

LUXOTTICA GROUP SPA
Form 20-F
April 29, 2014

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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, 2013
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)

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(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	473,403,448
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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, 2013, 2012 and 2011, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, are derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18. The selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the selected

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consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, 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 and 2009. The consolidated financial statements with respect to 2013 and 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 2013, the Group applied accounting policies on a basis consistent with the previous year and did not elect the early adoption of any IFRS standards (other than as disclosed in Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 18 of this Form 20-F).

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)**

	2013	2012(2)	2011(2)	2010(2)	2009(2)
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:					
Net Sales	7,312,611	7,086,142	6,222,483	5,798,035	5,094,318
Cost of Sales	(2,524,006)	(2,435,993)	(2,216,876)	(2,035,686)	(1,802,552)
Gross Profit	4,788,605	4,650,148	4,005,607	3,762,349	3,291,766
OPERATING EXPENSE					
Selling and Advertising	(2,866,307)	(2,840,649)	(2,509,783)	(2,367,979)	(2,104,362)
General and Administrative	(866,624)	(839,360)	(698,795)	(689,526)	(621,844)
Total	(3,732,931)	(3,680,009)	(3,208,578)	(3,057,505)	(2,726,206)
Income from Operations	1,055,673	970,139	797,029	704,845	565,560
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)					
Interest Income	10,072	18,910	12,472	8,494	6,887
Interest Expense	(102,132)	(138,140)	(121,067)	(106,987)	(109,132)
Other Net	(7,247)	(6,463)	(3,273)	(8,130)	(4,056)
Other Income (Expenses) Net	(99,307)	(125,693)	(111,868)	(106,623)	(106,301)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	956,366	844,447	685,161	598,221	459,259
Provision for Income Taxes	(407,505)	(305,891)	(233,093)	(215,411)	(157,479)
Net Income from Continuing Operations	548,861	538,556	452,068	382,809	301,510
Discontinued Operations				19,944	
Net Income	548,861	538,556	452,068	402,753	301,510
Of which attributable to:					
Luxottica Group Stockholders	544,696	534,375	446,111	397,680	295,736
Non-controlling Interests	4,165	4,181	5,957	5,072	5,774
Net Income	548,861	538,556	452,068	402,753	301,510

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Weighted Average Shares Outstanding

(thousands)

Basic	472,057.3	464,643.1	460,437.2	458,711.4	457,270.5
Diluted	476,272.6	469,573.8	463,296.3	460,535.4	457,937.8
Basic Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations ⁽¹⁾	1.15	1.15	0.97	0.83	0.65
Basic Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations ⁽¹⁾				0.04	
Basic Earnings per Share ⁽¹⁾	1.15	1.15	0.97	0.87	0.65
Diluted Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations ⁽¹⁾	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.82	0.65
Diluted Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations ⁽¹⁾				0.04	
Diluted Earnings per Share ⁽¹⁾	1.14	1.14	0.96	0.86	0.65

- (1) 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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- (2) Prior year amounts were restated following the adoption of IAS 19 R. In addition, certain prior year comparative information has been revised to conform to the current year presentation. See "Basis for Preparation" in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 18 of this Form 20-F.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro except share data)	As of December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Working Capital ⁽¹⁾	535,616	621,882	526,241	649,236	406,819
Total Assets	8,082,905	8,442,160	8,374,325	7,739,679	7,007,252
Total Debt ⁽²⁾	2,079,430	2,452,463	2,936,712	2,791,285	2,717,026
Stockholders' Equity	4,142,828	3,981,372	3,612,928	3,256,375	2,737,239
Capital Stock	28,653	28,394	28,041	27,964	27,863
Total Number of Ordinary Shares (thousands)	477,560.7	473,238.2	467,351.7	466,077.2	464,386.4

- (1) Working Capital is total current assets minus total current liabilities. See Item 5 "Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources."

- (2) The current portion of Total Debt was Euro 363.0 million, Euro 400.4 million, Euro 692.1 million, Euro 356.2 million and Euro 315.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, 2011, 2010 and 2009, 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 29, 2013, our stockholders approved the distribution of a cash dividend in the amount of Euro 0.58 per ordinary share and ADR. The total amount of the dividend paid to stockholders on May 23, 2013 was Euro 273.7 million. On February 27, 2014, the Board of Directors of the Company proposed to the ordinary meeting of stockholders convened on April 29, 2014 the distribution of a cash dividend in the amount of Euro 0.65 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. \$)
2009	0.220	0.327
2010	0.350	0.428

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2011	0.440	0.622
2012	0.490	0.615
2013	0.580 ⁽⁵⁾	0.750

- (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 0.58 per ordinary share was approved by our Board of Directors on February 28, 2013 and was voted upon and approved by our stockholders at the ordinary meeting of stockholders held on April 29, 2013.

EXCHANGE RATE INFORMATION

The following tables set forth, for 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 2013, 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
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
2013	1.2768	1.3814	1.3308	1.3791

- (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 2013	1.3493	1.3805
November 2013	1.3365	1.3611
December 2013	1.3536	1.3814
January 2014	1.3516	1.3687
February 2014	1.3495	1.3813
March 2014	1.3732	1.3942

On April 15, 2014, the BCE Rate was U.S. \$1.3803 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 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 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;

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application of the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and similar laws;

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. 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 and defend 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

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which are perceived to represent an improvement over products otherwise available in the market and our ability to develop and defend our brands, 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

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would 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

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acceptance of one or more of these designers could reduce our sales and the value of our models from 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, Armani* and *Starck Eyes*. 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. 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. For the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, no single license agreement represented greater than 5.0% of total sales.

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 European, U.S. and other 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 conducting business with the U.S. government. 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 goodwill, 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

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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 coexist in the market with competitors utilizing the same or similar intellectual property, (ii) require us to grant licenses to, or obtain licenses from, third parties, (iii) prevent us from manufacturing or selling our products, (iv) require us to discontinue the use of a particular patent, trademark, copyright or trade secret or (v) 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 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 various tax authorities. 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 leading to additional costs and possible fines or penalties, or damage to our reputation, and potentially significant capital investments and other costs could be required to remediate the problem, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

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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 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, 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, 2014, Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, through the company Delfin S.à r.l., has voting rights over 293,274,025 Ordinary Shares, or 61.35% of the issued share capital. 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. Notwithstanding 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 conditions requiring disclosure may result in a negative market reaction to our securities.

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Our auditors, like other independent registered public accounting firms operating in Italy and various other non-U.S. jurisdictions, are not inspected by the U.S. Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (the "PCAOB") and, as such, investors currently do not have the benefits of PCAOB oversight.

The independent accounting firms that issue audit reports filed with the SEC are required under U.S. law to undergo regular inspections by the PCAOB to assess their compliance with professional auditing standards in connection with their audits of public companies. Because our independent auditor is located in Italy, a jurisdiction where the PCAOB is currently unable to conduct inspections without the approval of the Italian authorities, the audit work and practices of our independent auditor, like other independent registered public accounting firms operating in Italy, are currently not inspected by the PCAOB.

The inability of the PCAOB to conduct inspections of auditors in Italy makes it more difficult to evaluate the effectiveness of our independent auditor's audit procedures and quality control procedures as compared to auditors outside of Italy that are subject to periodic PCAOB inspections. As a result, investors may be deprived of the benefits of PCAOB inspections.

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. 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.

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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 2013, our total net sales reached a record Euro 7.3 billion, net income attributable to Luxottica stockholders was Euro 544.7 million and headcount as of year-end was approximately 73,400 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, located mostly in North America, Asia-Pacific, China and Latin America.

Product design, development and manufacturing take place in six production facilities in Italy, three wholly owned factories in China, one in Brazil and one sports sunglasses production facility in the United States. We also have a small plant in India serving the local market. In 2013, our worldwide production reached approximately 77.3 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 eyewear, Oakley, Vogue Eyewear, Persol, Oliver Peoples, Alain Mikli and Arnette, and our licensed brands include Armani, Bulgari, Burberry, Chanel, Coach, Dolce & Gabbana, Donna Karan, Paul Smith, Polo Ralph Lauren, Prada, Starck Eyes, Stella McCartney, Tiffany, Tory Burch and Versace. Our wholesale distribution network covers more than 130 countries across five continents and has nearly 50 commercial subsidiaries providing direct operations in key markets.

Our direct wholesale operations are complemented by an extensive retail network comprising over 7,000 stores worldwide at December 31, 2013. 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 four central laboratories in North America, over 900 on-site labs at LensCrafters stores, a fully dedicated Oakley lab plus an additional facility based in China dedicated to North American optical retail.

We have 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 and The Optical Shop of Aspen 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 and other active lifestyles.

Our distribution channels are complemented by an e-commerce component, including the Oakley, Ray-Ban, Sunglass Hut and Target Optical websites.

In 2013, 46.1% of total sales of frames and lenses in Euros related to prescription eyewear and 53.9% related to sunglasses.

Our capital expenditures for our continuing operations were Euro 369.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Euro 81.0 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2014. We expect 2014 aggregate capital expenditures to be approximately Euro 400.0 million, excluding any additional

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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 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), Paul Smith (2007), Tiffany (2008), Stella McCartney (2009), Tory Burch (2009), Coach (2012), Starck Eyes (2013) and Armani (2013).

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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.

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. At the time of the acquisition, Oakley also had its own retail network of over 160 stores.

In 2013, we acquired Alain Mikli International SA ("Alain Mikli"), a French luxury and contemporary eyewear company, which owns the Alain Mikli brand and Starck Eyes license. As a result of the acquisition, we strengthened 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.

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.

DESIGN AND PRODUCT DEVELOPMENT

Emphasis on product design and the continuous development of new styles is key to Luxottica's success. During 2013, we added approximately 1,900 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, an object 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.

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After the design process has been completed, the product development process is executed through engineering, planning, manufacturing and distribution 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 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.

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, a combination of stability and prestige.

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 proprietary brand portfolio a strong base, complemented by Persol, Oliver Peoples and Alain Mikli in the high end of the market, Arnette in the sport market, and Vogue Eyewear 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.

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

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Designer brands	31.4%	29.7%	30.5%	32.4%	35.8%
Proprietary brands	68.6%	70.3%	69.5%	67.6%	64.2%

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

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Prescription frames and lenses	46.1%	47.3%	46.3%	50.2%	51.5%
Sunglasses	53.9%	52.7%	53.7%	49.8%	48.5%

Proprietary Brands

In 2013, proprietary brands accounted for approximately 69% of total sales of frames. Ray-Ban and Oakley, the two biggest eyewear brands in our portfolio, accounted for approximately 24.7% and 11.4%, respectively, of the Group's 2013 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 created for the American Air Force, 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.

Alain Mikli

Acquired by Luxottica in 2013, Alain Mikli is not simply the name of an eyewear brand, it also represents over 35 years of passion and know-how. Since 1978, the designer Alain Mikli recognized that vision correction was not merely a solution for a medical condition but could also be a means to communicate style and trends. His idea is simple but revolutionary: add style to a necessity, and transform a need into a sign of personality. "The frame to see as well as to be seen".

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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.

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. Some of these 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.

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

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agreements, we are required to pay a royalty ranging from 6% 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 2013, sales realized through the Prada, Prada Linea Rossa and Miu Miu brand names together represented approximately 4.0% of total sales, whereas the sales realized through the Dolce & Gabbana group brands represented approximately 2.3% of total sales.

Armani Group

Under license since 2013, The Armani Group includes the following collections:

Giorgio Armani

The Giorgio Armani brand's incomparable sense of style is timeless and consistent. Armani's vision of the world of creative design is not about turning heads, but about leaving a lasting impression, so that the brand's aesthetic becomes an outward expression of the normality of sophistication. Pure lines, intrinsic elegance and care for details are the elemental concepts underlying all of Giorgio Armani's iconic designs as well as all of its eyewear styles.

Emporio Armani

Created in the early 1980s by Giorgio Armani, this label addresses the needs of trendy customers who love the Armani DNA. Armani's core elements are revisited in a modern take on fresh style, with innovative and trendy colorful designs that are distinguished by contemporary lines, shapes and materials.

Armani Exchange

A--X Armani Exchange is the youthful label created in 1991 by Giorgio Armani to capture the heritage of the Armani brand through a modern sensibility for the inherent beauty of young individuals' interpretation of contemporary lifestyle. The A--X Armani Exchange eyewear collection reflects the brand's young fashion-forward urban spirit. Modern shapes in original shades reflect contemporary design with stylish details.

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 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.

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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. This license agreement includes the Reed Krakoff brand, launched by Coach in 2010. 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. Reed Krakoff stores are located in New York, Tokyo and Las Vegas.

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. The DKNY brand is part of this license agreement. 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.

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

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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.

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.

Starck Eyes

Starck Eyes, under license since 2013, joined our licensed brand portfolio as part of the Alain Mikli acquisition. Starck Eyes is the combination of two visionaries for an exceptional collection. Philippe Starck and Alain Mikli pooled their skills to give birth to the Starck Eyes collection in 1996. For this line, a technological revolution was developed: the "biolink," a screw-less hinge modeled after the human shoulder. Biomechanics in the service of vision.

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 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.

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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 eyewear 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. In 2013, Luxottica integrated into its manufacturing processes a newly developed state-of-the-art decoration plant utilizing techniques adapted from other 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.

The manufacturing facility in Campinas, Brazil, acquired in 2012, 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. During 2013, we added the production of select Ray-Ban and Arnette collections.

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

In 2013, the Group's manufacturing facilities produced a combined total of approximately 77.3 million prescription frames and sunglasses. Approximately 33% 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

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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 between 2013 and 2015 (including amounts already invested) 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 2013 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 2013, 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 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 each of 2013 and 2012. We have entered into a number of long-term contracts with Essilor governing new products and services and have additional agreements directly with lens casters to ensure that we

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maintain adequate access to suppliers. 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. In addition, EyeMed has a contract with Essilor to procure lab services for certain independent opticians, ophthalmologists and optometrists. 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. This 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 eyewear products undergo extensive testing against standards established specifically for eyewear by ANSI (Z.80.3), ASTM, Standards Australia Limited (AS 1067) and EU (EN ISO 12312 and EN ISO 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 four main labs, one in each of Italy, China, Brazil 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 2013.

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,		
	2013	2012	2011
European Retail	170,000	134,020	114,334
European Wholesale	1,272,789	1,183,312	1,128,946
North America Retail	3,360,783	3,380,684	3,008,990
North America Wholesale	763,000	742,205	596,324
Asia-Pacific Retail	599,307	626,290	563,458
Asia-Pacific Wholesale	318,455	271,201	216,260
Other Retail	191,224	172,074	79,361
Other Wholesale	637,052	576,355	514,810
Total	7,312,611	7,086,142	6,222,483

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 Europe.

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 2013, it managed over 19,000 orders per day, including eyeglasses and spare parts. Sedico ships over 200,000 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.

Wholesale Distribution

Our wholesale distribution structure covers more than 130 countries, with nearly 50 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.

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.

At the end of 2013, STARS served a total of approximately 3,000 stores in the major European markets, Latin America and emerging markets.

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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, 2014, our retail business consisted of 6,423 corporate stores and 576 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	950		227					1,177
Pearle Vision	217							217
Sunglass Hut ⁽¹⁾	1,886	272	9	271		122	201	2,761
Ilori and The Optical Shop of Aspen	33							33
Oakley retail locations ⁽²⁾	165	24		9				198
Sears Optical	708							708
Target Optical	338							338
OPSM		359						359
Laubman & Pank		41						41
David Clulow ⁽³⁾				96				96
GMO ⁽⁴⁾							465	465
Oliver Peoples	8							8
Alain Mikli	5	9	5	3				22
Franchised or licensed locations ⁽⁵⁾	393	130		8	38		7	576
Total	4,703	835	241	387	38	122	673	6,999

(1) Includes Sunglass Icon locations in North America; Occhiali for Sunglasses in South Africa; Sun Planet in Latin America.

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

(3) Includes David Clulow joint venture stores.

(4) Includes Econopticas.

(5) Includes franchised and licensed locations for Pearle Vision (373 locations), David Clulow, Sunglass Hut, Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults, Oliver Peoples, Icon-HMS and Alain Mikli.

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 2013, net sales of the Retail division from our own brand names and our

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licensed brands represented approximately 88.6% of the total net sales of frames by the Retail division (87.1% in 2012).

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 nearly 100 David Clulow stores, selling both prescription and sun products. As of March 31, 2014, our optical retail business consisted of approximately 3,775 retail locations globally.

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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, such as implementing tablets for customer use in every store, 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. LensCrafters also introduced iPads in every store to make the decision-making process a more friendly experience for clients, tested AccuExam in certain locations and continued its significant investment in the omnichannel experience.

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, 2014, we operated a retail network of 1,177 LensCrafters stores, of which 950 stores are in North America and 227 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, 2014, Pearle Vision operated 217 corporate stores and had 373 franchise locations throughout North America.

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, 2014, Luxottica operated 708 Sears Optical and 338 Target Optical locations throughout North America.

OPSM

OPSM is the largest optical retail chain in Australia and New Zealand, with a proud history spanning more than 80 years. Today, OPSM has an unmatched retail footprint. The brand is recognized both for its

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expertise in eye care and its wide range of both luxury and affordable optical frames and sunglasses. OPSM is committed to significant investment in optical technology, including implementing digital retinal scanners across the store network, and OPSM customers receive outstanding eye care and world class customer service.

As of March 31, 2014, Luxottica operated 314 corporate-owned stores and 34 franchise locations throughout Australia. OPSM also has 45 owned stores in New Zealand and seven franchise locations, 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 delivers personalized service to local communities through long-standing expert optical health services. As of March 31, 2014, Luxottica owned 41 stores and there were six franchise locations 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, 2014, Luxottica operated 354 Opticas GMO stores, and 111 Econópticas stores.

EyeMed Vision Care

EyeMed Vision Care is one of the United States' largest managed vision care companies, servicing approximately 36 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 a network of over 27,000 providers consisting of independent opticians, ophthalmologists, optometrists and retail optical stores, including Luxottica's optical stores.

Lens Laboratories

Together with LensCrafters' over 900 in-store labs, we operate four central lens surfacing/finishing labs in North America plus an additional lab based in China dedicated to North American optical retail. Leveraging the combined network capabilities of in-store labs and central manufacturing, Luxottica lens operations reduce the time and cost to surface and finish lenses while improving quality of service. All the labs use highly advanced technologies to meet growing demand. The central laboratories serve all of the Pearle Vision corporate and franchise stores, the retail Licensed Brands stores and LensCrafters.

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.

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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 and is the place to go for a premium Ray-Ban assortment and exclusive services. The path of international e-commerce expansion for the Ray-Ban brand is woven into the course of Ray-Ban Remix, the online customization service, which was initially launched in a few European countries in 2013. It was recently launched in the United States and will be made available in additional markets during 2014. Launched in 2008, *SunglassHut.com* has become the digital destination for consumers looking to find the latest trends and hottest products in premium sunwear. This e-commerce platform is now also available in Australia.

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 Tmall, the largest local online mall.

In 2014, Luxottica acquired *glasses.com*, an exclusive virtual mirroring technology that can be accessed through smartphone and tablet applications. The technology renders a 3-D image of the user's face to allow for multiple try-on options.

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.

Sunglass Hut has been expanding with a focus on building its presence in emerging markets, including Brazil, Southeast Asia and India and continues to make its mark in Europe having acquired retailers in Spain and Portugal. The brand continues to enhance its presence in more mature markets, opening a flagship store in New York's Times Square and one in Sydney, Australia. In addition, Sunglass Hut has been growing in the digital space, launching ".com" sites in almost every region including a new site in Australia. Sunglass Hut is also heavily investing in the digitalization of the "in-store" shopping experience.

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As of March 31, 2014, Sunglass Hut operated a retail network of 2,873 stores worldwide, including 2,761 corporate stores across North America, Asia-Pacific, Europe, South Africa and Latin America and 112 franchise locations in North America, India and the Middle East.

ILORI

ILORI is Luxottica's high-end fashion sunwear retail brand, with 16 stores in North America as of March 31, 2014, 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, 2014, we operated 17 stores in some of the most upscale and exclusive locations throughout the United States.

Oliver Peoples

We operate 8 luxury retail stores under the Oliver Peoples brand. The Oliver Peoples brand retail stores only offer Oliver Peoples and Paul Smith products. As of March 31, 2014, four Oliver Peoples retail locations are operated under license in Tokyo and Los Angeles.

Alain Mikli

We operate 24 luxury retail stores under the Alain Mikli brand of which two are operated under license. The stores are located in the most prestigious cities worldwide.

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 sunglasses concessions in up-market department stores, further reinforcing our position as a premium brand in the United Kingdom. As of March 31, 2014, David Clulow operated 37 corporate owned locations (including 8 joint ventures), 3 franchise locations and 59 sun stores/concessions.

Oakley Stores and Vaults

As of March 31, 2014, we operated 223 Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults worldwide (including 25 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. Outside of the United States, Oakley's retail operations are principally located in Australia, Canada, Japan, Germany and the United Kingdom.

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.

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Advertising expenses amounted to approximately 6.6% and 6.3% of our net sales in 2013 and 2012, 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 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

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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*, *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 11.4% and 24.7%, respectively, of our net sales in 2013. 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 logos, names and other distinctive elements 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, 2014, we held a portfolio of over 700 (mostly Oakley-related) patents worldwide that protect our designs and innovations.

The design patents largely 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.

Under these license agreements, we are required to pay a royalty which generally ranges from 6% 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.

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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	December 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
Michael Kors Group	Michael Kors Michael Michael Kors	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2024
Paul Smith Limited	Paul Smith PS Paul Smith	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2018 (renewable until December 31, 2023)
Prada S.A.	Prada Miu Miu	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2018
PHS General Design Services B.V.	Starck Eyes	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2018 (renewable until December 31, 2023)

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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.

United States, Canada, Mexico and Japan only.

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REGULATORY MATTERS

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.

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

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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 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 Vision Works 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 58 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 historically experienced sales volume fluctuations by quarter due to seasonality associated with the sale of sunglasses, which represented 53.9% and 52.7% of our sales in 2013 and 2012, 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, the United Kingdom, Europe and South Africa and in fiscal 2015 in Asia-Pacific and Greater China.

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 11 manufacturing plants and nearly 50 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.	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 (China) Investment Co. Ltd.	China	100%
Oakley, Inc. ⁽¹⁾	United States	100%
Arnette Optic Illusions, Inc.	United States	100%
The United States Shoe Corporation	United States	100%

(1) 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, 2014 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	850,713
Ontario (California), United States	Oakley eyewear, apparel and footwear distribution centers	Leased	643,301
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
Salt Lake City (Utah), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, warehouse, offices	Leased	47,171
St. Albans (Hertfordshire), United Kingdom	Offices	Leased	15,600
Dongguan, China ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	Office, manufacturing facility, land and dormitories	Leased	4,571,088
Shanghai, China ⁽⁴⁾	Offices	Leased	51,643
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, distribution center, offices	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 (313,813 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 three different premises located within the same municipality. The office lease of Luxottica (China) Investment Co. Ltd. is subject to a mortgage.
- (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 20, 2014, the Group received an upgrade of its long-term credit rating from "BBB+" to "A-" by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("Standard & Poor's"). The "A-" rating applies to our EMTN program and all of our outstanding long-term notes.

On February 10, 2014, the Group completed an offering in Europe to institutional investors of Euro 500 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes due February 10, 2024. Interest on the notes accrues at 2.625% per annum.

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, Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults, David Clulow and our retail

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Licensed Brands (Sears Optical and Target Optical). As of December 31, 2013, the retail segment consisted of 6,472 corporate-owned retail locations and 579 franchised or licensed locations as follows:

	North America	Asia- Pacific	China/ Hong Kong	Africa and Middle East	South Africa	Central and South America	Total
LensCrafters	958		228				1,186
Pearle Vision	221						221
Sunglass Hut ⁽¹⁾	1,897	274	9	265	122	197	2,764
Ilori and The Optical Shop of Aspen	35						35
Oakley retail locations ⁽²⁾	163	23		12			198
Sears Optical	726						726
Target Optical	335						335
OPSM		363					363
Laubman & Pank		44					44
David Clulow ⁽³⁾				96			96
GMO ⁽⁴⁾						475	475
Oliver Peoples	7						7
Alain Mikli	5	9	6	2			22
Franchised or licensed locations ⁽⁵⁾	395	131		9	37	7	579
Total	4,742	844	243	384	37	122	7,051

(1) Includes Sunglass Icon in North America; Sunglass World and Occhiali for Sunglasses in South Africa; and Sun Planet in Latin America.

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

(3) Includes David Clulow joint venture stores.

(4) Includes Econópticas.

(5) Includes franchised and licensed locations for Pearle Vision (375 locations), David Clulow, Sunglass Hut, Oakley "O" Stores and Vaults, Oliver Peoples, Alain Mikli, Icon-HMS and Laubman & Pank.

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 and Laubman & Pank operate retail outlets located in Australia and New Zealand. Sunglass Hut is a leading retailer of sunglasses worldwide based on sales in Euro. 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 of sunglasses. As a result, our net sales are typically higher during the summer and the winter holiday season.

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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. \$1.3920 in 2011 to Euro 1.00 = U.S. \$1.2848 in 2012 to Euro 1.00 = U.S. \$1.3277 in 2013. Additionally, with the acquisition of OPSM, 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.

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

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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

Frames manufactured by us were approximately 56.0% and 53.5% of total frame inventory as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. All inventories at December 31, 2013 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, 2013, the aggregate carrying value of intangibles, including goodwill, was approximately Euro 4.3 billion or approximately 53.3% of total assets.

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.

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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 no impairment losses in 2013, 2012 and 2011. 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 2013 RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

In fiscal year 2013, 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 2013, the weakening of certain currencies in which we conduct business, in particular of the U.S. dollar against the Euro, which is our reporting currency, decreased net sales by Euro 307.8 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.

Table of Contents**RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

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:

	2013	2012	2011
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of Sales	34.5	34.4	35.6
Gross Profit	65.5	65.6	64.4
Operating Expenses:			
Selling and Advertising	39.2	40.1	40.3
General and Administrative	11.9	11.8	11.2
Total	51.0	51.9	51.6
Income from Operations	14.4	13.7	12.8
Other Income (Expense) Net	(1.4)	(1.8)	(1.8)
Provision for Income Taxes	(5.6)	(4.3)	(3.7)
Net Income	7.5	7.6	7.3
Net Income Attributable to Non-Controlling Interests	0.1	0.1	0.1
Net Income Attributable to Luxottica Group Stockholders	7.4	7.5	7.2

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, 2013 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012, and of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011, 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, 2013 TO THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2012.

Net Sales. Net sales increased by Euro 226.5 million, or 3.2%, to Euro 7,312.6 million in 2013 from Euro 7,086.1 million in 2012. Euro 218.2 million of this increase was attributable to increased sales in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment during 2013 as compared to 2012 and to increased sales of Euro 8.2 million in the retail distribution segment during 2013 as compared to 2012.

Net sales for the retail distribution segment increased by Euro 8.2 million, or 0.2%, to Euro 4,321.3 million in 2013 from Euro 4,313.1 million in 2012. The increase in net sales for the period was partially attributable to a 3.4% improvement in comparable store sales. In particular, we saw a 2.3% increase in comparable store sales for the North American retail operations, and a 5.2% 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 weakening of the U.S. dollar and the Australian dollar compared to the Euro, decreased net sales in the retail distribution segment by Euro 193.6 million.

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Net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment increased by Euro 218.2 million, or 7.9%, to Euro 2,991.3 million in 2013 from Euro 2,773.1 million in 2012. This increase was mainly attributable to increased sales of most of our proprietary brands, in particular Ray-Ban and Oakley, and of certain designer brands including Prada, Tiffany and the Armani brands which were launched in 2013. The positive impact on net sales was partially offset by negative currency fluctuations, in particular the weakening of the U.S. dollar and the Brazilian Real compared to the Euro, which decreased net sales in the wholesale distribution segment by Euro 114.2 million.

In 2013, net sales in the retail distribution segment accounted for approximately 59.2% of total net sales, as compared to approximately 60.9% of total net sales in 2012. This decrease in sales for the retail distribution segment as a percentage of total net sales was primarily attributable to a 7.9% increase in net sales for the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment for 2013, as compared to a 0.2% increase in net sales to third parties in the retail distribution segment.

In 2013 and 2012, net sales in our retail distribution segment in the United States and Canada comprised 77.8% and 78.4%, respectively, of our total net sales in this segment. In U.S. dollars, retail net sales in the United States and Canada increased by 2.7% to U.S. \$4,462.3 million in 2013 from U.S. \$4,343.5 million in 2012, due to sales volume increases. During 2013, net sales in the retail distribution segment in the rest of the world (excluding the United States and Canada) comprised 22.2% of our total net sales in the retail distribution segment and increased by 3.0% to Euro 960.5 million in 2013 from Euro 932.4 million, or 21.6% of our total net sales in the retail distribution segment, in 2012, mainly due to an increase in consumer demand.

In 2013, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in Europe were Euro 1,272.8 million, comprising 42.5% of our total net sales in this segment, compared to Euro 1,183.3 million, or 42.7% of total net sales in this segment in 2012, increasing by Euro 89.5 million or 7.6% in 2013 as compared to 2012. Net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in the United States and Canada were U.S. \$1,013.1 million and comprised 25.5% of our total net sales in this segment in 2013, compared to U.S. \$953.6 million, or 26.8% of total net sales in this segment, in 2012. The increase in net sales in the United States and Canada in 2013 compared to 2012 was primarily due to a general increase in consumer demand. In 2013, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in the rest of the world were Euro 955.5 million, comprising 31.9% of our total net sales in this segment, compared to Euro 847.6 million, or 30.6% of our net sales in this segment, in 2012. The increase of Euro 107.9 million, or 12.7%, in 2013 as compared to 2012 was due to an increase in consumer demand, in particular in the emerging markets.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by Euro 88.0 million, or 3.6%, to Euro 2,524.0 million in 2013 from Euro 2,436.0 million in 2012, in line with the increase in net sales. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales was 34.5% and 34.4% in 2013 and 2012, respectively, primarily due to an increase in demand. In 2013, the average number of frames produced daily in our facilities increased to approximately 302,000 as compared to approximately 289,200 in 2012, 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 138.8 million, or 3.0%, to Euro 4,788.6 million in 2013 from Euro 4,650.1 million in 2012. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit was 65.5% and 65.6% in 2013 and 2012, respectively, due to the factors noted above.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses increased by Euro 52.9 million, or 1.4%, to Euro 3,732.9 million in 2013 from Euro 3,680.0 million in 2012. The increase was primarily due to advertising costs and royalties under the Armani license agreement, which started in 2013, and to costs associated with the new companies acquired in 2013. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses were 51.0% in 2013 compared to 51.9% in 2012. Total adjusted operating expenses increased by Euro 64.3 million, or 1.8%, to Euro 3,723.9 million in 2013 from Euro 3,659.7 million in 2012, excluding

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the non-recurring expenses related to the reorganization of the newly acquired Alain Mikli business amounting to approximately Euro 9.0 million in 2013 and the non-recurring expenses related to the reorganization of the retail business in Australia of approximately Euro 20.3 million in 2012. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted operating expenses decreased to 50.9% in 2013 from 51.6% in 2012.

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)	2013	2012
Operating expenses	3,732.9	3,680.0
> Adjustment for Alain Mikli reorganization	(9.0)	
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization		(20.3)
Adjusted operating expenses	3,723.9	3,659.7

Selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by Euro 25.7 million, or 0.9%, to Euro 2,866.3 million in 2013 from Euro 2,840.6 million in 2012. The increase was primarily due to an increase in advertising and royalty expenses and was partially offset by a decrease in selling expenses. Selling expenses decreased by Euro 28.2 million, or 1.2%. The decrease was primarily due to the weakening of the major currencies impacting the Group's operations partially offset by the new companies acquired in 2013. Advertising expenses increased by Euro 33.7 million, or 7.6%. The increase is primarily due to advertising costs incurred in connection with the roll-out of Armani and to the companies acquired in 2013. Royalties increased by Euro 20.2 million, or 16.2%. The increase was primarily due to royalties under the Armani license agreement which started in 2013. As a percentage of net sales, selling and advertising expenses were 39.2% in 2013 and 40.1% in 2012.

Adjusted selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses), excluding the non-recurring expenses related to the reorganization of the retail business in Australia of approximately Euro 17.3 million, increased by Euro 43.0 million, or 1.5%, to Euro 2,866.3 million in 2013, as compared to Euro 2,823.3 million in 2012. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted selling and advertising expenses were 39.2% in 2013 and 39.8% in 2012.

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)	2013	2012
Selling and advertising expenses	2,866.3	2,840.6
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization		(17.3)
Adjusted selling and advertising expenses	2,866.3	2,823.3

General and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by Euro 27.3 million, or 3.2%, to Euro 866.6 million in 2013, as compared to Euro 839.4 million in 2012. The increase was mainly driven by the general and administrative expenses of the companies acquired in 2013 which account for Euro 24.7 million of this increase. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses increased to 11.9% in 2013, compared to 11.8% in 2012.

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Adjusted general and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization and excluding, in 2013, the non-recurring expenses related to the reorganization of the newly acquired Alain

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Mikli business amounting to approximately Euro 9.0 million and, in 2012, the non-recurring expenses related to the reorganization of the retail business in Australia of approximately Euro 3.0 million, increased by Euro 21.2 million, or 2.5%, to Euro 857.6 million in 2013 as compared to Euro 836.4 million in 2012. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted general and administrative expenses decreased to 11.7% in 2013, compared to 11.8% in 2012.

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)	2013	2012
General and administrative expenses	866.6	839.4
> Adjustment for Alain Mikli reorganization	(9.0)	
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization		(3.0)
Adjusted general and administrative expenses	857.6	836.4

Income from Operations. For the reasons described above, income from operations increased by Euro 85.5 million, or 8.8%, to Euro 1,055.7 million in 2013 from Euro 970.1 million in 2012. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations increased to 14.4% in 2013 from 13.7% in 2012. Adjusted income from operations increased by Euro 72.8 million, or 7.3%, to Euro 1,064.7 million in 2013 from Euro 991.8 million in 2012. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted income from operations increased to 14.6% in 2013 from 14.0% in 2012.

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)	2013	2012
Income from operations	1,055.7	970.1
> Adjustment for Alain Mikli reorganization	9.0	
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization		21.7
Adjusted income from operations	1,064.7	991.8

Other Income (Expense) Net. Other income (expense) net was Euro (99.3) million in 2013 as compared to Euro (125.7) million in 2012. Net interest expense was Euro 92.1 million in 2013 as compared to Euro 119.2 million in 2012. The decrease was mainly due to the early repayment of a portion of long-term debt in 2012 and 2013.

Net Income. Income before taxes increased by Euro 111.9 million, or 13.3%, to Euro 956.4 million in 2013 from Euro 844.4 million in 2012 for the reasons described above. As a percentage of net sales, income before taxes increased to 13.1% in 2013, from 11.9% in 2012. Adjusted income before taxes increased by Euro 99.2 million, or 11.5%, to Euro 965.4 million in 2013 from Euro 866.2 million in 2012, for the reasons described above. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted income before taxes increased to 13.2% in 2013 from 12.2% in 2012.

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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

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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)	2013	2012
Net income before taxes	956.4	844.4
> Adjustment for Alain Mikli reorganization	9.0	
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization		21.7
Adjusted net income before taxes	965.4	866.2

Our effective tax rate was 42.6% and 36.2% in 2013 and 2012, respectively. Included in 2013 was Euro 66.7 million for certain income taxes accrued in the period as a result of ongoing tax audits as compared with Euro 10.0 million accrued in 2012.

Net income attributable to non-controlling interests was equal to Euro 4.2 million, in each of 2013 and 2012.

Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders increased by Euro 10.3 million, or 1.9%, to Euro 544.7 million in 2013 from Euro 534.4 million in 2012. Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders as a percentage of net sales decreased to 7.4% in 2013 from 7.5% in 2012. Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders increased by Euro 57.7 million, or 10.3%, to Euro 617.3 million in 2013 from Euro 559.6 million in 2012. Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders as a percentage of net sales increased to 8.4% in 2013, from 7.9% in 2012. 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)	2013	2012
Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders	544.7	534.4
> Adjustment for Alain Mikli reorganization	5.9	
> Adjustment for the cost of the tax audit relating to Luxottica S.r.l. (fiscal year 2007)	26.7	
> Adjustment for the accrual for the tax audit relating to Luxottica S.r.l. (fiscal years subsequent to 2007)	40.0	
> Adjustment for OPSM reorganization		15.2
> Adjustment for Italian income tax audit		10.0
Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders	617.3	559.6

Basic earnings per share were Euro 1.15 in 2013 and in 2012. Diluted earnings per share were Euro 1.14 in 2013 and in 2012.

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.

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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

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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.

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 219.1 million, or 9.9%, to Euro 2,436.0 million in 2012 from Euro 2,216.9 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales was 34.4% and 35.6% in 2012 and 2011, respectively, primarily due to an increase in manufacturing efficiency. In 2012, the

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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 645.5 million, or 16.1%, to Euro 4,650.1 million in 2012 from Euro 4,005.6 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit was 65.6% and 64.4% in 2012 and 2011, respectively, due to the factors noted above.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses increased by Euro 471.4 million, or 14.7%, to Euro 3,680.0 million in 2012 from Euro 3,208.6 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses were 51.9% in 2012 compared to 51.6% in 2011. Total adjusted operating expenses increased by Euro 464.9 million, or 14.6%, to Euro 3,659.7 million in 2012 from Euro 3,194.8 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 13.8 million. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted operating expenses decreased to 51.6% in 2012 from 51.3% 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	3,680.0	3,208.6
> 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	3,659.7	3,194.8

Selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by Euro 330.8 million, or 13.2%, to Euro 2,840.6 million in 2012 from Euro 2,509.8 million in 2011. Selling expenses increased by Euro 275.1 million, or 13.8%. 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 322.1 million, or 12.9%, to Euro 2,823.3 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 260.6 million, or 13.1% to Euro 2,252.7 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	2,840.6	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	2,823.3	2,501.2

General and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by Euro 140.6 million, or 20.1%, to Euro 839.4 million in 2012, as compared to Euro 698.8 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses decreased to 11.8% in 2012, compared to 11.2% 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 142.7 million, or 20.6%, to Euro 836.3 million in 2012 as compared to Euro 693.6 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted general and administrative expenses was 11.8% in 2012 and 11.1% 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	839.4	698.8
> 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	836.3	693.6

Income from Operations. For the reasons described above, income from operations increased by Euro 173.1 million, or 21.7%, to Euro 970.1 million in 2012 from Euro 797.0 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations increased to 13.7% in 2012 from 12.8% in 2011. Adjusted income from operations increased by Euro 181.0 million, or 22.3%, to Euro 991.8 million in 2012 from Euro 810.8 million in 2011. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted income from operations increased to 14.0% in 2012 from 13.0% 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	970.1	797.0
> 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	991.8	810.8

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 159.2 million, or 23.2%, to Euro 844.4 million in 2012 from Euro 685.2 million in 2011 for the reasons described above. As a percentage of net sales, income before taxes increased to 11.9% in 2012, from 11.0% in the same period of 2011. Adjusted income before taxes increased by Euro 167.2 million, or 23.9%, to Euro 866.2 million in 2012, from Euro 699.0 million in 2011 for the reasons described above. As a percentage of net sales, adjusted income before taxes increased to 12.2% in 2012 from 10.9% 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	844.4	685.2
> 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 net income before taxes	866.2	699.0

Our effective tax rate was 36.2% and 34.0% 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 88.3 million, or 20.0%, to Euro 534.4 million in 2012 from Euro 446.1 million in 2011. Net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders as a percentage of net sales increased to 7.5% in 2012 from 7.2% in 2011. Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders increased by Euro 110.2 million, or 24.5%, to Euro 559.6 million in 2012 from Euro 449.4 million in 2011. Adjusted net income attributable to Luxottica Group stockholders as a percentage

of net sales increased to 7.9% in 2012, from 7.2% 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	534.4	446.1
> 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	559.6	449.4

Basic earnings per share were Euro 1.15 in 2012 as compared to Euro 0.97 in 2011. Diluted earnings per share were Euro 1.14 in 2012 as compared to Euro 0.96 in 2011.

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 2013 of approximately Euro 9.0 million (Euro 5.9 million net of tax) related to the reorganization of the newly acquired Alain Mikli business;
- (b) non-recurring costs in 2013 for the tax audit relating to Luxottica S.r.l. (fiscal year 2007) of approximately Euro 26.7 million;
- (c) non-recurring accrual in 2013 for the tax audit relating to Luxottica S.r.l. (fiscal years subsequent to 2007) of approximately Euro 40 million;
- (d) 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;
- (e) non-recurring costs in 2012 of approximately Euro 10.0 million related to an ongoing income tax audit;
- (f) a non-recurring gain in 2011 of approximately Euro 19.0 million related to the acquisition of the 40% stake in Multiópticas Internacional;
- (g) non-recurring costs in 2011 of approximately Euro 12.0 million related to Luxottica's 50th anniversary celebrations; and
- (h) non-recurring restructuring and start-up costs in our retail division in 2011 of approximately Euro 11.2 million.

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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.

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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, 2013, 2012 and 2011, were approximately 42.6%, 36.2% and 34.1%, respectively. The effective tax rate for fiscal year 2013 includes a tax accrual of Euro 66.7 million associated with the ongoing tax audits. The effective tax rate for 2012 includes an accrual of Euro \$10.0 million also related to ongoing tax audits. In future periods, we expect that our effective tax rate should return to historical levels in the 33% to 36% range. However, until all open tax years have been settled, our effective tax rate may be higher than historical levels.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2013 totaled Euro 618.0 million, compared to Euro 790.1 million at December 31, 2012. As of December 31, 2013, Euro 468.2 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 2013, 2012 and 2011 was Euro 921.8 million, Euro 1,040.4 million and Euro 820.9 million, respectively.

Depreciation and amortization were Euro 366.6 million in 2013 as compared to Euro 358.3 million in 2012 and Euro 323.9 million in 2011. The increase in depreciation and amortization in 2013 as compared to 2012 is mainly due to the increase in tangible and intangible asset purchases and to the acquisition of Alain Mikli. The increase in depreciation and amortization in 2012, as compared to 2011, is mainly due to the increase in tangible and intangible asset purchases; the acquisitions of Tecnol and Sun Planet concluded in 2012 of approximately Euro 3.1 million; and to the strengthening of the Euro as compared to other currencies of approximately Euro 20.8 million.

Non-cash stock-based compensation expense was Euro 28.1 million in 2013 as compared to Euro 41.4 million in 2012 and Euro 44.5 million in 2011. The decrease in 2013 as compared to 2012 was

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mainly due to higher expenses related to incentive plan awards granted in previous years that vested in 2012. The decrease in 2012 as compared to 2011 was mainly due to a non-recurring expense from the gift of treasury shares as part of the Group's 50th anniversary celebration recorded in 2011, partially offset by the higher expense related to awards under new incentive awards granted in 2012.

The change in accounts receivable was Euro (16.8) million in 2013 as compared to (34.6) million in 2012 and Euro (16.4) million in 2011. The change was primarily due to the higher volume of sales partially offset by an improvement in collections during 2013 as compared to 2012. The change in 2012 as compared to 2011 was primarily due to an increase in sales volume, partially offset by an improvement in the DSO ratio (days of sales outstanding). The inventory change was Euro 11.8 million in 2013 as compared to Euro (80.5) million in 2012 and Euro (30.5) million in 2011. The change in 2013 as compared to 2012 was due to higher inventory stock level in 2012 due to the SAP implementation in the Italian manufacturing plants. 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 other assets and liabilities was Euro (30.4) million in 2013 as compared to Euro 51.3 million in 2012 and Euro (3.9) million in 2011. The change in 2013 as compared to 2012 was primarily driven by the decrease in the liability to employees in the retail division in North America due to the timing in payment of salaries to store personnel and a decrease in bonus accruals. The change in 2012 as compared to 2011 was mainly due to the increase in liabilities to employees (Euro 18.4 million) in the retail division in North America due to the timing in payment of salaries to store personnel. The change in accounts payable was Euro 12.5 million in 2013 as compared to Euro 61.5 million in 2012 and Euro 51.1 million in 2011. The change in 2013 as compared to 2012 was primarily due to favorable payment terms and conditions negotiated during 2012. The change in 2012 as compared to 2011 was mainly due to extended payment terms with vendors partially offset by the growth in our business. Income tax payments in 2013 were Euro 427.9 million as compared to Euro 265.7 million in 2012 and Euro 228.2 million in 2011. The increase in income tax payments in 2013 as compared to 2012 was related to the timing of our tax payments related to certain Italian and U.S. subsidiaries in the amount of Euro 103.3 million and 27.1 million, respectively, and the payment of Euro 38.0 million in the last quarter of 2013 related to the tax audit of Luxottica S.r.l. The increase in income tax payments in 2012 compared to 2011 was primarily attributable to the timing of our tax payments in different tax jurisdictions. Interest paid was Euro 94.5 million in 2013 as compared to Euro 120.8 million in 2012 and Euro 122.5 million in 2011. The change in 2013 as compared to 2012 was mainly due to repayment of long-term debt.

Investing Activities. The Company's net cash used in investing activities was Euro 479.8 million, Euro 478.3 million and Euro 459.9 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. The primary investment activities in 2013 were related to (i) the acquisition of tangible assets for Euro 274.1 million, (ii) the acquisition of intangible assets for Euro 101.1 million, primarily related to IT infrastructure, (iii) the acquisition of Alain Mikli for Euro 71.9 million and (iv) the acquisition of 36.33% of the share capital of Salmoiraghi & Viganò for Euro 45.0 million. The primary investment activities in 2012 were related to (i) the acquisition of tangible assets for Euro 261.5 million, (ii) the acquisition of intangible assets for Euro 117.0 million, mainly due to the implementation of 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 and (vi) the acquisition of intangible assets for the improvement of Group IT infrastructure for Euro 107.6 million.

Our capital expenditures were Euro 369.7 million in 2013 as compared to Euro 365.0 million (excluding capital leases of Euro 7.9 million) in 2012 and Euro 307.5 million in 2011, primarily related to

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investments in IT infrastructure in 2013, 2012 and 2011, and in each year investments 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 81.0 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2014. It is our expectation that 2014 net capital expenditures will be approximately Euro 400.0 million, excluding investments for acquisitions. The Company expects to fund future capital expenditures from currently available borrowing capacity and available cash.

Net cash provided by disposals of property, plant and equipment was insignificant in 2013, 2012 and 2011. Investments in equity investees resulted in cash used of Euro 45.0 million in 2013, Euro 0.0 million in 2012 and Euro 0.0 million in 2011.

Financing Activities. The Company's net cash used in financing activities was Euro 568.8 million, Euro 668.4 million and Euro 164.4 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Cash used in financing activities in 2013 mainly related to repayment of maturing outstanding debt of Euro 327.1 million and aggregate dividend payments to stockholders of Euro 273.7 million, which were partially offset by cash proceeds from the exercise of stock options totaling Euro 75.3 million. Cash used in financing activities in 2012 mainly related to proceeds received from the issuance of bonds for Euro 500.0 million, offset by the repayment of maturing outstanding debt of 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 of Euro 230.4 million and aggregate dividend payments to stockholders of Euro 206.6 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.

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, 2013 and December 31, 2012, 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.

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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 2,034.5 million as of December 31, 2013. Available additional borrowings under credit facilities as of such date were Euro 1,242.6 million of which Euro 500.0 million were committed credit lines.

The Group has credit ratings assigned by Standard & Poor's of "A-" and "A-2" for its long-term and short-term debt, respectively; the outlook was stable as of April 15, 2014. The long-term rating was upgraded from "BBB+" on January 20, 2014.

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 on January 22, 2013. Tranche C was a revolving credit facility of Euro 725 million-equivalent multi-currency (Euro/U.S. dollar). Amounts borrowed under Tranche C matured in March 2013. We cancelled Tranche C effective April 17, 2012. We were able to 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

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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. This facility was paid-off on September 12, 2013.

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%. Tranche E borrowings were fully repaid in advance on July 14, 2012 and October 15, 2012. Tranche D borrowings were fully repaid in advance on September 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 credit facility required repayment of equal quarterly installments of principal of Euro 30 million, which started August 29, 2011, and a last repayment of Euro 40 million on the final maturity date. Interest accrued 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. This credit facility was fully repaid at maturity on May 29, 2013.

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 expired on May 29, 2013. The Intesa Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on the Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. credit facility

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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 (1.147% as of December 31, 2013). As of December 31, 2013, Euro 300 million was borrowed under this credit facility.

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, 2013, the line was undrawn.

On March 5, 2014, we and our subsidiary, U.S. Holdings, entered into an amendment to the existing multicurrency (Euro/U.S. dollars) revolving credit facility in order to, among other things, extend the term of the agreement and modify the applicable interest rates. Under the amended agreement, amounts borrowed may be repaid and re-borrowed with all outstanding balances maturing on April 10, 2019. 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, both plus a margin of between 0.65% and 1.50% based on the Company's long-term senior unsecured debt credit rating issued by Standard & Poor's.

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 matured 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 accrued 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, 2013. The proceeds from the Notes were used to repay a portion of the bridge loan facility that expired on July 1, 2008.

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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, 2013. The proceeds from the Notes were used for general corporate purposes.

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, 2013. 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 Notes contain certain financial and operating covenants. We were in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2013.

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, 2013.

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.

The Euro 2 Billion Euro Medium Term Note Programme

On April 29, 2013, our Board of Directors authorized a Euro 2 billion "Euro Medium Term Note Programme" pursuant to which Luxottica Group S.p.A. may from time to time offer notes to investors in

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certain jurisdictions (excluding the United States, Canada, Japan and Australia). The notes issued under this program are expected to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

Euro 500 Million Euro Medium Term Notes (Due 2024)

On February 10, 2014, we completed an offering in Europe to institutional investors of Euro 500 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes due February 10, 2024 under the Group's Euro Medium Term Note Programme. Interest on the notes accrues at 2.625% per annum. The Notes are listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange under ISIN XS1030851791. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by U.S. Holdings and Luxottica S.r.l. The proceeds from the Notes were used for general corporate purposes and to refinance existing term debt. The Notes contain certain operating covenants. We were in compliance with those covenants as of April 15, 2014.

Outstanding Standby Letters of Credit

Certain U.S. subsidiaries have obtained various standby and trade letters of credit from banks that aggregated Euro 36.9 million and Euro 23.0 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, 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, 2013 and 2012, no single customer's balance comprised 10% or more of the overall accounts receivable balance. However, included in accounts receivable as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, was approximately Euro 23.6 million and Euro 28.1 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,		
	2013	2012	2011
Current Assets	2,236.0	2,426.9	2,453.7
Current Liabilities	(1,700.4)	(1,805.0)	(1,927.5)
Working Capital	535.6	621.9	526.2

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The decrease in working capital in 2013 as compared to 2012 is mainly attributable to a decrease in commercial receivables and inventory. 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.

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.

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, 2013. 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

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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⁾	335.0	613.6	191.5	894.4	2,034.5
Interest Payments ⁽³⁾	90.0	146.6	108.7	76.8	422.1
Operating Leases	290.4	450.9	261.6	222.6	1,225.5
Minimum Royalty Arrangements ⁽⁴⁾	99.6	159.5	116.3	161.5	536.9
Long-Term Purchase Commitments ⁽⁵⁾	24.9	20.1	16.1	12.4	73.5
Endorsement Contracts ⁽⁶⁾	12.0	13.8	3.7	0.4	29.8
Other Commitments ⁽⁷⁾	10.1	6.6	0.1		16.8
Total	862.0	1,411.1	698.0	1,368.1	4,339.2

- (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, 2013 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 3.8 million (less than one year) and Euro 21.8 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 to calculate the future interest due on our variable interest rate term loans were calculated based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2013 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, 2013, we had available funds of approximately Euro 742.6 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. was appointed at the Stockholders' Meeting held on April 27, 2012. It currently consists of 12 members following the resignation of Mr. Sergio Erede on March 13, 2014.

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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.

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	78	1961	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Luigi Francavilla	76	1968/1985	Deputy Chairman
Andrea Guerra	48	2004	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Roger Abravanel	67	2006	Director
Mario Cattaneo	83	2003	Director
Enrico Cavatorta	52	1999/2003	Chief Financial Officer, General Manager Central Corporate Functions and Director
Claudio Costamagna	58	2006	Director
Claudio Del Vecchio	57	1978/1986	Director
Elisabetta Magistretti	66	2012	Director
Marco Mangiagalli	65	2009	Director
Anna Puccio	50	2012	Director
Marco Reboa	58	2009	Director
Paolo Alberti	51	2009	Executive V.P., Wholesale
Colin Baden	52	1999	President and CEO Oakley
Chris Beer	48	2003	Chief Operating Officer, Luxottica Optical Retail Australasia and Greater China
Michael A. Boxer	52	1993	Executive V.P. and Group General Counsel
Nicola Brandolese	42	2012	President of Retail Optical Americas
Fabio d'Angelantonio	44	2005	Chief Marketing Officer and Group Retail Luxury and Sun Director
Paola De Martini	51	2005	Group Tax and Italian Corporate Affairs Director
Stefano Grassi	40	2007	Group Controlling & Forecasting Director
John Haugh	51	2011	Executive V.P., Sunglass Hut North America
Antonio Miyakawa	47	1993	Executive V.P., Marketing, Style & Product
Mario Pacifico	51	2003	Group Shared Services and Corporate Reporting Director
Nicola Pelà	51	2005	Group Human Resources Director
Paolo Pezzutto	47	2000	Group Commercial Service Strategy & Planning Director and Italian Wholesale Regional Director
Carlo Privitera	44	2005	General Manager Glasses.com
Lukas Reucker	48	2009	General Manager Luxottica Vision Care
Alessandra Senici	46	2000	Group Investor Relations Director
Massimo Vian	41	2005	Group Chief Operations Officer

(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 also include Mr. Sergio Erede, who held the office for the entire year, and two senior managers, each of whom held office for part of 2013.

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Executive officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Messrs. Cattaneo, Abravanel, Costamagna, Claudio Del Vecchio, Mangiagalli and Reboa and Meses. Magistretti and Puccio are all non-executive directors. In addition, Meses. 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, the year in which the current Board of Directors was appointed, the percentage established by Consob for Luxottica was equal to 1%. For 2014, the percentage established by Consob for Luxottica is equal to 0.5%.

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) proposing to the Board of Directors the Group remuneration policy, (ii) 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 (iii) 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

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acts as Chairman, Roger Abravanel and Anna Puccio. 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, which is composed of independent 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 Julius Baer SIM.

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. 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., 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 Salini Impregilo S.p.A. and Bracco S.p.A. He is an auditor of Michelin Italiana Sami S.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 Salini Impregilo S.p.A. and AAA S.A.. He is also director of FTI Consulting Inc. and Virgin Group Holding 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.

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 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

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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. In February 2014, Ms. Puccio was appointed as Company Secretary and a member of the Board of Directors of Fondazione Italiana Accenture.

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., Carraro 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.

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.

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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 became President of Retail Optical Americas in January 2014. He 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. 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. In January 2014, Ms. De Martini was appointed as a member of the management board of Banca Popolare di Milano Società Cooperativa a r.l.

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 position 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

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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. In 2013, he was also appointed to lead Wholesale for the Italian region. 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 General Manager of the Glasses.com in 2014. Prior to this role, he was COO Retail Business Services and Distribution North America. Mr. Privitera 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.

Lukas Ruecker became General Manager of Luxottica Vision Care in 2013, with responsibility for leading EyeMed and optical partnerships, which includes optical industry relations and products. He joined Luxottica in 2009 as Senior Vice President of Strategy and Business Development for Luxottica Retail North America Inc. Prior to joining Luxottica, Mr. Ruecker held various positions at Staples, the office products company. During his last three years at Staples, he served as Vice President of Emerging Markets. Before that, he was Chief Operating Officer for Delta Search Labs, a supercomputing think tank, and Associate Principal for McKinsey & Company, a management consulting firm. Mr. Ruecker received a degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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 took on leadership of the Company's Zero Waste initiative in September 2013. He 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.

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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 2013 (amounts in Euros).

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

Name	Office	Term of office	Expiration	Variable non-equity compensation					Fair value of equity compensation (Estimated Potential Value)
				Fixed remuneration	Compensation for Committee Participation	Bonus and other incentives	Non profit cash	Other compensation	
Carlo Vecchio	Chairman of the Board	January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013	Approval of financial statements for 2014						
				Compensation paid by the Company	1,285,000(1)				1,285,000
				Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
				Total	1,285,000				1,285,000
Gianni Cavilla	Vice Chairman	January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013	Approval of financial statements for 2014						
				Compensation paid by the Company	143,002(2)				143,002
				Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies	657,060				657,060
				Total	800,062				800,062
Andrea Cera	CEO	January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013	Approval of financial statements for 2014						
				Compensation paid by the Company	2,507,159(3)	1,944,179	21,103	5,102	4,477,543
				Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					2,076,590
				Total	2,507,159	1,944,179	21,103	5,102	4,477,543
Roberto Canel	Director	January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013	Approval of financial statements for 2014						
				Compensation paid by the Company	85,000	25,000(4)			110,000
				Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
				Total	85,000	25,000			110,000
Roberto Cane	Director	January 1, 2013 -	Approval of financial statements						

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		December 31, 2013	for 2014						
		Compensation paid by the Company	85,000	30,000(5)					
		Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
Total		85,000	30,000						
Leo Torta	Director-General Manager	Approval January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013							
		Compensation paid by the Company	776,324(6)	602,600	10,246	12,103	1,401,273	965,424	
		Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
Total		776,324	602,600	10,246	12,103	1,401,273	965,424		
Guido Magna	Director	Approval January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013							
		Compensation paid by the Company	85,000	30,000(7)					
		Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
Total		85,000	30,000						
Guido Del Rio	Director	Approval January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013							
		Compensation paid by the Company	85,000						85,000
		Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
Total		85,000						85,000	
Guido Erede	Director	(**) January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013							
		Compensation paid by the Company	85,000						85,000
		Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
Total		85,000						85,000	
Guido Betta Stretti	Director	Approval January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013							
		Compensation paid by the Company	85,000	25,000(8)					
		Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies							
Total		85,000	25,000						110,000
Guido Giagalli	Director	Approval January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013							
		Compensation paid by the Company	85,000	25,000(8)					

Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
Total			85,000	25,000	110,000
Luca Puccio	Director	Approval January 1, of financial 2013 - statements December 31, for 2014 2012			
Compensation paid by the Company			85,000	25,000(4)	110,000
Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
Total			85,000	25,000	110,000
Luca Puccio	Director	Approval January 1, of financial 2013 - statements December 31, for 2014 2013			
Compensation paid by the Company			85,000	25,000(8)	110,000
Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies					
Total			85,000	25,000	110,000

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Name	Office	Term of office	Expiration	Variable non-equity compensation					Total	Fair value of equity-based compensation for (Estimated Potential Value)
				Fixed remuneration	Commitment for participation	Bonus and profit participation	Non cash benefits	Other compensation		
Francesco Vella	Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors	January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013	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, 2013 - December 31, 2013	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	January 1, 2013 - December 31, 2013	Approval of financial statements for 2014							
(I) Compensation paid by the Company				70,000					70,000	
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies				18,000(9)					18,000	
(III) Total				88,000					88,000	
Senior Managers (Aggregate compensation of 11 executives with strategic responsibilities of the Company)										
(I) Compensation paid by the Company				4,625,902	2,453,400	164,852	178,003	7,422,157	4,640,747	
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies										
(III) Total				4,625,902	2,453,400	164,852	178,003	7,422,157	4,640,747	

**Senior Managers
(Aggregate
compensation of 8
executives with
strategic
responsibilities
employed by
subsidiary
companies)**

(I) Compensation paid by the Company

	223,340	180,700	4,316	7,217	415,573	335,009
(II) Compensation paid by subsidiary or affiliate companies	3,263,347	1,993,180	58,242	2,461	5,317,230	3,608,350
(III) Total	3,486,687	2,173,880	62,558	9,678	5,732,803	3,943,359

- (1) Euro 85,000 paid as a Director; Euro 1,200,000 paid as Chairman
- (2) Euro 85,000 paid as a Director; Euro 58,002 paid as Vice Chairman
- (3) Euro 85,000 paid as a Director; Euro 818,802 paid as CEO and Euro 1,603,357 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
- (6) Euro 85,000 paid as a Director; Euro 691,324 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
- (9) Compensation paid for the position as statutory auditor of Salmoiraghi & Viganò S.p.A.

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

**
Resigned on March 13, 2014 as a Director of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

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Aggregate compensation paid by us to our senior management (who are not directors) as a group (19 people) was approximately Euro 25 million in 2013, of which approximately Euro 3.5 million represented provision for termination indemnities and social security charges required by Italian law. 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 221,500 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 2011 to 2013 set forth in the 2011 Performance Share Plan, on February 27, 2014, the Board of Directors assigned 220,500 Luxottica Group shares to members of this group. The aggregate amount set aside or accrued during the year ended December 31, 2013 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, 2013, we employed approximately 73,400 employees worldwide, of whom approximately 42,400 were employed in the United States and Canada, approximately 15,600 were employed in Asia-Pacific, approximately 10,000 were employed in Europe, approximately 4,900 were employed in Latin America and approximately 500 were employed in the Middle East and South Africa. As of such date, approximately 26,000 were employed in our manufacturing and wholesale segment, approximately 47,000 were employed in our retail segment and approximately 400 were employed in 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.

Employment agreements in Italy are generally collectively negotiated between the national association of companies within a particular industry and the respective national unions. Individual

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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 7,750 of our employees. This agreement was renewed in 2013 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, 2013, we had established a reserve of Euro 38.1 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 24 employees holding the positions of Lab Associate and Sales Associate. As of December 31, 2013, Luxottica Retail N.A.'s collective bargaining agreement with Local 4,100 Communications Workers of America covered approximately 78 Pearle Vision and LensCrafters employees holding the positions of Lab Associate, Certified Technician, EyeCare Advisor, EyeWear Consultant, Optician, Production Technician and Sales Associate. One store covered under the Local 4,100 collective bargaining agreement closed on February 28, 2014. This closure will result in the elimination of four positions covered by the collective bargaining agreement. Luxottica Retail N.A. is also a party to a collective bargaining agreement with Local 888, United Food and Commercial Workers. No employees are currently covered by this agreement. This agreement expired as of December 31, 2012 but 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, 2014, 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, 2014	Percentage Ownership
Leonardo Del Vecchio	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	294,036,525 ⁽¹⁾	61.51%

(1) 293,274,025 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 487,500 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.

Table of Contents**Share ownership of directors, auditors and senior managers**

NAME	OFFICE	COMPANY'S SHARES	SHARES HELD AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012	SHARES BOUGHT DURING 2013	SHARES SOLD DURING 2013	SHARES HELD AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013
Leonardo Del Vecchio	Chairman	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	292,760,339(1)	4,150,686(1bis)	3,100,000(1ter)	293,811,025(1quarter)
Luigi Francavilla	Vice Chairman	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	4,036,000(2)	750,000(2bis)	1,421,200	3,364,800(2ter)
Andrea Guerra	Chief Executive Officer	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	205,000	2,090,000(3)	1,525,000	770,000
Enrico Cavatorta	Director General Manager	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	45	436,000(4)	436,000	45
Claudio Del Vecchio	Director	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	3,310,000(5)			3,310,000
Executives with strategic responsibilities employed by the Company (aggregate amount held by 11 executives with strategic responsibilities)		Luxottica Group S.p.A.	17,780	562,000(6)	576,500	3,280
Executives with strategic responsibilities employed by subsidiary companies (aggregate amount held by 8 executives with strategic responsibilities)		Luxottica Group S.p.A.	49,313	245,000(7)	231,525	62,788

- (1) 292,035,339 shares held through Delfin S.à r.l., a company controlled by Leonardo Del Vecchio, who 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 were held by his wife, Nicoletta Zampillo.
- (1bis) 4,113,186 shares bought by Delfin S.à r.l. and 37,500 shares bought by his wife, Nicoletta Zampillo.
- (1ter) Shares sold under the Delfin incentive plan, in which certain members of senior management participate.
- (1quarter) 293,048,525 shares held by Delfin S.à r.l.; 275,000 ADRs and 487,500 shares held by his wife, Nicoletta Zampillo.
- (2) 601,100 shares owned by Luigi Francavilla; 70,100 owned by his wife, Elisabeth Engler; 3,364,800 held in usufruct with his wife.
- (2bis) Shares bought following the exercise of stock options.
- (2ter) Shares held in usufruct with his wife, Elisabeth Engler.
- (3) 2,000,000 shares bought under the Delfin plan; 90,000 shares granted under the PSP Plan 2010.
- (4) 400,000 shares bought under the Delfin plan; 36,000 shares granted under the PSP Plan 2010.

- (5) 40,000 shares represented by ADRs, 10,000 of which are held through the Del Vecchio Family Foundation; 142,000 shares held by a trust constituted for the benefit of his minor children.
- (6) 117,000 shares granted under the PSP Plan 2010 and 445,000 bought following the exercise of stock options.
- (7) 94,500 shares granted under the PSP Plan 2010 and 150,500 bought following the exercise of stock options.

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, 2012 and 2013, such senior managers beneficially owned interests in the Plan equivalent to, in the aggregate, 2,032 ADRs in each period. During 2013, there were no additional purchases in the Plan by these senior managers. 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.

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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 2.01% (or 9.6 million shares) of the Company's authorized and issued share capital as of April 15, 2014, 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 on August 30, 2014. No options were exercised in 2008 and 2009. During 2011, 2012 and 2013, 720,000, 3,900,000 and 3,100,000 options were exercised, respectively. As of December 31, 2013, 330,000 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, 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 managers 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

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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, 2013, there were outstanding 654,000 Units under the 2012 grant.

In April 2013, an additional performance shares plan for our key managers and employees, as identified by the Board of Directors, was adopted (the "New PSP Plan"). The New PSP Plan is intended to strengthen the loyalty of our key employees and managers and to recognize their contributions to our success on a medium- to long-term basis. In addition, the plan is intended to link Company results with individual performance. The beneficiaries are granted the right to receive Units of the Company if certain financial targets set by the Board of Directors at the time of grant are achieved at the end of a specified three-year reference period. The New PSP Plan has a term of five years, during which the Board of Directors may authorize the issuance of grants to the New PSP Plan's beneficiaries. The New PSP Plan covers a maximum of 10,000,000 ordinary shares. Each annual grant will not exceed 2,500,000 Units. On April 29, 2013, the Board of Directors granted a total maximum amount of 1,281,480 Units.

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 2009 PSP 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 2010 PSP Plan's regulation.

On February 27, 2014, the Board of Directors of Luxottica Group S.p.A. verified the achievement of EPS targets over the reference period 2011 through 2013 and granted a total of 509,500 shares to 35 beneficiaries of the 2011 PSP Plan and approved cash distributions to two beneficiaries whose employment ended but who were entitled to allocation of amounts determined in accordance with the 2011 PSP 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.

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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 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, 2013, 185,000 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, 2013, 128,500 of these stock options had been forfeited.

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As of December 31, 2013, 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 Stockholder Grant	330,000	Euro 13.79	August 30, 2014	
2005 Grant	27,000	Euro 16.89	January 31, 2014	
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⁾	5,000	Euro 24.03	March 6, 2016	
2008 Grant	263,700	Euro 18.08	March 14, 2017	15,000
2008 PSP Grant⁽²⁾				
2009 Non-U.S. Grant	49,500	Euro 13.45	May 7, 2018	
2009 U.S. Grant	131,000	Euro 14.99	May 7, 2018	
2009 Non-U.S. Residents Reassignment, Ordinary	423,500	Euro 13.45	May 7, 2018	110,000
2009 U.S. Residents Reassignment, Ordinary	80,500	Euro 15.03	March 31, 2017	20,000
2009 Non-U.S. Residents Reassignment, Performance Grant	2,450,000	Euro 13.45	May 7, 2018	1,900,000
2009 U.S. Residents Reassignment, Performance Grant	150,000	Euro 15.11	June 12, 2018	50,000
2010 Non-U.S. Residents Grant	433,000	Euro 20.72	April 29, 2019	
2010 U.S. Residents Grant	274,660	Euro 21.23	April 29, 2019	
2011 Non-U.S. Residents Grant	1,220,000	Euro 22.62	April 28, 2020	50,000
2011 U.S. Residents Grant	517,500	Euro 23.18	April 28, 2020	
2011 PSP Grant	644,000			419,750
2012 Non-U.S. Residents Grant	1,362,000	Euro 26.94	May 7, 2021	35,000
2012 U.S. Residents Grant	586,000	Euro 28.32	May 7, 2021	
2012 PSP Grant	654,000			428,400
2013 PSP Grant	1,259,040			356,400

(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

Office	Plan	Options held at the beginning of the year			Exercise period	Options granted during the year	Fair value on Share market date	Options exercised during the year		Share market price of exercise date	Number of options
		Number of options	Exercise price	Exercise period				Number of options	Exercise price		
Deputy Chairman	Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)*	750,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018				750,000	euro 13.45	euro 38.63	
CEO and Director	Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)*	1,250,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018							
	Delfin plan	2,000,000	euro 13.67	June 30, 2006 - August 30, 2014				2,000,000	euro 13.67	Euro 40.63	
Chief Financial Officer, General Manager Corporate Functions and Director	Reassigned ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)	70,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018							
	Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)*	550,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018							
	Delfin plan	400,000	euro 13.67	June 30, 2006 - August 30, 2014				400,000	euro 13.67	euro 40.63	

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Name	Office	Plan	Options held at the beginning of the year		Exercise period	Options granted during the year	Options exercised during the year	Options held at the end of the year		Options of the year
			Number of options	Exercise price				Number of options	Number of options	
			Fair value		Share market price		Share market price		Fair value	
			(Estimated Potential Value)		(Estimated Potential Value)		(Estimated Potential Value)		(Estimated Potential Value)	
Senior managers		Stock Option 2008 plan (BOD resolution March 13, 2008)	20,000	euro 18.08	March 14, 2011 - March 14, 2017		20,000	euro 18.08	39.82	
Accounts for executives		Reassigned ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)	55,000	euro 13.45	May 7, 2012 - May 7, 2018		55,000	euro 13.45	38.96	
Strategic possibilities		Stock Option 2010 plan non-US (BOD resolution April 29, 2010)	70,000	euro 20.72	April 29, 2013 - April 29, 2019		70,000	euro 20.72	41.27	
the company)		Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)*	400,000	euro 13.45	December 3, 2012 - May 7, 2018		300,000	euro 13.45	39.20	100,000
		Stock Option 2011 plan non-US (BOD resolution April 28, 2011)	50,000	euro 22.62	April 28, 2014 - April 28, 2020					50,000 euro 110,1

Stock Option 2012 plan non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2012)	35,000	euro 26.94	May 7, 2015 - May 7, 2012	35,000	euro 96,0
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Office	Plan	Options held at the beginning of the year		Exercise period	Options granted during the year	Fair value on Share market date	Options exercised during the year		Options expired during the year		Options held at the end of the year	Fair Value
		Number of options	Exercise price				Number of options	Exercise price	Number of options	Exercise price		
Office for activities	Stock Option 2005 plan (BOD resolution February 15, 2005)	18,000	euro 16.89	January 31, 2007 - January 31, 2014			18,000	euro 16.89	39.21			
	Stock Option 2008 plan (BOD resolution March 13, 2008)	30,000	euro 18.08	March 14, 2011 - March 14, 2017			15,000	euro 18.08	30.99		15,000	
	Reassigned ordinary plan 2009 non-US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)	70,000	euro 13.45	May 7, 2012 - May 7, 2018			30,000	euro 13.45	39.21		40,000	
	Reassigned ordinary plan 2009 US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)	70,000	euro 15.03	December 3, 2012 - March 31, 2017			50,000	euro 15.03	34.24		20,000	
	Reassigned extra-ordinary plan 2009 US (BOD resolution May 7, 2009)*	87,500	euro 15.11	December 3, 2012 - June 12, 2018			37,500	euro 15.11	36.60		50,000	
		5,925,500					3,745,500				2,180,000	euro

*

Exercise price subject to certain financial targets

**

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, 2013.

Plan	Financial Instruments granted in previous years and not vested during the year		Financial instruments granted during the year				Financial instruments vested during the year and not assigned	Financial instruments vested during the year and assigned		Value
	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	Market price on grant date	Number and kind of financial instruments	Number and kind of financial instruments	
PSP Plan 2010 (BOD resolution April 29, 2010)	97,750	April 28, 2011						35,000	90,000	euro 3
PSP Plan 2011 (BOD resolution April 28, 2011)	90,000	-	44,400	euro 38.56		April 29, 2013	euro 40.82			
PSP Plan 2012 (BOD resolution May 7, 2012)		December 31, 2013 - May 7, 2012 -								
PSP Plan 2013 (BOD resolution April 29, 2013)		December 31, 2014 - 2013 - 2015								
PSP Plan 2010 (BOD resolution April 29, 2010)		April 28, 2011						14,000	36,000	euro 1
PSP Plan 2011 (BOD resolution April 29, 2011)	40,250	- 31 December 2013				2013 - 2015				
PSP Plan 2012 (BOD resolution April 29, 2012)	36,000	May 7, 2012 -	27,600	euro 38.56		April 29, 2013	euro 40.82			

2010) PSP Plan 2011 (BOD resolution April 28, 2011) PSP Plan 2012 (BOD resolution May 7, 2012) PSP Plan 2013 (BOD resolution April 29, 2013)	December 31, 2014 2013 - 2015								
ate ies PSP Plan 2010 (BOD resolution April 29, 2010) PSP Plan 2011 (BOD resolution April 28, 2011) PSP Plan 2012 (BOD resolution May 7, 2012) PSP Plan 2013 (BOD resolution April 29, 2013)	April 28, 2011 149,500 - 31 December 153,600 2013 May 7, 2012 - December 31, 2014 2013 - 2015	154,800	euro 38.56	April 29, 2013	euro 40.82	45,500	117,000	euro 4	
ate with PSP Plan 2010 (BOD resolution April 29, 2010) PSP Plan 2011	April 28, 2011 132,250 - 148,800 December 31, 2013 May 7, 2012 - December 31, 2014	129,600	euro 38.56	2013 - 2015 April 29, 2013	euro 40.82	36,750	94,500	euro 3	

(BOD
 resolution
 April 28,
 2011)
 PSP Plan
 2012
 (BOD
 resolution
 May 7,
 2012)
 PSP Plan
 2013
 (BOD
 resolution
 April 29,
 2013)

2013 - 2015

848,150

356,400

131,250 337,500 euro 12

*

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

Name	Office	Plan	2013 Bonus		Previous years	Other
			Payable/ paid	Term of Non Payable/ Deferred	bonuses paid	bonuses Deferred
Andrea Guerra	CEO	MBO 2013	1,944,179			
Enrico Cavatorta	Director- General Manager	MBO 2013	602,600			
Senior Managers (Aggregate amounts for 11 executives with strategic responsibilities of the Company)		MBO 2013	2,453,400			
Senior Managers (Aggregate amounts for 8 executives with strategic responsibilities employed by subsidiary companies)		MBO 2013	2,173,880			
		Long Term Incentive Cash Plan 2010			855,556	
Total			7,174,059		855,556	

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 4, 2014.

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

The following table sets forth, as of April 15, 2014, 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

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Leonardo Del Vecchio	294,036,525 ⁽¹⁾	61.51%
Giorgio Armani	22,724,000 ⁽²⁾	4.75%

(1) 293,274,025 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 487,500 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, 2014, approximately 6.535% of our ordinary shares were held in the form of ADSs by approximately 25,110 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 0.8 million, Euro 0.7 million and Euro 0.6 million in the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

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

Service Revenues

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, 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 in each year. 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 2.01% (or 9.6 million shares) of the Company's authorized and issued share capital as of April 15, 2014, 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 was 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. 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
2009	26.91	11.88	18.25	9.61
2010	30.62	22.59	23.17	17.82
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
Year 2012	41.73	27.52	31.70	21.76
2013				
First Quarter	51.79	41.93	39.68	31.91
Second Quarter	54.48	49.48	42.65	37.74
Third Quarter	55.70	51.14	41.65	38.77
Fourth Quarter	54.08	48.96	40.00	35.72
November 2013	53.44	51.80	39.73	38.12
December 2013	53.92	48.96	38.95	35.72
Year 2013	55.70	41.93	42.65	31.91
2014				
January 2014	53.86	50.32	39.76	37.41
February 2014	55.59	51.76	40.45	38.35
March 2014	58.00	52.76	42.52	38.26
April 2014 (through April 15)	58.20	56.03	42.18	40.25

The high and low closing prices of the ADSs on the NYSE for the first quarter of 2014 were U.S. \$58.00 and U.S. \$50.32, respectively. The high and low closing prices of the ordinary shares on the Milan Stock Exchange for the first quarter of 2014 were Euro 42.52 and Euro 37.41, 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

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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.

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%

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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 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

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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 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%. For 2014, the percentage established by Consob for Luxottica was equal to 0.5%. 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.

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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.

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, 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

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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.

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%. For 2014, the percentage established by Consob for Luxottica was equal to 0.5%.

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, 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;

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- (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.

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

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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.

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

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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 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.

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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."

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

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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.

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

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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.

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.

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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 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.

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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;

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, 2012 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 since April 30, 2012, see "*The Euro 2 Billion Euro Medium Term Note Programme*" and "*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.

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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,

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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 relevant beneficial owner on the basis of documents, data or information deriving from an independent and reliable source, (ii) set up 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, even if at the end of the taxable period such persons no longer owned such foreign investments or financial assets. The same disclosure is required in the case of disposal abroad of cash exceeding Euro 10,000. 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.

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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;

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 and does not deal with the impact of application in Italy of the U.S. FACTA legislation.

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 well as on the 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"), each as in effect on the date of this Form 20-F. 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.

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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 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.

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 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

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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.

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. 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.

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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 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.

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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 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 0.2 per cent and for taxpayers other than individuals cannot exceed Euro 14,000. 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 at the rate of 0.2 per cent. 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 0.1 per cent. 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;

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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.

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*

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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.

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 2013. 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, 2013 and 2012, 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:

Our Euro 250 million credit facility accrued interest at EURIBOR plus a margin between 0.40% and 0.60% based on the "Net Debt/EBITDA" ratio, as defined in the agreement. In 2009, we entered into interest rate swaps for a notional amount of Euro 250.0 million that effectively hedged the floating rate to a fixed rate for this credit facility. The facility was fully repaid on May 29, 2013.

Our Tranche D U.S. \$1.0 billion credit facility accrued interest at LIBOR plus a margin between 0.20% and 0.40% based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio as defined in the agreement. In 2008 and 2009, we entered into interest rate swaps for a notional amount of U.S. \$700 million that effectively hedged the floating rate to a fixed rate for a portion of Tranche D. Tranche D was fully prepaid on September 12, 2013.

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 (1.234% as of December 31, 2013). As of December 31, 2013, Euro 300 million was borrowed under this credit facility.

A 10% change in interest rates (upward or downward) at December 31, 2013 and 2012, 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, 2013 and 2012. 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. \$1.328 as of December 31, 2013 and of Euro 1.00 = U.S. \$1.285 as of December 31, 2012.

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.

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

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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, 2013, 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, 2013 and 2012, and is not meant to be a tabular disclosure of market risk:

2013	U.S. Dollars	Euro	Other	Total
Revenues	55.5%	18.4%	26.1%	100.0%
Costs and operating expenses	51.6%	25.0%	23.4%	100.0%

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%

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 2013 and 2012 average exchange rate between the U.S. dollar and Euro would have been a decrease in income before taxes of Euro 72.8 million and of Euro 56.7 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.

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

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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 depository as it sees fit and collected at the discretion of the depository, 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 depository 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 depository in connection with the conversion of foreign currency into U.S. dollars;
6. Fees and expenses incurred by the depository 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 Depository 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;
8. A maximum aggregate service fee of U.S. \$2.00 per 100 ADSs (or portion thereof) per calendar year to the Depository for the services performed by the Depository 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 depository from time to time.

If any tax or other governmental charge is payable by the holders and/or beneficial owners of ADSs to the depository, the depository, 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, 2013, we received the following direct and indirect payments from Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas in the aggregate amount of U.S. \$ 131,974.83 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, 2013. Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that, as of December 31, 2013, 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 (1992). 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, 2013.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by our independent registered public accounting firm, PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A., as stated in their report, 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 years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. Due to the nature of our operations, some PricewaterhouseCoopers 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 2013 and 2012:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2013 Fees	2012 Fees
Audit fees (including annual financial statement audit, semi-annual reviews and Sarbanes-Oxley audit)	6,647	4,068
Audit-related fees (including benefit plan audits and acquisition due diligence)	322	368
Tax fees (including compliance and planning)	720	404
All other fees	84	55
Total fees	7,774	4,895

Our Board of Statutory Auditors has approved all of the audit and non-audit fees of PricewaterhouseCoopers for the year 2013 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, 2013 to December 31, 2013, our affiliate, Delfin S.à r.l., an entity established and controlled by Mr. Del Vecchio, and Nicoletta Zampillo, Mr. Del Vecchio's wife, made the following purchases of our ordinary shares:

Purchases of our Ordinary Shares by Month	Total Number of Ordinary Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Ordinary Share (in Euro)
March 2013	700,000	38.803
May 2013	2,400,000	41.006
June 2013	634,886 ⁽¹⁾	38.577
September 2013	37,000 ⁽²⁾	39.450
December 2013	378,800	37.321
Total year ended December 31, 2013	4,150,686	39.913

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For additional information, see Item 7 "Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions."

- (1) Includes 25,000 ordinary shares purchased by Mr. Del Vecchio's wife.
- (2) Includes 12,500 ordinary shares purchased by Mr. Del Vecchio's wife.

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ITEM 16F. CHANGE IN REGISTRANT'S CERTIFYING ACCOUNTANT

Not applicable.

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.

Our corporate governance practices are governed principally by the rules and regulations of Consob and by the Code of Corporate Governance that was issued by Borsa Italiana in March 2006 (the "Code of Corporate Governance" and, collectively with the abovementioned rules and regulations, the "Italian Corporate Governance Policies").

The Italian Code of Corporate Governance is a code of conduct that companies listed on the market regulated by Borsa Italiana can apply on a "comply-or-explain" basis.

In December 2011, Borsa Italiana issued a new Code of Corporate Governance and we implemented its recommendations during 2012. Information about the implementation of the new Code of Corporate Governance is included in our Corporate Governance Report, which was made publicly available in 2014.

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

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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 seven directors are independent: Messrs. Abravanel, Cattaneo, Costamagna, Mangiagalli and Reboa and Meses. Magistretti and Puccio. This number of independent directors complies with the abovementioned provisions of law as well as with the "adequate number" of non-management directors recommended. During 2013, 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.

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 remuneration 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.

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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 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

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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 and our 2013-2017 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.

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. An updated procedure was adopted on February 13, 2014.

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 1.0 million for other Related Party Transactions. The procedure shall not be applied to related party transactions with or between our controlled companies.

The procedure provides that an appropriate board committee shall provide its opinion with respect to Related Party Transactions. The opinion of the committee is considered non-binding for certain smaller transactions but will be deemed to be binding for more significant transactions. 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 solely 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 composed solely of independent directors 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 and the related consolidated statements of income, comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the two years in the period ended December 31, 2013 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, 2013, based on criteria established in *Internal Control Integrated Framework (1992)* 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 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 audits 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 audits 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 29, 2014

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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 consolidated statements of income, stockholders' equity, comprehensive income and cash flows of Luxottica Group S.p.A. (an Italian corporation) and subsidiaries (the "Company") for the year ended December 31, 2011. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the results of operations and cash flows of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and subsidiaries for the year ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche S.p.A.

Milan, Italy
April 19, 2012

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Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF FINANCIAL POSITION****AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2013 AND 2012**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Note reference	2013	2012 Restated(*)
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	617,995	790,093
Accounts receivable	7	680,296	698,755
Inventories	8	698,950	728,767
Other assets	9	238,761	209,250
Total current assets		2,236,002	2,426,866
NON-CURRENT ASSETS:			
Property, plant and equipment	10	1,183,236	1,192,394
Goodwill	11	3,045,216	3,148,770
Intangible assets	11	1,261,137	1,345,688
Investments	12	58,108	11,745
Other assets	13	126,583	147,036
Deferred tax assets	14	172,623	169,662
Total non-current assets		5,846,903	6,015,294
TOTAL ASSETS		8,082,905	8,442,160
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Short-term borrowings	15	44,921	90,284
Current portion of long-term debt	16	318,100	310,072
Accounts payable	17	681,151	682,588
Income taxes payable	18	9,477	66,350
Short-term provisions for risks and other charges	19	123,668	66,032
Other liabilities	20	523,050	589,658
Total current liabilities		1,700,386	1,804,984
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Long-term debt	21	1,716,410	2,052,107
Employee benefits	22	76,399	191,710
Deferred tax liabilities	14	268,078	227,806
Long-term provisions for risks and other charges	23	97,544	119,612
Other liabilities	24	74,151	52,702

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Total non-current liabilities		2,232,583	2,643,936
STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Capital stock	25	28,653	28,394
Legal reserve	25	5,711	5,623
Reserves	25	3,646,830	3,504,908
Treasury shares	25	(83,060)	(91,929)
Net income	25	544,696	534,375
Luxottica Group stockholders' equity	25	4,142,828	3,981,372
Non-controlling interests	26	7,107	11,868
Total stockholders' equity		4,149,936	3,993,240
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		8,082,905	8,442,160

(*)
 Prior year amounts were restated following the adoption of IAS 19 R. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Note reference	2013	2012 Restated(*)	2011 Restated(*)
Net sales	5	7,312,611	7,086,142	6,222,483
Cost of sales		2,524,006	2,435,993	2,216,876
Gross profit		4,788,605	4,650,148	4,005,607
Selling and advertising		2,866,307	2,840,649	2,509,783
General and administrative		866,624	839,360	698,795
Total operating expenses		3,732,931	3,680,009	3,208,578
Income from operations	5	1,055,673	970,139	797,029
Other income/(expense)				
Interest income	27	10,072	18,910	12,472
Interest expense	27	(102,132)	(138,140)	(121,067)
Other net	27	(7,247)	(6,463)	(3,273)
Income before provision for income taxes		956,366	844,447	685,161
Provision for income taxes	27	(407,505)	(305,891)	(233,093)
Net income		548,861	538,556	452,068
Of which attributable to:				
Luxottica Group stockholders		544,696	534,375	446,111
Non-controlling interests		4,165	4,181	5,957
NET INCOME		548,861	538,556	452,068
Weighted average number of shares outstanding:				
Basic	30	472,057,274	464,643,093	460,437,198
Diluted	30	476,272,565	469,573,841	463,296,262
EPS (in Euro):				
Basic	30	1.15	1.15	0.97
Diluted	30	1.14	1.14	0.96

(*)

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Prior year amounts were restated following the adoption of IAS 19 R. In addition, certain amounts of the prior years' comparative information have been revised to conform to the current year presentation. See "Basis of Preparation" in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013.

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(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2013	2012 Restated(*)	2011 Restated(*)
Net income	548,861	538,556	452,068
Other comprehensive income:			
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Cash flow hedge net of tax of Euro 0.1 million, Euro 6.5 million and Euro 11.4 million as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively	318	13,700	21,114
Currency translation differences	(286,602)	(64,010)	72,660
<i>Total items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>	<i>(286,284)</i>	<i>(50,310)</i>	<i>93,774</i>
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:</i>			
Actuarial (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans net of tax of Euro 39.9 million, Euro 9.0 million and Euro 16.7 million as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively	63,217	(17,628)	(30,954)
<i>Total items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>	<i>63,217</i>	<i>(17,628)</i>	<i>(30,954)</i>
 Total other comprehensive (loss)/income net of tax	 (223,067)	 (67,938)	 62,820
 Total comprehensive income for the period	 325,794	 470,619	 514,888
 Attributable to:			
Luxottica Group stockholders' equity	325,007	466,204	508,722
Non-controlling interests	787	4,415	6,166
 Total comprehensive income for the period	 325,794	 470,619	 514,888

(*)

Prior year amounts were restated following the adoption of IAS 19 R. In addition, certain amounts of the prior year's comparative information have been revised to conform to the current year presentation. See "Basis of Preparation" in the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Capital stock			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	Legal reserve							
Balance as of January 1, 2011	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	
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
Total Comprehensive Income as of December 31, 2013					608,230		(283,223)		325,007	787

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Exercise of stock options	4,322,476	259		75,007					75,266	
Non-cash stock-based compensation					25,547				25,547	
Excess tax benefit on stock options				8,314					8,314	
Granting of treasury shares to employees					(8,869)			8,869		
Change in the consolidation perimeter					(989)				(989)	(2,051)
Dividends (Euro 0.58 per ordinary share)					(273,689)				(273,689)	(3,497)
Allocation of legal reserve			88		(88)					
Balance as of December 31, 2013	477,560,673	28,653	5,711	412,063	3,958,076	268,833	(447,447)	(83,060)	4,142,828	7,107

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2013, 2012 AND 2011**

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Note Reference	2013	2012 Restated(*)	2011 Restated(*)
Income before provision for income taxes		956,366	844,447	685,161
Stock-based compensation	32	28,078	41,365	44,496
Depreciation, amortization and impairment	10/11	366,653	358,281	323,889
Net loss on disposals of fixed assets and intangible assets	10/11	15,609	32,700	16,570
Financial expenses		100,392	138,140	121,067
Other non-cash items(**)			14,237	(19,710)
Changes in accounts receivable		(16,827)	(34,568)	(16,441)
Changes in inventories		11,785	(80,534)	(30,520)
Changes in accounts payable		12,538	61,472	51,053
Changes in other assets/liabilities		(30,433)	51,303	(3,912)
Total adjustments		487,794	582,395	486,492
Cash provided by operating activities		1,444,160	1,426,842	1,171,653
Interest paid		(94,456)	(120,762)	(122,520)
Taxes paid		(427,857)	(265,651)	(228,235)
Net Cash provided by operating activities		921,847	1,040,430	820,898
Additions of property, plant and equipment	10	(274,114)	(261,518)	(228,634)
Disposals of property plant and equipment	10	2,366		
Purchases of businesses net of cash acquired(***)	4	(73,015)	(99,738)	(123,600)
Sales of businesses		13,553		
Investments in equity investees(****)	12	(47,507)		
Additions to intangible assets	11	(101,085)	(117,005)	(107,646)
Cash used in investing activities		(479,801)	(478,261)	(459,880)
Long-term debt:				
Proceeds	21	4,504	512,700	250,610
Repayments	21	(327,068)	(935,173)	(230,447)
Increase in short-term lines of credit				14,270
(Decrease) in short-term lines of credit	15	(44,303)	(102,018)	
Exercise of stock options		75,266	88,267	18,210
(Purchase)/sale of treasury shares				(10,473)
Dividends	33	(277,186)	(232,134)	(206,617)
Cash used in financing activities		(568,787)	(668,358)	(164,447)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(126,742)	(106,190)	196,571
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of the period		790,093	905,100	679,852
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents		(45,355)	(8,817)	28,677

Cash and cash equivalents, end of the period	617,995	790,093	905,100
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(*) Prior year amounts were restated following the adoption of IAS 19 R. See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2013.

(**) 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.

(***)

Purchases of businesses net of cash acquired in 2013 included the purchase of Alain Mikli International S.A. for Euro (71.9) million.

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.

(****)

The change in investment in 2013 relates to the purchase of 36.33% of the share capital of Salmoiraghi & Viganò.

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Luxottica Group S.p.A.

Registered office at Via C. Cantù 2 20123 Milan

Share capital € 28,653,640.38

Authorized and issued

**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

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, 2013, the Company owned and operated 6,472 retail locations worldwide and franchised an additional 579 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 2013, 2012 and 2011. 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 27, 2014.

BASIS OF PREPARATION

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013 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.

Prior year amounts were restated following the adoption of IAS 19 R. See note 2 for additional information.

In addition, certain prior year comparative information in the financial statements has been revised to conform to the current year presentation. The revision relates to the reclassification of the warehouse

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and freight-in shipping expenses of certain subsidiaries of the Company from operating expenses (primarily general and administrative expenses) to cost of sales. The Company has determined that the revision, totaling Euro 56.9 million in 2012 and Euro 48.8 million in 2011, is immaterial to the previously reported financial statements and does not impact any of the Group's key financial indicators.

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 control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has the rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the entity. Power is generally presumed 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.

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

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

non-controlling interest in the acquiree at either fair value or 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 Group makes a new assessment of the net assets acquired and any residual 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 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

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

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.

Investments in associates are tested for impairment in case there are indicators that their recoverable amount is lower than their carrying value.

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. Changes in fair value are recorded in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income.

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 2013, the composition of the Group changed due to the acquisition of Alain Mikli International SA ("Alain Mikli").

On March 25, 2013, the Group subscribed to shares, as part of a capital injection corresponding to a 36.33% equity stake in the Italian optical retailer Salmoiraghi & Viganò. The price paid for the investment, which is accounted for using the equity method, was Euro 45 million.

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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**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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**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 useful life and the residual duration of the lease contract

Depreciation ceases when it 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. Repair 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.

The net carrying amount of the qualifying items of property, plant and equipment as well as their useful lives are assessed, if necessary, at each balance sheet date. Their net carrying amount written down if it is lower than their recoverable amount.

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.

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

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.

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 15 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.

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

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 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 with a definite useful life 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 and are initially recognized at fair value.

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

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

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.

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).

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

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.

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 as financial income/expense.

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. 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. 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 do not fully meet the criteria for hedge accounting pursuant to IAS 39 and are marked to market at the end of each reporting period, with 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.

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**Notes to the
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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

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 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.

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**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

Employee benefits

The Group has both defined benefit and defined contribution plans.

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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**Notes to the
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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 and, as such, the Group records an accrual for the estimated amounts to be returned against revenue. 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 against revenue. 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. 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

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

**1. CONSOLIDATION PRINCIPLES, COMPOSITION OF THE GROUP AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES
(Continued)**

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;

(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;

(f) Valuation of intangible assets with a definite useful life (trademarks and other intangibles). The useful lives of these intangible assets are assessed for appropriateness on an annual basis; and

(g) 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.

New standards and amendments that are effective for reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Amendments to IAS 19 *Employee benefits*. The amendments to the standard require that the expense for a funded benefit plan include net interest expense or income, calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit asset or liability. Furthermore, actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI) and will not be recycled to profit and loss in subsequent periods.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

The amendments are applied retrospectively to all periods presented. As a result of the application of this amended standard, income from operations decreased by Euro 11.9 million and Euro 10.1 million, net income attributable to Luxottica stockholders decreased by Euro 7.3 million and Euro 6.2 million, OCI increased by Euro 7.3 million and Euro 6.2 million, basic earnings per share decreased by Euro 0.02 and Euro 0.01 and diluted earnings per share decreased by Euro 0.01 and Euro 0.02 in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

IFRS 10 *Consolidated financial statements.* The standard builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in determining control. The standard, published in May 2011, had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IFRS 11 *Joint ventures.* The standard focuses on the rights and obligations of the arrangement, rather than on its legal form. There are two types of joint arrangements. Joint operations arise where the joint operators have rights and obligations related to the arrangements. Joint ventures arise where the joint operators have rights to the net assets of the arrangement. The standard builds on existing principles by identifying the concept of control as the determining factor in whether an entity should be included within the consolidated financial statements. The standard provides additional guidance to assist in determining control. Proportionate consolidation is no longer allowed. The standard, published in May 2011, had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IFRS 12 *Disclosures of interests in other entities.* The standard includes disclosure requirements for all forms of interests in other entities. The standard, published in May 2011, had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 10, 11 and 12. The amendments provide guidelines on the comparative information. The standard, published in July 2012, had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IAS 27 (revised 2011) *Separate financial statements.* The standard includes the provisions on separate financial statements that are left after the control provisions of IAS 27 have been included in the new IFRS 10. The standard, published in May 2011, had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IAS 28 (revised 2011) *Associates and Joint ventures.* The standard includes the requirements for joint ventures, as well as associates, to be accounted for using the equity method following the issue of IFRS 11. The standard, published in May 2011, had no impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

Amendments to IAS 1 *Financial statements presentation regarding other comprehensive income.* 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). 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. The new presentation requirements have been applied to all periods presented.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

IFRS 13 *Fair value measurements* The standard provides a precise definition of fair value and a single source of fair value measurement. The requirements do not extend the use of fair value accounting but provide guidance on how it should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards within IFRS. The standard, published by the IASB in May 2012, had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group as the methodologies to calculate the fair value introduced by the new standard do not differ from those that were already used by the Group.

Amendments to IFRS 7 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures on offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities*. The amendments enhance current offsetting disclosures in order to facilitate the comparison between those entities that prepare IFRS financial statements and those that prepare financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (US GAAP). The standard, published by the IASB in December 2011, had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

On May 17, 2012 the IASB issued the following IFRS amendments, which had no significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

IFRS 1 *First time adoption*.

IAS 1 *Financial statement presentation*.

IAS 16 *Property, plant and equipment*.

IAS 32 *Financial instruments: Presentation*.

IAS 34 *Interim financial reporting*.

New standards and amendments that are effective for reporting periods beginning after January 1, 2014 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 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.

Amendments to IAS 32 *Financial instruments*. The amendments clarify some of the requirements for offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities on the balance sheet. The standard, published in December 2011, is effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The adoption of the standard will not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

2. NEW ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES (Continued)

Amendments to IAS 36 *Impairment of assets*. The amendments address the disclosure of information about the recoverable amount of impaired assets if that amount is based on fair value less cost of disposals. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014. The adoption of the standard will not have a significant impact on the consolidated financial statements of the Group.

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 2013 and 2012 average exchange rates and all other variables remain constant, the impact on net income and equity would have been a decrease of Euro 72.8 million and Euro 56.7 million in 2013 and 2012, respectively. If the Euro/USD exchange rate decreases by 10% as compared to the actual 2013 and 2012 average exchange rates and all other variables remain constant, the impact on net income and equity would have been an increase of Euro 89.0 million and Euro 69.3 million in 2013 and 2012, 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.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

(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, 2013 and 2012, the Group investment portfolio was fully divested. As a result, there was no exposure to price risk on such dates.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk exists in relation to accounts receivable, cash, financial instruments and deposits in banks and other financial institutions.

c1) 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).

Furthermore, the assessment of the losses incurred in previous years is taken into consideration in order to determine the balance of the bad debt provision.

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. The utilization of credit limits is regularly monitored through automated controls.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

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.

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 (A rating from S&P and A2 rating from Moody's), 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, 2013, had unused lines of credit of approximately Euro 1,242.6 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

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

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, 2013 and December 31, 2012. 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.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
As of December 31, 2013				
Cash and cash equivalents	617,995			
Derivatives receivable	6,039			
Accounts receivable	680,296			
Other current assets	84,546			

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
As of December 31, 2012				
Cash and cash equivalents	790,093			
Derivatives receivable	6,048			
Accounts receivable	698,755			
Other current assets	48,377			

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
As of December 31, 2013				
Debt owed to banks and other financial institutions	334,964	613,565	191,511	894,470
Derivatives payable	1,471			
Accounts payable	681,151			
Other current liabilities	473,411			

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Less than 1 year	From 1 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Beyond 5 years
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	534,422			

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)*(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.

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, 2013 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 3.0 million as of December 31, 2012) or a maximum increase of Euro 3.0 million (Euro 3.0 million as of December 31, 2012).

All IRS agreements expired as of May 29, 2013. As of December 31, 2012, in the event that interest rates increased/decreased by 100 basis points, with all other variables unchanged, the stockholders' equity reserves would have been, greater/lower by Euro 0.2 million, 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, 2013 (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)				

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		

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

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):

	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Investments until maturity	Financial assets at fair value held available for sale	Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss Hedging derivatives	Total	Note(*)
December 31, 2013							
Cash and cash equivalents			617,995			617,995	6
Accounts receivable		680,296				680,296	7
Other current assets	6,039	84,546				90,856	9
Other non-current assets		57,390				57,390	13
Short-term borrowings		44,921				44,921	15
Current portion of long-term debt		318,100				318,100	16
Accounts payable		681,151				681,151	17
Other current liabilities		473,411			1,471	474,882	20
Long-term debt		1,716,410				1,716,410	21
Other non-current liabilities		71,688				71,688	24

	Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss	Loans and receivables	Investments until maturity	Financial assets at fair value held 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

equivalents						
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	

*

The numbers reported above refer to the paragraphs within these notes to the consolidated financial statements in which the financial assets and liabilities are further explained.

(f) *Default risk: negative pledges and financial covenants*

The financing agreements of the Group (see note 21) require compliance with negative pledges and financial covenants, as set forth in the respective agreements, with the exception of our bond issues dated November 10, 2010 and March 19, 2012, which require compliance only with negative pledges.

With regards to negative pledges, in general, the clauses prohibit the Company and its subsidiaries from granting any liens or security interests on any of their assets in favor of third parties without the consent of the lenders over a threshold equal to 30% of the Group consolidated stockholders' equity. In addition, the sale of assets of the Company and its subsidiaries is limited to a maximum threshold of 30% of consolidated assets.

Default with respect to the abovementioned clauses and following a grace period during which the default can be remedied would be considered a material breach of the contractual obligations pursuant to the financing agreements of the Group.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

Financial covenants require the Group to comply with specific levels of financial ratios. The most significant covenants establish a threshold for the ratio of net debt of the Group to EBITDA (Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) as well as EBITDA to financial charges and priority debt to share equity. The covenants are reported in the following table:

Net Financial Position/Pro forma EBITDA	<3.5 x
EBITDA/Pro forma financial charges	>5 x
Priority Debt/Share Equity	<20 x

In the case of a failure to comply with the abovementioned ratios, the Group may be called upon to pay the outstanding debt if it does not correct such default within a period of 15 business days from the date of reporting such default.

Compliance with these covenants is monitored by the Group at the end of each quarter and, as of December 31, 2013, the Group was fully in compliance with these covenants. The Group also analyzes the trend of these covenants in order to monitor its compliance and, as of today, the analysis indicates that the ratios of the Group are below the thresholds which would result in default.

(g) Fair value

In order to determine the fair value of financial instruments, the Group utilizes valuation techniques which are based on observable market prices (Mark to Model). These techniques therefore fall within Level 2 of the hierarchy of Fair Values identified by IFRS 13.

IFRS 13 refer to valuation hierarchy techniques that are based on three levels:

Level 1: Inputs are quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs used in the valuations, other than the prices listed in Level 1, are observable for each financial asset or liability, both directly (prices) and indirectly (derived from prices); and

Level 3: Unobservable inputs used when observable inputs are not available in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability.

In order to select the appropriate valuation techniques to utilize, the Group complies with the following hierarchy:

- a) Utilization of quoted prices in an active market for identical assets or liabilities (Comparable Approach);
- b) Utilization of valuation techniques that are primarily based on observable market prices; and
- c) Utilization of valuation techniques that are primarily based on non-observable market prices.

The Group determined the fair value of the derivatives existing on December 31, 2013 through valuation techniques which are commonly used for instruments similar to those traded by the Group. The models applied to value the instruments are based on a calculation obtained from the Bloomberg information service. The input data used in these models are based on observable market prices (the Euro and USD interest rate curves as well as official exchange rates on the date of valuation) obtained from Bloomberg.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

3. FINANCIAL RISKS (Continued)

The following table summarizes the financial assets and liabilities of the Group valued at fair value (in thousands of Euro):

Description	Classification within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	December 31, 2013	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other current assets	6,039		6,039	
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other current liabilities	1,471		1,471	

Description	Classification within the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	December 31, 2012	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:		
			Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other current assets	6,048		6,048	
Foreign Exchange Contracts	Other current liabilities	1,119		1,119	

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Group did not have any Level 3 fair value measurements.

The Group maintains policies and procedures with the aim of valuing the fair value of assets and liabilities using the best and most relevant data available.

The Group portfolio of foreign exchange derivatives includes only forward foreign exchange contracts on the most traded currency pairs with maturity less than one year. The fair value of the portfolio is valued using internal models that use observable market inputs including Yield Curves and Spot and Forward prices.

4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

On January 23, 2013, the Company completed the acquisition of Alain Mikli, a French luxury and contemporary eyewear company. The consideration for the acquisition was Euro 85.2 million. The purchase price paid in 2013, including the assumption of approximately Euro 15.0 million of Alain Mikli's debt, totaled Euro 91.0 million, excluding advance payments made in 2012 and receivables from Alain Mikli.

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Net sales generated by Alain Mikli International in 2012 were approximately Euro 55.5 million. The acquisition furthers the Group's strategy of continually strengthening of its brand portfolio.

The valuation process to calculate the fair value of the acquired Alain Mikli net assets was concluded as of the date these financial statements were authorized for issue.

The difference between the consideration paid and the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill and intangible assets of Euro 58.7 million and Euro 33.5 million, respectively. The goodwill is not tax-deductible and primarily reflects the synergies that the Group estimates it will derive from the acquisition.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (Continued)

The following table summarizes the consideration paid, the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date (in thousands of Euro):

Consideration	85,179
Cash and cash equivalents acquired	(3,771)
Debt acquired	18,304

Total consideration	99,712
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Recognized amount of net identifiable assets	
Accounts receivable net	9,975
Inventory	11,397
Other current receivables	4,156
Fixed assets	3,470
Trademarks and other intangible assets	33,800
Investments	113
Other long-term receivables	6,642
Accounts payable	(10,708)
Other current liabilities	(5,590)
Income tax payable	(231)
Deferred tax liabilities	(9,014)
Other long-term liabilities	(2,996)

Total net identifiable assets	41,012
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Goodwill	58,700
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Total	99,712
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Transaction-related costs of approximately Euro 1.2 million were expensed as incurred.

On April 25, 2013, Sunglass Hut Mexico ("SGH Mexico"), a subsidiary of the Company, acquired the sun business of Grupo Devlyn S.A.P.I. de C.V. ("Devlyn"). As a result of the acquisition, the shareholders of Devlyn received a minority stake in SGH Mexico of 20% and a put option to sell the shares to the Company, while the Company was granted a call option on the minority stake. The exercise price of the

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options was estimated based on the expected EBITDA, net sales and net financial position at the end of the lock-up period identified in the contract. The acquisition of the Company's interest in Devlyn was accounted for as a business combination in accordance with IFRS 3. In particular, the Group recorded provisional goodwill of approximately Euro 6.0 million and a liability for the present value of the put option of approximately Euro 9.5 million. The valuation of the net assets acquired will be completed within the twelve-month period subsequent to the acquisition. The transaction furthers the Group's strategy of increasing its presence in Latin America.

On January 20, 2012, the Group completed the acquisition of the Brazilian entity Tecno! Técnica Nacional de Oculos Ltda. ("Tecno!"). The total consideration paid was approximately BRL 181.8 million (approximately Euro 72.5 million) with BRL 143.7 million (approximately Euro 57.2 million) paid in January 2012 and BRL 38.4 million (approximately Euro 15.3 million) paid in October 2012. Additionally the Group assumed Tecno! net debt amounting to approximately Euro 30.3 million. The acquisition

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (Continued)

further the Group's strategy of continued expansion of its wholesale business and acquiring a manufacturing facility in South America. The goodwill of Euro 88.8 million from the acquisition mainly reflects (i) a reduction in customs duties and transportation costs and more rapid and direct access to the Brazilian market, (ii) the TecnoI qualified workforce that possesses the know-how necessary to quickly apply the production processes developed by the Group and (iii) the benefit of TecnoI's existing wholesale and distribution channels.

The purchase accounting for the transaction was completed as of December 31, 2012.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date (in thousands of Euro):

Cash paid	72,457
Total consideration	72,457
Recognized amount of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed	
Cash and cash equivalents	6,061
Accounts receivable	11,451
Inventory	6,396
Other current receivables	4,645
Fixed assets	9,695
Trademarks and other intangible assets	38,384
Other long term receivables	5,358
Accounts payable	(2,829)
Other current liabilities	(22,390)
Income tax payable	(431)
Long-term debt	(30,598)
Deferred income tax payable, net	(3,316)
Provisions for risks	(36,736)
Other long-term liabilities	(1,993)
Total net identifiable liabilities	(16,304)
Goodwill	88,761
Total	72,457

The provisions for risk include a contingent liability for approximately Euro 17.5 million related to certain tax risks that arose prior to the acquisition date.

The acquisition-related costs of Euro 1.2 million were expensed as incurred. The consideration paid net of the cash acquired (Euro 6.1 million) was Euro 66.4 million.

On July 31, 2012, the Group completed the acquisition of more than 120 Sun Planet branded sun specialty stores in Spain and Portugal from Multiópticas Internacional. In 2011, Luxottica acquired the Sun Planet retail chain in Latin America from the same seller. The consideration paid was Euro 23.8 million. Sun Planet operates approximately 90 sunglass retail locations in Spain and approximately 30 in Portugal, mainly in select malls and tourist destinations.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

4. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS (Continued)

Goodwill of Euro 15.3 million arising from the 2012 acquisition is mainly due to the benefit of Sun Planet's existing retail channels.

The Company uses various methods to calculate the fair value of the Sun Planet assets acquired and the liabilities assumed. The purchase price allocation was completed in 2013 and resulted in no changes from the estimates made in 2012. The difference between the consideration paid and the net assets acquired was recorded as goodwill and intangible assets.

The following table summarizes the consideration paid and the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed at the acquisition date (in thousands of Euro):

Cash paid for the share capital of Sun Planet	23,839
Total consideration	23,839
Recognized amount of identifiable assets and liabilities assumed	
Cash and cash equivalents	1,893
Accounts receivable net	325
Inventory	2,186
Other current receivables	252
Fixed assets	2,660
Trademarks and other intangible assets	6,656
Other long-term receivables	733
Accounts payable	(3,303)
Other current liabilities	(1,016)
Deferred income tax payable	(1,883)
Income tax payable	70
Total net identifiable assets	8,573
Non controlling interest	(8)
Goodwill	15,274
Total	23,839

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Net sales included in the consolidated financial statements relating to Sun Planet (Spain and Portugal) starting from the acquisition date are Euro 5.5 million. Sun Planet's impact on the Group's 2012 consolidated net income was a net loss of Euro 3.5 million. Had Sun Planet (Spain and Portugal) been consolidated from January 1, 2012, the Group's consolidated net sales would have increased by Euro 12.8 million and net income would have decreased by Euro 0.8 million.

Transaction-related costs of approximately Euro 0.7 million were expensed as incurred. The consideration paid net of the cash acquired (Euro 1.9 million) was Euro 21.9 million.

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION

In accordance with IFRS 8 *Operating segments*, the Group operates in two industry segments: (1) Manufacturing and Wholesale Distribution, and (2) Retail Distribution.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

The criteria applied to identify the reporting segments are consistent with the way the Group is managed. In particular, the disclosures are consistent with the information periodically analyzed by the Group's Chief Executive Officer, in his role as Chief Operating Decision Maker, to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance.

Total assets for each reporting segment are no longer disclosed as they are not regularly reported to the highest authority in the Group's decision-making process.

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Manufacturing and Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Inter-segment transactions and corporate adjustments(c)	Consolidated
2013				
Net sales ^(a)	2,991,297	4,321,314		7,312,611
Income from operations ^(b)	649,108	585,516	(178,951)	1,055,673
Interest income				10,072
Interest expense				(102,132)
Other-net				(7,274)
Income before provision for income taxes				956,366
Provision for income taxes				(407,505)
Net income				548,861
<i>Of which attributable to:</i>				
Luxottica stockholders				544,696
Non-controlling interests				4,165
Capital expenditures	157,165	212,547		369,711
Depreciation and amortization	108,993	172,804	84,834	366,631
2012⁽¹⁾				
Net sales ^(a)	2,773,073	4,313,069		7,086,142
Income from operations (restated) ^(b)	604,494	552,691	(187,046)	970,139
Interest income				18,910
Interest expense				(138,140)
Other-net				(6,463)
Income before provision for income taxes (restated)				844,447
Provision for income taxes (restated)				(305,891)
Net income (restated)				538,556
<i>Of which attributable to:</i>				
Luxottica stockholders (restated)				534,375
Non-controlling interests				4,181
Capital expenditures	148,001	224,890		372,891 ⁽²⁾
Depreciation and amortization	100,956	170,988	86,337	358,281

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Manufacturing and Wholesale Distribution	Retail Distribution	Inter-segment transactions and corporate adjustments(c)	Consolidated
2011⁽¹⁾				
Net sales ^(a)	2,456,341	3,766,142		6,222,483
Income from operations (restated) ^(b)	529,073	436,869	(158,802)	807,140
Interest income				12,472
Interest expense				(121,067)
Other-net				(3,273)
Income before provision for income taxes (restated)				685,161
Provision for income taxes (restated)				(233,093)
Net income (restated)				452,068
<i>Of which attributable to:</i>				
Luxottica stockholders (restated)				446,111
Non-controlling interests				5,957
Capital expenditures	153,229	205,094		358,323 ⁽³⁾
Depreciation and amortization	85,765	148,292	89,831	323,888

- (1) 2012 and 2011 amounts were restated following the adoption of IAS 19 R. See Note 2.
- (2) Capital expenditures in 2012 include capital leases of the retail division of Euro 7.9 million. Capital expenditures excluding the above-mentioned additions were Euro 365.0 million.
- (3) Capital expenditures in 2011 include (i) the acquisition of a building for approximately Euro 25.0 million and (ii) capital leases of the retail division of Euro 25.6 million. Capital expenditures excluding the above-mentioned additions were Euro 307.5 million.
- (a) Net sales of both the Manufacturing and Wholesale Distribution segment and the Retail Distribution segment include sales to third-party customers only.
- (b) Income from operations of the Manufacturing and Wholesale Distribution segment is related to net sales to third-party customers only, excluding the "manufacturing profit" generated on the inter-company sales to the Retail Distribution segment. Income from operations of the Retail Distribution segment is related to retail sales, considering the cost of goods acquired from the Manufacturing and Wholesale Distribution segment at manufacturing cost, thus including the relevant "manufacturing profit" attributable to those sales. Income from operations was restated following the adoption of IAS 19 R. See Note 2.
- (c) Inter-segment transactions and corporate adjustments include corporate costs not allocated to a specific segment and amortization of acquired intangible assets.

Information by geographic area

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The geographic segments include Europe, North America (which includes the United States of America, Canada and Caribbean islands), Asia-Pacific (which includes Australia, New Zealand, China, Hong Kong, Singapore and Japan) and Other (which includes all other geographic locations, including

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

5. SEGMENT INFORMATION (Continued)

South and Central America and the Middle East). Sales are attributed to geographic segments based on the customer's location, whereas long-lived assets, net are the result of the combination of legal entities located in the same geographic area.

Years ended December 31 (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Europe(1)	North America(2)	Asia- Pacific(3)	Other	Consolidated
2013					
Net sales	1,442,789	4,123,783	917,762	828,277	7,312,611
Long-lived assets (at year end)	335,979	578,462	220,139	48,656	1,183,236
2012					
Net sales	1,317,332	4,122,889	897,491	748,430	7,086,142
Long-lived assets (at year end)	342,394	591,358	213,401	45,241	1,192,394
2011					
Net sales	1,243,280	3,605,314	779,718	594,171	6,222,483
Long-lived assets (at year end)	340,648	594,722	200,134	33,562	1,169,066

- (1) Long-lived assets, net located in Italy represented 26%, 26% and 27% of the Group's total fixed assets as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Net sales recorded in Italy were Euro 0.3 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (2) Long-lived assets, net located in the United States represented 45%, 47% and 48% of the Group's total fixed assets as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Net sales recorded in the United States were Euro 3.8 billion, Euro 3.8 billion and Euro 3.3 billion in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.
- (3) Long-lived assets, net located in China represented 12%, 10% and 8% of the Group's total fixed assets as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**CURRENT ASSETS****6. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS**

Cash and cash equivalents are comprised of the following items (amounts in thousands of Euro):

	As of December 31	
	2013	2012
Cash at bank	607,499	779,683
Checks	7,821	7,506
Cash and cash equivalents on hand	2,676	2,904

Total	617,995	790,093
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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE

Accounts receivable consist exclusively of trade receivables and are recognized net of allowances to adjust their carrying amount to the estimated realizable value. Accounts receivable are due within 12 months (amounts in thousands of Euro):

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Accounts receivable	715,527	733,854
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(35,231)	(35,098)
Total accounts receivable	680,296	698,755

The following table shows the allowance for doubtful accounts roll-forward (amounts in thousands of Euro):

	2013	2012	2011
Balance as of January 1	35,098	35,959	33,368
Increases	5,534	3,941	5,612
Decreases	(4,313)	(4,212)	(2,625)
Translation difference and other	(1,088)	(590)	(396)
Balance as of December 31	35,231	35,098	35,959

The book value of the accounts receivable approximates their fair value.

As of December 31, 2013, the gross amount of accounts receivable was equal to Euro 715.5 million (Euro 733.9 million as of December 31, 2012), including an amount of Euro 23.4 million covered by insurance and other guarantees (3.3% of gross receivables). The bad debt fund as of December 31, 2013 amounted to Euro 35.2 million (Euro 35.1 million as of December 31, 2012).

Write-downs of accounts receivable are determined in accordance with the Group credit policy described in Note 3 "Financial Risks."

Accruals and reversals of the allowance for doubtful accounts are recorded within selling expenses in the consolidated statement of income.

The maximum exposure to credit risk, as of the end of the reporting date, was represented by the fair value of accounts receivable which approximates their carrying amount.

The Group believes that its exposure to credit risk does not call for other guarantees or credit enhancements.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

The table below summarizes the quantitative information required by IFRS 7 based on the categories of receivables pursuant to Group policies:

December 31, 2013 (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Gross	Allowance	Maximum	Amount	Overdue	Overdue
	receivables	for	exposure	of	accounts	accounts
		doubtful	to	accounts	receivable	receivable
		accounts	credit	receivable	not	not
			risk	but	included	included
				not	in the	in the
				included	allowance	allowance
				in the	for	for
				doubtful	doubtful	doubtful
				accounts	0 - 30 days	accounts
				for	overdue	>
				doubtful	overdue	30 days
				accounts	overdue	overdue
Receivables of the Wholesale segment classified as GOOD	543,789	(6,134)	537,655	41,298	31,060	10,237
Receivables of the Wholesale segment classified as GOOD UNDER CONTROL	15,176	(2,224)	12,951	21,046	5,752	15,294
Receivables of the Wholesale segment classified as RISK	28,530	(23,200)	5,330	4,599	255	4,343
Receivables of the Retail segment	128,033	(3,673)	124,360	14,173	5,590	8,586
Total	715,527	(35,231)	680,296	81,116	42,657	38,460

December 31, 2012 (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Gross	Allowance	Maximum	Amount	Overdue	Overdue
	receivables	for	exposure	of	accounts	accounts
		doubtful	to	accounts	receivable	receivable
		accounts	credit	receivable	not	not
			risk	but	included	included
				not	in the	in the
				included	allowance	allowance
				in the	for	for
				doubtful	doubtful	doubtful
				accounts	overdue	accounts
				for	overdue	>
				doubtful	overdue	30 days
				accounts	overdue	overdue

				allowance for doubtful accounts	accounts 0 - 30 days overdue	accounts > 30 days overdue
Receivables of the Wholesale segment classified as GOOD	567,162	(9,530)	557,632	62,558	38,215	24,344
Receivables of the Wholesale segment classified as GOOD UNDER CONTROL	12,224	(2,528)	9,695	3,438	515	2,923
Receivables of the Wholesale segment classified as RISK	20,071	(18,712)	1,359	1,744	456	1,288
Receivables of the Retail segment	134,398	(4,329)	130,069	13,120	7,446	5,674
Total	733,854	(35,098)	698,755	80,860	46,631	34,229

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

7. ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE (Continued)

As of December 31, 2013, the amount of overdue receivables which were not included in the bad debt fund was equal to 11.3% of gross receivables (11.0% as of December 31, 2012) and 11.9% of receivables net of the bad debt fund (11.6% as of December 31, 2012). The Group does not expect any additional losses over amounts already provided for.

8. INVENTORIES

Inventories are comprised of the following items (amounts in thousands of Euro):

	As of December 31	
	2013	2012
Raw materials	163,809	154,403
Work in process	36,462	59,565
Finished goods	612,814	625,386
Less: inventory obsolescence reserves	(114,135)	(110,588)
Total	698,950	728,767

The movements in the allowance for inventories reserve are as follows:

	Balance at beginning of period	Provision	Other(1)	Utilization	Balance at end of period
(Amounts in thousands of Euro)					
2011	96,552	45,776	13,187	(64,953)	90,562
2012	90,562	67,894	(3,930)	(43,938)	110,588
2013	110,588	74,094	(355)	(70,193)	114,135

(1) Other includes translation differences for the period.

9. OTHER ASSETS

Other assets comprise the following items:

As of December 31

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2013	2012
Sales taxes receivable	47,105	15,476
Short-term borrowings	770	835
Prepaid expenses	1,418	2,569
Other assets	41,293	35,545
Total financial assets	90,586	54,425
Income tax receivable	46,554	47,354
Advances to suppliers	19,546	15,034
Prepaid expenses	51,469	74,262
Other assets	30,606	18,175
Total other assets	148,175	154,825
Total other assets	238,761	209,250

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

9. OTHER ASSETS (Continued)

Other financial assets include receivables from foreign currency derivatives amounting to Euro 6.0 million as of December 31, 2013 (Euro 6.0 million as of December 31, 2012), as well as other financial assets of the North America retail division totaling Euro 12.1 million as of December 31, 2013 (Euro 13.2 million as of December 31, 2012).

Other assets include the short-term portion of advance payments made to certain designers for future contracted minimum royalties totaling Euro 30.6 million as of December 31, 2013 (Euro 18.2 million as of December 31, 2012).

Prepaid expenses mainly relate to the timing of payments of monthly rental expenses incurred by the Group's North America and Asia-Pacific retail divisions.

The net book value of financial assets is approximately equal to their fair value and this value also corresponds to the maximum exposure of the credit risk. The Group has no guarantees or other instruments to manage credit risk.

NON-CURRENT ASSETS**10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Changes in items of property, plant and equipment are reported below:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Land and buildings, including leasehold improvements	Machinery and equipment	Aircraft	Other equipment	Total
As of January 1, 2012					
Historical cost	893,948	983,164	38,087	582,779	2,497,978
Accumulated depreciation	(405,526)	(613,127)	(8,776)	(311,113)	(1,338,542)
Total as of January 1, 2012	488,422	370,037	29,311	271,666	1,159,436
Increases	55,700	112,415		101,300	269,415
Decreases	(13,713)			(15,288)	(29,001)
Business combinations	850	8,904		2,765	12,519
Translation difference and other	2,478	9,349		(18,820)	(6,993)
Depreciation expense	(58,104)	(95,008)	(1,561)	(58,310)	(212,983)
Total balance as of December 31, 2012	475,633	405,697	27,750	283,313	1,192,394
As of December 31, 2013					
Historical cost	913,679	1,074,258	38,087	615,957	2,641,981
Accumulated depreciation	(438,046)	(668,561)	(10,337)	(332,644)	(1,449,588)
Total as of December 31, 2013	475,633	405,697	27,750	283,313	1,192,394

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Increases	49,600	105,885	58	118,570	274,114
Decreases	(4,235)	(4,337)		(6,707)	(15,279)
Business combinations	2,367	85		857	3,309
Translation difference and other	(7,751)	12,423		(63,217)	(58,545)
Depreciation expense	(59,603)	(93,856)	(1,555)	(57,742)	(212,757)

Total balance as of December 31, 2013	456,011	425,898	26,252	275,075	1,183,236
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Of which:

Historical cost	910,968	1,107,816	38,145	612,555	2,669,485
Accumulated depreciation	(454,957)	(681,918)	(11,894)	(337,480)	(1,486,249)

Total balance as of December 31, 2013	456,011	425,898	26,252	275,075	1,183,236
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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

10. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT (Continued)

The 2013 and 2012 increases in Property, plant and equipment due to business combinations were mainly due to the acquisition of Alain Mikli and TecnoL respectively. Please refer to Note 4 "Business Combinations" for further details on the Alain Mikli and TecnoL acquisitions.

Of the total depreciation expense of Euro 212.8 million (Euro 213.0 million and 196.0 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively), Euro 72.3 million (Euro 69.5 million and Euro 60.6 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively) is included in cost of sales, Euro 110.1 million (Euro 114.8 million and Euro 108.5 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively) in selling expenses; Euro 5.3 million (Euro 3.9 million and Euro 4.4 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively) in advertising expenses; and Euro 25.0 million (Euro 24.8 million and Euro 22.5 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively) in general and administrative expenses.

Capital expenditures in 2013 and 2012 mainly relate to routine technology upgrades to the manufacturing infrastructure, opening of new stores and the remodeling of older stores where the leases were extended during the period.

Other equipment includes Euro 70.9 million for assets under construction as of December 31, 2013 (Euro 66.9 million as of December 31, 2012) mainly relating to the opening and renovation of North America retail stores.

Leasehold improvements totaled Euro 149.5 million and Euro 153.1 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively.

11. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Changes in goodwill and intangible assets as of December 31, 2012 and 2013, were as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Goodwill	Trade names and trademarks	Customer relations, and lists	Franchise contracts and agreements	Other	Total
As of January 1, 2012						
Historical cost	3,090,563	1,576,008	229,733	22,181	464,999	5,383,484
Accumulated amortization		(660,958)	(68,526)	(7,491)	(205,026)	(942,001)
Total	3,090,563	915,050	161,208	14,690	259,973	4,441,484
Increases		187			116,819	117,005
Decreases					(3,751)	(3,751)
Business combinations	107,123	12,057	21,806		11,146	152,132
Translation difference and other	(48,916)	(6,572)	(3,370)	(255)	(8,003)	(67,117)
Impairment and amortization expense		(70,882)	(15,468)	(1,117)	(57,831)	(145,298)

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

11. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Goodwill	Trade names and trademarks	Customer relations, and contracts	Franchise agreements	Other	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2012	3,148,770	849,839	164,177	13,319	318,352	4,494,457
Historical cost	3,148,770	1,563,447	247,730	21,752	547,254	5,528,953
Accumulated amortization		(713,608)	(83,553)	(8,433)	(228,902)	(1,034,496)
Total as of December 31, 2012	3,148,770	849,839	164,177	13,319	318,352	4,494,457
Increases		41			100,741	100,783
Decreases					(3,470)	(3,470)
Business combinations/disposals	67,328	23,806			4,107	95,241
Translation difference and other	(170,882)	(44,110)	(11,064)	(536)	(169)	(226,761)
Amortization expense		(68,683)	(14,640)	(1,081)	(69,494)	(153,897)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	3,045,216	760,894	138,473	11,702	350,068	4,306,353
Historical cost	3,045,216	1,490,809	231,621	20,811	624,468	5,412,925
Accumulated amortization		(729,915)	(93,148)	(9,109)	(274,400)	(1,106,572)
Total as of December 31, 2013	3,045,216	760,894	138,473	11,702	350,068	4,306,353

The 2013 and 2012 increases in goodwill and intangible assets due to business combinations were mainly due to the acquisition of Alain Mikli (Euro 92.2 million) and TecnoL (Euro 127.2 million). Please refer to Note 4 "Business Combinations" for further details.

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Of the total amortization expense of intangible assets of Euro 153.9 million (Euro 145.3 million and Euro 127.9 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively), Euro 140.5 million (Euro 132.8 million and Euro 124.7 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively) is included in general and administrative expenses, Euro 8.5 million (Euro 6.3 million and Euro 3.2 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively) is included in selling expenses and Euro 4.9 million (Euro 6.2 million and Euro 3.2 million in 2012 and 2011, respectively) is included in cost of sales.

Other intangible assets includes internally generated assets of Euro 61.4 million (Euro 57.4 million as of December 31, 2012). The increase in intangible assets is mainly due to the implementation of a new IT infrastructure, which started in 2008.

Impairment of goodwill

Pursuant to IAS 36 *Impairment of Assets*, the Group has identified the following four cash-generating units ("CGUs") *Wholesale, Retail North America, Retail Asia-Pacific* and *Retail Other*. The CGUs reflect the distribution model adopted by the Group. The CGUs are periodically assessed based on the organizational changes that are made in the Group. There were no changes to the CGUs for fiscal years 2013 and 2012.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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11. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

The value of goodwill allocated to each CGU is reported in the following table (amounts in thousands of Euro):

	2013	2012
Wholesale	1,201,605	1,203,749
Retail North America	1,332,758	1,388,263
Retail Asia-Pacific	324,988	376,414
Retail Other	185,865	180,344
Total	3,045,216	3,148,770

The reduction in goodwill, mainly due to the weakening of the Euro which is the Group's reporting currency (Euro 170.2 million), was partially offset by the increases due to the acquisition of Alain Mikli for Euro 58.7 million and of Devlyn for Euro 6.0 million.

The information required by paragraph 134 of IAS 36 is provided below only for the Wholesale and Retail North America CGUs, since the value of goodwill allocated to these two units is a significant component of the Group's total goodwill.

The recoverable amount of each CGU has been verified by comparing its net assets carrying amounts to its value in use.

The main assumptions for determining the value in use are reported below and refer to both CGUs:

Growth rate: 2.0% (2.0% as of December 31, 2012)

Discount rate: 7.5% (7.8% as of December 31, 2012)

The above long-term average growth rate does not exceed the rate which is estimated for the products, industries and countries in which the Group operates.

The discount rate has been determined on the basis of market information on the cost of money and the specific risk of the industry (Weighted Average Cost of Capital, WACC). In particular, the Group used a methodology to determine the discount rate which was in line with that utilized in the previous year, considering the rates of return on long-term government bonds and the average capital structure of a group of comparable companies.

The recoverable amount of CGUs has been determined by utilizing post-tax cash flow forecasts based on the Group's 2014-2016 three-year plan, on the basis of the results attained in previous years as well as management expectations split by geographical area regarding future trends in the eyewear market for both the Wholesale and Retail distribution segments. At the end of the three-year projected cash flow period, a terminal value was estimated in order to reflect the value of the CGU in future years. The terminal values were calculated as a perpetuity at the same growth rate as described above and represent the present value, in the last year of the forecast, of all future perpetual cash flows. The impairment test performed as of the balance sheet date resulted in a recoverable value greater than the carrying amount (net operating assets) of the abovementioned cash-generating units. In percentage terms, the surplus of the recoverable amount of the CGU over the carrying amount was

equal to 514% and 28% of the carrying amount of the Wholesale and Retail North America cash-generating units,

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

11. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS (Continued)

respectively. A reduction in the recoverable amount of the CGU to a value that equals its carrying amount would require either of the following: (i) an increase in the discount rate to approximately 32.7% for Wholesale and 9.05% for Retail North America; or (ii) the utilization of a negative growth rate for Wholesale and zero for Retail North America.

In addition, reasonable changes to the abovementioned assumptions used to determine the recoverable amount (i.e., growth rate changes of +/-0.5 percent and discount rate changes of +/-0.5 percent) would not significantly affect the impairment test results.

12. INVESTMENTS

Investments amounted to Euro 58.1 million (Euro 11.7 million as of December 31, 2012). The balance mainly related to the investment in Eyebiz Laboratories Pty Limited for Euro 4.7 million (Euro 4.3 million as of December 31, 2012) and the acquisition of the 36.33% equity stake in Salmoiraghi & Viganò, an Italian optical retailer, which was valued at Euro 45.0 million and was completed on March 25, 2013. Transaction-related costs of Euro 0.9 million were expensed as incurred. The investment balance includes goodwill of Euro 20.4 million and trademarks of Euro 14.7 million. The following tables provide a roll-forward of the Group's investment from the acquisition date as well as the assets, liabilities and net sales of Salmoiraghi & Viganò:

As of January 1, 2013	
Addition	45,000
Share of profit from associate	(2,433)
As of December 31, 2013	42,567

**As of
December 31,
2013**

Total assets	177,495
Total liabilities	141,833
Net sales	118,641
Share of profit	(2,433)
Percentage held	36.33%

The investment was analyzed under the applicable impairment test as of December 31, 2013 and it was determined that no loss is to be recorded in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013.

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13. OTHER NON-CURRENT ASSETS

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	As of December 31	
	2013	2012
Other financial assets	57,390	62,718
Other assets	69,193	84,318
Total other non-current assets	126,583	147,036

Other financial assets primarily include security deposits totaling Euro 28.7 million (Euro 34.3 million as of December 31, 2012).

The carrying value of financial assets approximates their fair value and this value also corresponds to the Group's maximum exposure to credit risk. The Group does not have guarantees or other instruments for managing credit risk.

Other assets primarily include advance payments made to certain licensees for future contractual minimum royalties totaling Euro 69.2 million (Euro 73.8 million as of December 31, 2012).

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES

The balance of deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	As of December 31, 2013	As of December 31, 2012
Deferred tax assets	172,623	169,662
Deferred tax liabilities	268,078	227,806
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	95,455	58,144

The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

As of December 31

Deferred tax assets	2013	2012
(Amounts in thousands of Euro)		
Deferred tax assets to be recovered within 12 months	163,907	187,602
Deferred tax assets to be recovered after 12 months	190,813	212,561
	354,720	400,163
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered within 12 months	10,610	18,129
Deferred tax liabilities to be recovered after 12 months	439,565	440,178
	450,175	458,307
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	95,455	58,144

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Continued)

The gross movement in the deferred income tax accounts is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2013	2012
As of January 1	58,144	78,636
Exchange rate difference and other movements	8,491	16,932
Business combinations	9,009	4,898
Income statements	(13,174)	(28,910)
Tax charge/(credit) directly to equity	32,985	(13,412)
At December 31	95,455	58,144

The movement of deferred income tax assets and liabilities during the year, without taking into consideration the offsetting of balances within the same tax jurisdiction, is as follows:

Deferred tax assets (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	As of January 1, 2012	Exchange rate difference and other movements	Business combinations	Income statements	Tax charged/(credit) to equity	As of December 31, 2012
Inventories	78,264	(2,013)	5,127	21,678		103,056
Self-insurance reserves	10,923	(137)		557		11,343
Net operating loss carry-forwards	16,191	3,657	(948)	(12,441)		6,459
Rights of return	11,194	3,234	1,103	551		16,082
Deferred tax on derivatives	7,484	55		(1,017)	(6,484)	38
Employee-related reserves	90,473	(13,837)		13,652	14,120	104,408
Occupancy reserves	18,275	(837)		928		18,366
Trade names	84,278	(2,553)		767	(67)	82,425
Fixed assets	10,369	3,658		202		14,229
Other	50,288	(18,286)	6,037	5,653	67	43,759
Total	377,739	(27,059)	11,319	30,530	7,636	400,163

Deferred tax liabilities (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	As of January 1, 2012	Exchange rate difference and other movements	Business combination	Income statements	Tax charged/(credited) to equity	As of December 31, 2012
Dividends	6,155			(592)		5,563
Trade names	233,729	(5,585)	23,433	(17,620)		233,957
Fixed assets	66,120	(24,358)		13,729		55,491
Other intangibles	140,682	16,372	(7,305)	2,093		151,842
Other	9,688	3,444	80	4,009	(5,767)	11,454
Total	456,375	(10,127)	16,208	1,619	(5,767)	458,307

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As of DECEMBER 31, 2013

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Continued)

Deferred tax assets (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	As of January 1, 2013	Exchange rate difference and other movements	Business combinations	Income statements	Tax charged/(credited) to equity	As of December 31, 2013
Inventories	103,056	(5,486)	(16)	4,345		101,899
Self-insurance reserves	11,343	(431)		907		11,819
Net operating loss carry-forwards	6,459	481	387	8,368		15,695
Rights of return	16,082	1,714	1	(1,404)		16,394
Deferred tax on derivatives	38	1		83	(121)	-
Employee-related reserves	104,408	(10,608)		(5,875)	(33,893)	54,032
Occupancy reserves	18,366	(1,730)	(169)	1,240		17,707
Trade names	82,425	(8,700)	2,248	(5,033)		70,939
Fixed assets	14,229	(3,318)	179	(292)		10,798
Other	43,759	3,421	(87)	8,344		55,437
Total	400,163	(24,656)	2,543	10,682	(34,014)	354,720

Deferred tax liabilities (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	As of January 1, 2013	Exchange rate difference and other movements	Business combinations	Income statements	Tax charged/(credited) to equity	As of December 31, 2013
Dividends	5,563			1,819		7,383
Trade names	233,957	(17,321)	11,529	(20,284)		207,881
Fixed assets	55,491	(9,181)	41	5,548		51,899
Other intangibles	151,842	2,214		4,781	(6)	158,830
Other	11,454	8,125	(18)	5,645	(1,023)	24,181

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Total	458,307	(16,163)	11,552	(2,491)	(1,029)	450,175
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Deferred income tax assets are recognized for tax loss carry-forwards to the extent that the realization of the related tax benefit through future profit is probable. The Group did not recognize deferred income tax assets of Euro 52.2 million in respect of losses amounting to Euro 201.9 million that can be carried forward against future taxable income. Additional losses of certain subsidiaries

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

14. DEFERRED TAX ASSETS AND DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (Continued)

amounting to Euro 25.9 million can be indefinitely carried forward. The breakdown of the net operating losses by expiration date is as follows:

**Year ending December 31:
(Amounts in thousands of Euro)**

2014	20,866
2015	27,921
2016	19,077
2017	21,209
2018	24,033
Subsequent years	62,841
Total	175,946

The Group does not provide for an accrual for income taxes on undistributed earnings of its non-Italian operations to the related Italian parent company of Euro 2.5 billion and Euro 2.0 billion in 2013 and 2012, respectively, that are intended to be permanently invested. In connection with the 2013 earnings of certain subsidiaries, the Group has provided for an accrual for income taxes related to dividends from earnings to be paid in 2014.

CURRENT LIABILITIES**15. SHORT-TERM BORROWINGS**

Short-term borrowings at December 31, 2013 and 2012, reflect current account overdrafts with various banks as well as uncommitted short-term lines of credits with different financial institutions. The interest rates on these credit lines are floating. The credit lines may be used, if necessary, to obtain letters of credit.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company had unused short-term lines of credit of approximately Euro 742.6 million and Euro 700.4 million, respectively.

The Company and its wholly-owned Italian subsidiary Luxottica S.r.l. maintain unsecured lines of credit with primary banks for an aggregate maximum credit of Euro 259.0 million. These lines of credit are renewable annually, can be cancelled at short notice and have no commitment fees. At December 31, 2013, Euro 0.9 million was outstanding under these credit lines.

Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. ("U.S. Holdings") maintains unsecured lines of credit with three separate banks for an aggregate maximum credit of Euro 99.8 million (USD 138 million). These lines of credit are renewable annually, can be cancelled at short notice and have no commitment fees. At December 31, 2013, there were no amounts borrowed against these lines. However, there was Euro 36.9 million in aggregate face amount of standby letters of credit outstanding related to guarantees on these lines of credit.

The blended average interest rate on these lines of credit is approximately LIBOR plus a spread that may range from 0% to 0.20%, depending on the line of credit.

The book value of short-term borrowings is approximately equal to their fair value.

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**Notes to the
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16. CURRENT PORTION OF LONG-TERM DEBT

This item consists of the current portion of loans granted to the Company, as further described below in note 21 "Long-term debt."

17. ACCOUNTS PAYABLE

Accounts payable were Euro 681.2 million as of December 31, 2013 (Euro 682.6 million as of December 31, 2012).

The carrying value of accounts payable is approximately equal to their fair value.

18. INCOME TAXES PAYABLE

The balance of income taxes payable is detailed below:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	As of December 31	
	2013	2012
Current year income taxes payable	44,072	107,377
Income taxes advance payment	(34,595)	(41,027)
Total	9,477	66,350

19. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND OTHER CHARGES

The balance is detailed below:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Legal risk	Self-insurance	Tax provision	Other risks	Returns	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2011	4,899	5,620	1,796	9,927	31,094	53,337
Increases	1,647	7,395	10,525	11,229	18,233	49,029
Decreases	(5,981)	(8,186)	(132)	(8,383)	(12,736)	(35,419)
Business combinations						
Foreign translation difference and other movements	14	(60)	(39)	(296)	(534)	(914)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	578	4,769	12,150	12,477	36,057	66,032
Increases	923	7,969	42,258	12,842	20,552	84,544

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Decreases	(909)	(6,823)	(11,089)	(10,711)	(20,582)	(50,114)
Business combinations					1,848	1,848
Foreign translation difference and other movements	405	(381)	20,609	164	580	21,377
Balance as of December 31, 2013	997	5,535	63,928	14,772	38,455	123,688

The Company is self-insured for certain losses relating to workers' compensation, general liability, auto liability, and employee medical benefits for claims filed and for claims incurred but not reported. The Company's liability is estimated using historical claims experience and industry averages; however, the final cost of the claims may not be known for over five years.

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**Notes to the
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19. SHORT-TERM PROVISIONS FOR RISKS AND OTHER CHARGES (Continued)

Legal risk includes provisions for various litigated matters that have occurred in the ordinary course of business.

The increase in the tax provision is mainly due to the accrual related to a tax audit on Luxottica S.r.l. for fiscal years subsequent to 2007 of approximately Euro 40.0 million.

20. OTHER LIABILITIES

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	As of December 31	
	2013	2012
Premiums and discounts	2,674	4,363
Leasing rental	16,535	24,608
Insurance	10,008	9,494
Sales taxes payable	37,838	28,550
Salaries payable	228,856	245,583
Due to social security authorities	33,640	36,997
Sales commissions payable	9,008	9,252
Derivative financial liabilities	3,742	2,795
Royalties payable	1,729	1,196
Other liabilities	130,852	172,704
Total financial liabilities	474,882	535,541
Deferred income	9,492	2,883
Advances from customers	33,396	45,718
Other liabilities	5,280	5,516
Total liabilities	48,168	54,117
Total other current liabilities	523,050	589,658

NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES**21. LONG-TERM DEBT**

Long-term debt was Euro 2,034.5 million and Euro 2,362.2 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

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21. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The roll-forward of long-term debt as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, is as follows:

	Luxottica Group S.p.A. credit agreement with various financial institutions	Senior unsecured guaranteed notes	Credit agreement with various financial institutions	Credit agreement with various financial institutions for Oakley acquisition	Other loans with banks and other third parties, interest at various rates, payable in installments through 2014	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2013	367,743	1,723,225	45,664	174,922	50,624	2,362,178
Proceeds from new and existing loans					5,254	5,254
Repayments	(70,000)	(15,063)	(45,500)	(173,918)	(22,587)	(327,068)
Loans assumed in business combinations					16,073	16,073
Amortization of fees and interests	735	1,877	124	96	4,419	7,251
Translation difference		(26,068)	(288)	(1,100)	(1,722)	(29,179)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	298,478	1,683,970			52,061	2,034,510

Luxottica Group S.p.A. credit agreement with various financial institutions	Senior unsecured guaranteed notes	Credit agreement with various financial institutions	Credit agreement with various financial institutions for Oakley	Other loans with banks and other third parties, interest at	Total
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**acquisition various
rates,
payable
in
installments
through
2014**

Balance as of January 1, 2012	487,363	1,226,245	225,955	772,743	30,571	2,742,876
Proceeds from new and existing loans		500,000			33,133	533,133
Repayments	(120,000)		(181,149)	(607,247)	(38,159)	(946,555)
Loans assumed in business combinations					30,466	30,466
Amortization of fees and interests	380	9,104	484	16	(4,312)	5,672
Foreign translation difference		(12,124)	374	9,411	(1,075)	(3,415)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	367,743	1,723,225	45,664	174,922	50,624	2,362,178

The Group uses debt financing to raise financial resources for long-term business operations and to finance acquisitions. The Group continues to seek debt refinancing at favorable market rates and actively monitors the debt capital markets in order to take action to issue debt, when appropriate. Our debt agreements contain certain covenants, including covenants that limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness (for more details see note 3(f) Default risk: negative pledges and financial covenants). As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with these financial covenants.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
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21. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

The table below summarizes the Group's long-term debt as of December 31, 2013.

Type	Series	Issuer/Borrower	Issue Date	CCY	Amount	Outstanding amount at the reporting date	Coupon / Pricing	Interest rate as of December 31, 2013	Maturity
09 Term Loan		Luxottica Group S.p.A.	November 11, 2009	EUR	300,000,000	300,000,000	Euribor + 1.00%/2.75%	1.234%	November 3, 2014
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)	B	Luxottica US Holdings	July 1, 2008	USD	127,000,000	127,000,000	6.420%	6.420%	July 1, 2011
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)		Luxottica Group S.p.A.	November 10, 2010	EUR	500,000,000	500,000,000	4.000%	4.000%	November 1, 2015
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)	D	Luxottica US Holdings	January 29, 2010	USD	50,000,000	50,000,000	5.190%	5.190%	January 29, 2017
Revolving Credit Facility		Luxottica Group S.p.A.	April 17, 2012	EUR	500,000,000		Euribor + 1.30%/2.25%		April 10, 2017
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)	G	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	September 30, 2010	EUR	50,000,000	50,000,000	3.750%	3.750%	September 1, 2017
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)	C	Luxottica US Holdings	July 1, 2008	USD	128,000,000	128,000,000	6.770%	6.770%	July 1, 2011
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)	F	Luxottica US Holdings	January 29, 2010	USD	75,000,000	75,000,000	5.390%	5.390%	January 29, 2019
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)		Luxottica Group S.p.A.	March 19, 2012	EUR	500,000,000	500,000,000	3.625%	3.625%	March 19, 2019
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)	E	Luxottica US Holdings	January 29, 2010	USD	50,000,000	50,000,000	5.750%	5.750%	January 29, 2020
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)	H	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	September 30, 2010	EUR	50,000,000	50,000,000	4.250%	4.250%	September 1, 2020
Private Placement Bond (Listed in Luxembourg Stock Exchange)	I	Luxottica US Holdings	December 15, 2011	USD	350,000,000	350,000,000	4.350%	4.350%	December 1, 2021

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The floating rate measures under "Coupon/Pricing" are based on the corresponding Euribor (Libor for USD loans) plus a margin in the range, indicated in the table, based on the "Net Debt/EBITDA" ratio, as defined in the applicable debt agreement.

Certain credit facilities that matured on or before December 31, including the USD Term Loan 2004 Tranche B, Oakley Term Loan 2007 Tranche D and Tranche E and Revolving Credit Facility Intesa 250, were hedged by interest rate swap agreements with various banks. The Tranche B swaps expired on March 10, 2012 and the Tranche D and E swaps expired on October 12, 2012. The Revolving Credit Facility Intesa 250 swaps expired on May 29, 2013.

On March 19, 2012, the Group completed 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 January 20, 2014, the Notes were upgraded to an "A-" credit rating by Standard & Poor's Ratings Services ("Standard & Poor's").

On April 29, 2013, the Group's Board of Directors authorized a Euro 2 billion "Euro Medium Term Note Programme" pursuant to which Luxottica Group S.p.A. may from time to time offer notes to investors in certain jurisdictions (excluding the United States, Canada, Japan and Australia). The notes issued under this program are expected to be listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

On April 17, 2012, the Group and U.S. Holdings entered into a multicurrency (Euro/USD) 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) guaranteed by Luxottica Group, Luxottica S.r.l. and U.S. Holdings. The agent for this credit facility is Unicredit AG Milan Branch and the other lending banks are Bank of America Securities Limited, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank Milan Branch, Banco Santander S.A., The Royal Bank of Scotland PLC and Unicredit S.p.A.. The facility matures on April 10, 2017 and was not drawn as of December 31, 2013.

The fair value of long-term debt as of December 31, 2013 was equal to Euro 2,144.9 million (Euro 2,483.5 million as of December 31, 2012). The fair value of the debt equals the present value of future cash flows, calculated by utilizing the market rate currently available for similar debt and adjusted in order to take into account the Group's current credit rating. The above fair value does not include capital lease obligations.

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21. LONG-TERM DEBT (Continued)

On December 31, 2013, the Group had unused uncommitted lines (revolving) of Euro 500 million.

Long-term debt, including capital lease obligations, as of December 31, 2013 matures as follows:

**Year ended December 31,
(Amounts in thousands of Euro)**

2014	318,100
2015	613,565
2016	
2017	98,745
2018 and subsequent years	987,236
Effect deriving from the adoption of the amortized cost method	16,864
Total	2,034,510

Long-term debt includes finance lease liabilities of Euro 25.6 million (Euro 29.2 million as of December 31, 2012).

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

2013 2012

Gross finance lease liabilities:		
no later than 1 year	4,967	5,098
later than 1 year and no later than 5 years	15,109	15,771
later than 5 years	10,082	13,845
	30,158	34,714
Future finance charges on finance lease liabilities	4,568	5,472
Present values of finance lease liabilities	25,590	29,242

The present value of finance lease liabilities is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)

2013 2012

no later than 1 year	3,799	3,546
	12,338	12,703

later than 1 year and no later than 5 years

later than 5 years	9,453	12,993
	25,590	29,242

22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Employee benefits amounted to Euro 76.4 million (Euro 191.7 million as of December 31, 2012). The balance mainly included liabilities for termination indemnities of Euro 46.8 million (Euro 49.3 million as of December 31, 2012) and liabilities for employee benefits of the U.S. subsidiaries of the Group of Euro 29.6 million (Euro 142.4 million as of December 31, 2012). The reduction is mainly due to the increase in the discount rates used to calculate the liability.

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Liabilities for termination indemnities mainly include post-employment benefits of the Italian companies' employees (hereinafter "TFR"), which at December 31, 2013 amounted to Euro 38.1 million (Euro 39.7 million as of December 31, 2012).

Effective January 1, 2007, the TFR system was reformed, and under the new law, employees are given the ability to choose where the TFR compensation is invested, whereas such compensation otherwise would be directed to the National Social Security Institute or Pension Funds. As a result, contributions under the reformed TFR system are accounted for as a defined contribution plan. The liability accrued until December 31, 2006 continues to be considered a defined benefit plan. Therefore, each year, the Group adjusts its accrual based upon headcount and inflation, excluding changes in compensation level.

This liability as of December 31, 2013 represents the estimated future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service, excluding the component related to the future salary increases.

Contribution expense to pension funds was Euro 19.4 million, Euro 18.6 million and Euro 17.1 million for the years 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

In application of IAS 19, the valuation of TFR liability accrued as of December 31, 2006 was based on the Projected Unit Credit Cost method. The main assumptions utilized are reported below:

	2013	2012	2011
ECONOMIC ASSUMPTIONS			
Discount rate	3.15%	3.25%	4.60%
Annual TFR increase rate	3.00%	3.00%	3.00%
Death probability:	Those determined by the General Accounting Department of the Italian Government, named RG48	Those determined by the General Accounting Department of the Italian Government, named RG48	Those determined by the General Accounting Department of the Italian Government, named RG48
Retirement probability:	Assuming the attainment of the first of the retirement requirements applicable for the Assicurazione Generale Obbligatoria (General Mandatory Insurance)	Assuming the attainment of the first of the retirement requirements applicable for the Assicurazione Generale Obbligatoria (General Mandatory Insurance)	Assuming the attainment of the first of the retirement requirements applicable for the Assicurazione Generale Obbligatoria (General Mandatory Insurance)

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Movements in liabilities during the course of the year are detailed in the following table:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2013	2012	2011
Liabilities at the beginning of the period	39,708	36,257	37,838
Expenses for interests	1,248	1,606	1,685
Actuarial loss (income)	(201)	4,532	(840)
Benefits paid	(2,660)	(2,687)	(2,426)
Liabilities at the end of the period	38,095	39,708	36,257

Pension funds

Qualified Pension Plans U.S. Holdings sponsors a qualified noncontributory defined benefit pension plan, the Luxottica Group Pension Plan ("Lux Pension Plan"), which provides for the payment of benefits to eligible past and present employees of U.S. Holdings upon retirement. Pension benefits are gradually accrued based on length of service and annual compensation under a cash balance formula. Participants become vested in the Lux Pension Plan after three years of vesting service as defined by the Lux Pension Plan. In 2013, the Lux Pension Plan was amended so that employees hired on or after January 1, 2014 would not be eligible to participate.

Nonqualified Pension Plans and Agreements U.S. Holdings also maintains a nonqualified, unfunded supplemental executive retirement plan ("Lux SERP") for participants of its qualified pension plan to provide benefits in excess of amounts permitted under the provisions of prevailing tax law. The pension liability and expense associated with this plan are accrued using the same actuarial methods and assumptions as those used for the qualified pension plan. This plan's benefit provisions mirror those of the Lux Pension Plan.

U.S. Holdings also sponsors the Cole National Group, Inc. Supplemental Pension Plan. This plan is a nonqualified unfunded SERP for certain participants of the former Cole pension plan who were designated by the Board of Directors of Cole on the recommendation of Cole's chief executive officer at such time. This plan provides benefits in excess of amounts permitted under the provisions of the prevailing tax law. The pension liability and expense associated with this plan are accrued using the same actuarial methods and assumptions as those used for the qualified pension plan.

All plans operate under the U.S. regulatory framework. The plans are subject to the provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended ("ERISA"). The Luxottica Group ERISA Plans Compliance and Investment Committee controls and manages the operation and administration of the plans. The plans expose the Company to actuarial risks, such as longevity risk, currency risk, and interest rate risk. The Lux Pension Plan exposes the Company to market (investment) risk.

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

The following tables provide key information pertaining to the Lux Pension Plan and SERPs (amounts in thousands of Euro).

Lux Pension Plan	Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets	Total
At January 1, 2011	409,316	(314,502)	94,814
Service Cost	19,171	2,299	21,470
Past service cost	(85)		(85)
Interest expense/(income)	21,323	(17,180)	4,143
Remeasurement:			
Return on plan assets		18,651	18,651
(Gain)/loss from financial assumption changes	23,645		23,645
(Gain)/loss from demographic assumption changes	4,119		4,119
Experience (gains)/losses	1,287		1,287
Employer contributions		(45,100)	(45,100)
Benefit payment	(12,719)	12,719	
Translation difference	17,681	(12,450)	5,231
At December 31, 2011	483,738	355,563	128,175

Lux Pension Plan	Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets	Total
At January 1, 2012	483,738	(355,563)	128,175
Service Cost	22,366	2,958	25,323
Interest expense/(income)	24,189	(19,033)	5,156
Remeasurement:			
Return on plan assets		(33,504)	(33,504)
(Gain)/loss from financial assumption changes	59,781		59,781
(Gain)/loss from demographic assumption changes	310		310
Experience (gains)/losses	(6,020)		(6,020)
Employer contributions		(48,898)	(48,898)
Benefit payment	(15,210)	15,210	
Translation difference	11,590	9,056	2,534
At December 31, 2012	557,564	(429,775)	127,789

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Lux Pension Plan	Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets	Total
At January 1, 2013	557,564	(429,775)	127,789
Service Cost	24,896	2,034	26,930
Interest expense/(income)	23,476	(18,822)	4,654
Remeasurement:			
Return on plan assets		(56,886)	(56,886)
(Gain)/loss from financial assumption changes	(51,367)		(51,367)
(Gain)/loss from demographic assumption changes	240		240
Experience (gains)/losses	5,086		5,086
Employer contributions		(38,566)	(38,566)
Benefit payment	(41,479)	41,479	
Translation difference	(22,679)	21,239	(1,439)
At December 31, 2013	495,737	(479,297)	16,440

SERP	Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets	Total
At January 1, 2011	11,339		11,339
Service Cost	491		491
Past service cost	(453)		(453)
Interest expense/(income)	625		625
Remeasurement:			
Unexpected return on plan assets			
(Gain)/loss from financial assumption changes	374		374
(Gain)/loss from demographic assumption changes	(85)		(85)
Experience (gains)/losses	608		608
Employer contributions		(969)	(969)
Benefit payment	(969)	969	
Translation difference	415		415
At December 31, 2011	12,343		12,343

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

SERP	Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets	Total
At January 1, 2012	12,343		12,343
Service Cost	510		510
Interest expense/(income)	488		488
Remeasurement:			
Unexpected return on plan assets			
(Gain)/loss from financial assumption changes	574		574
(Gain)/loss from demographic assumption changes	2		2
Experience (gains)/losses	578		578
Employer contributions		(3,915)	(3,915)
Benefit payment	(18)	18	
Settlements	(3,897)	3,897	
Translation difference	(192)		(192)
At December 31, 2012	10,388		10,388
SERP	Benefit Obligation	Plan Assets	Total
At January 1, 2013	10,388		10,388
Service Cost	211		211
Interest expense/(income)	423		423
Remeasurement:			
Unexpected return on plan assets			
(Gain)/loss from financial assumption changes	(272)		(272)
(Gain)/loss from demographic assumption changes	2		2
Experience (gains)/losses	619		619
Employer contributions		(2,281)	(2,281)
Benefit payment	(20)	20	
Settlements	(2,261)	2,261	
Translation difference	(401)		(401)
At December 31, 2013	8,689		8,689

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**Notes to the
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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

The following tables show the main assumptions used to determine the benefit cost and the benefit obligation for the periods indicated below.

	Pension Plan		SERPs	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Weighted-average assumptions used to determine benefit obligations:				
Discount rate	5.10%	4.30%	5.10%	4.30%
Rate of compensation increase	6%/4%/3%	5%/3%/2%	6%/4%/3%	5%/3%/2%
Mortality Table	Static 2013	Static 2012	Static 2013	Static 2012

U.S. Holdings' discount rate is developed using a third party yield curve derived from non-callable bonds of at least an Aa rating by Moody's Investor Services or at least an AA rating by Standard & Poor's. Each bond issue is required to have at least USD 250 million par outstanding. The yield curve compares the future expected benefit payments of the Lux Pension Plan to these bond yields to determine an equivalent discount rate. U.S. Holdings uses an assumption for salary increases based on a graduated approach of historical experience. U.S. Holdings' experience shows salary increases that typically vary by age.

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the significant assumptions is (amounts in thousands):

	Change in assumption	Impact on defined benefit obligation			
		Increase in assumption		Decrease in assumption	
		Pension Plan	SERPs	Pension Plan	SERPs
Discount rate	1.0%	(58,638)	(587)	71,122	671
Rate of compensation increase	1% for each age group	6,190	323	(5,422)	(238)

The sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligations to significant actuarial assumptions, the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the liabilities recognized within the statements of financial position.

Plan Assets The Lux Pension Plan's investment policy is to invest plan assets in a manner to ensure over a long-term investment horizon that the plan is adequately funded; maximize investment return within reasonable and prudent levels of risk; and maintain sufficient liquidity to make timely benefit and administrative expense payments. This investment policy was developed to provide the framework within which the fiduciary's investment decisions are made, establish standards to measure the investment manager's and investment consultant's performance, outline the roles and responsibilities of the various parties involved, and describe the ongoing review process. The investment policy identifies target asset allocations for the plan's assets at 40% Large Cap U.S. Equity, 10% Small Cap U.S. Equity,

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

15% International Equity, and 35% Fixed Income Securities, but an allowance is provided for a range of allocations to these categories as described in the table below.

Asset Category	Asset Class as a Percent of Total Assets	
	Minimum	Maximum
Large Cap U.S. Equity	37%	43%
Small Cap U.S. Equity	8%	12%
International Equity	13%	17%
Fixed Income Securities	32%	38%
Cash and Equivalents	0%	5%

The actual allocation percentages at any given time may vary from the targeted amounts due to changes in stock and bond valuations as well as timing of contributions to, and benefit payments from, the pension plan trusts. The Lux Pension Plan's investment policy intends that any divergence from the targeted allocations should be of a short duration, but the appropriate duration of the divergence will be determined by the Investment Subcommittee of the Luxottica Group Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 Plans Compliance and Investment Committee with the advice of investment managers and/or investment consultants, taking into account current market conditions. During 2013, the Committee reviewed the Lux Pension Plan's asset allocation monthly and if the allocation was not within the above ranges, the Committee re-balanced the allocations if appropriate based on current market conditions.

Plan assets are invested in diversified portfolios consisting of an array of asset classes within the above target allocations and using a combination of active and passive strategies. Passive strategies involve investment in an exchange-traded fund that closely tracks an index fund. Active strategies employ multiple investment management firms. Risk is controlled through diversification among asset classes, managers, styles, market capitalization (equity investments) and individual securities. Certain transactions and securities are prohibited from being held in the Lux Pension Plan's trusts, such as ownership of real estate other than real estate investment trusts, commodity contracts, and American Depositary Receipts ("ADR") or common stock of the Group. Risk is further controlled both at the asset class and manager level by assigning benchmarks and excess return targets. The investment managers are monitored on an ongoing basis to evaluate performance against the established market benchmarks and return targets.

Quoted market prices are used to measure the fair value of plan assets, when available. If quoted market prices are not available, the inputs utilized by the fund manager to derive net asset value are observable and no significant adjustments to net asset value were necessary.

Contributions U.S. Holdings expects to contribute Euro 48.5 million to its pension plan and Euro 1.5 million to the SERP in 2014.

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

Duration The weighted average duration of the pension defined benefit obligations is 12.9 years while the weighted average duration of the SERPs is 8.9 years. The following table provides the undiscounted estimated future benefit payments (amounts in thousands):

Estimated Future Benefit Payments	Pension	
	Plan	SERPs
2014	14,009	1,521
2015	16,658	199
2016	19,364	199
2017	22,785	469
2018	25,066	725
2019 - 2023	176,241	3,415

Other Benefits U.S. Holdings provides certain post-employment medical, disability and life insurance benefits. The Group's accrued liability related to this obligation as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, was Euro 1.1 million and Euro 1.2 million, respectively.

U.S. Holdings sponsors the following additional benefit plans, which cover certain present and past employees of some of its US subsidiaries:

(a) U.S. Holdings provides, under individual agreements, post-employment benefits for continuation of health care benefits and life insurance coverage to former employees after employment. As of each of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the accrued liability related to these benefits was Euro 0.5 million.

(b) U.S. Holdings maintains the Cole National Group, Inc. Supplemental Retirement Benefit Plan, which provides supplemental retirement benefits for certain highly compensated and management employees who were previously designated by the former Board of Directors of Cole as participants. This is an unfunded noncontributory defined contribution plan. Each participant's account is credited with interest earned on the average balance during the year. This plan was frozen as to future salary credits on the effective date of the Cole acquisition in 2004. The plan liability was Euro 0.6 million and Euro 0.7 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

U.S. Holdings sponsors certain defined contribution plans for its United States and Puerto Rico employees. The cost of contributions incurred in 2013, 2012 and 2011 was Euro 6.3 million, Euro 8.4 million and Euro 4.8 million, respectively, and was recorded in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated statement of income. U.S. Holdings also sponsors a defined contribution plan for all U.S. Oakley associates with at least six months of service. The cost for contributions incurred in 2013, 2012 and 2011 was Euro 2.2 million, Euro 1.8 million and Euro 1.7 million, respectively.

The Group continues to participate in superannuation plans in Australia and Hong Kong. The plans provide benefits on a defined contribution basis for employees upon retirement, resignation, disablement or death. Contributions to defined contribution superannuation plans are recognized as an expense as the contributions are paid or become payable to the fund. Contributions are accrued based on legislated rates and annual compensation.

Health Benefit Plans U.S. Holdings partially subsidizes health care benefits for eligible retirees. Employees generally become eligible for retiree health care benefits when they retire from active service

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22. EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (Continued)

between the ages of 55 and 65. Benefits are discontinued at age 65. During 2009, U.S. Holdings provided for a one-time special election of early retirement to certain associates age 50 or older with 5 or more years of service. Benefits for this group are also discontinued at age 65 and the resulting special termination benefit is immaterial.

The plan liability of Euro 3.2 million and Euro 3.5 million at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, is included in other non-current liabilities on the consolidated statement of financial position.

The cost of this plan in 2013, 2012 and 2011 as well as the 2014 expected contributions are immaterial.

For 2014, a 8.5% (9.0% for 2013) increase in the cost of covered health care benefits was assumed. This rate was assumed to decrease gradually to 5% for 2021 and remain at that level thereafter. The health care cost trend rate assumption could have a significant effect on the amounts reported. A 1.0% increase or decrease in the health care trend rate would not have a material impact on the consolidated financial statements. The weighted-average discount rate used in determining the accumulated postretirement benefit obligation was 5.1% at December 31, 2013 and 4.3% at December 31, 2012.

23. NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS FOR RISK AND OTHER CHARGES

The balance is detailed below (amounts in thousands of Euro):

	Legal risk	Self- insurance	Tax provision	Other risks	Total
Balance as of December 31, 2011	8,598	23,763	36,397	11,643	80,400
Increases	2,824	7,129	12,089	2,015	24,057
Decreases	(2,812)	(6,323)	(5,128)	(1,196)	(15,460)
Business combinations			17,541	17,234	34,775
Translation difference and other movements	132	(520)	8	(3,781)	(4,161)
Balance as of December 31, 2012	8,741	24,049	60,907	25,915	119,612
Increases	4,060	9,014	6,987	436	20,497
Decreases	(2,172)	(8,586)	(265)		(11,023)
Business combinations	383			240	623
Translation difference and other movements	(1,069)	(997)	(22,073)	(8,028)	(32,165)
Balance as of December 31, 2013	9,944	23,481	45,556	18,563	97,544

Other risks include (i) accruals for risks related to sales agents of certain Italian companies of Euro 5.8 million (Euro 6.7 million as of December 31, 2012) and (ii) accruals for decommissioning the costs of certain subsidiaries of the Group operating in the Retail Segment of Euro 3.1 million (Euro 2.8 million as of December 31, 2012).

The Company is self-insured for certain types of losses (please refer to Note 19 "Short-term Provisions for Risks and Other Charges" for further details).

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24. OTHER NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES

The balance of other non-current liabilities was Euro 74.2 million and Euro 52.7 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

The balance mainly includes "Other liabilities" of the North American retail divisions of Euro 40.3 million and Euro 40.6 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

25. LUXOTTICA GROUP STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

Capital Stock

The share capital of Luxottica Group S.p.A. as of December 31, 2013 amounted to Euro 28,653,640.38 and was comprised of 477,560,673 ordinary shares with a par value of Euro 0.06 each.

The share capital of Luxottica Group S.p.A. as of December 31, 2012 amounted to Euro 28,394,291.82 and was comprised of 473,238,197 ordinary shares with a par value of Euro 0.06 each.

Following the exercise of 4,322,476 options to purchase ordinary shares granted to employees under existing stock option plans, the share capital increased by Euro 259,348.56 during 2013.

The total options exercised in 2013 were 4,322,476, of which 21,300 refer to the 2004 Plan, 198,000 refer to the 2005 Plan, 1,100,000 refer to the Extraordinary 2006 Plan, 10,000 refer to the 2007 Plan, 344,770 refer to the 2008 Plan, 500,566 refer to the 2009 Plan (reassignment of the 2006/2007 Plans), 1,087,500 refer to the 2009 Extraordinary Plan (reassignment of the 2006 extraordinary plan), 192,000 refer to the 2009 Ordinary Plan, and 868,340 refer to the 2010 Plan.

Legal reserve

This reserve represents the portion of the Company's earnings that are not distributable as dividends, in accordance with Article 2430 of the Italian Civil Code.

Additional paid-in capital

This reserve increases with the expensing of options or excess tax benefits from the exercise of options.

Retained earnings

These include subsidiaries' earnings that have not been distributed as dividends and the amount of consolidated companies' equities in excess of the corresponding carrying amounts of investments. This item also includes amounts arising as a result of consolidation adjustments.

Translation reserve

Translation differences are generated by the translation into Euro of financial statements prepared in currencies other than Euro.

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25. LUXOTTICA GROUP STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY (Continued)**Treasury shares**

Treasury shares were equal to Euro 83.1 million as of December 31, 2013 (Euro 91.9 million as of December 31, 2012). The decrease of Euro 8.8 million was due to grants to certain top executives of 523,800 treasury shares as a result of the Group having achieved the financial targets identified by the Board of Directors under the 2010 PSP. As a result of these equity grants, the number of Group treasury shares was reduced from 4,681,025 as of December 31, 2012 to 4,157,225 as of December 31, 2013.

26. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS

Equity attributable to non-controlling interests was Euro 7.1 million and Euro 11.9 million as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, respectively. The decrease is primarily due to the payment of dividends of Euro 3.5 million and the acquisition of the remaining outstanding share capital of the subsidiary RayBan Sun Optics India Limited and partially offset by results for the period equal to Euro 4.2 million.

27. INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME**OTHER INCOME/(EXPENSE)**

The composition of other income/(expense) is as follows (amounts in thousands of Euro):

INTEREST EXPENSE	2013	2012	2011
Interest expense on bank overdrafts	(213)	(2,869)	(2,024)
Interest expense on loans	(87,650)	(121,049)	(110,343)
Financial expense on derivatives	(7,548)	(7,684)	(6,541)
Other interest expense	(6,721)	(6,539)	(2,159)
Total interest expense	(102,132)	(138,140)	(121,067)

INTEREST INCOME	2013	2012	2011
Interest income on bank accounts	6,449	14,928	8,496
Financial income on derivatives	1,070	1,689	1,481
Interest income on loans	2,553	2,293	2,495
Total interest income	10,072	18,910	12,472

OTHER NET	2013	2012	2011
Other net from derivative financial instruments and translation differences	(7,951)	(1,109)	752
Other net	704	(5,354)	(4,025)
Total other net	(7,247)	(6,463)	(3,273)

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27. INFORMATION ON THE CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (Continued)**PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES**

The income tax provision is as follows:

INCOME TAX PROVISION (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2013	2012	2011
Current taxes	(420,668)	(334,801)	(252,044)
Deferred taxes	13,164	28,910	15,072
Total income tax provision	(407,505)	(305,891)	(236,972)

The reconciliation between the Italian statutory tax rate and the effective rate is shown below:

	As of December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Italian statutory tax rate	31.4%	31.4%	31.4%
Aggregate effect of different tax rates in foreign jurisdictions	5.0%	3.3%	2.4%
Accrual for tax audit of Luxottica S.r.l. of Euro 66.7 million (fiscal year 2007 and subsequent periods)	7.0%	1.2%	
Aggregate other effects	(0.8)%	0.4%	0.3%
Effective rate	42.6%	36.3%	34.1%

28. COMMITMENTS AND RISKS**Licensing agreements**

The Group has entered into licensing agreements with certain designers for the production, design and distribution of sunglasses and prescription frames.

Under these licensing agreements which typically have terms ranging from 4 to 10 years the Group is required to pay a royalty generally ranging from 6% to 14% of net sales. Certain contracts also provide for the payment of minimum annual guaranteed amounts and a mandatory marketing contribution (the latter typically amounts to between 5% and 10% of net sales). These agreements can typically be terminated early by either party for a variety of reasons, including but not limited to non-payment of royalties, failure to reach minimum sales thresholds, product alteration and, under certain conditions, a change in control of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

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28. COMMITMENTS AND RISKS (Continued)

Minimum payments required in each of the years subsequent to December 31, 2013 are detailed as follows (amounts in thousands of Euro):

Year ending December 31

2014	99,643
2015	87,763
2016	71,691
2017	62,412
2018	53,912
Subsequent years	161,520
Total	536,941

Rentals, leasing and licenses

The Group leases through its worldwide subsidiaries various retail stores, plants, warehouses and office facilities as well as certain of its data processing and automotive equipment under operating lease arrangements. These agreements expire between 2014 and 2026 and provide for renewal options under various conditions. The lease arrangements for the Group's U.S. retail locations often include escalation clauses and provisions requiring the payment of incremental rentals, in addition to any established minimums contingent upon the achievement of specified levels of sales volume. The Group also operates departments in various host stores, paying occupancy costs solely as a percentage of sales. Certain agreements which provide for operations of departments in a major retail chain in the United States contain short-term cancellation clauses.

Total rental expense for each year ended December 31 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands of Euro)	2013	2012	2011
Minimum lease payments	359,479	360,082	328,261
Additional lease payments	126,400	99,377	90,876
Sublease payments	(22,871)	(25,754)	(23,005)
Total	463,008	433,705	396,132

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28. COMMITMENTS AND RISKS (Continued)

Future rental commitments, including contracted rent payments and contingent minimums, are as follows:

Year ending December 31**(Amounts in thousands of Euro)**

2014	290,405
2015	247,900
2016	203,001
2017	150,397
2018	111,217
Subsequent years	222,600
Total	1,225,521

Other commitments

The Group is committed to pay amounts in future periods for endorsement contracts, supplier purchase and other long-term commitments. Endorsement contracts are entered into with selected athletes and others who endorse Oakley products. Oakley is often required to pay specified minimal annual commitments and, in certain cases, additional amounts based on performance goals. Certain contracts provide additional incentives based on the achievement of specified goals. Supplier commitments have been entered into with various suppliers in the normal course of business. Other commitments mainly include auto, machinery and equipment lease commitments.

Future minimum amounts to be paid for endorsement contracts and supplier purchase commitments at December 31, 2013 are as follows:

Year ending December 31 (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Endorsement contracts	Supply commitments	Other commitments
2014	12,007	24,870	10,131
2015	8,087	12,262	5,358
2016	5,689	7,827	1,243
2017	3,437	7,971	106
2018	236	8,147	
Subsequent years	372	12,395	-
Total	29,827	73,473	16,838

Guarantees

The United States Shoe Corporation, a wholly-owned subsidiary within the Group, has guaranteed the lease payments for five stores in the United Kingdom. These lease agreements have varying termination dates through June 30, 2017. At December 31, 2013, the Group's maximum liability amounted to Euro 1.7 million (Euro 2.6 million at December 31, 2012).

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As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

28. COMMITMENTS AND RISKS (Continued)

A wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary guaranteed future minimum lease payments for lease agreements on certain stores. The lease agreements were signed directly by the franchisees as part of certain franchising agreements. Total minimum guaranteed payments under this guarantee were Euro 1.1 million (USD 1.5 million) at December 31, 2013 (Euro 1.0 million at December 31, 2012). The commitments provided for by the guarantee arise if the franchisee cannot honor its financial commitments under the lease agreements. A liability has been accrued using an expected present value calculation. Such amount is immaterial to the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2013 and 2012.

Litigation

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 Group 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.

Other proceedings

The Company and its subsidiaries are defendants 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.

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Licensing Agreements

The Group executed an exclusive worldwide license for the production and distribution of Brooks Brothers brand eyewear. The brand is held by Brooks Brothers Group, Inc. ("BBG"), which is owned and controlled by a director of the Company, Claudio Del Vecchio. The license expires on December 31, 2014 but is renewable until December 31, 2019. Royalties paid under this agreement to BBG were Euro 0.8 million in 2013, Euro 0.7 million in 2012 and Euro 0.6 million in 2011. Management believes that the terms of the license agreement are fair to the Company.

Service Revenues

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, 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 each of those years were Euro 0.1 million. Management believes that the compensation received for these services was fair to the Company.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)**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 was 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. 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.

Incentive Stock Option Plans

On September 14, 2004, the Company announced that its primary stockholder, Leonardo Del Vecchio, had allocated 2.11% of the shares of the Company equal to 9.6 million shares, owned by him through the company La Leonardo Finanziaria S.r.l. and currently owned through Delfin S.à r.l., a financial company owned by the Del Vecchio family, to a stock option plan for the senior management of the Company. The options became exercisable on June 30, 2006 following the meeting of certain economic objectives and, as such, the holders of these options became entitled to exercise such options beginning on that date until their termination in 2014. During 2013, 3.1 million options (3.9 million in 2012) from this grant were exercised. As of December 31, 2013, 0.3 million options were outstanding.

A summary of related party transactions as of December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, is provided below.

Related parties As of December 31, 2013 (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Consolidated Statement of Income		Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	
	Revenues	Costs	Assets	Liabilities
Brooks Brothers Group, Inc.	348	1,000	68	254
Eyebiz Laboratories Pty Limited	1,667	45,814	6,922	9,415
Salmoiraghi & Viganò	13,812		53,245	
Others	583	1,115	2,186	426
Total	16,409	47,930	62,422	10,095

Related parties As of December 31, 2012 (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Consolidated Statement of Income		Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	
	Revenues	Costs	Assets	Liabilities
Brooks Brothers Group, Inc.		802	13	40

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Eyebiz Laboratories Pty Limited	1,194	44,862	7,898	9,086
Others	650	764	447	72
Total	1,844	46,428	8,358	9,198

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

29. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS (Continued)

Related parties As of December 31, 2011 (Amounts in thousands of Euro)	Consolidated Statement of Income		Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	
	Revenues	Costs	Assets	Liabilities
Brooks Brothers Group, Inc.		984		155
Multiópticas Group	4,743	25	1,600	2,465
Eyebiz Laboratories Pty Limited	970	44,584	8,553	17,793
Others	581	871	727	159
Total	6,294	46,464	10,880	20,572

Total remuneration due to key managers amounted to approximately Euro 24.4 million, Euro 43.2 million and Euro 48.9 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

30. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic and diluted earnings per share were calculated as the ratio of net income attributable to the stockholders of the Company for 2013, 2012 and 2011 amounting to Euro 544.7 million, Euro 534.4 million and Euro 446.1 million, respectively, to the number of outstanding shares basic and dilutive of the Company.

Basic earnings per share in 2013 were equal to Euro 1.15, compared to Euro 1.15 and Euro 0.97 in 2012 and 2011, respectively. Diluted earnings per share in 2013 were equal to Euro 1.14 compared to Euro 1.14 and Euro 0.96 in 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The table reported below provides the reconciliation between the average weighted number of shares utilized to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share:

	2013	2012	2011
Weighted average shares outstanding basic	472,057,274	464,643,093	460,437,198
Effect of dilutive stock options	4,215,291	4,930,749	2,859,064
Weighted average shares outstanding dilutive	476,272,565	469,573,841	463,296,262
Options not included in calculation of dilutive shares as the average value was greater than the average price during the respective period or performance measures related to the awards have not yet been met	1,768,735	3,058,754	11,253,701

31. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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Derivatives are classified as current or non-current assets and liabilities. The fair value of derivatives is classified as a long-term asset or liability for the portion of cash flows expiring after 12 months, and as a current asset or liability for the portion expiring within 12 months.

The ineffective portion recorded in other-net within the consolidated statement of income amounted to Euro 0.0 thousand (Euro 0.0 thousand and Euro 151.1 thousand in 2012 and 2011, respectively).

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

31. DERIVATIVE FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

The table below shows the assets and liabilities related to derivative contracts in effect as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 (amounts in thousands of Euro):

	2013		2012	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Interest rate swaps cash flow hedge				(438)
Forward contracts cash flow hedge	6,039	(1,471)	6,048	(681)
Total	6,039	(1,471)	6,048	(1,119)

of which:

Non-current portion

Interest rate swaps cash flow hedge

Forward contracts cash flow hedge

Total

Current portion	6,039	(1,471)	6,048	(1,119)
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The table below shows movements in the stockholders' equity due to the reserve for cash flow hedges (amounts in thousands of Euro):

Balance as of January 1, 2011	(35,132)
--------------------------------------	-----------------

Fair value adjustment of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(4,678)
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Tax effect on fair value adjustment of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	1,856
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Amounts reclassified to the consolidated statement of income	37,228
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Tax effect on amounts reclassified to the consolidated statement of income	(13,292)
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Balance as of December 31, 2011	(14,018)
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Fair value adjustment of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	3,163
Tax effect on fair value adjustment of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(2,512)
Amounts reclassified to the consolidated statement of income	17,044
Tax effect on amounts reclassified to the consolidated statement of income	(3,995)

Balance as of December 31, 2012 (318)

Fair value adjustment of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	(129)
Tax effect on fair value adjustment of derivatives designated as cash flow hedges	35
Amounts reclassified to the consolidated statement of income	567
Tax effect on amounts reclassified to the consolidated statement of income	(155)

Balance as of December 31, 2013

Interest rate swaps

As of December 31, 2013, all interest rate swap instruments have expired.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

32. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS

Beginning in April 1998, certain officers and other key employees of the Company and its subsidiaries were granted stock options of Luxottica Group S.p.A. under the Company's stock option plans (the "plans"). In order to strengthen the loyalty of some key employees with respect to individual targets, and in order to enhance the overall capitalization of the Company the Company's stockholders meetings approved three stock capital increases on March 10, 1998, September 20, 2001 and June 14, 2006, respectively, through the issuance of new common shares to be offered for subscription to employees. On the basis of these stock capital increases, the authorized share capital was equal to Euro 29,457,295.98. These options become exercisable at the end of a three-year vesting period. Certain options may contain accelerated vesting terms if there is a change in ownership (as defined in the plans).

The stockholders' meeting has delegated the Board of Directors to effectively execute, in one or more installments, the stock capital increases and to grant options to employees. The Board can also:

establish the terms and conditions for the underwriting of the new shares;

request the full payment of the shares at the time of their underwriting;

identify the employees to grant the options based on appropriate criteria; and

regulate the effect of the termination of the employment relationships with the Company or its subsidiaries and the effects of the employee death on the options granted by specific provision included in the agreements entered into with the employees.

Upon execution of the proxy received from the Stockholders' meeting, the Board of Directors has granted a total of 55,909,800 options of which, as of December 31, 2013, 27,060,673 have been exercised.

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

32. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

In total, the Board of Directors approved the following stock option plans:

Plan	Granted	Exercised
1998 Ordinary Plan	3,380,400	2,716,600
1999 Ordinary Plan	3,679,200	3,036,800
2000 Ordinary Plan	2,142,200	1,852,533
2001 Ordinary Plan	2,079,300	1,849,000
2002 Ordinary Plan	2,348,400	2,059,000
2003 Ordinary Plan	2,397,300	2,199,300
2004 Ordinary Plan	2,035,500	1,988,300
2005 Ordinary Plan	1,512,000	1,305,000
2006 Ordinary Plan(*)	1,725,000	70,000
2007 Ordinary Plan(*)	1,745,000	15,000
2008 Ordinary Plan	2,020,500	1,405,300
2009 Ordinary Plan	1,050,000	609,500
2009 Ordinary Plan: reassignment of options granted under the 2006 and 2007 Ordinary Plans to non-US beneficiaries	2,060,000	1,416,500
2009 Ordinary Plan: reassignment of options granted under the 2006 and 2007 Ordinary Plans to US beneficiaries	825,000	559,500
2002 Performance Plan	1,170,000	
2004 Performance Plan	1,000,000	1,000,000
2006 Performance Plan US beneficiaries(*)	3,500,000	
2006 Performance Plan non-US beneficiaries(*)	9,500,000	1,100,000
2009 Performance Plan: reassignment of options granted under the 2006 performance plans to non-US domiciled beneficiaries	4,250,000	1,800,000
2009 Performance Plan: reassignment of options granted under the 2006 performance plans to US domiciled beneficiaries	1,450,000	1,200,000
2010 Ordinary Plan	1,924,500	873,340
2011 Ordinary Plan	2,039,000	5,000
2012 Ordinary Plan	2,076,500	
Total	55,909,800	27,060,673

(*)

The plan was reassigned in 2009.

On May 13, 2008, a Performance Shares Plan for senior managers within the Company as identified by the Board of Directors (the "Board") of the Company (the "2008 PSP") was adopted. The beneficiaries of the 2008 PSP are granted the right to receive ordinary shares, without consideration, if certain financial targets set by the Board are achieved over a specified three-year period. The 2008 PSP, which expired in 2013, had a term of five years, during which time the Board authorized the issuance of five grants to the 2008 PSP beneficiaries.

Pursuant to the PSP plan adopted in 2008, on April 28, 2011, the Board granted certain of our key employees 665,000 rights to receive ordinary shares ("PSP 2011"), which can be increased by 15% up to a maximum of 764,750 units, if certain consolidated cumulative earnings per share targets are achieved over the three-year period from 2011 through 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the consolidated

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

32. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

cumulative earnings per share targets were achieved and therefore 509,500 shares were assigned to the beneficiaries.

Pursuant to the PSP plan adopted in 2008, on May 7, 2012, the Board granted certain of our key employees 601,000 rights to receive ordinary shares ("PSP 2012"), which may be increased by 20% up to a maximum of 721,200 units if certain consolidated cumulative earnings per share targets are achieved over the three-year period from 2012 through 2014. Management expects that the targets will be met. As of December 31, 2013, 67,200 units granted had been forfeited.

On April 29, 2013, a Performance Shares Plan for senior managers within the Company as identified by the Board (the "2013 PSP") was adopted. The beneficiaries of the 2013 PSP are granted the right to receive ordinary shares, without consideration, if certain financial targets set by the Board are achieved over a specified three-year period.

On the same date, the Board granted certain of our key employees 1,067,900 rights to receive ordinary shares, which may be increased by 20% up to a maximum of 1,281,480 units if certain consolidated cumulative earnings per share targets are achieved over the three-year period from 2013 through 2015. Management expects that the target will be met. As of December 31, 2013, none of the 22,440 units granted had been forfeited.

The information required by IFRS 2 on stock option plans is reported below.

The fair value of the stock options was estimated on the grant date using the binomial model and following weighted average assumptions:

**PSP
2013**

Share price at the grant date (in Euro)	40.82
Expected option life	3 years
Dividend yield	1.92%

The fair value of the units granted under the 2013 PSP was Euro 38.56 per unit.

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**Notes to the
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As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

32. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Movements reported in the various stock option plans in 2013 are reported below:

	Exercise price	Currency	N° of options outstanding as of December 31, 2012	Granted options	Forfeited options	Exercised options	Expired options	N° of options outstanding as of December 31, 2013
2004 Ordinary Plan	13.79	Euro	21,300			(21,300)		
2005 Ordinary Plan	16.89	Euro	225,000			(198,000)		27,000
2006 Performance Plan B	20.99	Euro	1,100,000			(1,100,000)		
2007 Ordinary Plan	24.03	Euro	15,000			(10,000)		5,000
2008 Ordinary Plan	18.08	Euro	608,470			(344,770)		263,700
2009 Ordinary plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	13.45	Euro	136,500			(87,000)		49,500
2009 Ordinary plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	14.99	Euro	236,000			(105,000)		131,000
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006/2007 plans for citizens not resident in the U.S.	13.45	Euro	792,566			(369,066)		423,500
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006/2007 plans for citizens resident in the U.S.	15.03	Euro	212,000			(131,500)		80,500
2009 Plan reassignment of STR 2006 plans for citizens not resident in the U.S.	13.45	Euro	3,500,000			(1,050,000)		2,450,000
2009 Plan reassignment of STR 2006 plans for citizens resident in the U.S.	15.11	Euro	187,500			(37,500)		150,000
2010 Ordinary Plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	20.72	Euro	1,121,500		(43,000)	(645,500)		433,000
2010 Ordinary Plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	21.23	Euro	515,500		(18,000)	(222,840)		274,660
2011 Ordinary Plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	22.62	Euro	1,277,000		(57,000)			1,220,000
2011 Ordinary Plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	23.18	Euro	598,500		(81,000)			517,500
2012 Ordinary Plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	28.32	Euro	1,389,000		(27,000)			1,362,000
2012 Ordinary Plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	26.94	Euro	657,000		(71,000)			586,000

Total	12,592,836	(297,000)	(4,322,476)	7,973,360
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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

32. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

Options exercisable on December 31, 2013 are summarized in the following table:

	Number of options exercisable as of December 31, 2013
2005 Plan	27,000
2007 Plan	5,000
2008 Plan	263,700
2009 Ordinary plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	49,500
2009 Ordinary plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	131,000
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006/2007 plans for citizens not resident in the U.S.	423,500
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006/2007 plans for citizens resident in the U.S.	80,500
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006 plans for citizens not resident in the U.S.	2,450,000
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006 plans for citizens resident in the U.S.	150,000
2010 Plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	433,000
2010 Plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	274,660
Total	4,287,860

The remaining contractual life of plans in effect on December 31, 2013 is highlighted in the following table:

	Remaining contractual life in years
2005 Ordinary Plan	0.08
2006 Ordinary Plan	1.08
2006 Performance Plan B	1.57
2007 Ordinary Plan	2.18
2008 Ordinary Plan	3.20
2009 Ordinary plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	4.35
2009 Ordinary plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	4.35
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006/2007 plans for citizens resident in the U.S.	3.25
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006/2007 plans for citizens not resident in the U.S.	4.35
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006 plans for citizens not resident in the U.S.	4.35
2009 Plan reassignment of 2006 plans for citizens resident in the U.S.	4.45
2010 Ordinary Plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	5.33
2010 Ordinary Plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	5.33
2011 Ordinary Plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	6.33
2011 Ordinary Plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	6.33
2012 Ordinary Plan for citizens not resident in the U.S.	7.35
2012 Ordinary Plan for citizens resident in the U.S.	7.35

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With regards to the options exercised during the course of 2013, the weighted average share price of the shares in 2013 was equal to Euro 38.27.

The Group has recorded an expense for the ordinary stock option plans of Euro 9.5 million, Euro 10.8 million and Euro 9.7 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively. For the extraordinary plan as

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**Notes to the
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Continued)
As of DECEMBER 31, 2013**

32. SHARE-BASED PAYMENTS (Continued)

well as for the 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 PSPs, the Group recorded an expense of Euro 18.7 million, Euro 30.5 million and Euro 28.3 million in 2013, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

The stock plans outstanding as of December 31, 2013 are conditional upon satisfying the service conditions. The PSP plans are conditional upon satisfying service as well as performance conditions.

33. DIVIDENDS

In May 2013, the Company distributed aggregate dividends to its stockholders of Euro 273.7 million equal to Euro 0.58 per ordinary share. Dividends distributed to non-controlling interests totaled Euro 3.5 million. During 2012, the Company distributed aggregate dividends to its stockholders of Euro 227.4 million equal to Euro 0.49 per ordinary share. Dividends distributed to non-controlling interests totaled Euro 2.3 million.

34. CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Group's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Group's ability to continue, as a going concern, to provide returns to shareholders and benefit to other stockholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Group also monitors capital on the basis of a gearing ratio that is calculated as net financial position divided by total capital. Net financial position is calculated as total borrowings (including short-term borrowings and current and non-current portions of long-term debt) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as equity, as shown in the consolidated statement of financial position, plus net financial position.

The table below provides the Group's gearing ratio for 2013 and 2012 as follows:

	2013	2012
Total borrowings (notes 15 and 21)	2,079.4	2,452.5
less cash and cash equivalents	(618.0)	(790.1)
Net financial position	1,461.4	1,662.4
Total equity	4,149.9	3,993.2
Capital	5,611.3	5,655.6
Gearing ratio	26.0%	29.3%

35. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On January 20, 2014 the Group received an upgrade of its long-term credit rating from "BBB+" to "A-" by Standard & Poor's. The "A-" rating also applies to our EMTN program and all our outstanding long-term notes, including our Eurobonds due on November 10, 2015 and March 19, 2019.

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On January 31, 2014, the Group completed the acquisition of Glasses.com from Well Point Inc. The purchase price was approximately USD 40 million.

On February 10, 2014, the Group completed an offering in Europe to institutional investors of Euro 500 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes due February 10, 2024. Interest on the notes accrues at 2.625% per annum (ISIN XS1030851791). The Notes were assigned an "A-" credit rating by Standard & Poor's.

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Table of Contents**Attachment 1****EXCHANGE RATES USED TO TRANSLATE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN CURRENCIES OTHER THAN THE EURO**

	Average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2013	Final exchange rate as of December 31, 2013	Average exchange rate for the year ended December 31, 2012	Final exchange rate as of December 31, 2012
Argentine Peso	7.2718	8.9891	5,8403	6,4864
Australian Dollar	1.3766	1.5423	1.2407	1.2712
Brazilian Real	2.8662	3.2576	2.5084	2.7036
Canadian Dollar	1.3679	1.4671	1.2842	1.3137
Chilean Peso	657.9055	724.7690	624.7870	631.7290
Chinese Renminbi	8.1630	8.3491	8.1052	8.2207
Colombian Peso	2,482.2448	2,664.4199	2,309.5708	2,331.2300
Croatian Kuna	7.5787	7.6265	7.5217	7.5575
Great Britain Pound	0.8492	0.8337	0.8109	0.8161
Hong Kong Dollar	10.2988	10.6933	9.9663	10.2260
Hungarian Forint	296.9317	297.0400	289.2494	292.3000
Indian Rupee	77.8649	85.3660	68.5973	72.5600
Israeli Shekel	4.7938	4.7880	4.9536	4.9258
Japanese Yen	129.5942	144.7200	102.4919	113.6100
Malaysian Ringgit	4.1838	4.5221	3.9672	4.0347
Mexican Peso	16.9551	18.0731	16.9029	17.1845
Namibian Dollar	12.8251	14.5660	10.5511	11.1727
New Zealand Dollar	1.6199	1.6762	1.5867	1.6045
Norwegian Krona	7.8044	8.3630	7.4751	7.3483
Peruvian Nuevo Sol	3.5896	3.8586	3.3901	3.3678
Polish Zloty	4.1974	4.1543	4.1847	4.0740
Russian Ruble	43.8514	45.3246	N/A	N/A
Singapore Dollar	1.6613	1.7414	1.6055	1.6111
South African Rand	12.8251	14.5660	10.5511	11.1727
South Korean Won	1,453.6873	1,450.9301	1,447.6913	1,406.2300
Swedish Krona	8.6492	8.8591	8.7041	8.5820
Swiss Franc	1.2310	1.2276	1.2053	1.2072
Taiwan Dollar	39.4168	41.1400	37.9965	38.3262
Thai Baht	40.8032	45.1780	39.9276	40.3470
Turkish Lira	2.5319	2.9605	2.3135	2.3551
U.S. Dollar	1.3277	1.3791	1.2848	1.3194
United Arab Emirates Dirham	4.8768	5.0654	4.7190	4.8462

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ITEM 19. EXHIBITS

EXHIBITS. The following documents are filed as exhibits herewith, unless otherwise specified and incorporated herein by reference:

Exhibit Number	Exhibits
1.1	Articles of Association of Luxottica Group S.p.A. (incorporated herein by reference to Amendment No. 3 to Form F-1 (file No. 33-32039) filed with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Commission") on January 23, 1990).
1.2	Amended and Restated By-laws of Luxottica Group S.p.A. (incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012, as filed with the Commission on April 29, 2013).
2.1	Amended and Restated Deposit Agreement, dated as of March 28, 2006, among Luxottica Group S.p.A., Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as Depository, and all owners and holders from time to time of American Depositary Receipts issued thereunder (incorporated herein by reference to our Registration Statement on Form F-6, as filed with the Commission on March 29, 2006).
2.2	Subscription Agreement, dated June 18, 1999, from Luxottica Luxembourg S.A. and Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Guarantor of the Notes, to Credit Suisse First Boston (Europe) Limited and UniCredito Italiano S.p.A., as Joint Lead Managers and Banca Commerciale Italiana, Banca d'Intermediazione Mobiliare IMI, Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, Caboto Holding SIM S.p.A., Merrill Lynch International and Paribas, as Managers (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K dated November 19, 1999, as filed with the Commission on November 23, 1999).
2.3	Fiscal Agency Agreement, dated June 25, 1999, between Luxottica Luxembourg S.A., Luxottica Group S.p.A., Bankers Trust Company, Bankers Trust Luxembourg S.A. and Credit Suisse First Boston (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K dated November 19, 1999, as filed with the Commission on November 23, 1999).
4.1	Luxottica Group S.p.A. 1998 Stock Option Plan (incorporated herein by reference to our Form S-8, dated October 20, 1998, as filed with the Commission on October 23, 1998).
4.2	Luxottica Group S.p.A. Restated 2001 Stock Option Plan, as amended (unofficial English translation incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012, as filed with the Commission on April 29, 2013).
4.3	[RESERVED]
4.4	[RESERVED]
4.5	[RESERVED]
4.6	Amended and Restated Facilities Agreement, dated June 3, 2004, for Luxottica Group S.p.A. and Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. arranged by ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Banca Intesa S.p.A., Banc of America Securities Limited, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, HSBC Bank plc, Mediobanca Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A., The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Calyon S.A., Succursale di Milano, Calyon New York Branch, Capitalia S.p.A. and UniCredito Banca Mobiliare S.p.A. with UniCredito Italiano S.p.A., New York branch, and Unicredit Banca d'Impresa S.p.A., acting as Agents (incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the Commission on June 28, 2006).

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- 4.7 Amendment Agreement, dated March 10, 2006, for Luxottica Group S.p.A. and Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. arranged by ABN AMRO Bank N.V., Banca Intesa S.p.A., Banc of America Securities Limited, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, HSBC Bank plc, Mediobanca Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A., The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, Calyon S.A., Succursale di Milano, Calyon New York Branch, Capitalia S.p.A. and UniCredit Banca Mobiliare S.p.A. with UniCredito Italiano S.p.A., New York branch, and Unicredit Banca d'Impresa S.p.A., acting as Agents (incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2005, as filed with the Commission on June 28, 2006).
- 4.8 Amendment No. 2 to Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of July 14, 2004, by and between Luxottica Group S.p.A., Colorado Acquisition Corp. and Cole National Corporation (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, dated July 14, 2004, as filed with the Commission on July 16, 2004).
- 4.9 Luxottica Group S.p.A. 2006 Stock Option Plan, as amended (incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012, as filed with the Commission on April 29, 2013).
- 4.10 Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of June 20, 2007, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., Norma Acquisition Corp. and Oakley, Inc. (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on June 25, 2007).
- 4.11 Non-Competition Agreement, dated as of June 20, 2007, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., Norma Acquisition Corp., Oakley, Inc. and Jim Jannard (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on June 25, 2007).
- 4.12 Term Facility Agreement, dated October 12, 2007, among Luxottica Group S.p.A. and Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., as Borrowers, Citibank N.A., New York / Citibank N.A., Milan Branch, Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, Milan Branch (part of UniCredit Markets and Investment Banking) / Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, New York Branch (part of UniCredit Markets and Investment Banking) and The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, as Underwriters, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, Milan Branch (part of UniCredit Markets and Investment Banking) and The Royal Bank of Scotland plc, as Bookrunners, and Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, New York Branch (part of UniCredit Markets and Investment Banking), as Agent (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on November 8, 2007).
- 4.13 Bridge Facility Agreement, dated October 12, 2007, among Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., as Borrower, Banc of America Securities Limited and Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, Milan Branch (part of UniCredit Markets and Investment Banking) as Arrangers, Bank of America, N.A. and Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, New York Branch (part of UniCredit Markets and Investment Banking), as Underwriters and Lenders and Banc of America Securities Limited, as Agent (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on November 8, 2007).

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- 4.14 Amendment and Transfer Agreement, dated April 29, 2008, among Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., as Borrower, Luxottica Group S.p.A., as the Company, Luxottica Group S.p.A. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Original Guarantors, Banc of America Securities Limited and Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, Milan Branch (part of UniCredit Markets and Investment Banking), as exclusive Bookrunners and Arrangers, Bank of America, N.A. and Bayerische Hypo- und Vereinsbank AG, New York Branch (part of UniCredit Markets and Investment Banking), as Underwriters, Bank of America N.A. and Unicredito Italiano S.p.A. New York Branch, as new Underwriters, the Existing Lenders and the New Lenders and Banc of America Securities Limited, as Agent (incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed with the Commission on June 26, 2008).
- 4.15 Luxottica Group S.p.A. 2008 Performance Shares Plan (unofficial English translation incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed with the Commission on June 26, 2008).
- 4.16 Revolving Credit Facility Agreement, dated May 29, 2008, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A, as Borrower, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., as Guarantor, 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 (English language summary incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2007, as filed with the Commission on June 26, 2008).
- 4.17 Form of Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 30, 2008, by and between Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and each of the Purchasers listed in Schedule A attached thereto (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on July 11, 2008).
- 4.18 Form of Parent Guarantee, dated as of July 1, 2008, granted by Luxottica Group S.p.A. (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on July 11, 2008).
- 4.19 Form of Subsidiary Guarantee, dated as of July 1, 2008, granted by Luxottica S.r.l. (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on July 11, 2008).
- 4.20 Euro 300,000,000 Term Facility Agreement, dated November 11, 2009, between Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Borrower, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Original Guarantors, Calyon S.A., Milan Branch, Deutsche Bank S.p.A., Mediobanca Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A., UniCredit Corporate Banking S.p.A., as Mandated Lead Arrangers, Bookrunners and Original Lenders, and Mediobanca Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A. as Agent (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on November 19, 2009).
- 4.21 Amendment Agreement, dated November 27, 2009, for Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., as Borrower, arranged by Banc of America Securities Limited, acting as Agent, relating to the Bridge Facility Agreement, dated October 12, 2007, as amended on April 29, 2008 (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on January 4, 2010).
- 4.22 Form of Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of January 29, 2010, by and between Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and each of the Purchasers listed in Schedule A attached thereto (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on February 11, 2010).

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4.23	Form of Parent Guarantee, dated as of January 29, 2010, granted by Luxottica Group S.p.A. (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on February 11, 2010).
4.24	Form of Subsidiary Guarantee, dated as of January 29, 2010, granted by Luxottica S.r.l. (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on February 11, 2010).
4.25	Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2010, by and between Luxottica Group S.p.A., and each of the Purchasers listed in Schedule A attached thereto (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on November 1, 2010).
4.26	Subsidiary Guarantee, dated as of September 30, 2010, granted by Luxottica S.r.l. and Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on November 1, 2010).
4.27	Subscription Agreement, dated November 9, 2010, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Guarantors, and BNP Paribas, Banca IMI S.p.A., Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch and Mediobanca Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A., as Joint Lead Managers (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on November 23, 2010).
4.28	Trust Deed, dated as of November 10, 2010, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Original Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on November 23, 2010).
4.29	Paying Agency Agreement, dated as of November 10, 2010, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Guarantors, BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Ltd, as Trustee, and BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch, as Principal Paying Agent (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on November 23, 2010).
4.30	Form of Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 15, 2011, by and between Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and each of the Purchasers listed in Schedule A attached thereto (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on December 23, 2011).
4.31	Form of Parent Guarantee, dated as of December 15, 2011, granted by Luxottica Group S.p.A. (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on December 23, 2011).
4.32	Form of Subsidiary Guarantee, dated as of December 15, 2011, granted by Luxottica S.r.l. (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on December 23, 2011).
4.33	Subscription Agreement, dated March 15, 2012, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Guarantors, and Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Merrill Lynch International, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and Unicredit Bank AG, as Joint Lead Managers (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on April 12, 2012).

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- 4.34 Trust Deed, dated March 19, 2012, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Original Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on April 12, 2012).
- 4.35 Paying Agency Agreement, dated March 19, 2012, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Guarantors, BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee, and BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch, as Principal Paying Agent (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on April 12, 2012).
- 4.36 Multicurrency Revolving Facility Agreement, dated April 17, 2012, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A. and Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., as Borrowers, Banco Santander S.A., Banc of America Securities Limited, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank Milan Branch, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and Unicredit S.p.A., as Mandated Lead Arrangers and Bookrunners, Unicredit Bank AG, Milan Branch, as Agent, and Citigroup Global Markets Limited, as Documentation Agent (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on April 25, 2012).
- 4.37 Luxottica Group S.p.A. Performance Shares Plan 2013-2017 (incorporated herein by reference to our Annual Report on Form 20-F for the year ended December 31, 2012, as filed with the Commission on April 29, 2013).
- 4.38 Subscription Agreement, dated February 6, 2014, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., Luxottica S.r.l. and Banca IMI S.p.A., BNP Paribas, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, and UniCredit Bank AG, as Joint Lead Managers (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on March 6, 2014).
- 4.39 Trust Deed, dated May 10, 2013, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Original Guarantors, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on March 6, 2014).
- 4.40 Agency Agreement, dated May 10, 2013, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Guarantors, BNP Paribas Securities Services, Luxembourg Branch, as Paying Agent, and BNP Paribas Trust Corporation UK Limited, as Trustee (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on March 6, 2014).
- 4.41 Programme Agreement, dated May 10, 2013, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A., as Issuer, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. and Luxottica S.r.l., as Guarantors, and Banca IMI S.p.A., BNP Paribas, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, Deutsche Bank AG, London Branch, J.P. Morgan Securities plc, Mediobanca Banca di Credito Finanziario S.p.A., Merrill Lynch International, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and UniCredit Bank AG, as Initial Dealers (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on March 6, 2014).

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4.42	Amendment and Restatement Agreement, dated March 5, 2014, by and among Luxottica Group S.p.A. and Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., as Borrowers, Banco Santander S.A., Bank of America Merrill Lynch International Limited, Citigroup Global Markets Limited, Crédit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank Milan Branch, The Royal Bank of Scotland plc and Unicredit S.p.A., as Mandated Lead Arrangers and Bookrunners, Unicredit Bank AG, Milan Branch, as Agent, and Citigroup Global Markets Limited, as Documentation Agent (incorporated herein by reference to our Report on Form 6-K, as filed with the Commission on March 14, 2014).
8.1	List of Subsidiaries (filed herewith).
12.1	Certificate of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
12.2	Certificate of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to §302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
13.1	Certificate of Principal Executive Officer Pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
13.2	Certificate of Principal Financial Officer Pursuant to §906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (filed herewith).
15.1	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. (filed herewith).
15.2	Consent of Deloitte & Touche S.p.A. (filed herewith).

