptions, a partnership or a trust.

Under the Treaty, Italian withholding tax (or substitute tax) at a reduced rate of 15% will generally apply to dividends paid by an Italian corporation to a U.S. resident entitled to Treaty benefits who timely complies with the procedures for claiming such benefits, provided the dividends are not effectively connected with a permanent establishment in Italy through which the U.S. resident carries on a business or with a fixed base in Italy through which the U.S. resident performs independent personal services.

The Italian legislation provides for the application of a reduced 1.375% withholding tax or substitute tax on dividends paid by an Italian corporation out of profits accrued from January 1, 2008 (for entities ending their tax year on December 31) to non-resident beneficiary entities (i) subject to corporate taxation and (ii) resident in an EU Member State or in other states (excluding the United States) which adhere to the "Accordo sullo spazio economico europeo," which are included in an *ad hoc* "white list" still to be released with a proper decree. Provisional disposals provide that, in the meantime, reference is to be made to the decree dated September 4, 1996, which reports the list of countries allowing an adequate exchange of information with the Italian tax authority.

The currently applicable Italian domestic legislation provides for the application of a reduced 11% withholding tax or substitute tax on dividends paid starting from July 29, 2009 by an Italian corporation to non-Italian resident pension funds established in an EU Member State or in other countries (excluding the United States) which adhere to the "Accordo sullo Spazio Economico Europeo," which are included in the above-mentioned "white list" of countries allowing an adequate exchange of information with the Italian tax authority.

Under Italian law, in general, shares of Italian companies listed on the Milan Stock Exchange have to be registered in the centralized deposit system managed by *Monte Titoli*. Dividends paid on shares held in the *Monte Titoli* system (including our shares and our ADSs) to non-Italian beneficial owners without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the shares (or ADSs) are effectively connected are subject to a substitute tax on the same conditions and at the same rate as the withholding tax mentioned above, but which may be reduced under an applicable double-taxation treaty. This substitute tax will be levied by the Italian authorized intermediary that participates in the *Monte Titoli* system and with which the securities are deposited, as well as by non-Italian authorized intermediaries participating in the *Monte Titoli* system (directly or through a non-Italian centralized deposit system participating in the *Monte Titoli* system), through a fiscal representative to be appointed in Italy.

Since the ordinary shares of Luxottica Group S.p.A. are registered in the centralized deposit system managed by *Monte Titoli*, the substitute tax regime will apply to dividends paid by Luxottica Group S.p.A., instead of the withholding tax regime.

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For a non-Italian resident beneficial owner of the ordinary shares or ADSs to obtain a reduced rate of substitute tax on dividends pursuant to an applicable income tax treaty entered into by Italy, including the Treaty, the following procedure must be followed. The intermediary with whom the shares are deposited must timely receive:

a declaration by the beneficial owner of ordinary shares or ADSs that contains all the data identifying this person as the beneficial owner and indicates the existence of all the conditions necessary for the application of the relevant income tax treaty, as well as the elements that are necessary to determine the applicable treaty substitute tax rate; and

a certification by the tax authorities of the beneficial owner's country of residence that the beneficial owner of the ordinary shares or ADSs is a resident of that country for the purposes of the applicable income tax treaty that is valid until March 31 of the year following submission. The time for processing requests for certification by the applicable authorities will vary. The time normally required by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") is six to eight weeks.

The intermediary must keep the foregoing documentation for the entire period in which the Italian tax authorities are entitled to issue an assessment with respect to the tax year in which the dividends are paid and, if an assessment is issued, until the assessment is settled. If the intermediary with which the shares are deposited is not resident in Italy, the aforesaid duties and obligations must be carried out by (i) a bank or an investment services company that is a resident in Italy or (ii) a permanent establishment in Italy of a non-resident bank or investment services company, appointed by the foreign intermediary as its fiscal representative in Italy.

A non-Italian resident beneficial owner of ordinary shares or ADSs can obtain application of substitute tax on dividends of Italian source at a reduced rate of 1.375% or 11%, as applicable, from the intermediary with which the shares are deposited by promptly submitting *ad hoc* request, together with proper documentation attesting to the residence and status of the beneficial owner (including a certificate of tax residence from the competent foreign tax authorities).

As an alternative to the application of the more favorable treaty rate of substitute tax on dividends or where an income tax treaty does not apply, and except for entities that benefit from the above-mentioned 1.375% or 11% substitute tax, under domestic Italian law non-resident stockholders can claim a refund of an amount up to one fourth of the 20% substitute tax on dividend income from Italian tax authorities provided that (i) they implement an *ad hoc* refund procedure in accordance with the terms and conditions established by law, and (ii) they provide evidence that this dividend income was subject to income tax in their country of residence in an amount at least equal to the total refund claimed. Beneficial owners of ordinary shares or ADSs should contact their tax advisors concerning the possible availability of these refunds, the payment of which is normally subject to extensive delays.

Distributions of newly issued ordinary shares to beneficial owners with respect to their shares or ADSs that are made as part of a *pro rata* distribution to all stockholders based on a gratuitous increase of the share capital through transfer of reserves or other provisions to share capital generally will not be subject to Italian tax. However, distributions of dividends in kind may be subject to withholding tax.

Tax on Capital Gains. Upon disposal of ordinary shares or ADSs of an Italian resident corporation, capital gains realized by non-Italian resident individuals and foreign corporations without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the ordinary shares or ADSs are effectively connected may be subject to taxation in Italy. However, the tax regime depends on whether the interest (ordinary shares, ADSs and/or rights) disposed of is "qualified" or "non-qualified." The disposal of a "qualified" shareholding in a corporation the stock of which is listed on a regulated market (such as Luxottica Group S.p.A.) is defined to occur when a stockholder (i) owns shares, ADSs and/or rights through which shares may be acquired representing in the aggregate more than 5% of the share capital or 2% of the shares with voting rights at an ordinary stockholders' meeting of the corporation and (ii) in any twelve-month period following the

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date the ownership test under (i) is met, such stockholder engages in the disposal of shares, ADSs and/or of rights through which shares may be acquired that individually or in the aggregate exceed the percentages indicated under (i) above. Capital gains realized by non-Italian resident stockholders upon disposal of a "non-qualified" shareholding, are in principle subject in Italy to a capital gain tax ("CGT") at 20%. However, an exemption from CGT is provided for gains realized by non-Italian resident stockholders without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the ordinary shares or ADSs are effectively connected on the disposal of "non-qualified" shareholdings in Italian resident corporations the stock of which is listed on a regulated market (such as Luxottica Group S.p.A.) even when such shareholdings are held in Italy. Non-Italian residents who dispose of shares or ADSs may be required to timely provide a self-declaration that they are not resident in Italy for tax purposes, in order to benefit from this exemption, in the case that the "risparmio amministrato" (non-discretionary investment portfolio) or "risparmio gestito" (discretionary investment portfolio) regime, respectively, provided for by articles 6 and 7 of Italian legislative decree November 21, 1997, no. 461 applies to them. Upon disposal of a "qualified" shareholding, non-Italian resident stockholders are in principle subject to Italian ordinary taxation on 49.72% of the capital gain realized.

The above is subject to any provisions of an applicable income tax treaty entered into by the Republic of Italy, if the income tax treaty provisions are more favorable. The majority of double tax treaties entered into by Italy, in accordance with the OECD Model tax convention, provide that capital gains realized from the disposition of Italian securities are subject to taxation only in the country of residence of the seller. Therefore, the capital gains realized by a non-Italian resident entitled to the benefits of a treaty entered into by Italy in accordance with the OECD Model in respect of taxation of capital gains from the disposition of Italian securities will not be subject to Italian taxation, regardless of whether the shareholding disposed of is qualified or non-qualified. Non-Italian residents who dispose of shares or ADSs may be required to timely provide appropriate documentation establishing that the conditions of non-taxability of capital gains realized pursuant to the applicable income tax treaties have been satisfied (including a certificate of tax residence issued by the competent foreign tax authorities), in the case that the "risparmio amministrato" (non-discretionary investment portfolio) or "risparmio gestito" (discretionary investment portfolio) regime, respectively, provided for by articles 6 and 7 of Italian legislative decree November 21, 1997, no. 461 applies to them.

Under the Treaty, a person who is considered a U.S. resident for purposes of the Treaty and is fully entitled to benefits under the Treaty will not incur Italian capital gains tax on disposal of ordinary shares or ADSs, unless the ordinary shares or ADSs form part of a business property of a permanent establishment of the holder in Italy or pertain to a fixed base available to a holder in Italy for the purpose of performing independent personal services. In order to benefit from this exemption, U.S. residents who sell ordinary shares or ADSs may be required to timely produce appropriate documentation establishing that the above-mentioned conditions for non-taxability of capital gains under the Treaty have been satisfied (including a certificate of tax residence issued by the competent U.S. tax authorities).

Inheritance and Gift Tax. Subject to certain exceptions, Italian inheritance and gift tax is generally payable on transfers of ordinary shares and/or ADSs of an Italian resident corporation by reason of death or donation, regardless of the residence of the deceased or donor and regardless of whether the ordinary shares or ADSs are held outside Italy.

In particular, transfers of assets and rights (including ordinary shares and/or ADSs) on death or by gift are generally subject to Italian inheritance and gift tax:

- (i) at a rate of 4% in the case of transfers made to the spouse or relatives in direct line, on the portion of the global net value of the transferred assets (including ordinary shares and ADSs), if any, exceeding, for each beneficiary, Euro 1,000,000;
- (ii) at a rate of 6%, in the case of transfers made to relatives within the fourth degree or relatives-in-law within the third degree (in the case of transfers to brothers or sisters, the 6% rate

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is applicable only on the portion of the global net value of the transferred assets (including ordinary shares and ADSs), if any, exceeding, for each beneficiary, Euro 100,000); and

- (iii) subject to certain exceptions, at a rate of 8%, in any other case.

Inheritance taxes paid in a jurisdiction outside of Italy relating to the same estate on assets (including ordinary shares and ADSs) existing in that jurisdiction are deductible, in whole or in part, from the Italian inheritance tax due with respect to the estate.

The above-described regime may be superseded by the provisions of the double taxation treaties in respect of taxes on estates and inheritances entered into by Italy, if more favorable and where applicable.

Subject to certain limitations, the Estate Tax Convention between the United States and Italy generally affords a credit for inheritance tax imposed by Italy on ordinary shares or ADSs of an Italian resident corporation that is applicable to any U.S. federal estate tax imposed on the same ordinary shares or ADSs. This credit is available only to the estate of a deceased person who, at the time of death, was a national of or domiciled in the United States. There is currently no gift tax convention between Italy and the United States.

Stamp duty. Pursuant to Article 19(1) of Decree No. 201 of December 6, 2011, a proportional stamp duty applies on an annual basis to any periodic reporting communications which may be sent by an Italian financial intermediary to a holder of securities deposited with such financial intermediary. The stamp duty applies at a rate of 0.15 per cent and can neither be lower than Euro 34.20 nor (for taxpayers other than individuals) exceed Euro 4,500. In the absence of specific guidelines, the stamp duty may apply both to Italian resident and non-Italian resident security holders, to the extent that securities are held with an Italian-based financial intermediary.

Financial transaction tax. Law No. 228 of December 24, 2012 introduced a new "financial transaction tax" (*imposta sulle transazioni finanziarie*), inspired by the proposed European transaction tax (as included in the draft of European Directive no. 2011/0261). Subject to certain exceptions, the Italian financial transaction tax shall apply to, among other things, (a) transfers of the ownership of shares issued by companies resident in Italy and (b) transfers of the ownership of financial instruments representing shares indicated under (a) above. In relation to such transfers, financial transaction tax shall be applicable starting from March 1, 2013 at the rate of 0.22 per cent (reduced to 0.2 per cent from 2014). For transactions occurring in regulated markets or multilateral trading facilities established in EU Member States or in qualified States (excluding the United States) adhering to the "Accordo sullo spazio economico europeo", the ordinary rate is reduced to 0.12 per cent (reduced to 0.1 per cent from 2014). High-frequency trading transactions occurred in the Italian financial market relating to the same types of securities mentioned above are subject to high-frequency trading tax at a rate of 0.02%.

United States Federal Taxation

For purposes of this section, a U.S. holder is an individual or entity which is a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs and is:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;

an estate whose income is subject to U.S. federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust if a U.S. court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more U.S. persons are authorized to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

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If a partnership, or an entity treated for U.S. tax purposes as a partnership, holds ordinary shares or ADSs, the tax treatment of a partner will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. Persons who are partners in partnerships holding ordinary shares or ADSs should consult their tax advisors.

Taxation of Dividends. Under U.S. federal income tax laws, a U.S. holder must include as gross income the gross amount of any dividend paid by Luxottica Group S.p.A. out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Such holder must also include any Italian tax withheld from the dividend payment in this gross amount even though the holder does not in fact receive such amounts withheld. The dividend is ordinary income that must be included in income when the U.S. holder, in the case of ordinary shares, or the depository, in the case of ADSs, receives the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction generally allowed to U.S. corporations in respect of dividends received from other U.S. corporations. The amount of the dividend distribution that must be included in income for a U.S. holder will be the U.S. dollar value of the Euro payments made, determined at the spot Euro/U.S. dollar rate on the date the dividend distribution is includible in income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into U.S. dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the U.S. holder includes the dividend payment in income to the date he converts the payment into U.S. dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss. The gain or loss generally will be income from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a return of capital to the extent of the U.S. holder's basis in the shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Subject to certain generally applicable limitations, the Italian withholding or substitute tax imposed on dividends in accordance with the Old Treaty or the Treaty and paid over to Italy will be creditable against a U.S. holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. To the extent a refund of the tax withheld is available to the U.S. holder under Italian law or under the Old Treaty or the Treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against such holder's U.S. federal income tax liability. See " Italian Tax Law Withholding or Substitute Tax on Dividends" for the procedures for obtaining a tax refund.

Dividends paid by foreign corporations generally constitute income from sources outside the United States, but generally will be "passive income" which is treated separately from other types of income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable. The rules governing the foreign tax credit are complex. U.S. holders should consult their tax advisors regarding the availability of a foreign tax credit for Italian withholding taxes imposed on dividends paid on ordinary shares or ADSs.

Certain dividends received by non-corporate U.S. holders in taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013 in respect of ordinary shares or ADSs will be taxed at the rate applicable to long-term capital gains (generally at a maximum income tax rate of 15%) if the dividends are "qualified dividends." For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the maximum tax rate for qualified dividends is 20% for a non-corporate U.S. holder with taxable income exceeding \$400,000 (\$450,000 for married individuals filing a joint return). This reduced income tax rate is only applicable to dividends paid by U.S. corporations and "qualified foreign corporations" and only with respect to shares held by a qualified U.S. holder (that is, a non-corporate stockholder such as an individual) for a minimum holding period (generally, more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date). We believe that we are a "qualified foreign corporation" and that dividends paid by us to individual U.S. holders of ordinary shares or ADSs held for the minimum holding period should thus be eligible for the reduced income tax rate. See " Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations" for a discussion of certain restrictions on "qualified foreign corporation" status. *Non-corporate U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors to determine whether they are subject to any special rules that limit their ability to be taxed at this favorable rate.*

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Taxation of Capital Gains. If a U.S. holder sells or otherwise disposes of ordinary shares or ADSs and such shares constitute a capital asset in the hands of the U.S. holder, such holder will recognize capital gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the U.S. dollar value of the amount realized and the tax basis, determined in U.S. dollars, in the ordinary shares or ADSs. The deductibility of capital losses is subject to limitations. Capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. holder, recognized in taxable years which begin before January 1, 2013, is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% for property held more than one year. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, the maximum tax rate for long-term capital gains is 20% for a non-corporate U.S. holder with taxable income exceeding \$400,000 (\$450,000 for married individuals filing a joint return). Additionally, gain or loss will generally be from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

Medicare Tax on Unearned Income. Legislation enacted in 2010 requires certain U.S. holders that are individuals, estates or trusts to pay a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on, among other things, dividends on, and capital gains from the sale or other taxable disposition of, ordinary shares or ADSs for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012.

Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations. A corporation organized outside the U.S. generally will be classified as a passive foreign investment company (a "PFIC") for U.S. federal income tax purposes in any taxable year in which either (a) at least 75% of its gross income is "passive income," or (b) the average percentage of the gross value of its assets that produce "passive income" or are held for the production of passive income is at least 50%. Passive income for this purpose generally includes dividends, interest, royalties, rents and gains from commodities and securities transactions. Under a special "look-through" rule, in determining whether it is a PFIC, a foreign corporation is required to take into account a *pro rata* portion of the income and assets of each corporation in which it owns, directly or indirectly, at least a 25% interest. Where the "look-through" rule applies, there is eliminated from the determination of the status of the foreign corporation as a PFIC stock and debt instruments issued by such a 25%-owned subsidiary as well as dividends and interest received from such a 25%-owned subsidiary. Based on our audited financial statements, we strongly believe that we are not a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for 2012. Based on our audited financial statements and our current expectations regarding the value and nature of our assets and the sources and nature of our income, we do not expect to become a PFIC for U.S. federal income tax purposes for future years. Nonetheless, given that our PFIC status will be determined by reference to the assets and income tests applied annually, with the assets test being applied by reference to the average of the fair market value of our assets at the end of each quarter, and the income test being applied by reference to our income at the end of the taxable year, we cannot provide complete assurance that we will not be a PFIC for either the current taxable year or for any subsequent taxable year. If we are classified as a PFIC in any year that a U.S. holder is a stockholder, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for that U.S. holder in all succeeding years, regardless of whether we continue to meet the income or asset test described above. If we are classified as a PFIC in any year, certain materially adverse consequences could result for U.S. holders of ordinary shares or ADSs. Such adverse consequences could, however, be materially lessened if the U.S. holders timely file either a qualified electing fund or a mark-to-market election. In addition, if we were classified as a PFIC, in a taxable year in which we pay a dividend or the prior taxable year, we would not be a qualified foreign corporation (as described in "Taxation of Dividends"), and our dividends would not be eligible for the reduced U.S. income tax rate applicable to qualified dividends.

Although, as stated above, we strongly believe that we are not, and we do not expect to become, a PFIC, we suggest that all existing and potential U.S. holders consult their own tax advisors regarding the potential tax impact if we were determined to be a PFIC.

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Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. In general, dividend payments or other taxable distributions made within the United States to a U.S. holder will be subject to information reporting requirements and backup withholding tax at the rate of 28% if such U.S. holder is a non-corporate U.S. person and such holder:

fails to provide an accurate taxpayer identification number;

is notified by the IRS that he has failed to report all interest or dividends required to be shown on his federal income tax returns and the payor of the interest or dividends is notified by the IRS of the underreporting; or

in certain circumstances, fails to comply with applicable certification requirements.

A U.S. holder generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules that exceed his, her or its income tax liability by filing a timely refund claim with the IRS.

Persons who are not U.S. persons may be required to establish their exemption from information reporting and backup withholding by certifying their status on Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN, W-8ECI or W-8IMY.

The payment of proceeds from the sale of ordinary shares or ADSs to or through a U.S. office of a broker is also subject to these U.S. backup withholding and information reporting rules unless the seller certifies, under penalties of perjury, that such seller is a non-U.S. person (or otherwise establishes an exemption). Special rules apply where ordinary shares or ADSs are sold through a non-U.S. office of a non-U.S. broker and the sale proceeds are paid outside the United States.

Under legislation enacted in 2010, for taxable years beginning after March 18, 2010, certain U.S. holders who are individuals holding ordinary shares or ADSs other than in an account at a U.S. financial institution may be subject to additional information reporting requirements.

Estate Tax Convention. Under the Estate Tax Convention between the United States and Italy, the ordinary shares or ADSs will be deemed situated in Italy. Subject to certain limitations, the Estate Tax Convention affords a credit for estate or inheritance tax imposed by Italy on ordinary shares or ADSs that is applicable against U.S. federal estate tax imposed on ordinary shares or ADSs. This credit is available only to the estate of a deceased person who, at the time of death, was a national of or domiciled in the United States.

DOCUMENTS ON DISPLAY

We are subject to the informational requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, applicable to foreign private issuers, and in accordance therewith we file reports and other information with the SEC. Reports and other information filed by us are available for inspection and copying, upon payment of fees prescribed by the SEC, at the Public Reference Room maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Copies of such material are also available for a fee by sending an electronic mail message to the internet group mailbox publicinfo@sec.gov or by mail to 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the Public Reference Room. In addition, such material may also be inspected and copied at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. The public may also view our annual reports and other documents filed with the SEC on the Internet at www.sec.gov.

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ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

INTEREST RATE SENSITIVITY

At December 31, 2012 and 2011, our interest rate sensitivity was limited to the amount of our unhedged variable rate outstanding debt under our credit facilities and bank overdraft facilities.

Included in this amount are:

Tranche B and Tranche C borrowings on our subsequently amended credit facility with a group of banks, of Euro 1,130 million and U.S. \$325 million (of which U.S. \$60.5 million and U.S. \$293.2 million were borrowed under Tranche B as of December 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, and Euro 0 million was borrowed under Tranche C as of December 31, 2011). Tranche C was cancelled on April 17, 2012. However, in 2007, we entered into interest rate swaps to effectively hedge the floating rate to a fixed rate for Tranche B. As of December 31, 2012, this credit facility, of which Euro 46.5 million was borrowed as of December 31, 2012, bore interest at EURIBOR on Euro-denominated loans and LIBOR on U.S. \$ denominated loans, plus a margin between 0.20% and 0.40% based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio as defined in the agreement.

Our Euro 250 million credit facility (of which Euro 70.0 million was borrowed as of December 31, 2012). This credit facility accrues interest at EURIBOR plus a margin between 0.40% and 0.60% based on the "Net Debt/EBITDA" ratio, as defined in the agreement (0.589% as of December 31, 2012). In 2009, we entered into interest rate swaps for a notional amount of Euro 250.0 million that effectively hedge the floating rate to a fixed rate for this credit facility.

Our Tranche D U.S. \$1.0 billion credit facility, of which U.S. \$231 million was borrowed as of December 31, 2012 (U.S. \$500 million in 2011). This credit facility accrues interest at LIBOR plus a margin between 0.20% and 0.40% based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio as defined in the agreement (0.41% as of December 31, 2012). In 2008 and 2009 we entered into interest rate swaps for a notional amount of U.S. \$700 million that effectively hedge the floating rate to a fixed rate for a portion of Tranche D.

Our Euro 300 million Term Facility Agreement with Mediobanca, which expires on November 30, 2014. This credit facility accrues interest at EURIBOR plus a margin between 1.00% and 2.25%, as defined in the amendment to the agreement (1.110% as of December 31, 2012). As of December 31, 2012, Euro 300 million was borrowed under this credit facility.

A 10% change in interest rates (upward or downward) at December 31, 2012 and 2011, would not have had a material effect on our future annual pretax earnings and cash flows, based on our expected future pretax earnings and cash flows with an interest rate adjustment of 10% above and below the rates in effect as of December 31, 2012 and 2011. We calculated this effect both on a single year basis and an accumulated basis using a present value calculation for all variable-rate debt instruments. For U.S. \$- denominated activities, we used an exchange rate of Euro 1.00 = U.S. \$1.285 as of December 31, 2012 and of Euro 1.00 = U.S. \$1.392 as of December 31, 2011.

We monitor our exposure to interest rate fluctuations and may enter into hedging arrangements to mitigate our exposure to increases in interest rates if we believe it is prudent to do so. We have eight interest rate derivatives outstanding as of December 31, 2012, as follows:

In June and July 2009, we entered into eight interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 250 million with various banks ("Intesa Swaps"). The Intesa Swaps will decrease their notional amount on a quarterly basis, following the amortization schedule of the underlying facility, starting on August 29, 2011. The Intesa Swaps will expire on May 29, 2013. The Intesa Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on the Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. credit facility discussed above. See Item 5 "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Our Indebtedness Our Credit Facility The Euro 250 Million Revolving Credit Facility and Related Interest Rate Swaps."

Table of Contents**FOREIGN EXCHANGE SENSITIVITY**

Our manufacturing subsidiaries are mainly located in Italy and our sales and distribution facilities are maintained worldwide. We also have a manufacturing facility in the United States that distributes Oakley products worldwide. As such, we are vulnerable to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations in two principal areas:

1. We incur most of our manufacturing costs in Euro or Chinese Yuan and we receive a significant portion of our revenues in other currencies (which we refer to as Economic Risk); and
2. Differences between the functional currency of certain subsidiaries and the Euro as the reporting currency (which we refer to as Translation Risk).

Economic Risk. A strengthening of the Euro relative to other currencies in which we receive revenues could negatively impact the demand for our products manufactured in Italy and/or reduce our gross margins. However, our Oakley manufacturing facility in the United States offsets the reduced margins of our Italy-manufactured products, the costs of which are in Euro, as we expand Oakley's sales in Euro-denominated countries. We expect that the weakening of the Euro will have the reverse effect. In addition, to the extent that our receivables and payables are denominated in different currencies, exchange rate fluctuations could further impact our reported results of operations. However, our production cycles are relatively short and our receivables and payables are generally short-term in nature. As a result, we do not believe that we currently have significant exposure in this area. We will, if we believe it is necessary, enter into foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain of these transactions, which could include sales, receivables and/or payables balances.

IAS 39 requires that all derivatives, whether designated as a hedging relationship or not, be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value regardless of the purpose or intent for holding them. If a derivative is designated as a fair-value hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative and the related change in the hedge item are recognized in operations. If a derivative is designated as a cash-flow hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of changes in equity and are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the hedged item affects operations. For a derivative that does not qualify as a hedge, changes in fair value are recognized in operations.

From time to time, we use derivative financial instruments, principally currency forward agreements, as part of our risk management policy to reduce our exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. As of December 31, 2011, we had several currency forward derivatives and option structures replicating forward contracts (zero cost collar) with a maturity no longer than 180 days. We may enter into other foreign exchange derivative financial instruments when we assess that the risk can be hedged effectively.

Translation Risk. A substantial portion of revenues and costs are denominated in various currencies other than Euro. The following table provides information about our revenues and costs denominated in various currencies for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, and is not meant to be a tabular disclosure of market risk:

2012	U.S. Dollars	Euro	Other	Total
Revenues	57.4%	17.1%	25.5%	100.0%
Costs and operating expenses	53.7%	22.7%	23.6%	100.0%

2011	U.S. Dollars	Euro	Other	Total
Revenues	57.0%	18.6%	24.4%	100.0%
Costs and operating expenses	55.5%	24.3%	20.2%	100.0%

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Because a large portion of our revenues and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars, translation risk resulting from fluctuations in the exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and the Euro, our reporting currency, could have a material effect on our reported financial position and results of operations. The effect of a 10% weakening of the U.S. dollar against the Euro as compared to the actual 2012 and 2011 average exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and Euro would have been a decrease in income before taxes of Euro 56.7 million and of Euro 39.9 million, respectively. In addition, a significant change in the mix of revenues or expenses between or among geographic or operating segments could increase or decrease our exposure to other currency exchange rate fluctuations. We will continue to monitor our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations and enter into hedging arrangements if and to the extent we believe it to be appropriate.

The acquisitions of OPSM in 2003, Cole in 2004 and Oakley in 2007 have further increased our exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The majority of the operations, assets and liabilities of Cole and Oakley are denominated in U.S. dollars, while, for OPSM and a part of the Oakley business, the operations, assets and liabilities are mostly denominated in Australian dollars.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

Persons depositing shares in our deposit facility with Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas are charged a fee for each issuance of ADSs, including issuances resulting from distributions of shares, share dividends, share splits, bonus and rights distributions and other property, and for each surrender of ADSs in exchange for deposited shares. Persons depositing shares also may be charged for the following expenses:

1. Expenses incurred by the depositary, the custodian or their respective agents in connection with inspections of the relevant share register maintained by the local registrar and/or performing due diligence on the central securities depository for Italy: an annual fee of U.S. \$1.00 per 100 ADSs (such fee to be assessed against holders of record as at the date or dates set by the depositary as it sees fit and collected at the discretion of the depositary, subject to the Company's prior consent, by billing such holders for such fee or by deducting such fee from one or more cash dividends or other cash distributions);
2. Taxes and other governmental charges incurred by the depositary or the custodian on any ADS or ordinary shares underlying an ADS, including any applicable interest and penalties thereon, and any share transfer or other taxes and other governmental charges;
3. Cable, telex, electronic transmission and delivery expenses;
4. Transfer or registration fees for deposited securities on any applicable register in connection with the deposit or withdrawal of deposited securities including those of a central depository for securities (where applicable);
5. Expenses of the depositary in connection with the conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars;
6. Fees and expenses incurred by the depositary in connection with compliance with exchange control regulations and other regulatory requirements applicable to the shares, deposited securities and ADSs;
7. U.S. \$5.00 or less per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof) to the Depositary for the execution and delivery of ADRs (including in connection with the deposit of Luxottica ordinary shares or the exercising of rights) and the surrender of ADRs as well as for the distribution of other securities;

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8. A maximum aggregate service fee of U.S. \$2.00 per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof) per calendar year to the Depositary for the services performed by the Depositary in administering the ADR program, including for processing any cash dividends and other cash distributions; and

9. Any other fees, charges, costs or expenses that may be incurred by the depositary from time to time.

If any tax or other governmental charge is payable by the holders and/or beneficial owners of ADSs to the depositary, the depositary, the custodian or the Company may withhold or deduct from any distributions made in respect of deposited securities and may sell for the account of the holder and/or beneficial owner any or all of the deposited securities and apply such distributions and sale proceeds in payment of such taxes (including applicable interest and penalties) or charges, with the holder and the beneficial owner thereof remaining fully liable for any deficiency.

These charges are described more fully in Section 5.9 of the Deposit Agreement incorporated by reference as Exhibit 2.1 to this Form 20-F.

Since January 1, 2012, we received the following direct and indirect payments from Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas in the aggregate amount of U.S. \$117,395.85 for expenses relating to the ADR program, including:

1. NYSE listing fees in relation to the listing of the ADRs;
2. Production of investor targeting, peer analysis and stockholder identification reports;
3. Costs of retaining third-party public relations, investor relations and/or corporate communications advisory firms in the United States;
4. Mailing of proxy materials for meetings of stockholders; and
5. Expenses related to road shows.

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PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

ITEM 14. MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 15. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

DISCLOSURE CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we furnish or file under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives. Our management, with the participation of our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2012. Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2012, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

MANAGEMENT'S REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

As required by the SEC rules and regulations for the implementation of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, our management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f). Our internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness 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 in *Internal Control Integrated Framework*, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A., has audited and issued its report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, which appears in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

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CHANGES IN INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

During the period covered by this Form 20-F, there were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT

Our Board of Directors has determined that a member of our Board of Statutory Auditors, Alberto Giussani, qualifies as an "audit committee financial expert," as defined in the SEC rules, and is "independent," as defined in such rules. The Board of Statutory Auditors has been designated by our Board of Directors as the appropriate body to act as our "Audit Committee," as defined in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, SEC regulations and the NYSE listing standards. See Item 16G "Corporate Governance Summary of the Significant Differences Between Our Corporate Governance Practices and the Corporate Governance Standards of the New York Stock Exchange Board Committees."

ITEM 16B. CODE OF ETHICS

The Board of Directors adopted a Code of Ethics, as may be amended from time to time, that applies to our chief executive officer, chief financial officer and all of our directors, members of management bodies, any other employees, and that is addressed to those who directly or indirectly permanently or temporarily have relationships and dealings with the Company. We will provide a copy of our Code of Ethics without charge upon a written request sent to our registered office at Via C. Cantù 2, 20123 Milan, Italy. You may also obtain a copy of our Code of Ethics on our website at www.luxottica.com.

In accordance with Italian law, we adopted a Procedure for Handling Privileged Information in order to ensure that material non-public information is promptly and adequately disclosed to the public and in compliance with the fundamental principles of transparency and truthfulness. We also adopted an Internal Dealing Procedure in order to comply with certain regulatory amendments. The procedure governs the disclosure obligations and the limitations concerning transactions carried out on shares and other financial instruments by a "significant" person (including directors, the main stockholders of the company and the persons closely related to them).

ITEM 16C. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. ("PricewaterhouseCoopers") was engaged as our independent registered public accounting firm to audit our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2012. Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. ("Deloitte & Touche") was engaged as our independent registered public accounting firm to audit our Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2011. Due to the nature of our operations, some PricewaterhouseCoopers and Deloitte & Touche entities and affiliates perform other audit-related, tax and other services for the Group around the world. The Board of Statutory Auditors is responsible for the approval of all audit services for the annual audit of Luxottica Group S.p.A.'s own financial statements and for the audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its subsidiaries, and to pre-approve all audit-related and non-audit services permissible for all entities in the Group.

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The following table sets forth the aggregate fees for professional services rendered by PricewaterhouseCoopers in 2012 and by Deloitte & Touche in 2011:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2012 Fees	2011 Fees
Audit fees (including annual financial statement audit, semi-annual reviews and Sarbanes-Oxley audit)	4,068	5,176
Audit-related fees (including benefit plan audits and acquisition due diligence)	368	272
Tax fees (including compliance and planning)	404	6
All other fees	55	
Total fees	4,895	5,453

Our Board of Statutory Auditors has approved all of the audit and non-audit fees of PricewaterhouseCoopers for the year 2012 in accordance with the pre-approval policy set forth above.

ITEM 16D. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES

We rely on the exemption from the listing standards for audit committees set forth in Exchange Act Rule 10A-3(c)(3). We believe that such reliance will not materially adversely affect the ability of our Board of Statutory Auditors to act independently and to satisfy the other requirements of the SEC rules.

ITEM 16E. PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

From January 1, 2012 to December 31, 2012, our affiliate, Delfin S.à r.l., an entity established and controlled by Mr. Del Vecchio, made the following purchases of our ordinary shares:

Delfin S.à r.l. Purchases of our Ordinary Shares by Month	Total Number of Ordinary Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Ordinary Share (in Euro)
May 2012	700,000	27.30
June 2012	2,000	27.05
August 2012	400,000	27.81
November 2012	200,000	31.10
December 2012	100,000	31.69
Total year ended December 31, 2012	1,402,000	28.30

For additional information, see Item 7 "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions."

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ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

On April 28, 2011, PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. was appointed as our independent registered public accounting firm for a nine-year term commencing with the fiscal year starting on January 1, 2012. The change in auditors was made pursuant to an Italian law that requires mandatory rotation of independent audit firms for public companies. Because of the limitations set forth in this law, we did not seek to renew Deloitte & Touche's contract when it expired and Deloitte & Touche did not attempt to stand for reappointment. The replacement of Deloitte & Touche by PricewaterhouseCoopers was approved by our stockholders upon a proposal of our Board of Statutory Auditors. PricewaterhouseCoopers was engaged as our auditor for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 and Deloitte & Touche was engaged as our auditor for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

During the fiscal years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the period from January 1, 2012 to April 27, 2012 (the date on which our Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2011 was filed with the SEC), there were no (1) disagreements (as defined in the instructions to Item 16F of Form 20-F) with Deloitte & Touche on any matter of accounting principles or practices, financial statement disclosure or auditing scope or procedures, which disagreements, if not resolved to their satisfaction, would have caused them to make reference thereto in connection with their opinion, or (2) reportable events (as defined in Item 16F of Form 20-F).

The audit report of Deloitte & Touche on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its subsidiaries as of and for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor was it qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles. The audit report of Deloitte & Touche on the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011 did not contain any adverse opinion or disclaimer of opinion, nor was it qualified or modified as to uncertainty, audit scope or accounting principles.

During the two most recent fiscal years prior to the appointment of PricewaterhouseCoopers as our independent registered accounting firm, neither we nor anyone on our behalf consulted PricewaterhouseCoopers regarding either (i) the application of accounting principles to a specified transaction, either completed or proposed, or the type of audit opinion that might be rendered on our consolidated financial statements, nor has PricewaterhouseCoopers provided to us a written report or oral advice that PricewaterhouseCoopers concluded was an important factor considered by us in reaching a decision as to the accounting, auditing or financial reporting issue, or (ii) any matter that was either the subject of a "disagreement" with Deloitte & Touche, as that term is defined in Item 16F(a)(1)(iv) of Form 20-F and the related instructions to Item 16F of Form 20-F, or a "reportable event," as that term is described in Item 16F(a)(1)(v) of Form 20-F.

ITEM 16G. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

SUMMARY OF THE SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN OUR CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRACTICES AND THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE STANDARDS OF THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Overview

On November 4, 2003, the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") established new corporate governance rules for listed companies. Under these NYSE rules, we are permitted, as a listed foreign private issuer, to adhere to the corporate governance standards of our home country in lieu of certain NYSE corporate governance rules, so long as we disclose the significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards.

We adopted the Italian Code of Corporate Governance issued by Borsa Italiana in March 2006 (the "Code of Corporate Governance"). Our corporate governance practices are governed principally by the

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Code of Corporate Governance, and generally by the rules and regulations of Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa, or Consob for Italian companies (collectively, the "Italian Corporate Governance Policies"). Under the Code of Corporate Governance, we are permitted not to comply with certain rules, as long as we disclose the reason for non-compliance.

In December 2011, Borsa Italiana S.p.A. issued a new Code of Corporate Governance. We implemented its recommendations during 2012 and have included information about the implementation of the new Code of Corporate Governance in our Corporate Governance Report published in 2013.

The following is a brief summary of the significant differences between our corporate governance practices in accordance with the Italian Corporate Governance Policies and those followed by U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards.

Composition of Board of Directors; Independence

The NYSE listing standards provide that the board of directors of a U.S. listed company must consist of a majority of independent directors and that certain committees must consist solely of independent directors. A director qualifies as independent only if the board affirmatively determines that the director has no material relationship with the company, either directly or indirectly. The listing standards enumerate a number of relationships that preclude independence. In addition, non-management directors of a U.S. listed company are required to meet at regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.

The Code of Corporate Governance recommends that an "adequate number" of non-executive and independent directors serve on the board of directors of an Italian company, but does not require the board of directors to consist of a majority of independent directors. Italian law requires that at least one director or, in the event the board of directors is composed of more than seven members, at least two directors must fulfill the requirements to be independent. In addition, the Code of Corporate Governance recommends that, for companies included in the FTSE MIB Index (such as Luxottica), at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Board of Directors shall be composed of independent directors.

The standards for determining director independence under the Code of Corporate Governance are substantially similar to the NYSE listing standards for U.S. listed companies. The Code of Corporate Governance recommends that our independent directors meet at executive sessions without management once per year or else we have to disclose the reason they did not meet in our Annual Report on Corporate Governance.

Pursuant to the Code of Corporate Governance, our Board of Directors has evaluated that, among its 13 members, seven directors are independent: Messrs. Abravanel, Cattaneo, Costamagna, Mangiagalli and Reboa and Ms. Magistretti and Puccio. This number of independent directors complies with the "adequate number" of non-management directors recommended. During 2012, our lead independent director, Marco Reboa, convened one meeting of independent directors.

Board Committees

The NYSE listing standards require a U.S. listed company to have an audit committee, a nominating/corporate governance committee and a compensation committee. Each of these committees must consist solely of independent directors and must have a written charter that addresses certain matters specified in the listing standards. The NYSE listing standards contain detailed requirements for the audit committees of U.S. listed companies. Some, but not all, of these requirements also apply to non-U.S. listed companies such as us. Italian law, on the other hand, requires neither the establishment of board committees nor the adoption of written committee charters.

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Italian law requires companies to appoint a Board of Statutory Auditors. The Board of Directors has designated the Board of Statutory Auditors as the appropriate body to act as the "Audit Committee," as defined in the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, SEC regulations and the NYSE listing standards. It operates in accordance with Italian law, the Company's By-laws and the "Regulations Governing the Duties of the Board of Statutory Auditors in accordance with U.S. Audit Committee Requirements." The Board of Statutory Auditors has acted as the Audit Committee since the annual meeting of stockholders on June 14, 2006. Additional information regarding our Board of Statutory Auditors is set forth below.

With respect to the nomination of directors and auditors, Italian law requires lists of nominees to be filed with the registered office of the Company, at least 25 days before its ordinary meeting of stockholders. The Company shall make the lists available to the public at least 21 days before the general meeting. The Code of Corporate Governance also recommends that, if an Italian listed company appoints a committee to select, or recommends the selection by the board of directors of, director nominees for the next ordinary meeting of stockholders, a majority of this committee be comprised of independent directors. The Company has elected not to appoint a committee to select, or recommend the selection of, director nominees.

The Code of Corporate Governance requires that, unless the reason for non-compliance is disclosed, Italian listed companies shall appoint a Compensation Committee and that its members shall all be independent directors. As an alternative, the committee shall be composed of non-executive directors, the majority of whom are independent. In such a case, the chairman of the committee shall be an independent director. Our Human Resources Committee performs the functions of a compensation committee, including the review of our officers' compensation and our stock option plans. On April 27, 2012, the Board of Directors of the Company appointed the members of the Human Resources Committee from among independent members of the Board of Directors. The Human Resources Committee reports to the Board of Directors at least twice a year.

For more information on the resolution adopted by the Company to comply with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Policies, please see our Annual Report on Corporate Governance available on the Company website at www.luxottica.com.

Control and Risk Committee

The Code of Corporate Governance also requires the establishment of a Control and Risk Committee. Our Control and Risk Committee consists of four independent directors. The committee has investigative, advisory and proposal-making functions concentrating on, among other matters, the internal control system, the proper use of accounting principles in conjunction with our administration managers and auditors and the process for the identification and management of corporate risks. The committee reports to the Board of Directors at least twice a year. The members of the Control and Risk Committee, appointed by the Board of Directors on April 27, 2012, are Mario Cattaneo, who is Chairman, Marco Mangiagalli, Elisabetta Magistretti and Marco Reboa, each an independent director.

Board of Statutory Auditors

Our Board of Statutory Auditors consists of three regular members and two alternate members. The Board of Statutory Auditors is appointed by our stockholders and serves for a period of three years. Italian law establishes the qualifications of candidates that may be appointed as members of the Board of Statutory Auditors. The office of Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors in a listed company pursuant to Italian law may not be assumed by any individual who holds the same position in five other listed companies. Our By-laws are required to ensure that at least one member of the Board of Statutory Auditors and one Alternate Auditor may be elected by our minority stockholders. Our By-laws comply with this requirement by providing that at least one regular member, who shall serve as Chairman of the

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Board of Statutory Auditors, and one alternate member may be elected by our minority stockholders in accordance with Italian law.

The Board of Statutory Auditors oversees our compliance with our By-laws and applicable laws and the adequacy of our internal control system and accounting and administrative system. See Item 6 "Directors, Senior Management and Employees" for further details. The Board of Statutory Auditors is required to attend all meetings of our stockholders and the meetings of our Board of Directors. The Board of Statutory Auditors is also required to notify Consob if we fail to comply with our By-laws or any applicable laws.

Code of Business Conduct and Ethics

The NYSE listing standards require each U.S. listed company to adopt, and post on its website, a code of business conduct and ethics for its directors, officers and employees. Under SEC rules, all companies required to submit periodic reports to the SEC, including us, must disclose in their annual reports whether they have adopted a code of ethics for their chief executive officer and senior financial officers. In addition, they must file a copy of the code with the SEC, post the text of the code on their website or undertake to provide a copy upon request to any person without charge. There is significant, though not complete, overlap between the code of business conduct and ethics required by the NYSE listing standards and the code of ethics for the chief financial officer and senior financial officers required by the SEC's rules.

In accordance with SEC rules, we have adopted a Code of Ethics, which contains provisions in compliance with SEC requirements. Our Code of Ethics is available on our website at www.luxottica.com.

Stockholder Approval of Equity Compensation Plans

The NYSE listing standards require U.S. listed companies to seek stockholder approval for certain equity compensation plans. Italian law requires Italian listed companies to submit any incentive plans based on securities and reserved to directors of the company or its subsidiaries or to employees and capital increases of shares reserved for issuance under their equity compensation plans to stockholders for their approval at the meeting of stockholders. In accordance with Italian law, our stockholders approved capital increases of shares reserved for issuance under our existing stock option plans in 1998, 2001 and 2006. In accordance with Italian law, our stockholders also approved our 2008 PSP Plan.

Corporate Governance Guidelines; Certification

The NYSE listing standards require U.S. listed companies to adopt, and post on their websites, a set of corporate governance guidelines. The guidelines must address, among other things, director qualification standards, director responsibilities, director access to management and independent advisers, director compensation, director orientation and continuing education, management succession and an annual performance evaluation of the Board of Directors. In addition, the chief executive officer of a U.S. listed company must certify to the NYSE annually that he or she is not aware of any violations by the company of the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards. The certification must be disclosed in the company's annual report to stockholders.

Italian law requires that listed companies annually report to their stockholders on their corporate governance system. Our Company complies with such requirement. You may find our Annual Report on Corporate Governance on our website at www.luxottica.com.

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Related Party Transactions Procedure

In 2010, the Board of Directors adopted a procedure governing the approval of related party transactions in order to comply with new Italian regulations. "Related Party Transactions" are transactions in which there is a transfer of resources, services or obligations between "Related Parties" (as defined in the procedure), regardless of whether consideration has been given.

The procedure shall not be applied to, among others, "Small Amount Transactions," which are transactions in which the foreseeable maximum consideration or value does not exceed (i) Euro 250,000 per year for remuneration of a member of management or control body or managers in strategic roles or (ii) Euro 2.5 million for other Related Party Transactions. The procedure shall not be applied to related party transactions with or between our controlled companies.

The Board of Directors resolved, as authorized based on, among other things, the interested parties involved in each individual transaction, that (i) the Human Resources Committee composed of independent directors shall be involved and consulted regarding transactions for the remuneration and economic benefits of the members of the management and control bodies and managers in strategic roles and (ii) the Control and Risk Committee (previously the Internal Control Committee) shall be involved and consulted regarding other transactions with related parties. Our Related Party Transactions Procedure is available on our website at www.luxottica.com.

ITEM 16H. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURE.

Not applicable.

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PART III

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position as of December 31, 2012 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements, 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 appearing in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 20-F. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated 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 the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting 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 audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A.

Milan, Italy
April 23, 2013

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated statement of financial position of Luxottica Group S.p.A. (an Italian corporation) and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2011, and the related consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, comprehensive income and cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2011. Our audits also included the consolidated financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 18 of the Company's Annual Report of Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2011. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the 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, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board. Also, in our opinion, such 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.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.

Milan, Italy
April 19, 2012

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012 AND 2011**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Note reference	2012	2011
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	790,093	905,100
Accounts receivable	7	698,755	668,239
Inventories	8	728,767	649,506
Other assets	9	209,250	230,850
Total current assets		2,426,866	2,453,695
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,192,394	1,159,436
Goodwill	11	3,148,770	3,090,563
Intangible assets	11	1,345,688	1,350,921
Investments	12	11,745	8,754
Other assets	13	147,036	157,255
Deferred tax assets	14	169,662	153,701
Total non-current assets		6,015,294	5,920,629
TOTAL ASSETS		8,442,160	8,374,325
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term borrowings	15	90,284	193,834
Current portion of long-term debt	16	310,072	498,295
Accounts payable	17	682,588	608,327
Income taxes payable	18	66,350	39,859
Short-term provisions for risks and other charges	19	66,032	53,337
Other liabilities	20	589,658	533,801
Total current liabilities		1,804,984	1,927,454
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt	21	2,052,107	2,244,583
Employee benefits	22	191,710	197,675
Deferred tax liabilities	14	227,806	232,337
Long-term provisions for risks and other charges	23	119,612	80,400
Other liabilities	24	52,702	66,756
Total non-current liabilities		2,643,936	2,821,751
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Capital stock	25	28,394	28,041
Legal reserve	25	5,623	5,600
Reserves	25	3,497,584	3,244,362
Treasury shares	25	(91,929)	(117,418)
Net income	25	541,700	452,343

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Luxottica Group stockholders' equity	25	3,981,372	3,612,928
Non-controlling interests	26	11,868	12,192
Total stockholders' equity		3,993,240	3,625,120
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		8,442,160	8,374,325

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Note reference	2012	2011	2010
Net sales	5	7,086,142	6,222,483	5,798,035
Cost of sales		2,379,093	2,168,065	1,990,205
Gross profit		4,707,049	4,054,419	3,807,831
Selling and advertising		2,841,961	2,509,783	2,367,979
General and administrative		883,038	737,495	727,693
Total operating expenses		3,725,000	3,247,278	3,095,672
Income from operations		982,049	807,140	712,159
Other income/(expense)				
Interest income	27	18,910	12,472	8,494
Interest expense	27	(138,140)	(121,067)	(106,987)
Other net	27	(6,463)	(3,273)	(8,130)
Income before provision for income taxes		856,357	695,272	605,535
Provision for income taxes	27	(310,476)	(236,972)	(218,219)
Net income from continuing operations		545,881	458,300	387,315
Discontinued operations				19,944
Net income		545,881	458,300	407,258
Of which attributable to:				
Luxottica Group stockholders		541,700	452,343	402,187
Non-controlling interests		4,181	5,957	5,072
NET INCOME		545,881	458,300	407,258
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic		464,643,093	460,437,198	458,711,441
Diluted		469,573,841	463,296,262	460,535,397
EPS (in Euro):				
Basic from continuing operations		1.17	0.98	0.83
Basic from discontinued operations				0.04
Basic		1.17	0.98	0.88
Diluted from continuing operations		1.15	0.98	0.83
Diluted from discontinued operations				0.04
Diluted		1.15	0.98	0.87

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2012	2011	2010
Net income	545,881	458,300	407,258
Other comprehensive income:			
Cash flow hedge net of tax of Euro 6.5 million, Euro 11.4 million and Euro 0.3 million as of December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively	13,700	21,114	(3,223)
Currency translation differences	(64,010)	72,660	233,518
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans net of tax of Euro 13.6 million, Euro 22.9 million and Euro 4.6 million as of December 31, 2012, 2011 and 2010, respectively	(24,952)	(37,186)	(8,744)
Total other comprehensive income net of tax	(75,262)	56,588	221,551
Total comprehensive income for the period	470,619	514,888	628,810
Attributable to:			
Luxottica Group stockholders' equity	466,204	508,722	622,949
Non-controlling interests	4,415	6,166	5,861
Total comprehensive income for the period	470,619	514,888	628,810

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Capital stock		Legal reserve	Additional paid-in capital	Retained earnings	Stock options reserve	Translation of foreign operations and other	Treasury shares	Stockholders' equity	Non-controlling interests
	Number of shares	Amount								
					Note 25					Note 26
Balance as of January 1, 2010	464,386,383	27,863	5,561	166,912	2,900,213	124,563	(405,160)	(82,713)	2,737,239	16,376
Total Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2010					390,220		232,729		622,949	5,861
Exercise of stock options	1,690,827	101		22,316					22,417	
Non-cash stock-based compensation net of taxes of Euro 1.7 million						34,621			34,621	
Excess tax benefit on stock options				2,084					2,084	
Investments in treasury shares net of taxes of Euro 16.5 million				27,511				(29,816)	(2,305)	
Dividends (Euro 0.35 per ordinary share)					(160,630)				(160,630)	(9,208)
Allocation of legal reserve			17		(17)					
Balance as of December 31, 2010	466,077,210	27,964	5,578	218,823	3,129,786	159,184	(172,431)	(112,529)	3,256,375	13,029
Total Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2011					436,271		72,451		508,722	6,166
Exercise of stock options	1,274,467	77		18,132					18,209	
Non-cash stock-based compensation						44,555			44,555	
Excess tax benefit on stock options				60					60	
Investments in treasury shares								(10,473)	(10,473)	
Gift of shares to employees					(5,584)			5,584		
Change in the consolidation perimeter					(1,995)				(1,995)	(2,911)
Dividends (Euro 0.44 per ordinary share)					(202,525)				(202,525)	(4,092)
Allocation of legal reserve			22		(22)					
Balance as of December 31, 2011	467,351,677	28,041	5,600	237,015	3,355,931	203,739	(99,980)	(117,418)	3,612,928	12,192
Total Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2012					530,448		(64,244)		466,204	4,415
Exercise of stock options	5,886,520	353		87,913					88,266	
Non-cash stock-based compensation						37,547			37,547	

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Excess tax benefit on stock options					3,814					3,814	
Granting of treasury shares to employees					(25,489)				25,489		
Change in the consolidation perimeter											8
Dividends (Euro 0.49 per ordinary share)					(227,386)				(227,386)	(4,748)	
Allocation of legal reserve				23	(23)						
Balance as of December 31, 2012	473,238,197	28,394	5,623	328,742	3,633,481	241,286	(164,224)	(91,929)	3,981,372	11,868	

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012, 2011 AND 2010**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2012	2011	2010
Income before provision for income taxes	856,357	695,272	605,535
Stock-based compensation	41,365	44,496	32,940
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	358,281	323,889	322,062
Net loss on disposals of fixed assets and other	32,700	16,570	4,990
Financial expenses	138,140	121,067	106,987
Other non-cash items ^(*)	14,237	(19,710)	(7,058)
Changes in accounts receivable	(34,568)	(16,441)	2,771
Changes in inventories	(80,534)	(30,520)	(36,544)
Changes in accounts payable	61,472	51,053	86,667
Changes in other assets/liabilities	39,393	(14,023)	75,578
Total adjustments	570,485	476,381	588,393
Cash provided by operating activities	1,426,842	1,171,653	1,193,928
Interest paid	(120,762)	(122,520)	(132,969)
Taxes paid	(265,651)	(228,235)	(229,326)
Net Cash provided by operating activities	1,040,429	820,898	831,633
Additions of property, plant and equipment	(261,518)	(228,634)	(230,358)
Purchases of businesses net of cash acquired ^(*)	(99,738)	(123,600)	(121,761)
Sales of businesses net of cash disposed			5,520
Investments in equity investees			(20,684)
Additions to intangible assets	(117,005)	(107,646)	
Cash used in investing activities	(478,261)	(459,880)	(367,283)
Long-term debt:			
Proceeds	512,700	250,610	881,705
Repayments	(935,173)	(230,447)	(930,362)
Increase in short-term lines of credit		14,270	
(Decrease) in short-term lines of credit	(102,018)		(5,475)
Exercise of stock options	88,267	18,210	22,416
(Purchase)/sale of treasury shares		(10,473)	14,195
Dividends	(232,134)	(206,617)	(169,839)
Cash used in financing activities	(668,358)	(164,447)	(187,360)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(106,190)	196,571	276,990
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period	905,100	679,852	380,081
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(8,817)	28,677	22,781
Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	790,093	905,100	679,852

(*)

Other non-cash items in 2012 included expenses incurred for the reorganization of the Australian business for Euro 14.2 million.

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Other non-cash items in 2011 included a gain resulting from business acquisitions for Euro (19.0) million and other non-cash items for Euro (0.7) million.

Other non-cash items in 2010 included the gain on sale of business for Euro (8.2) million and other non-cash items for Euro 1.1 million.

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(**)

Purchases of businesses net of cash acquired in 2012 included the purchase of Tecnol Técnica Nacional de Oculos Ltda for Euro 66.4 million, the purchase of a retail chain in Spain and Portugal for Euro 21.9 million and other minor acquisitions for Euro 11.4 million.

Purchases of businesses net of cash acquired in 2011 included the purchase of the remaining 60% of Multiópticas Internacional S.L. for Euro 89.8 million, the purchase of two retail chains in Mexico for Euro 19 million, and other minor acquisitions for Euro 14.8 million.

Purchases of businesses net of cash acquired in 2010 included the purchase, non-controlling interest in the Turkey subsidiary Luxottica Gözlük Endüstri ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi for Euro 61.8 million, the purchase of the non-controlling interest in the English subsidiary Sunglass Hut UK for Euro 32.3 million, the purchase of the OP Pty Ltd group in Australia for Euro 14.6 million and other acquisitions for Euro 13.1 million.

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Luxottica Group S.p.A.

Registered office at Via C. Cantù 2 20123 Milan

Share capital € 28,394,291.82

Authorized and issued

**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

GENERAL INFORMATION

Luxottica Group S.p.A. (the "Company") is a corporation with a registered office in Milan, Italy, at Via C. Cantù 2.

The Company and its subsidiaries (collectively, the "Group") operate in two industry segments: (1) manufacturing and wholesale distribution; and (2) retail distribution.

Through its manufacturing and wholesale distribution operations, the Group is engaged in the design, manufacturing, wholesale distribution and marketing of proprietary brands and designer lines of mid- to premium-priced prescription frames and sunglasses, as well as of performance optics products.

Through its retail operations, as of December 31, 2012, the Company owned and operated 6,417 retail locations worldwide and franchised an additional 543 locations principally through its subsidiaries Luxottica Retail North America, Inc., Sunglass Hut Trading, LLC, OPSM Group Limited, Oakley, Inc. ("Oakley") and Multiópticas Internacional S.L.

In line with prior years, the retail division's fiscal year is a 52- or 53-week period ending on the Saturday nearest December 31. The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the operations of all retail divisions for the 52-week periods for fiscal years 2012, 2011 and 2010. The use of a calendar fiscal year by these entities would not have had a material impact on the consolidated financial statements.

The Company is controlled by Delfin S.à r.l., a company subject to Luxembourg law.

These consolidated financial statements were authorized to be issued by the Board of Directors of the Company at its meeting on February 28, 2013.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2012 have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board ("IASB") as of the date of approval of these consolidated financial statements by the Board of Directors of the Company.

IFRS are all the international accounting standards ("IAS") and all the interpretations of the International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee ("IFRIC"), previously named the Standing Interpretation Committee ("SIC").

The principles and standards utilized in preparing these consolidated financial statements have been consistently applied through all periods presented.

In order to provide the reader of these consolidated financial statements with a meaningful comparison of the information included in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2012, certain prior year comparative information in the financial statements has been revised to conform to the current year presentation. The revisions relate to the offsetting of Euro 224.0 million of deferred tax assets against deferred tax liabilities within the same tax jurisdiction and the offsetting of

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

Euro 45.8 million from premiums and discounts to customers against accounts receivable that were previously classified within "Other Liabilities." The Company has determined that the revisions are immaterial to the previously reported financial statements. In addition, provisions for risks and other charges and employee benefits that were presented in other liabilities in 2011 are now separately disclosed.

In addition in order to provide the reader with a more meaningful understanding of the information included in the consolidated statement of cash flows, taxes and interests paid are now presented separately within the cash provided by operating activities section. Additionally, the change in bank overdrafts (included in short-term borrowings within the consolidated statements of financial position) is now presented as cash from the financing activities. Bank overdrafts were previously reported as reduction of cash and cash equivalents.

These consolidated financial statements are composed of a consolidated statement of income, a consolidated statement of comprehensive income, a consolidated statement of financial position, a consolidated statement of cash flows, a consolidated statement of changes in equity and related notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

The Company's reporting currency for the presentation of the consolidated financial statements is the Euro. Unless otherwise specified, the figures in the statements and within these Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements are expressed in thousands of Euro.

The Company presents its consolidated statement of income using the function of expense method. The Company presents current and non-current assets and current and non-current liabilities as separate classifications in its consolidated statements of financial position. This presentation of the consolidated statement of income and of the consolidated statement of financial position is believed to provide the most relevant information. The consolidated statement of cash flows was prepared and presented utilizing the indirect method.

The financial statements were prepared using the historical cost convention, with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities for which measurement at fair value is required.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. Management believes that there are no financial or other indicators presenting material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Group's ability to meet its obligations in the foreseeable future and in particular in the next 12 months.

1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES

Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are any entities over which the Group has the power to govern the financial and operating policies (as defined by IAS 27 *Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements*), generally with an ownership of more than one half of the voting rights. The existence and effect of potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible are considered when assessing whether the Group controls another entity. Subsidiaries are fully consolidated from the date on which control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date that control ceases.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

The Group uses the acquisition method of accounting to account for business combinations. The consideration transferred for the acquisition of a subsidiary is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, the liabilities incurred and the equity interests issued by the Group. The consideration transferred includes the fair value of any asset or liability resulting from a contingent consideration arrangement. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at their fair values at the acquisition date. On an acquisition-by-acquisition basis, the Group recognizes any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquiree's net assets.

The excess of the consideration transferred, the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and the acquisition date fair value of any previous equity interest in the acquiree over the fair value of the Group's share of the identifiable net assets acquired is recorded as goodwill. If this is less than the fair value of the net assets of the subsidiary acquired in the case of a bargain purchase, the difference is recognized directly in the consolidated statement of income.

In business combinations achieved in stages, the Group remeasures its previously held equity interest in the acquiree at its acquisition date fair value and recognizes the resulting gain or loss, if any, in operating income reflecting the Group's strategy to continue growing through acquisitions.

Inter-company transactions, balances and unrealized gains and losses on transactions between Group companies are eliminated. Accounting policies of subsidiaries have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

The individual financial statements used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements are prepared and approved by the administrative bodies of the individual companies.

Transactions with non-controlling interests

Transactions with non-controlling interests are treated as transactions with equity owners of the Group. For purchases from non-controlling interests, the difference between any consideration paid and the relevant share acquired of the carrying value of net assets of the subsidiary is recorded in equity. Gains or losses on disposals to non-controlling interests are also recorded in equity.

When the Group ceases to have control or significant influence, any retained interest in the entity is remeasured to its fair value, with the change in carrying amount recognized in profit or loss.

Associates

Associates are any entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control, generally with ownership of between 20% and 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are accounted for using the equity method of accounting and are initially recognized at cost.

The Group's share of its associates' post-acquisition profits or losses is recognized in the consolidated statement of income, and its share of post-acquisition movements in other comprehensive income is recognized in other comprehensive income. The cumulative post-acquisition movements are adjusted against the carrying amount of the investment. When the Group's share of losses in an

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

associate equals or exceeds its interest in the associate, including any other unsecured receivables, the Group does not recognize further losses, unless it has incurred obligations or made payments on behalf of the associate.

Unrealized gains on transactions between the Group and its associates are eliminated to the extent of the Group's interest in the associates. Unrealized losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment of the asset transferred. Accounting policies of associates have been changed where necessary to ensure consistency with the policies adopted by the Group.

Dilution gains and losses arising in investments in associates are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Other companies

Investments in entities in which the Group does not have either control or significant influence, generally with ownership of less than 20%, are originally recorded at cost and subsequently measured at fair value.

Translation of the financial statements of foreign companies

The Group records transactions denominated in foreign currency in accordance with IAS 21 *The Effect of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*.

The results and financial position of all the Group entities (none of which have the currency of a hyper-inflationary economy) that have a functional currency different from the presentation currency are translated into the presentation currency as follows:

- (a) assets and liabilities for each consolidated statement of financial position presented are translated at the closing rate at the date of that consolidated statement of financial position;
- (b) income and expenses for each consolidated statement of income are translated at average exchange rates (unless this average is not a reasonable approximation of the cumulative effect of the rates prevailing on the transaction dates, in which case income and expenses are translated at the rate on the dates of the transactions); and
- (c) all resulting exchange differences are recognized in other comprehensive income.

Goodwill and fair value adjustments arising from the acquisition of a foreign entity are treated as assets and liabilities of the foreign entity and translated at the closing rate.

The exchange rates used in translating the results of foreign operations are reported in the *Exchange Rates Attachment* to the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP

During 2012, the composition of the Group changed due to the acquisition of the Brazilian entity, Tecnol Técnica Nacional de Oculos Ltda., and two European entities, Sun Planet Retail S.L. in Spain and Sun Planet (Portugal) Oculos de Sol, S.A. in Portugal. Please refer to Note 4 "Business Combinations," and Note 11 "Goodwill and Intangible assets" for a description of the primary changes to the composition of the Group.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. Cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Investments qualify as cash equivalents only when they have a maturity of three months or less from the date of the acquisition.

Accounts receivable and other receivables

Accounts receivable and other receivables are carried at amortized cost. Losses on receivables are measured as the difference between the receivables' carrying amount and the present value of estimated future cash flows discounted at the receivables' original effective interest rate computed at the time of initial recognition. The carrying amount of the receivables is reduced through an allowance for doubtful accounts. The amount of the losses on written-off accounts is recorded in the consolidated statement of income within selling expenses.

Subsequent collections of previously written-off receivables are recorded in the consolidated statement of income as a reduction of selling expenses.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of the cost determined by using the average annual cost method by product line, which approximates the weighted average cost, and the net realizable value. Provisions for write-downs for raw materials and finished goods which are considered obsolete or slow moving are computed taking into account their expected future utilization and their realizable value. The realizable value represents the estimated sales price, net of estimated sales and distribution costs.

Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are measured at historical cost. Historical cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment loss. The depreciable amount of the items of property, plant and equipment, measured as the difference between

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

their cost and their residual value, is allocated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives as follows:

Buildings and building improvements	From 19 to 40 years
Machinery and equipment	From 3 to 12 years
Aircraft	25 years
Other equipment	From 5 to 8 years
Leasehold Improvements	The lower of 15 years or the residual duration of the lease contract

Depreciation ends on the date on which the asset is classified as held for sale, in compliance with IFRS 5 *Non-Current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations*.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Group and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. All other repairs and maintenance costs are charged to the consolidated statement of income during the financial period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying item of property, plant and equipment are capitalized as part of the cost of that asset.

Upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from the use of an item of property, plant and equipment, its carrying amount is derecognized. The gain or loss arising from derecognition is included in profit and loss.

Assets held for sale

Assets held for sale include non-current assets (or disposal groups) whose carrying amount will be primarily recovered through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use and whose sale is highly probable in the short term. Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and their fair value, less costs to sell.

Finance and operating leases

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are retained by the lessor are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to the consolidated statement of income on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Leases where lessees bear substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalized at the lease's commencement at the lower of the fair value of the leased property and the present value of the minimum lease payments.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

Each finance lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance charges. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in "long-term debt" in the statement of financial position. The interest element of the finance cost is charged to the consolidated statement of income over the lease period. The assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Intangible assets

(a) *Goodwill*

Goodwill represents the excess of the cost of an acquisition over the fair value of the Group's share of the net identifiable assets of the acquired subsidiary at the date of acquisition. Goodwill is tested at least annually for impairment and carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed. Gains and losses on the disposal of an entity include the carrying amount of goodwill relating to the entity sold.

(b) *Trademarks and other intangible assets*

Separately acquired trademarks and licenses are shown at historical cost. Trademarks, licenses and other intangible assets, including distribution networks and franchisee agreements, acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. Trademarks and licenses have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate the cost of trademarks and licenses over their estimated useful lives.

Contractual customer relationships acquired in a business combination are recognized at fair value at the acquisition date. The contractual customer relations have a finite useful life and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized over the expected life of the customer relationship.

All intangible assets are subject to impairment tests, as required by IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, if there are indications that the assets may be impaired.

Trademarks are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging between 20 and 25 years. Distributor network, customer relation contracts and lists are amortized on a straight-line basis or on an accelerated basis (projecting diminishing cash flows) over periods ranging between 3 and 25 years. Other intangible assets are amortized on a straight-line basis over periods ranging between 3 and 7 years.

Impairment of assets

Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life, for example goodwill, are not subject to amortization and are tested at least annually for impairment.

Tangible assets and intangible assets with a definite useful life are subject to amortization and are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

value less costs to sell and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, tangible and intangible assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash flows (cash-generating units). Intangible assets other than goodwill are reviewed at each reporting date to assess whether there is an indication that an impairment loss recognized in prior periods may no longer exist or has decreased. If such an indication exists, the loss is reversed and the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount, which may not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had been recorded. The reversal of an impairment loss is recorded in the consolidated statement of income.

Financial assets

The financial assets of the Group fall into the following categories:

(a) *Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss*

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are financial assets held for trading. A financial asset is classified in this category if acquired principally for the purpose of selling in the short term. Derivatives are also categorized as held for trading unless they are designated as hedges. Assets in this category are classified as current or non-current assets based on their maturity.

Transaction costs are immediately recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

After initial recognition, financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are measured at their fair value each reporting period. Gains and losses deriving from changes in fair value are recorded in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which they occur. Dividend income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as part of other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

(b) *Loans and receivables*

Loans and receivables are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market. They are included in current assets, except for those with maturities greater than 12 months or which are not expected to be repaid within 12 months after the end of the reporting period. These are classified as non-current assets. The Group's loans and receivables are comprised of trade and other receivables. Loans and receivables are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, loans and receivables are measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

(c) *Financial assets available for sale*

Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivative financial assets that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless the investment matures or management intends to dispose of it within 12 months of the end of the reporting period. Financial assets available for sale are initially measured at their fair value plus transaction costs. After initial recognition, financial assets available for sale are carried at fair value. Any changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income. Dividend income from financial assets held for sale is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as part of other income when the Group's right to receive payments is established.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

A regular way purchase or sale of financial assets is recognized using the settlement date.

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the investments have expired or have been transferred and the Group has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership.

The fair value of listed financial instruments is based on the quoted price on an active market. If the market for a financial asset is not active (or if it refers to non-listed securities), the Group defines the fair value by utilizing valuation techniques. These techniques include using recent arms-length market transactions between knowledgeable willing parties, if available, reference to the current fair value of another instrument that is substantially the same, discounted cash flows analysis, and pricing models based on observable market inputs, which are consistent with the instruments under valuation.

The valuation techniques are primarily based on observable market data as opposed to internal sources of information.

At each reporting date, the Group assesses whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired. In the case of investments classified as financial assets held for sale, a prolonged or significant decline in the fair value of the investment below its cost is also considered an indicator that the asset is impaired. If any such evidence exists for an available-for-sale financial asset, the cumulative loss, measured as the difference between the cost of acquisition and the current fair value, net any impairment loss previously recognized in the consolidated statement of income, is removed from equity and recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Any impairment loss recognized on an investment classified as an available-for-sale financial asset is not reversed.

Derivative financial instruments

Derivative financial instruments are accounted for in accordance with IAS 39 *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement*.

At the date the derivative contract is entered into, derivative instruments are accounted for at their fair value and, if they are not designated as hedging instruments, any changes in fair value after initial recognition are recognized as components of net income for the year. If, on the other hand, derivative instruments meet the requirements for being classified as hedging instruments, any subsequent changes in fair value are recognized according to the following criteria, as illustrated below.

The Group designates certain derivatives as instruments for hedging specific risks associated with highly probable transactions (cash flow hedges).

For each derivative financial instrument designated as a hedging instrument, the Group documents the relationship between the hedging instrument and the hedged item, as well as the risk management objectives, the hedging strategy and the methodology to measure the hedging effectiveness. The hedging effectiveness of the instruments is assessed both at the hedge inception date and on an ongoing basis. A hedging instrument is considered highly effective when both at the inception date and during the life of the instrument, any changes in fair value of the derivative instrument offset the changes in fair value or cash flows attributable to the hedged items.

**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

If the derivative instruments are eligible for hedge accounting, the following accounting criteria are applicable:

Fair value hedge when a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the exposure to changes in fair value of a recognized asset or liability ("hedged item"), both the changes in fair value of the derivative instrument as well as changes in the hedged item are recorded in the consolidated statement of income. The gain or loss related to the ineffective portion of the derivative instrument is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as other net.

Cash flow hedge when a derivative financial instrument is designated as a hedge of the exposure to variability in future cash flows of recognized assets or liabilities or highly probable forecasted transactions ("cash flow hedge"), the effective portion of any gain or loss on the derivative financial instrument is recognized directly in other comprehensive income ("OCI"). The cumulative gain or loss is removed from OCI and recognized in the consolidated statement of income at the same time as the economic effect arising from the hedged item affects income. The gain or loss related to the ineffective portion of the derivative instrument is recognized in the consolidated statement of income as Other net. When a forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in equity is immediately transferred to the consolidated statement of income to Other net. When a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss existing in OCI at that time remains in equity, and is recognized when the economic effect arising from the hedged item affects income. The Group utilizes derivative financial instruments, primarily Interest Rate Swap and Currency Swap contracts, as part of its risk management policy in order to reduce its exposure to interest rate and exchange rate fluctuations. Despite the fact that certain currency swap contracts are used as an economic hedge of the exchange rate risk, these instruments may not fully meet the criteria for hedge accounting pursuant to IAS 39. If so, the instruments are marked to market at the end of each reporting period and changes in fair value are recognized in the consolidated statement of income.

Accounts payable and other payables

Accounts payable are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Accounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less from the reporting date. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities.

Accounts payable are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Long-term debt

Long-term debt is initially recorded at fair value, less directly attributable transaction costs, and subsequently measured at its amortized cost by applying the effective interest method. If there is a change in expected cash flows, the carrying amount of the long term debt is recalculated by computing the present value of estimated future cash flows at the financial instrument's original effective interest

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

rate. Long-term debt is classified under non-current liabilities when the Group retains the unconditional right to defer the payment for at least 12 months after the balance sheet date and under current liabilities when payment is due within 12 months from the balance sheet date.

Long-term debt is removed from the statement of financial position when it is extinguished, i.e. when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, canceled or expires.

Current and deferred taxes

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax.

Tax expenses are recognized in the consolidated statement of income, except to the extent that they relate to items recognized in OCI or directly in equity. In this case, tax is also recognized in OCI or directly in equity, respectively. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the balance sheet date in the countries where the Group operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Interest and penalties associated with these positions are included in "provision for income taxes" within the consolidated statement of income.

Deferred income tax is recognized on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognized if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted as of the balance sheet date and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred income tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized. Deferred income tax is provided on temporary differences arising on investments in subsidiaries and associates, except for deferred tax liabilities where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference is controlled by the Group and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same taxable entity or different taxable entities where there is an intention to settle the balances on a net basis.

Employee benefits

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund

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**Notes to the
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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that is not a defined contribution plan. Typically, defined benefit plans define an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive upon retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and compensation. The liability recognized in the consolidated statement of financial position in respect of defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized past-service costs. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by independent actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of high-quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related pension obligation.

Actuarial gains and losses due to changes in actuarial assumptions or to changes in the plan's conditions are recognized as incurred in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

For defined contribution plans, the Group pays contributions to publicly or privately administered pension insurance plans on a mandatory, contractual or voluntary basis. The Group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are recognized as employee benefits expenses when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognized as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in future payments is available.

Provisions for risks

Provisions for risks are recognized when:

the Group has a present obligation, legal or constructive, as a result of a past event;

it is probable that the outflow of resources will be required; and

the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation. The increase in the provision due to passage of time is recognized as interest expense. Risks that are possible are disclosed in the notes. Risks that are remote are not disclosed or provided for.

Share-based payments

The Company operates a number of equity-settled, share-based compensation plans, under which the entity receives services from employees as consideration for equity instruments (options). The fair value of the employee services received in exchange for the grant of the options is recognized as an expense. The total amount to be expensed is determined by reference to the fair value of the options granted.

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

The total expense is recognized over the vesting period, which is the period over which all of the specified vesting conditions are to be satisfied. At the end of each reporting period, the Company revises its estimates of the number of options that are expected to vest based on the non-market vesting conditions. It recognizes the impact of the revision to original estimates, if any, in the consolidated statement of income, with a corresponding adjustment to equity.

Recognition of revenues

Revenue is recognized in accordance with IAS 18 *Revenue*. Revenue includes sales of merchandise (both wholesale and retail), insurance and administrative fees associated with the Group's managed vision care business, eye exams and related professional services, and sales of merchandise to franchisees along with other revenues from franchisees such as royalties based on sales and initial franchise fee revenues.

Wholesale division revenues are recognized from sales of products at the time title and the risks and rewards of ownership of the goods are assumed by the customer. The products are not subject to formal customer acceptance provisions. In some countries, the customer has the right to return products for a limited period of time after the sale. However, such right of return does not impact the timing of revenue recognition. Accordingly, the Group records an accrual for the estimated amounts to be returned. This estimate is based on the Group's right of return policies and practices along with historical data and sales trends. There are no other post-shipment obligations. Revenues received for the shipping and handling of goods are included in sales and the costs associated with shipments to customers are included in operating expenses.

Retail division revenues are recognized upon receipt by the customer at the retail location. In some countries, the Group allows retail customers to return goods for a period of time and, as such, the Group records an accrual for the estimated amounts to be returned. This accrual is based on the historical return rate as a percentage of net sales and the timing of the returns from the original transaction date. There are no other post-shipment obligations. Additionally, the retail division enters into discount programs and similar relationships with third parties that have terms of twelve or more months. Revenues under these arrangements are recognized upon receipt of the products or services by the customer at the retail location. Advance payments and deposits from customers are not recorded as revenues until the product is delivered. The retail division also includes managed vision care revenues consisting of both fixed fee and fee for service managed vision care plans. For fixed fee plans, the plan sponsor pays the Group a monthly premium for each enrolled subscriber. Premium revenue is recognized as earned during the benefit coverage period. Premiums are generally billed in the month of benefit coverage. Any unearned premium revenue is deferred and recorded within other current liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position. For fee for service plans, the plan sponsor pays the Company a fee to process its claims. Revenue is recognized as the services are rendered. This revenue is presented as third party administrative services revenue. For these programs, the plan sponsor is responsible for funding the cost of claims. Accruals are established for amounts due under these relationships estimated to be uncollectible.

Franchise revenues based on sales by franchisees (such as royalties) are accrued and recognized as earned. Initial franchise fees are recorded as revenue when all material services or conditions relating to the sale of the franchise have been substantially performed or satisfied by the Group and when the

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

related store begins operations. Allowances are established for amounts due under these relationships when they are determined to be uncollectible.

The Group licenses to third parties the rights to certain intellectual property and other proprietary information and recognizes royalty revenues when earned.

The wholesale and retail divisions may offer certain promotions during the year. Free frames given to customers as part of a promotional offer are recorded in cost of sales at the time they are delivered to the customer. Discounts and coupons tendered by customers are recorded as a reduction of revenue at the date of sale.

Use of accounting estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates and assumptions which influence the value of assets and liabilities as well as revenues and costs reported in the consolidated statement of financial position and in the consolidated statement of income, respectively or the disclosures included in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in relation to potential assets and liabilities existing as of the date the consolidated financial statements were authorized for issue.

Estimates are based on historical experience and other factors. The resulting accounting estimates could differ from the related actual results. Estimates are periodically reviewed and the effects of each change are reflected in the consolidated statement of income in the period in which the change occurs.

The current economic and financial crisis has resulted in the need to make assumptions on future trends that are characterized by a significant degree of uncertainty and, therefore, the actual results in future years may significantly differ from the estimate.

The most significant accounting principles which require a higher degree of judgment from management are illustrated below.

(a) Valuation of receivables. Receivables from customers are adjusted by the related allowance for doubtful accounts in order to take into account their recoverable amount. The determination of the amount of write-downs requires judgment from management based on available documentation and information, as well as the solvency of the customer, and based on past experience and historical trends;

(b) Valuation of inventories. Inventories which are obsolete and slow moving are periodically evaluated and written down in the case that their recoverable amount is lower than their carrying amount. Write-downs are calculated on the basis of management assumptions and estimates which are derived from experience and historical results;

(c) Valuation of deferred tax assets. The valuation of deferred tax assets is based on forecasted results which depend upon factors that could vary over time and could have significant effects on the valuation of deferred tax assets;

(d) Income taxes. The Group is subject to different tax jurisdictions. The determination of tax liabilities for the Group requires the use of assumptions with respect to transactions whose fiscal consequences are not yet certain at the end of the reporting period. The Group recognizes liabilities which could result from future inspections by the fiscal authorities on the basis of an estimate of the amounts expected to be paid to the taxation authorities. If the result of the abovementioned inspections

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CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

differs from that estimated by Group management, there could be significant effects on both current and deferred taxes;

(e) Valuation of goodwill. Goodwill is subject to an annual impairment test. This calculation requires management's judgment based on information available within the Group and the market, as well as on past experience; and

(f) Benefit plans. The Group participates in benefit plans in various countries. The present value of pension liabilities is determined using actuarial techniques and certain assumptions. These assumptions include the discount rate, the expected return on plan assets, the rates of future compensation increases and rates relative to mortality and resignations. Any change in the abovementioned assumptions could result in significant effects on the employee benefit liabilities.

Earnings per share

The Company determines earnings per share and earnings per diluted share in accordance with IAS 33 *Earnings per Share*. Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing profit or loss attributable to ordinary equity holders of the parent entity by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating the diluted earnings per share, the Company adjusts the profit and loss attributable to ordinary equity holders, and the weighted average number of shares outstanding, for the effect of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Treasury Shares

Treasury shares are recorded as a reduction of stockholders' equity. The original cost of treasury shares, as well as gains or losses on the purchase, sale or cancellation of treasury shares, are recorded in the consolidated statement of changes in equity.

2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES

New and amended accounting standards and interpretations, if not early adopted, must be adopted in the financial statements issued after the applicable effective date. There are no new IFRSs or IFRICs (International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee) that are effective for the first time starting from January 1, 2012 and that had a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as of December 31, 2012.

Amendments and interpretations of existing principles which are effective for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2013 and not early adopted.

IFRS 9 *Financial instruments*, issued in November 2009. The standard is the first step in the process to replace IAS 39 *Financial instruments: recognition and measurement*. IFRS 9 introduces new requirements for classifying and measuring financial assets. The new standard reduces the number of categories of financial assets pursuant to IAS 39 and requires that all financial assets be: (i) classified on the basis of the model which a company has adopted in order to manage its financial activities and on the basis of the cash flows from financing activities; (ii) initially measured at fair value plus any transaction costs in the case of financial assets not measured at fair value through profit and loss; and (iii) subsequently measured at their fair value or at the amortized cost. IFRS 9 also provides that embedded derivatives which fall within the scope of IFRS 9 must no longer be separated from the primary contract which contains them and states that a company may decide to directly record within

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2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

the consolidated statement of comprehensive income any changes in the fair value of investments which fall within the scope of IFRS 9. The standard is not applicable until January 1, 2015, but is available for early adoption. The Group has not early adopted and is assessing the full impact of adopting IFRS 9.

IFRS 10 *Consolidated Financial Statements*, issued in May 2011. The new model replaces the current duality of IAS 27 and SIC12. The standard states that an investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. An investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has (i) the power over the investee, (ii) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and (iii) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

IFRS 10 defines relevant activities as activities of the investee that significantly affect the investee's returns. Based on the new standard (i) power arises from rights (for the purpose of assessing power, only substantive rights are considered), (ii) there are possibilities of having power with less than 50% of voting rights, and (iii) potential voting rights are considered only if they are substantive, differently from IAS 27, under which only potential voting rights that are currently exercisable or convertible were relevant to determining control. The new standard introduces some factors to identifying whether a party is acting as an agent or a principal.

Concurrently with IFRS 10 the IASB issued in May 2011 IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*, which prescribes the accounting and disclosure requirements for investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates when an entity prepares separate financial statements. IFRS 10 and IAS 27 supersede IAS 27 *Consolidated and separate financial statements* (as amended in 2008).

IFRS 10 and IAS 27 are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted so long as IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 28 (2011) are adopted at the same time. The Group has not early adopted IFRS 10 and believes that the application of the standard will not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 12 *Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities*, issued in May 2011. IFRS 12 provides expanded disclosures about an entity's interests in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements. IFRS 12 moves away from requiring a 'boiler-plate' list of disclosures to a more principles based approach. IFRS 12 applies only to the consolidated accounts. Disclosures relating to separate accounts are addressed in the revised IAS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*. IFRS 12 also provides a new set of disclosures related to unconsolidated structured entities. The new disclosures should enable users to understand the nature and extent of the entity's interests in unconsolidated structured entities and to evaluate the nature of risks associated with the structured entity. IFRS 12 provides a definition of a structured entity. IFRS 12 does not require disclosures for the interests in the other unconsolidated entities, which are outside of the definition of a structured entity. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is encouraged. An entity can choose to provide any of the disclosures in IFRS 12 without being forced to adopt IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (revised) or IAS 28 (revised). The Group has not early adopted IFRS 12 and believes that the application of the standard will not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 11 *Joint Arrangements*, issued in May 2011. IFRS 11 supersedes IAS 31 and SIC-13 *Jointly Controlled Entities - Non-Monetary Contributions by Venturers*. IFRS 11 mainly addresses two aspects of IAS 31: (a) the structure of the arrangement was the only determinant of the accounting and (b) that an entity had a choice of accounting treatment for interests in jointly controlled entities. Based on the new standard the 'types' of joint arrangements are reduced to two: joint operations and joint ventures. In a

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**Notes to the
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2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

joint operation the parties that have joint control have rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities. In a joint venture the parties that have joint control have rights to the net assets of the arrangements. The policy choice in IAS 31 of proportionate consolidation for jointly controlled entities has been eliminated while equity accounting has been made mandatory for participants in joint ventures. Entities that participate in joint operations are required to recognize their share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses in accordance with applicable IFRS. The new standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted so long as IFRS 10, IFRS 12, IAS 27 (2011) and IAS 28 (2011) are adopted at the same time. The Group has chosen not to early adopt this standard and believes that IFRS 11 will not have a material impact on the Group consolidated financial statements.

IFRS 13 *Fair value measurement*, issued in May 2011. IFRS 13 sets out a single IFRS framework for measuring fair value and provides comprehensive guidance on how to measure the fair value of both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. IFRS 13 applies when another IFRS requires or permits fair value measurement or disclosures about fair value measurements, thus it does not set out requirements on "when to" apply fair value measurement. IFRS 13 became effective on January 1, 2013. The Group has not early adopted IFRS 13 and believes that the application of the standard will not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IAS 1 *Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income*, issued in June 2011. The amendments require separate presentation of items of other comprehensive income that are reclassified subsequently to profit or loss (recyclable) and those that are not reclassified to profit or loss (non-recyclable). If items of other comprehensive income are presented before tax, then income tax is allocated to each respective group. The amendments do not change the existing option to present an entity's performance in two statements; and do not address the content of performance statements (i.e., what is recognized in profit or loss and what is recognized in other comprehensive income) or recycling issues (i.e., what can be reclassified (recycled) subsequently to profit or loss and what cannot). The amendments are effective for fiscal years commencing after July 1, 2012. The Group has not early adopted the amendments to IAS 1.

Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee benefits*, issued in June 2011. The standards make significant changes to the recognition and measurement of defined benefit pension expense and termination benefits, and to the disclosures for all employee benefits. Actuarial gains and losses are renamed 'remeasurements' and will be recognized immediately in 'other comprehensive income' (OCI) and will never be recycled to profit and loss in subsequent periods. Past-service costs will be recognized in the period of a plan amendment; unvested benefits will no longer be spread over a future service period. A curtailment now occurs only when an entity reduces significantly the number of employees. Curtailment gains/losses are accounted for as past-service costs. Annual expense for a funded benefit plan will include net interest expense or income, calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability. There will be less flexibility in income statement presentation. Benefit cost will be split between (i) the cost of benefits accrued in the current period (service cost) and benefit changes (past-service cost, settlements and curtailments) and (ii) finance expense or income. This analysis can appear in the income statement or in the notes. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted. The Group has not early adopted the standard. The Group estimated that the application of the standard will result in an increase in pension expense in 2013 of approximately Euro 17.5 million (approximately Euro 11.9 million and Euro 11.0 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively).

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2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

IAS 28 *Investments in associates and Joint ventures*, issued in May 2011. The standard supersedes IAS 28 Investments in associates as amended in 2003. The standard incorporates the accounting for joint ventures and certain amendments discussed by the standard setting board during its deliberations on the exposure draft ED 9. The standard is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Earlier application is permitted so long as IFRS 10, IFRS 11, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 (2011) are adopted at the same time. The Group has chosen not to early adopt this standard and believes that IAS 28 will not have a material impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

Amendments to IFRS 7 and IAS 32 *Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities*. The amendments require additional quantitative information that enables the users to better compare and reconcile the information provided by the presentation of financial statements as a result of the application of IFRS 7 and IAS 32. The amendment is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. The Group believes that the amendment will not have a material impact on its consolidated financial statements.

On May 17, 2012, the IASB issued the Improvements to IFRS, which are summarized below. The Group believes that these amendments will not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements. The amendments are applicable to reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013. Early adoption is permitted, however, the Group has not elected to early adopt any of the following:

Amendment to IFRS 1 *First time adoption of IFRS*. The amendment clarifies that an entity may apply IFRS 1 more than once under certain circumstances. An entity that previously applied IFRS but then stopped is permitted but not required to apply IFRS 1 when it recommences applying IFRS;

Amendment to IFRS 1 *First time adoption of IFRS*. The amendment clarifies that an entity can choose to adopt IAS 23, *Borrowing costs*, either from its date of transition or from an earlier date;

Amendment to IAS 1 *Presentation of Financial Statements*. The amendment clarifies the disclosure requirements for comparative information when an entity provides a third balance sheet either as required by IAS 8, *Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors* or voluntarily;

Amendment to IFRS 1 as a result of the above amendment to IAS 1 The consequential amendment clarifies that a first-time adopter should provide the supporting notes for all statements presented;

Amendment to IAS 16 *Property, Plant and Equipment*. The amendment clarifies that spare parts and servicing equipment are classified as property, plant and equipment rather than inventory when they are used for longer than one period;

Amendment to IAS 32 *Financial Instruments Presentation*. The amendment clarifies the treatment of income taxes relating to distributions and transaction costs. Income taxes related to distributions are to be recognized in the income statement, and income taxes related to the costs of equity transactions are to be recognized in equity; and

Amendment to IAS 34 *Interim Financial Reporting*. The amendment clarifies that a measure of total assets and liabilities is required for an operating segment in interim financial statements if such information is regularly provided to the "Chief Operating Decision Maker" and there has been a material change in those measures since the most recent annual financial statements.

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**Notes to the
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3. FINANCIAL RISKS

The assets of the Group are exposed to different types of financial risk: market risk (which includes exchange rate risks, interest rate risk relative to fair value variability and cash flow uncertainty), credit risk and liquidity risk. The risk management strategy of the Group aims to stabilize the results of the Group by minimizing the potential effects due to volatility in financial markets. The Group uses derivative financial instruments, principally interest rate and currency swap agreements, as part of its risk management strategy.

Financial risk management is centralized within the Treasury department which identifies, evaluates and implements financial risk hedging activities, in compliance with the Financial Risk Management Policy guidelines approved by the Board of Directors, and in accordance with the Group operational units. The Policy defines the guidelines for any kind of risk, such as the exchange rate risk, the interest rate risk, credit risk and the utilization of derivative and non-derivative instruments. The Policy also specifies the management activities, the permitted instruments, the limits and proxies for responsibilities.

(a) *Exchange rate risk*

The Group operates at the international level and is therefore exposed to exchange rate risk related to the various currencies with which the Group operates. The Group only manages transaction risk. The transaction exchange rate risk derives from commercial and financial transactions in currencies other than the functional currency of the Group, i.e., the Euro.

The primary exchange rate to which the Group is exposed is the Euro/USD exchange rate.

The exchange rate risk management policy defined by the Group's management states that transaction exchange rate risk must be hedged for a percentage between 50% and 100% by trading forward currency contracts or permitted option structures with third parties.

This exchange rate risk management policy is applied to all subsidiaries, including companies which have been recently acquired.

If the Euro/USD exchange rate increases by 10% as compared to the actual 2012 and 2011 average exchange rates and all other variables remain constant, the impact on net income and equity would have been a decrease of Euro 56.7 million and Euro 39.9 million, in 2012 and 2011, respectively. If the Euro/USD exchange rate decreases by 10% as compared to the actual 2012 and 2011 average exchange rates and all other variables remain constant, the impact on net income and equity would have been an increase of Euro 69.3 million and Euro 48.8 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Even if exchange rate derivative contracts are stipulated to hedge future commercial transactions as well as assets and liabilities previously recorded in the financial statements in foreign currency, these contracts, for accounting purposes, may not be accounted for as hedging instruments.

(b) *Price risk*

The Group is generally exposed to price risk associated with investments in bond securities which are classified as assets at fair value through profit and loss. As of December 31, 2012 and 2011, the Group investment portfolio was fully divested. As a result, there was no exposure to price risk on such dates. The investment portfolio, in accordance with contractual obligations, must not exceed a value at risk (VAR) of 2% with a confidence level of 99%. The Group will periodically monitor the VAR level.

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**Notes to the
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3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

(c) *Credit risk*

c1) Credit risk exists in relation to accounts receivable, cash, financial instruments and deposits in banks and other financial institutions.

The credit risk related to commercial counterparties is locally managed and monitored by a group credit control department for all entities included in the Wholesale distribution segment. Credit risk which originates within the retail segment is locally managed by the companies included in the retail segment.

Losses on receivables are recorded in the financial statements if there are indicators that a specific risk exists or as soon as risks of potential insolvency arise, by determining an adequate accrual for doubtful accounts.

The allowance for doubtful accounts used for the Wholesale segment and in accordance with the credit policy of the Group is determined by assigning a rating to customers according to the following categories:

"GOOD" (active customers), for which no accrual for doubtful accounts is recorded for accounts receivable overdue for less than 90 days. Beyond 90 days overdue a specific accrual is made in accordance with the customer's credit worthiness (customers "GOOD UNDER CONTROL"); and

"RISK" (no longer active customers), for which the outstanding accounts receivable are fully provided. The following are examples of events that may fall into the definition of RISK:

- a. Significant financial difficulties of the customers;
- b. A material contract violation, such as a general breach or default in paying interest or principal;
- c. The customer declares bankruptcy or is subject to other insolvency proceedings; and
- d. All cases in which there is documented proof certifying the non-recoverability of the receivables (i.e., the inability to trace the debtor, seizures).

The Group does not have significant concentrations of credit risk. In any case, there are proper procedures in place to ensure that the sales of products and services are made to reliable customers on the basis of their financial position as well as past experience and other factors. Credit limits are defined according to internal and external evaluations that are based on thresholds approved by the Board of Directors.

Moreover, the Group has entered into an agreement with an insurance company in order to cover the credit risk associated with customers of Luxottica Trading and Finance Ltd. in those countries where the Group does not have a direct presence.

c2) With regards to credit risk related to the management of financial resources and cash availabilities, the risk is managed and monitored by the Group Treasury Department through financial guidelines to ensure that all the Group subsidiaries maintain relations with primary bank counterparties. Credit limits with respect to the primary financial counterparties are based on evaluations and analyses that are implemented by the Group Treasury Department.

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3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

Within the Group there are various shared guidelines governing the relations with the bank counterparties, and all the companies of the Group comply with the "Financial Risk Policy" directives.

Usually, the bank counterparties are selected by the Group Treasury Department and cash availabilities can be deposited, over a certain limit, only with counterparties with elevated credit ratings, as defined in the policy.

Operations with derivatives are limited to counterparties with solid and proven experience in the trading and execution of derivatives and with elevated credit ratings, as defined in the policy, in addition to being subordinate to the undersigning of an ISDA Master Agreement. In particular, counterparty risk of derivatives is mitigated through the diversification of the counterparty banks with which the Group deals. In this way, the exposure with respect to each bank is never greater than 25% of the total notional amount of the derivatives portfolio of the Group.

During the course of the year, there were no situations in which credit limits were exceeded. Based on the information available to the Group, there were no potential losses deriving from the inability of the abovementioned counterparties to meet their contractual obligations.

(d) *Liquidity risk*

The management of the liquidity risk which originates from the normal operations of the Group involves the maintenance of an adequate level of cash availabilities as well as financial availabilities through an adequate amount of committed credit lines.

With regards to the policies and actions that are used to mitigate liquidity risks, the Group takes adequate actions in order to meet its obligations. In particular, the Group:

utilizes debt instruments or other credit lines in order to meet liquidity requirements;

utilizes different sources of financing and, as of December 31, 2012, had unused lines of credit of approximately Euro 1,200.0 million (of which Euro 500.0 million are committed lines);

is not subject to significant concentrations of liquidity risk, both from the perspective of financial assets as well as in terms of financing sources;

utilizes different sources of bank financing but also a liquidity reserve in order to promptly meet any cash requirements;

implements systems to concentrate and manage the cash liquidity (Cash Pooling) in order to more efficiently manage the Group financial flows, thereby avoiding the dispersal of liquid funds and minimizing financial charges; and

monitors, through the Treasury Department, forecasts on the utilization of liquidity reserves of the Group based on expected cash flows.

The following tables include a summary, by maturity date, of assets and liabilities at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The reported balances are contractual and undiscounted figures. With regards to forward foreign currency contracts, the tables relating to assets report the flows relative to only receivables. These amounts will be counterbalanced by the payables, as reported in the tables relating to liabilities. With regards to interest rate swaps, the cash flows include the settlement of the interest spread, both positive and negative, which expire during different periods. The various maturity

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

date categories represent the period of time between the date of the financial statements and the contractual maturity date of the obligations, whether receivable or payable.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
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As of December 31, 2012

Cash and cash equivalents	790,093			
Derivatives receivable	6,048			
Accounts receivable	698,755			
Other current assets	54,425			

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
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As of December 31, 2011

Cash and cash equivalents	905,100			
Derivatives receivable	1,307			
Accounts receivable	714,033			
Other current assets	59,973			

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
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As of December 31, 2012

Debt owed to banks and other financial institutions	416,538	1,107,256	229,120	1,086,670
Derivatives payable	1,119			
Accounts payable	682,588			
Other current liabilities	535,541			

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
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As of December 31, 2011

Debt owed to banks and other financial institutions	776,519	1,135,223	660,935	688,962
Derivatives payables	28,403	372		
Accounts payable	608,327			
Other current liabilities	523,075			

(e) *Interest rate risk*

The interest rate risk to which the Group is exposed primarily originates from long-term debt. Such debt accrues interest at both fixed and floating rates.

With regard to the risk arising from fixed-rate debt, the Group does not apply specific hedging policies since it does not deem the risk to be material.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

Floating-rate debt exposes the Group to a risk from the volatility of the interest rates (cash flow risk). In relation to this risk, and for the purposes of the related hedging, the Group utilizes derivative contracts, specifically Interest Rate Swap (IRS) agreements, which exchange the floating rate for a fixed rate, thereby reducing the risk from interest rate volatility.

The risk policy of the Group requires the maintenance of a percentage of fixed-rate debt that is greater than 25% and less than 75% of total debt. This percentage is managed by entering into fixed rate debt agreements or by utilizing IRS agreements, when required.

On the basis of various scenarios, the Group calculates the impact of rate changes on the consolidated statement of income. For each scenario, the same interest rate change is utilized for all currencies. The various scenarios only include those liabilities at floating rates that are not hedged with fixed interest rate swaps. On the basis of these scenarios, the impact as of December 31, 2012 and net of tax effect of an increase/decrease of 100 basis points on net income, in a situation with all other variables unchanged, would have been a maximum decrease of Euro 3.0 million (Euro 3.1 million as of December 31, 2011) or a maximum increase of Euro 3.0 million (Euro 3.1 million as of December 31, 2011).

With reference to IRS agreements utilized to hedge against cash flow risk as of December 31, 2012, and in the event that interest rates increased/decreased by 100 basis points, with all other variables unchanged, the stockholders' equity reserves would have been, respectively, greater by Euro 0.2 million (Euro 4.0 million as of December 31, 2011), net of tax effect, and lower by Euro 4.1 million as of December 31, 2011 (not applicable to 2012), net of tax effect, in connection with the increase/decrease of the fair value of the derivatives used for the cash flow hedges.

As of December 31, 2012 (Amounts in millions of Euro)	Plus 100 basis points		Minus 100 basis points	
	Net income	Reserve	Net income	Reserve
Liabilities	(3.0)		3.0	
Hedging derivatives (cash flow hedges)		0.2		N/A

As of December 31, 2011 (Amounts in millions of Euro)	Plus 100 basis points		Minus 100 basis points	
	Net income	Reserve	Net income	Reserve
Liabilities	(3.1)		3.1	
Hedging derivatives (cash flow hedges)		4.0		(4.1)

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2012**

For the purposes of fully disclosing information about financial risks, a reconciliation between classes of financial assets and liabilities and the types of financial assets and liabilities identified on the basis of IFRS 7 requirements is reported below (in thousands of Euro):

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Investments held until maturity	Financial assets available for sale	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Hedging derivatives	Total	Note(*)
December 31, 2012								
Cash and cash equivalents		790,093					790,093	6
Accounts receivable		698,755					698,755	7
Other current assets	6,048	48,377					54,425	9
Other non-current assets		62,718					62,718	13
Short-term borrowings		90,284					90,284	15
Current portion of long-term debt		310,072					310,072	16
Accounts payable		682,588					682,588	17
Other current liabilities		534,422			681	438	535,541	20
Long-term debt		2,052,107					2,052,107	21
Other non-current liabilities		52,702					52,702	24

	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Investments held until maturity	Financial assets available for sale	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	Hedging derivatives	Total	Note(*)
December 31, 2011								
Cash and cash equivalents		905,100					905,100	6
Accounts receivable		714,033					714,033	7
Other current assets	668	59,305					59,973	9
Other non-current assets		50,374					50,374	13
Short-term borrowings		193,834					193,834	15
Current portion of long-term debt		498,295					498,295	16
Accounts payable		608,327						