

LUXOTTICA GROUP SPA
Form 20-F
June 29, 2007

**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, 2006

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR
15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

**SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13
OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number 1-10421

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

(Translation of Registrant's name into English)

REPUBLIC OF ITALY

(Jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

VIA C. CANTÙ 2, MILAN 20123, ITALY

(Address of principal executive offices)

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

Title of each class
ORDINARY SHARES, PAR VALUE
EURO 0.06 PER SHARE*

AMERICAN DEPOSITARY
SHARES, EACH REPRESENTING
ONE ORDINARY SHARE

Name of each exchange of which registered
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

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

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 **460,216,248**

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 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 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

PART I

ITEM 1.	IDENTITY OF DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND ADVISERS
ITEM 2.	OFFER STATISTICS AND EXPECTED TIMETABLE
ITEM 3.	KEY INFORMATION
ITEM 4.	INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY
ITEM 4A.	UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS
ITEM 5.	OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS
ITEM 6.	DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES
ITEM 7.	MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS
ITEM 8.	FINANCIAL INFORMATION
ITEM 9.	THE OFFER AND LISTING
ITEM 10.	ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
ITEM 11.	QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK
ITEM 12.	DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

PART II

ITEM 13.	DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES
ITEM 14.	MATERIAL MODIFICATIONS TO THE RIGHTS OF SECURITY HOLDERS AND USE OF PROCEEDS
ITEM 15.	CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES
ITEM 16.	[RESERVED]
ITEM 16A.	AUDIT COMMITTEE FINANCIAL EXPERT
ITEM 16B.	CODE OF ETHICS
ITEM 16C.	PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES
ITEM 16D.	EXEMPTIONS FROM THE LISTING STANDARDS FOR AUDIT COMMITTEES
ITEM 16E.	PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES BY THE ISSUER AND AFFILIATED PURCHASERS

PART III

ITEM 17.	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ITEM 18.	FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
ITEM 19.	EXHIBITS

SIGNATURES

EXHIBIT INDEX

FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Throughout this annual report, 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, the risk that the merger with Oakley will not be completed, the ability to successfully introduce and market new products, the ability to maintain an efficient distribution network, the ability to predict future economic conditions and changes in consumer preferences, the ability to achieve and manage growth, the ability to negotiate and maintain favorable license arrangements, the availability of correction alternatives to prescription eyeglasses, fluctuations in exchange rates, the ability to effectively integrate recently acquired businesses, as well as other political, economic 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 annual report, when we use the terms Luxottica, Company, 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 house brands and designer line prescription frames and sunglasses that are referred to in this annual report, 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 accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or U.S. GAAP. The selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, are derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18. The selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2002 and 2003, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2002, 2003 and 2004, are derived from audited consolidated financial statements which are not included in this Form 20-F.

[TABLES APPEAR ON THE FOLLOWING PAGE]

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	Year Ended December 31,					
	2002	2003(6)	2004(7)(8)	2005(6)(8)	2006	2006 (In thousands of U.S.\$) (1)(3)
	(In thousands of Euro)(3)					
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:						
Net Sales	3,201,788	2,852,194	3,179,613	4,134,263	4,676,156	6,171,123
Cost of Sales	(946,134)	(903,617)	(1,018,633)	(1,316,664)	(1,426,000)	(1,881,892)
Gross Profit	2,255,654	1,948,577	2,160,980	2,817,598	3,250,156	4,289,230
OPERATING EXPENSE						
Selling and Advertising	(1,360,339)	(1,235,757)	(1,342,982)	(1,774,241)	(1,967,034)	(2,595,895)
General and Administrative	(293,806)	(281,033)	(338,499)	(461,957)	(527,135)	(695,660)
Total	(1,654,146)	(1,516,790)	(1,681,481)	(2,236,198)	(2,494,169)	(3,291,555)
Income from Operations	601,508	431,787	479,499	581,401	755,987	997,676
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)						
Interest Income	5,036	5,922	6,662	5,650	9,804	12,938
Interest Expense	(65,935)	(47,117)	(55,378)	(66,171)	(70,622)	(93,200)
Other Net	(1,167)	(799)	13,792	18,429	(16,992)	(22,424)
Other Income (Expenses) Net	(62,066)	(41,994)	(34,924)	(42,092)	(77,810)	(102,686)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	539,442	389,793	444,575	539,309	678,177	894,990
Provision for Income Taxes	(162,696)	(117,328)	(156,852)	(199,266)	(238,757)	(315,088)
Income Before Minority Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	376,746	272,465	287,723	340,043	439,420	579,902
Minority Interests in Income of Consolidated Subsidiaries	(4,669)	(5,122)	(8,614)	(9,253)	(8,715)	(11,501)
Net Income from Continuing Operations	372,077	267,343	279,109	330,790	430,705	568,401
Discontinued Operations Net of Taxes and Gain on Sale (8)	0	0	7,765	11,504	(6,419)	(8,471)
Net Income	372,077	267,343	286,874	342,294	424,286	559,930
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (thousands)						
Basic	453,174.0	448,664.4	448,275.0	450,179.1	452,898.0	452,898.0
Diluted	455,353.5	450,202.1	450,360.9	453,303.4	456,186.0	456,186.0
Basic Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations (2)	0.82	0.60	0.62	0.73	0.95	1.25
Basic Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations (2)(8)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	(0.01)	(0.01)
Basic Earnings per Share (2)	0.82	0.60	0.64	0.76	0.94	1.24
Diluted Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations (2)	0.82	0.59	0.62	0.73	0.94	1.24
Diluted Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations (2)(8)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.03	(0.01)	(0.01)
Diluted Earnings per Share (2)	0.82	0.59	0.64	0.76	0.93	1.23
Cash Dividends Declared per Share (4)(5)	0.17	0.21	0.21	0.23	0.29	0.38

- (1) Translated for convenience at the rate of Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.3197, based on the Noon Buying Rate of Euro to U.S. dollar on December 31, 2006. See Exchange Rate Information below for more information regarding the Noon Buying Rate.
- (2) 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, or ADS, represents one ordinary share.
- (3) Except per Share amounts, which are in Euro and U.S. dollars, as applicable.
- (4) Cash Dividends Declared per Share are expressed in gross amounts without giving effect to applicable withholding or other deductions for taxes.
- (5) 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.
- (6) We acquired 82.57 percent of the outstanding shares of OPSM Group Limited (OPSM) in August 2003. As such, the results for 2003 include approximately five months of operating results of OPSM and its subsidiaries. In March 2005, we acquired the remaining 17.43 percent of the outstanding shares of OPSM and, from that date, 100 percent of the operating results of OPSM and its subsidiaries are included above.
- (7) We acquired all of the outstanding shares of Cole National Corporation (Cole) in October 2004. Therefore, 2004 includes approximately three months of operating results of Cole.
- (8) Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 presentation. The 2006 presentation includes the reclassification of the operations of the Things Remembered, Inc. (Things Remembered) specialty gift business, which was acquired as part of the Cole acquisition in 2004 and was sold to a private equity consortium in September 2006. The TR operations have been reclassified as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

	As of December 31,					
	2002	2003	2004 (3)	2005 (3)	2006 (3)	2006 (3)
	(In thousands of Euro except share data)					
BALANCE SHEET DATA:						
Working Capital(2)	141,390	(56,185)	218,807	368,863	59,539	78,574
Total Assets	3,586,332	3,912,676	4,556,058	4,973,522	4,915,025	6,486,359
Total Debt(4)	1,033,989	1,253,427	1,680,452	1,528,909	1,319,262	1,741,030
Shareholders' Equity	1,417,895	1,374,534	1,495,607	1,954,033	2,215,849	2,924,256
Capital Stock	27,256	27,269	27,312	27,479	27,613	36,441
Number of Shares Adjusted to Reflect Changes in Capital (thousands)	454,263.6	454,477.0	455,205.5	457,975.7	460,216.2	

- (1) Translated for convenience at the rate of Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.3197, based on the Noon Buying Rate of Euro to U.S. dollar on December 31, 2006. See Exchange Rate Information below for more information regarding the Noon Buying Rate.
- (2) Working capital is total current assets minus total current liabilities. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources.

(3) Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the 2006 presentation. The 2006 presentation includes the reclassification of the operations of the Things Remembered specialty gift business which was acquired as part of the Cole acquisition in 2004 and was sold to a private equity consortium in September 2006. The Things Remembered assets and liabilities have been reclassified as assets and liabilities held for sale for all periods presented.

(4) The current portion of long-term debt was Euro 178.3 million, Euro 390.9 million, Euro 405.1 million, Euro 111.0 million and Euro 359.5 million for the years ended December 31, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

6

Dividends

We are required to pay an annual dividend on our ordinary shares if such dividend has been approved by a majority of our shareholders at the annual ordinary meeting of shareholders. Before we may pay any dividends with respect to a fiscal year, we are required to set aside an amount equal to five percent of our statutory net income for such year in our legal reserve until the reserve, including any amounts set aside during prior years, is at least equal to one-fifth of the nominal value of our issued share capital.

At our annual ordinary meeting of shareholders held on May 15, 2007, our shareholders approved the distribution of a cash dividend in the amount of Euro 0.42 per ordinary share. Our Board of Directors proposed, and the shareholders approved, the date of May 24, 2007 as the date for the payment of such dividend to all holders of record of our ordinary shares on May 18, 2007, including Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depository on behalf of holders of our American Depositary Shares, or ADSs. Each ADS represents the right to receive one ordinary share and is evidenced by an American Depositary Receipt, or ADR. The ADSs were traded ex-dividend on May 21, 2007, and dividends in respect of the ordinary shares represented by ADSs were paid to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas on May 24, 2007. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas converted the Euro amount of such dividend payment into U.S. dollars on May 24, 2007. The dividend amount for each ADS holder was paid commencing on June 1, 2007 to all such holders of record on May 23, 2007. 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 shareholders 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) (Euro)	Translated into U.S.\$ per Ordinary Share(4) (U.S.\$)
2002	0.170	0.165
2003	0.210	0.242
2004	0.210	0.254
2005	0.230	0.276
2006	0.290	0.363
2007	0.420	(5)0.564

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

(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.

(4) Translated at the Noon Buying Rate on the payment date to holders of ADSs. See Exchange Rate Information below for more information regarding the Noon Buying Rate. Holders of ADSs received their dividend denominated in U.S. dollars based on the conversion rate used by our paying agent, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, on the ADS dividend payment date. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas converted the dividend in respect of the 2006 fiscal year to U.S.\$0.564 per ADS on May 24, 2007.

(5) The dividend of Euro 0.42 per ordinary share was approved by our Board of Directors on March 5, 2007 and was voted upon and approved by our shareholders at the annual ordinary meeting of shareholders held on May 15, 2007.

Exchange Rate Information

The following tables set forth, for each of the periods indicated, 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, expressed in U.S.\$ per Euro 1.00:

Period	High	Low	Average(1)	End of Period
Year Ended December 31, 2002	0.8594	1.0485	0.9495	1.0485
Year Ended December 31, 2003	1.0361	1.2597	1.1411	1.2597
Year Ended December 31, 2004	1.1801	1.3625	1.2478	1.3538
Year Ended December 31, 2005	1.1667	1.3476	1.2400	1.1842
Year Ended December 31, 2006	1.1860	1.3327	1.2661	1.3197

(1) The average of the Noon Buying Rates 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	High	Low
December 2006	1.3073	1.3327
January 2007	1.2904	1.3286
February 2007	1.2933	1.3246
March 2007	1.3094	1.3374
April 2007	1.3363	1.3660
May 2007	1.3416	1.3616

On June 26, 2007, the Noon Buying Rate was U.S.\$ 1.3468 per Euro 1.00.

Unless otherwise indicated, all convenience translations included in this annual report of amounts expressed in Euro into U.S. dollars for the relevant period or date have been made using the Noon Buying Rate in effect as of the end of such period or date, as appropriate.

In this annual report, unless otherwise stated or the context otherwise requires, references to \$, U.S.\$, dollars or U.S. dollars are to United States dollars, references to Euro and are to the Common European Currency, the Euro, references to Rs are to Indian rupees, and references to AUD or A\$ are to Australian dollars.

Risk Factors

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

If we are not successful in completing and integrating strategic acquisitions to expand or complement our business, our future profitability and growth will 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. For example, we announced on June 20, 2007 that we entered into a merger agreement for the acquisition of Oakley, Inc (Oakley). 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) the diversion of the attention of senior management from our operations; and (vi) 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 not realize the intended benefits of any acquisition.

If we are unable to successfully introduce new products, our future sales and operating performance will 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 eyewear products which are perceived to represent an improvement over products otherwise available in the market. Our future success will depend on our continued ability to develop and introduce such innovative products. 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 writedowns relating to the value of excess inventory, and production costs would be negatively impacted since fixed costs would represent a larger portion of total production costs due to the decline in quantities produced.

If we fail to maintain an efficient distribution network in our 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, 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 an adverse impact on our business, results of operations and financial condition.

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

The fashion eyewear industry is 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 eyewear industry is also subject to rapidly changing consumer preferences and future sales may suffer if the fashion eyewear industry does not continue to grow or if consumer preferences shift away from our products. Changes in fashion could also affect the popularity and, therefore, the value of the fashion licenses granted to us by designers. Any event or circumstance resulting in reduced market acceptance of one or more of these designers could reduce our sales and the value of our inventory of models based on that design. 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 would 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 are unable to achieve and manage growth, operating margins will 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 efficient distribution process could be at risk and we could lose market share in affected regions.

If we do not continue to negotiate and maintain favorable license arrangements, our sales or cost of sales will 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, D&G, Versace, Versus, Bvlgari, Salvatore Ferragamo, Donna Karan, DKNY, Brooks Brothers, Anne Klein, Burberry, Polo Ralph Lauren* and, most recently, *Tiffany & Co.* 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. See Item 4 Information on the Company Business Overview Recent Developments regarding our new license agreement for the *Tiffany & Co.* name. We believe that our ability to maintain and negotiate favorable license agreements with leading designers in the fashion and luxury goods industries is essential to the branding of our products and, therefore, material to the success of our business. For the years ended December 31, 2006 and 2005, the sales realized through the *Prada* and *Miu Miu* trade names together represented approximately 5.5 percent and 4.4 percent of total sales, respectively. Accordingly, if we are unable to negotiate and maintain satisfactory license arrangements with leading designers, our growth prospects and financial results could suffer from a reduction in sales or an increase in advertising costs and royalty payments to designers.

If vision correction alternatives to prescription eyeglasses become more widely available, or consumer preferences for such alternatives increase, our business could be adversely affected.

Our business could be negatively impacted by the availability and acceptance of vision correction alternatives to prescription eyeglasses, such as contact lenses and refractive optical surgery. According to industry estimates, over 45 million people wear contact lenses in the United States, and disposable contact lenses is the fastest growing segment of the lens subsector. In addition, the use of refractive optical surgery has grown substantially since it was approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration in 1995.

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 would have a material adverse impact on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

If the Euro continues to strengthen relative to certain other currencies, our profitability as a consolidated group will suffer.

Our principal manufacturing facilities are located in Italy. We also maintain manufacturing facilities in China as well as sales and distribution facilities throughout the world. As a result, we are vulnerable to foreign exchange rate fluctuations in two principal areas:

we incur most of our manufacturing costs in Euro and receive a significant part of our revenues in other currencies, particularly the U.S. and Australian dollars. Therefore, a strengthening of the Euro relative to other currencies in which we receive revenues could negatively impact the demand for our products or decrease our profitability in consolidation, thus 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 most of our 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.

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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.

See Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

10

If our international sales suffer due to changing local conditions, our profitability and future growth will be affected.

We currently operate worldwide and have begun to expand our operations in many countries, including certain developing countries in Asia. 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;

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

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 significant effect on our business, results of operations, financial condition and prospects.

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

We rely on trade secret, unfair competition, trade dress, trademark, patent and copyright laws to protect our rights to certain aspects of our products and services, including product designs, proprietary manufacturing processes and technologies, product research and concepts and recognized trademarks, all of which we believe are important to the success of our products and services and our competitive position. However, pending trademark applications may not generate registered trademarks, and any trademark registration that is granted may be ineffective in preventing competition and could be held invalid 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.

We devote significant resources toward defending our proprietary rights. 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. Additionally, an adverse determination in any dispute involving our proprietary rights could, among other things, (i) require us to grant licenses to, or obtain licenses from, third parties, (ii) prevent us from manufacturing or selling our products or (iii) subject us to substantial liability. Any of these possibilities could have a material adverse effect on our business including 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 Cole Licensed Brands host stores, we could suffer loss of 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 Cole's Licensed Brands division, including Sears. Our leases and licenses with Sears are terminable upon short notice. If our relationship with Sears 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 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 or increased costs.

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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 significant. Adverse judgments or

11

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 our costs to operate our business.

If we become subject to additional regulation by governmental authorities, our compliance with these regulations could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, including adversely affecting the way we manufacture or distribute our products.

Our operations are subject to regulation by governmental authorities in the United States and other jurisdictions in which we conduct business. Governmental regulations, both in the United States and other jurisdictions, have historically been subject to change. New or revised requirements imposed by governmental regulatory authorities could have an adverse effect on us, including increased costs of compliance. We may also be adversely affected by changes in the interpretation or enforcement of existing laws and regulations by governmental authorities that could affect sales or the way we currently manufacture or distribute our products. See Item 4 Information on the Company Regulatory Matters and Item 8 Financial Information Legal Proceedings.

Adverse weather conditions could affect consumer spending which could adversely impact our future sales and financial results.

Weather conditions around the world can affect consumer spending and could have a significant impact on our sales. Our sunglass sales are particularly vulnerable to weather conditions. Unusually bad weather during the spring and summer months in one or more of our markets could adversely affect sales of our sunglasses in those markets. Additionally, severe weather such as snowstorms and hurricanes, can inhibit consumers from discretionary shopping. This could affect both our ophthalmic and sunglass sales and create excess inventory which may cause writedowns in the future.

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

Commencing with this annual report, we have included 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. There are inherent limitations on the effectiveness of internal controls, including collusion, management override and failure of human judgment. In addition, control procedures are designed to reduce rather than eliminate business risks. As a consequence of the systems and procedures we have implemented to comply with these requirements, we may uncover circumstances that we determine, with guidance from our independent auditors, to be material weaknesses, or that otherwise result in disclosable conditions. Although we intend to take prompt measures to remediate any such identified material weaknesses in our internal control structure, measures of this kind may involve significant effort and expense, and any disclosure of such material weaknesses or other disclosable conditions may result in a negative market reaction to our securities.

ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Overview

We are a world leader in the design, manufacture and distribution of prescription frames and sunglasses in the mid- and premium-price categories, based on sales. 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. Through our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment, we are engaged in the design, manufacture, wholesale distribution and marketing of house and designer lines of mid- to premium-priced prescription frames and sunglasses. We operate our retail segment principally through LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, OPSM and Cole.

Our manufacturing activities are carried out through six production facilities in Italy and two manufacturing facilities in China. In 2006, we manufactured approximately 37 million prescription frames and sunglasses.

We operate our distribution activities through an extensive worldwide wholesale and retail distribution network based primarily in North America, Australia and, with the acquisitions in 2006, in mainland China and in Hong Kong. In 2006, through our wholesale and retail networks, we distributed approximately 18.6 million prescription frames and approximately 24.8 million sunglasses in approximately 5,100 models. Our products are distributed in approximately 130 countries worldwide.

Our products are marketed under a variety of well-known brand names. Our house brands include *Ray-Ban*, *Revo*, *Arnette*, *Killer Loop*, *Persol*, *Vogue*, *Luxottica* and *Sferoflex*. Our designer lines include *Prada*, *Chanel*, *Miu Miu*, *Dolce & Gabbana*, *D&G*, *Versace*, *Versus*, *Bvlgari*, *Salvatore Ferragamo*, *Donna Karan*, *DKNY*, *Brooks Brothers*, *Anne Klein*, *Burberry*, *Polo Ralph Lauren* and *Puma* (distribution license only). In early 2008, we will launch the first collection of *Tiffany & Co.* eyewear. The distribution of the Tiffany collections will start with Tiffany's own stores as well as through certain of our other distribution channels in North America, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, key Middle East markets and Mexico and will extend over time to additional markets and through new distribution channels.

Our wholesale network is comprised of 32 wholly or majority owned subsidiaries operating in principal markets, over 1,700 sales representatives and approximately 100 independent distributors. Our primary wholesale customers include retailers of mid- and premium-priced eyewear such as independent opticians, optical and sunglass chains, optical superstores, sunglass specialty stores and duty-free shops. In certain countries, and especially in North America, wholesale customers also include optometrists and ophthalmologists, health maintenance organizations, or HMOs, and department stores.

Our retail network is mainly comprised of our subsidiaries: in North America, LensCrafters, Inc. (LensCrafters), Sunglass Hut International, Inc. and its subsidiaries (Sunglass Hut) and Cole, which operates Pearle Vision and our Licensed Brands (Sears Optical, Target Optical and BJ s Optical); and in Australia, New Zealand and Asia, OPSM Group Limited (OPSM). Our North American retail business is the largest optical retail business in North America based on total sales. Our retail network in Asia expanded in 2006 with three acquisitions that included an aggregate of 274 retail locations located in Beijing, Guangdong and Shanghai, China. In 2007, we continued to strengthen our North American retail business with the acquisition of certain assets of D.O.C Optics, which operates approximately 100 stores located primarily in the midwest United States. In addition, we expanded our global retail business by acquiring two prominent specialty sun chains in South Africa with a total of approximately 65 retail locations.

See Products and Services below for a more detailed discussion of our business.

Company History

In 1961, Leonardo Del Vecchio and others established our original operations in Agordo, near Belluno, in northeastern Italy. Since that time, we have enjoyed significant growth in the scope and size of our operations. We have developed and grown in several phases, each of which is related to a specific business strategy. Throughout most of the 1960 s, we manufactured molds, metal-cutting machinery, frame parts and semi-finished products for the optical market. We then progressively expanded our production capabilities to enable us to produce a finished frame product.

In 1969, we launched our first line of Luxottica brand frames and began our transformation from a third-party supplier to an independent manufacturer with a line of branded products.

In the early 1970 s, we distributed our products exclusively through wholesalers. In 1974, with the acquisition of the distributor that had marketed the Luxottica product line in Italy since 1971, we took our first step towards vertical integration.

Luxottica Group S.p.A. was organized as a corporation on November 23, 1981 under the laws of the Republic of Italy. During the early 1980 s, we continued to pursue vertical integration by acquiring independent optical distributors and forming wholesale subsidiaries in strategic markets. In 1981, with our acquisition of La Meccanoptica Leonardo S.p.A., the owner of the *Sferoflex* brand and the holder of an important patent for a flexible hinge, we increased our market share in Italy and various key European markets. During the late 1980 s, we began to expand our product lines to include the design, manufacture and distribution of designer frames through license agreements with major fashion designers.

In 1990, our ADSs were listed on the New York Stock Exchange. Throughout the 1990 s, we continued to expand our distribution network by forming new wholesale subsidiaries. In 1995, we became the first frame manufacturer to enter the North American retail market through the acquisition of LensCrafters. Throughout the 1990 s, we also expanded into the sunglasses business through various acquisitions. In 1990, we acquired Florence Line S.p.A., the owner of the *Vogue* brand. In 1995, we acquired the medium- to high-end brand product line of Persol S.p.A.

In June 1999, we acquired the Global Eyewear Division of Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, which we refer to as our Ray-Ban business. The Ray-Ban acquisition significantly increased our presence in the sunglasses market, strengthened our house brand portfolio and provided us with sunglass crystal lens manufacturing technology, manufacturing facilities and equipment.

In December 2000, our ordinary shares were listed on the Mercato Telematico Azionario della Borsa Italiana S.p.A., which we refer to as the Italian Stock Exchange.

In April 2001, we continued to strengthen our sunglasses business by acquiring Sunglass Hut, a leading retailer of sunglasses worldwide based on sales. In May 2001, we acquired all of the issued and outstanding common stock of First American Health Concepts, Inc., which at that time was a leading provider of managed vision care plans in the United States based on sales. In August 2003, we acquired 82.57 percent of the outstanding shares of OPSM (we acquired the remaining 17.43 percent interest in March 2005), resulting in our leadership position in the prescription business based on sales in the Australian and New Zealand markets, while at the same time presenting us with new growth opportunities in the Asia-Pacific markets. In October 2004, we strengthened and expanded our North American retail and managed vision care business with the acquisition of Cole. In 2006, we expanded our retail presence in China by acquiring three premium retail chains, Beijing Xueliang Optical Technology Co. Ltd. Ming Long Optical, and Modern Sight Optics to become a leading operator of premium optical stores in China based on the number of stores, with a total of 274 locations in three of the top premium optical markets in mainland China, as well as Hong Kong, an important market in Asia for luxury goods.

Our capital expenditures for our continuing operations were Euro 272.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2006 and Euro 53.5 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2007. We expect 2007 aggregate capital expenditures to be approximately Euro 300.0 million, in addition to investment for any acquisitions. We will 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 Financial Resources Our 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. Our agent for service for limited purposes in the United States is CT Corporation, 111 Eighth Avenue, New York, New York 10011, telephone number (212) 894-8940. We are domiciled in Milan, Italy.

Business Overview

Recent Developments

Acquisitions

On June 20, 2007, we announced that we entered into a definitive merger agreement with Oakley, a worldwide specialist in sport performance optics with brands including Dragon, Eye Safety Systems, Fox Racing, Mosley Tribes, Oliver Peoples and Paul Smith Spectacles, and retail chains including Bright Eyes, Oakley Stores, Sunglass Icon and The Optical Shop of Aspen. As part of the merger, we will acquire all of the outstanding shares of Oakley for a cash purchase price of U.S.\$29.30 per share, together with the purchase of all outstanding options and other equity rights at the same price per share less the exercise price. The total purchase price will be approximately U.S.\$2.1 billion (approximately Euro 1.6 billion). The transaction is expected to close in the second half of 2007 and is subject to certain conditions, including regulatory approvals.

In February 2007, we completed the acquisition of the retail optical business of D.O.C Optics, comprising approximately 100 stores located primarily in the midwest United States, for approximately U.S.\$110 million in cash. We expect to rebrand the acquired stores as LensCrafters and Pearle Vision.

During the second quarter of 2007, we completed the acquisitions of two prominent specialty sun chains in South Africa, with a total of 65 stores, for approximately Euro 10 million. The two acquisitions represent an important step in the expansion of our sun retail presence worldwide.

Ray Ban Indian Holdings Offer

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On August 29, 2003, the Securities Appellate Tribunal, or SAT, in India upheld the decision of the Securities Exchange Board of India to require our subsidiary Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc. to make a public offer in India to acquire up

14

to an additional 20 percent of the outstanding shares of RayBan Sun Optics India Ltd. (RayBan Sun Optics). The Supreme Court of India, by an order dated December 12, 2006, directed that a public offer be made within 45 days of the order, using April 28, 1999 as the reference date for calculating the offer price. The Supreme Court also directed that interest be paid at the rate of 10 percent per annum for the period between August 27, 1999 and the closing date to all persons who were shareholders of RayBan Sun Optics throughout such period. On April 25, 2007, pursuant to the December 12, 2006 Supreme Court order and in compliance with Regulation 10 and 12 of Chapter III of the SEBI Regulations 1997, we launched a public offer through our subsidiary, Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc., to acquire up to 4,895,900 shares, representing approximately 20 percent of the equity share capital of RayBan Sun Optics, which we subsequently increased to up to 7,545,200 shares, representing approximately 31 percent of the equity share capital of RayBan Sun Optics. 6,454,280 shares were tendered in the offer, which closed on May 14, 2007. Effective upon the entry of the share transfers in the share register on June 26, 2007, our stake in RayBan Sun Optics increased to 70.5 percent. We paid total consideration of approximately Euro 13.0 million for the tendered shares. RayBan Sun Optics is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange. We acquired our interest in RayBan Sun Optics in connection with the purchase of the RayBan eyewear business from Bausch & Lomb in 1999.

Sale of Things Remembered

In September 2006, we completed the sale of Things Remembered, a personalized gift retail chain based in the United States, for consideration with an approximate value of U.S.\$200 million. This business, which had been acquired in October 2004 through the acquisition of Cole, was non-core for us.

License Agreements

In December 2006, we signed a 10-year license agreement for the design, manufacturing and worldwide distribution of ophthalmic and sun collections under the Tiffany & Co. brand. The launch of the first collection is expected in early 2008. The distribution of the Tiffany collections will start with Tiffany's own stores as well as through certain of our other distribution channels in North America, Japan, Hong Kong, South Korea, key Middle East markets and Mexico, and will extend over time to additional markets and through new distribution channels.

Credit Agreement

In February 2007, we exercised an option included in the Amended Euro 1,130 Million and U.S.\$325 Million Credit Facility to extend the maturity date of Tranches B and C to March 2012. For additional information, see Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

Products and Services

Wholesale Operations

Our Brands

In our wholesale operations, we manufacture and sell our prescription frames and sunglasses as either house brands or designer lines. House brands consist of eyewear sold under brand names that we own. Designer lines are produced under designer names held by us under license agreements with third parties. Our products, for both house brands and designer lines, consist of a variety of different styles, from conventional to contemporary and fashion forward styling. Each brand is tailored for a specific market segment based on certain characteristics, such as the consumer's age, lifestyle and fashion consciousness.

House Brands: Our house brands are sold worldwide under brand names such as *Ray-Ban*. We currently produce approximately 1,850 distinct styles of frames within our house brands. Each style is typically produced in three sizes and at least four colors. Actual availability of product styles, colors and sizes varies among geographic markets depending upon local demand.

The following is a summary description of each of our most significant house brands:

- **Ray-Ban:** Created in 1937, the *Ray-Ban* line is the brand leader in the eyewear market based on sales and consumer awareness, bringing together renowned sunglass lenses and a timeless style.
- **Persol:** Created in 1917 and acquired by Luxottica in 1995, the *Persol* brand is synonymous with design, elegance, tradition, and technical precision. Our *Persol* line, which includes a wide range of prescription frames and sunglasses, is marketed as a timeless fashion accessory due to the elegance and design of our products.
- **Vogue:** Acquired by us in 1990, the *Vogue* brand is recognized as trendy and innovative and symbolizes a young and dynamic style that stresses attention to detail and fashion.
- **Arnette:** Targeted to young consumers, this sports product line is characterized by a very forward-thinking design.
- **Revo:** A product line targeted towards sport and leisure wearers, the *Revo* line is known for its high quality lenses which are treated with a specialized coating process.
- **Luxottica:** *Luxottica* is our original product line, comprised of prescription frames and sunglasses. *Luxottica* targets a broad mix of consumers of eyewear.
- **Sferoflex:** This product line, which in 1981 became the first brand name acquired by Luxottica Group, the *Sferoflex* line is comprised of prescription frames characterized by a classic and comfortable style, with flexible hinges that allow the frame to adapt to the unique face shape of each wearer.
- **Killer Loop:** Created in 1989 as a sun and sports eyewear brand that combines design and quality, this brand has evolved throughout the years from exclusively sports eyewear to also include leisure eyewear.

Designer Lines: Our designer lines are produced and distributed through license agreements with major fashion houses. Currently, we sell designer lines under the names *Chanel*, *Prada*, *Miu Miu*, *Dolce & Gabbana*, *D&G*, *Versace*, *Versus*, *Bvlgari*, *Salvatore Ferragamo*, *Donna Karan*, *DKNY*, *Brooks Brothers*, *Anne Klein*, *Burberry* and *Polo Ralph Lauren* with its six lines (*Purple Label*, *Polo*, *Ralph Lauren*, *Ralph*, *Chaps* and *Club Monaco*). Beginning early

in 2008, they will also include *Tiffany & Co.* The license agreements governing these designer lines are exclusive contracts and typically have terms of between three and ten years. See Trademarks, Trade Names and License Agreements License Agreements. Designer collections are developed through the collaborative efforts of our in-house design staff and the brand designer. Our designer lines presently feature approximately 3,200 different styles.

16

The following is a summary description of our main designer lines:

- **Chanel:** In 1999, we became the first company licensed to produce *Chanel* products. The *Chanel* product line, targeting the high-end consumer, reflects the essential characteristics of the brand: style, elegance and class.
- **Prada:** The *Prada* license agreement was signed in 2003. The *Prada* collections offer a range of glasses proposed in optical frames and sunglasses collections, and also a series of models created for leisure time, identified by the unmistakable red stripe. The *Prada* collections have always been distinctive not only for their high quality but also for their forward-thinking approach and style, enabling the brand to anticipate and often inspire trends across all sectors. Sophisticated, elegant and refined, *Prada* products are identified by their strong character and unique style.
- **Miu Miu:** The *Miu Miu* license agreement was signed in 2003 and it comprises both optical frames and sunglasses. This brand addresses a clientele particularly attentive to the free and easy as well as to the sophisticated new trends. This collection expresses Miuccia Prada's vision of an alternative style, always characterized by a strong personality. The brand *Miu Miu* can be defined as: urban, young, sophisticated and sensual, an alternative vision, a new classic.
- **Dolce & Gabbana:** Our *Dolce & Gabbana* eyewear collection draws its inspiration from the 60s and 70s. This collection brings the period's shapes up to date and highlights its materials, characterized by precious details such as logos in Swarovski crystals or elegant metal circles.
- **D&G:** The *D&G* eyewear collection has a youthful, innovative and unconventional spirit. The *D&G* models are characterized by vintage forms that take their inspiration from the 70s and 80s, as well as loud and colorful sporty frames reminiscent of the racing world.
- **Versace:** *Versace* is a lifestyle brand for the modern man or woman who chooses to express his/her strength, confidence and uniqueness through a bold and distinctive personal style. *Versace* represents the ideal of a sophisticated, free and highly desirable lifestyle.
- **Versus:** While staying true to the essence of the core brand, *Versus* represents a younger, edgier take on those themes. Filled with spirit and energy, *Versus* challenges convention, always in the vanguard of modern urban style.
- **Bulgari:** *Bulgari* eyewear is distinguished by the high quality of its material, attention to detail and elegant design. This product line is targeted towards a clientele who seek something exclusive.
- **Salvatore Ferragamo:** The *Salvatore Ferragamo* collections include both optical frames and sunglasses; they are characterized by the greatest attention to detail as well as by an original use of materials and choice of colors. The eyewear collection is inspired like all the other *Salvatore Ferragamo* products by the craftsmanlike tradition of this fashion house, reinterpreted according to contemporary trends.
- **Donna Karan:** This product line reflects the design sensibility and spirit of the *Donna Karan* collection, offering men and women styles that are sophisticated, using modern and lightweight materials.
- **DKNY:** *DKNY* is fast fashion with an urban mind-set, the New York City street-smart look. *DKNY* eyewear addresses modern, urban, fashion-conscious women and men with multifaceted lifestyles: international, eclectic, fun and real.

- **Brooks Brothers:** Characterized by lightweight materials and a slender line, the *Brooks Brothers* collections reflect the unique features of the style of this American brand. This is an affordable product line with classic style that delivers functionality, lightness and high quality.
- **Anne Klein:** This product line targets successful professional women who place an emphasis on quality and image.
- **Burberry:** A license agreement between Burberry Group Plc and Luxottica was signed in October 2005 with the first release of the *Burberry* eyewear collection in October 2006. This collection features the brand's core values of form and function, innovation and the essence of classic style.
- **Polo Ralph Lauren:** *Polo Ralph Lauren* is comprised of six collections:

- **Purple Label:** A small and exclusive eyewear collection, the *Purple Label* combines the elegance of tradition with the requirements of the modern gentleman: high quality, precious materials, details and style.
- **Ralph Lauren:** The *Ralph Lauren* eyewear collection embraces a youthful sophisticated elegance that mixes refined luxury with cinematic glamour and an air of mystery. For the fashion-conscious woman seeking timeless styling with a modern attitude.
- **Polo:** The *Polo* collection focuses on refined designs, inspired by the heritage of *Polo Ralph Lauren* apparel. Emblematic models that are classic and never out of style. *Polo* is the ideal collection for men who appreciate quality and tradition and are seeking classic styles with a fresh design.
- **Ralph:** This 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. Vibrant colors for a feminine, flirty and fun look.
- **Chaps:** *Chaps* features easy, wearable designs in the classic tradition of *Polo Ralph Lauren*. The line offers a designer name to the young moderately priced sportswear consumer. Since its introduction, *Chaps* has come to represent classic design, excellent quality and value.
- **Club Monaco:** *Club Monaco* offers individuals a unique brand of quality eyewear at exceptional value and uncompromised style for an accessible luxury. The styling targets are: men and women, between 20 and 40 years old, who are urban professionals, style enthusiasts, and who appreciate sophisticated design at a mid-level price point.
- **Tiffany & Co.:** This world renowned jeweler operates jewelry and specialty retail stores and manufactures products through its subsidiary corporation. For 169 years, *Tiffany & Co.* has designed and produced standard-setting jewelry and accessories. We expect our first collection of *Tiffany & Co.* eyewear, which is to launch in early 2008, to remain true to the brand's high standards.

The following table presents the respective percentages of our total unit (a unit represents an eyeglass frame or sunglass and excludes sales of other materials) sales that our designer and house brands comprised during the periods indicated:

(as a percentage of total unit sales)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Designer brands	39.5	33.6	32.8	35.9	41.2
House brands	60.5	66.4	67.2	64.1	58.8
Total unit sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Prescription Frames and Sunglasses

In 2006, our manufacturing facilities produced a combined total of approximately 37.0 million prescription frames and sunglasses. In 2005 and 2004, our manufacturing facilities produced a combined total of approximately 28.5 million and 27.8 million prescription frames and sunglasses, respectively.

Since 1990, sunglasses have become an increasingly significant product line for us as we seek to capitalize on growth opportunities in the sunglasses segment. In 1990, we acquired a distributor that supplied sunglasses under the *Vogue* brand name. In 1995, we expanded our activities in the sunglasses market by acquiring Persol S.p.A., an Italian producer of high-quality, fashionable sunglasses and prescription frames in the premium-priced segment of the market. In 1999, we acquired the Ray-Ban business from Bausch & Lomb Incorporated, including the *Ray-Ban*, *Revo*, *Arnette* and *Killer Loop* brand names. As a result of our acquisition of the Ray-Ban business, the percentage of our unit sales represented by sunglasses that we manufacture has grown significantly. This trend continued with the acquisition of Sunglass Hut and in

2007, with the expansion of our sunglass based retail business in South Africa. We expect it to continue to develop once the announced acquisition of Oakley has been completed.

Unit sales of sunglasses manufactured by us and third parties in 2006, as a percentage of our total aggregate unit sales, were 57.2 percent, as compared to 55.8 percent in 2005 and 57.3 percent in 2004.

The following table presents the respective percentages of our total unit sales that our prescription frames and sunglasses comprised for the periods indicated:

	Year Ended December 31, (as a percentage of total unit sales)				
	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Prescription frames	40.3	41.1	42.7	44.2	42.8
Sunglasses	59.7	58.9	57.3	55.8	57.2
Total unit sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Retail Operations

Our retail division is operated by our subsidiaries LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, OPSM, several subsidiaries in Asia and, starting in 2007, in South Africa, and the Cole group of companies. LensCrafters and Sunglass Hut are strong trade names in the North American retail market place, and OPSM owns three main trade names in the Asia-Pacific market. The Cole group of companies operates Pearle Vision and our Licensed Brands Sears Optical, Target Optical and BJ's Optical. In addition to ophthalmic products and sunglasses, we continue to sell watches and accessories in certain of our retail locations in North America. In September 2006, we sold Things Remembered, a personalized gift retail chain based in the United States.

LensCrafters. Through LensCrafters in North America, we operate a retail network of 902 locations which offer a wide selection of prescription frames, sunglasses, lenses and other optical products. LensCrafters is currently the largest optical retail chain in North America in terms of sales. LensCrafters stores sell not only Luxottica products, but also a wide range of lenses and optical products made by other suppliers. LensCrafters products include innovative lenses, such as FeatherWates® (lightweight, thin and impact-resistant lenses), DURALENS® (super scratch-resistant lenses), ByeLines™ (bifocal lenses without visible lines), Invisibles® (anti-reflective lenses) and MVP Maximum View Progressives® (multi-focal lenses without visible lines). Substantially all of our LensCrafters stores are located in high-traffic commercial malls and shopping centers, have an employed optometrist or an independent, licensed optometrist on site (thereby allowing the customer to have an eye examination on site), provide a large range of prescription eyewear choices and include a laboratory, which enables us to provide the selected frame with prescription lenses to our customers in approximately one hour.

We believe that our acquisition of LensCrafters in 1995 has allowed us to:

obtain a significant competitive advantage for market share in the North American market; and

enter a complementary segment that allows for a direct distribution to, and closer relationship with, the end customer.

When we acquired LensCrafters in 1995, LensCrafters had approximately 600 stores. Between 1995 and 1998, we opened new stores and acquired other retail chains, reaching over 850 stores in North America by 1999.

From 1999 to 2004, LensCrafters expansion focused primarily on further development of those stores opened between 1996 and 1998. We continue to evaluate potential retail expansion opportunities in North America through the opening of retail chains and stores in areas where we are not already heavily represented and in other prime locations. As of December 31, 2006, LensCrafters leased 902 retail stores in North America.

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Since the LensCrafters acquisition, we have improved the efficiency of LensCrafters stores by managing the inventory from our central worldwide distribution center in Italy. This has improved inventory service and allowed for a more rapid supply of styles based on daily sales and inventory data. This has also increased the percentage of our products available in LensCrafters stores. In addition, we have focused our promotional activities on those customers looking for a better purchase experience with high-quality products, rapid and efficient customer service and innovative lens and frame technology. As a result of these initiatives, LensCrafters net sales have increased significantly since 1995.

During the last few years we have shifted LensCrafters to a more premium brand. During this time we have added additional elements such as a new store concept, associate training, advertising and marketing that together represent the premium brand and future direction of LensCrafters. With these new initiatives, we have seen the average transaction per customer grow. LensCrafters is becoming known as one of the best places to purchase fashionable, designer prescription frames and sunglasses. LensCrafters hopes to shorten the purchase cycle of typically two to three years with this new focus on prescription frames as fashion. LensCrafters is also working to increase its share of the contact lens market. This initiative focuses on selected products (mostly national brand names) and more competitive pricing. This new push for contact lenses is being supported through in-store displays, marketing and associate training.

One of the most visible changes in LensCrafters shift toward a premium and stylish eyewear shopping experience is a new design for the stores, which will be adopted in new and remodeled store locations across North America. The store design features elegant eyewear display boxes, wood flooring, fashion graphics, sleek decorative accents and artistic lighting fixtures. Every feature of the design directs the spotlight on the shopping gallery of designer eyewear collections, while the

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fit and finish stations are more private and separated from the shopping and frame selection. We have begun to display the eyewear collections by designer brand to help our customers shop for the style that is right for them.

As part of the brand transformation, in North America LensCrafters has rolled out a new style-focused magazine advertising campaign to communicate the brand's approach to eyewear style. The ads have appeared in more than two dozen premium fashion, lifestyle, cultural and entertainment magazines for women and men. Titled *Make an Appearance*, they are distinguished from other LensCrafters ads, using bold, engaging visuals to emotionally appeal to the fashion and style desires within eyeglass wearers. In 2007, the LensCrafters brand launched a new television and print campaign in North America called *Open Your Eyes* that positions eyewear as a prized wardrobe item, just as a favorite black dress, handbag or shoes.

In 2006, we began to expand the use of the LensCrafters name by rebranding certain retail locations that we acquired in China to LensCrafters. We expect to have rebranded 153 locations in China and Hong Kong with the LensCrafters name by the end of 2007.

Mainland China and Hong Kong. In 2006, we acquired three optical retailers operating in the premium optical markets in mainland China, with a total of 274 retail locations in Asia. In addition, they will expand our presence in Hong Kong, which we believe to be one of the most important markets for luxury goods.

Hong Kong is one of the most significant Chinese luxury markets where middle class and affluent mainland Chinese visit frequently to purchase luxury goods. Launching LensCrafters as a premium brand in Hong Kong increases awareness and consumer demand for our products and services. This strategy supports our next stage of expansion into mainland China, rebranding the stores we acquired to LensCrafters and developing worldwide recognition for our premium retail brand.

In September of 2006, we launched LensCrafters in Beijing, beginning the re-branding strategy of our acquisitions.

Sunglass Hut. With the acquisition of Sunglass Hut in 2001, we became the world's leading specialty retailer of sunglasses based on sales, and a specialty retailer of popular priced watches. Sunglass Hut has 1,818 retail locations located throughout North America, Europe and Australia. Sunglass Hut operates in-line stores and kiosks in shopping malls, as well as stores in street centers in high-traffic streets and in airports. We have increased sales of Luxottica-manufactured products at Sunglass Hut locations from approximately 14.3 percent of total Sunglass Hut net sales in April 2001 (the first month following the acquisition) to 69 percent in December 2006. In addition to sunglasses that we manufacture, Sunglass Hut continues to sell a variety of frames manufactured by third-party vendors, including Oakley, Maui Jim, Inc. and others. Oakley is our largest third-party supplier, accounting for approximately 6.8 percent, 4.9 percent and 5.7 percent of our total merchandise purchases from suppliers in 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively. See Item 4 Information on the Company Recent Developments Acquisitions. Although we buy products from third parties, including Oakley, we do not believe that the loss of any one supplier would have a significant impact on our future operations as we could easily replace lost supply with other sunglasses manufactured by us or other third-party vendors. After the acquisition of Sunglass Hut and Cole, we consolidated the administrative and certain other functions of these businesses with our existing business to allow significant synergies between sun and optical retail operations. Sunglass Hut outlets are located mostly in enclosed malls and airports with an average retail space of approximately 400 square feet per kiosk/store.

In the second quarter of 2007, we completed the acquisitions of two prominent specialty sun chains in South Africa, for a total of 65 stores, which will be converted into Sunglass Hut stores. Both chains have prominent locations in shopping centers in urban areas including Johannesburg and Cape Town as well as attractive airport locations.

Cole. With the acquisition of Cole in October 2004, we acquired a group of distribution outlets and a provider and administrator of managed vision care services under one group. Cole, through its wholly owned subsidiaries, operates retail vision locations under the name *Pearle Vision* as well as under the names *Sears Optical*, *Target Optical* and *BJ Optical*, which we refer to as our *Licensed Brands*. Managed vision care programs and benefits were previously sold through the Cole Managed Vision Division; renewals and new sales are now administered through *Eyemed Vision Care*. Additionally, Cole operated a chain of personalized gift stores, e-commerce and catalogs under the name *Things Remembered*, which was sold in September 2006.

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The Licensed Brands optical retail locations are located in the host stores that bear the names of the hosts. Pearle Vision stores are mostly located in strip malls outside of the conventional malls where most LensCrafters and Sunglass Hut stores are located. In addition, we have franchised Pearle Vision locations located throughout North America. We believe that

20

this combination with Cole has allowed us to:

strengthen our retail operations in the United States;

strengthen our managed vision care business by increasing the number of people for whom we provide managed vision care benefits as well as by adding well established retailers to our existing family of retailers; and

increase our sales of frames manufactured by us in Cole retail stores.

We substantially completed our strategic integration plan with respect to Cole in the third quarter of 2006. As of December 31, 2006, Cole operated 1,781 owned and leased department locations and 417 franchise locations throughout North America.

Our retail network in North America has expanded in 2007 with the completion of our acquisition of D.O.C. Optics, an optical retail business with approximately 100 stores located primarily in the midwest United States. This acquisition represents another key step in our strategy to maximize growth opportunities for our optical retail brands, including LensCrafters and Pearle Vision. We will continue to look to expand our retail operations in North America through the opening of new stores or kiosks, or strategic acquisitions when we deem them to be appropriate.

OPSM. In August 2003, we completed the acquisition of 82.57 percent of OPSM, and we completed the acquisition of the minority interest in OPSM in March 2005. This acquisition has resulted in what we believe is a leadership position in the prescription business in the Australian and New Zealand markets and provided us with new growth opportunities in the Asian market. As of December 31, 2006, OPSM had 466 stores in Australia operating under three brands, OPSM, Laubman & Pank and Budget Eyewear, each of which targets a clearly defined market segment, and operates 22 franchise locations throughout Australia. OPSM is the market leader in New Zealand, based on corporate-owned store locations, with 39 stores as of December 31, 2006. OPSM sold its businesses in Singapore and Malaysia during 2005.

Our Principal Markets

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

	Year Ended December 31, (In thousands of Euro)		
	2004	2005	2006
Italy Wholesale	832,813	998,420	1,321,887
North America Retail(1)	1,861,797	2,632,265	2,840,977
North America Wholesale	146,076	179,595	235,526
Asia-Pacific Retail	348,300	365,867	388,505
Asia-Pacific Wholesale	116,605	150,926	215,135
Other Retail	60,898	61,165	64,678
Other Wholesale	425,732	514,031	697,278
Adjustment/Eliminations(2)	(612,608)	(768,006)	(1,087,828)
Total	3,179,613	4,134,263	4,676,156

(1) Excludes the sales of our Things Remembered specialty retail business, which was sold in September 2006. Things Remembered sales for fiscal 2004, 2005 and 2006 were Euro 75.7 million, Euro 236.5 million and Euro 157.1 million, respectively.

(2) Adjustment/Eliminations represents the elimination of intercompany sales.

Seasonality and Effect of 53-Week Year

We have also historically experienced sales volume fluctuations by quarter due to seasonality associated with the sale of sunglasses, which represented 57.2 percent and 55.8 percent of our units sold in 2006 and 2005, respectively. As a result, our net sales are typically higher in the second quarter, which includes sales to 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. A 53-week year occurs in five to six year intervals and is expected to occur again in fiscal 2008.

Production Process

Overview

We produce both metal and plastic frames. In addition to our frame manufacturing capacity, since 1999 we have also produced crystal and polycarbonate sunglass lenses exclusively for our sunglasses collections. Production is principally carried out in our six Italian manufacturing facilities. In China, we produce certain products distributed mainly by our North American retail group and certain finished products for our wholesale business, mainly in our owned production facilities. Each of our facilities is tailored to a specific production technology that we believe allows us to achieve a high level of productivity.

Design and Prototype Selection

We believe that an important aspect of our success has been our emphasis on design and the continuous development of new styles. Our in-house designers work jointly with external designers to develop new models.

For our designer line products, our design team works with licensors to discuss the basic themes and fashion concepts for each product and then works closely with the licensor's designers to refine such themes. In addition, our design team works directly with our marketing and sales departments, which monitor demand for our current models as well as general style trends in eyewear. The data obtained from our marketing and sales departments is then used to refine existing product designs and market positioning in order to react to changing consumer preferences.

Once the product concepts have been selected and approved, we produce prototypes that are used to evaluate the proposed design. Our prototypes are developed using computer-aided design/computer-aided manufacturing technology, known as CAD/CAM, which is fully integrated with our manufacturing processes. CAD/CAM technology allows a designer to view and modify two- and three-dimensional images of a new frame. Because this technology is fully integrated with the manufacturing processes, the conversion from prototype to production is streamlined.

All prototypes are subject to review and approval by our licensors and our designers to ensure consistency with the distinctive image of each product line. Our collections consist of both new models and the most successful existing models. Each year, we add approximately 1,800 new models to our eyewear collections. The ability to constantly renew our product base has enabled us to meet consumer demand in each market segment in which our brands are targeted. 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 will suffer.

Sourcing

The principal raw materials and parts purchased for our manufacturing process include plastic resins, metals, lenses and frame parts. We purchase a substantial majority of our raw materials in Europe and to a lesser extent in Asia and the United States. In addition, we use certain external suppliers for frames, eyeglass cases and packaging materials. The Ray-Ban acquisition provided us with know-how and sunglass crystal lens manufacturing capabilities. We believe that our ability to produce sunglass crystal lenses is strategically important given our expanded presence in the sunglasses market.

We do not depend on any single supplier for any of our principal raw materials or frames. Although we do not have formal, long-term contracts with our suppliers, we have not experienced any significant interruptions in our supplies. Historically, prices of the principal raw materials used in our manufacturing process have been stable.

Manufacturing

We have six frame manufacturing facilities in Italy. Five facilities are located in northeastern Italy, the area in which most of the country's optical industry is based, and the remaining facility is located near Turin. All of our facilities are highly automated, which has allowed us to maintain a high level of production without significant capital outlay. In certain of these facilities, we also produce sunglass crystal lenses and polycarbonate lenses. In 2006, we rationalized our operations in Italy by building a new, approximately 32,000 square meters manufacturing facility to produce acetate frames and sunglasses for a total investment of approximately Euro 20.0 million. We were able to re-dedicate one of our former facilities to our logistics operation for a total investment of Euro 6.2 million. From 1998 to 2001, we operated, through our 50 percent-owned joint venture (Tristar Optical Company Ltd.) with a Japanese partner, a facility in China to manufacture prescription frames. In 2001, we acquired the remaining 50 percent interest in this Chinese company so that it became one of our wholly owned subsidiaries. In 2006, we increased our manufacturing capacity in mainland China through the construction of a new, approximately 26,000 square meters manufacturing facility to produce both metal and plastic frames for a total investment of approximately Euro 20.0 million. After the construction of this new facility, our annual average daily production in mainland China increased by approximately 80 percent compared to 2005. The percentage of private label products produced at our facilities in China has been decreasing in favor of increased production of certain of our core, fashion and North American brands.

Over the past several years, we have consolidated our manufacturing processes by tailoring each of our manufacturing facilities in Italy to a specific production technology. This consolidation has allowed us to improve both the productivity and quality of our operations. We produce plastic frames in our facilities in Sedico, Pederobba and Turin, while metal frames are produced in our facilities in Agordo and Rovereto. Certain frame parts are produced in our facility in Cencenighe. In 2006, approximately 56 percent of the frames manufactured by us were metal-based, and the remainder was plastic.

The manufacturing process for both metal and plastic frames and sunglasses begins with the fabrication of precision tooling and molds based on prototypes developed by our in-house design and engineering staff. We believe that our in-house capacity to engineer and produce precision tooling and molds gives us a strong competitive advantage by enabling us to reduce the lead time for product development and thereby adapt quickly to market trends, contain production costs, and maintain smaller and more efficient production runs so that we can better respond to the varying needs of different markets.

The manufacturing process for metal frames is comprised of 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 welded together to form frames through 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.

We manufacture plastic frames using either a milling process or injection molding, depending upon the style and color of the frame. 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 in molds. The plastic parts are then assembled, coated, finished and packaged.

Our efficient distribution network allows us to track sales and inventory data on a weekly basis. As a result, we are able to:

make and revise manufacturing plans on the basis of current sales information;

reallocate inventory within our wholesale subsidiaries, thereby reducing overall inventory levels and the risk of obsolescence; and

react quickly to changing market trends by providing rapid feedback to our in-house design team.

We engage in research and development activities relating to our manufacturing processes on an on-going basis. As

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a result of such activities, we have invested, and will continue to invest, in automation, thus increasing efficiency while improving quality. Much of our manufacturing process is automated, including the production of metal and plastic frame parts and the galvanization of metal frames.

Costs associated with research and development activities are expensed when incurred and are not significant.

Quality Control

One of our key strategic objectives is ensuring the quality of our products. In 1997, we were among the first companies in the eyewear industry to obtain ISO 9001 certifications. Subsequently, in 2003, we obtained the Vision 2000 certification, which is the third-generation industry recognition for quality production. To ensure the high quality of our products, our quality control and process control teams regularly inspect work-in-progress at various stages of the production cycle. In addition, the majority of materials that we purchase are quality tested. We also conduct inspections of, and certify compliance with, the production processes of our main suppliers. Each of our prescription frames and sunglasses undergoes several stages of quality inspection. Due to the efficiency of our quality controls, the return rate for defective merchandise manufactured by us is approximately one percent.

Distribution

We distribute our products through wholesale and retail channels.

Distribution by Wholesale Division

We currently distribute our products in approximately 130 countries and operate 32 wholly or majority owned wholesale distribution subsidiaries strategically located in major markets worldwide. In markets where we do not have wholesale distribution subsidiaries, we employ approximately 100 independent distributors.

Each wholesale distribution subsidiary operates its own network of sales representatives, who are normally retained on a commission basis. Our network of wholesale distribution subsidiaries represents a key element of our business. We believe that control over an extensive distribution network provides us with a competitive advantage, because it enables us to maximize our brand image, marketing efforts and customer service activities by tailoring our operations to meet the specific needs and peculiarities of local markets.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our wholesale distribution subsidiaries and affiliates:

Subsidiary	Country of Formation	Percentage Ownership	
Luxottica S.r.l.	Italy	100	%
Luxottica Fashion Brillen GmbH	Germany	100	%
Luxottica Portugal S.A.	Portugal	100	%
Luxottica France S.A.R.L.	France	100	%
Luxottica Iberica S.A.	Spain	100	%
Luxottica U.K. Ltd.	United Kingdom	100	%
Luxottica Belgium N.V.	Belgium	100	%
Luxottica Sweden AB.	Sweden	100	%
Oy Luxottica Finland AB.	Finland	100	%
Luxottica Vertriebsgesellschaft MbH	Austria	100	%
Luxottica Norge AS.	Norway	100	%
Avant-Garde Optics, LLC	U.S.A.	100	%
Luxottica Canada Inc.	Canada	100	%
Luxottica Do Brasil Ltda	Brazil	100	%
Luxottica Mexico S.A. de C.V.	Mexico	100	%
Luxottica Argentina S.r.l.	Argentina	75	%
Mirari Japan Co Ltd.	Japan	100	%
Luxottica South Africa Pty Ltd.	South Africa	100	%
Luxottica Middle East FZE	United Arab Emirates	100	%
Luxottica (Switzerland) A.G.	Switzerland	97	%

Luxottica Australia Pty Ltd.	Australia	100	%
Luxottica Optics Ltd.	Israel	74.9	%
Luxottica Hellas A.E.	Greece	70	%
Luxottica Nederland B.V.	The Netherlands	51	%
Luxottica Gozluk Endustri Ve Ticaret A.S.	Turkey	64.84	%
Luxottica Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Poland	100	%
Luxottica Central Europe Ltd.	Hungary	100	%
Luxottica South Eastern Europe Ltd.	Croatia	100	%
Luxottica Trading and Finance Limited	Ireland	100	%
Mirarian Marketing Ltd.	Singapore	51	%
RayBan Sun Optics India Ltd.(1)	India	70.5	%
Luxottica Korea Ltd.	Korea	100	%

(1) The shares of RayBan Sun Optics are publicly traded on the BSE Stock Exchange, Mumbai. Since we did not own a 50 percent equity interest in the entity as of December 31, 2006, we accounted for this entity under the equity method of accounting for the year ending December 31, 2006. Effective as of June 26, 2007, we acquired approximately 70.5 percent of RayBan Sun Optics through a public tender offer. See Item 4 Information on the Company Business Overview Recent Developments Ray Ban Indian Holdings Offer above for more information.

We maintain close contact with our distributors in order to monitor sales and to control the quality of the points of sale that display products. We typically enter into distribution agreements with importers and distributors that establish minimum annual purchases and impose territorial limitations. In addition, to the extent permitted by law, we allow for distribution only through specifically authorized retail channels and qualified sales agents.

No single customer or group of related customers accounted for more than five percent of our consolidated net sales in any of the past three years. We do not believe that the loss of any single customer would have a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results of operations.

Our distribution system is integrated internationally. A worldwide computerized information network links the distribution and sales systems with the production facilities in Italy. This network enables us to monitor worldwide sales trends and inventory positions on a daily basis and to allocate production resources accordingly.

We believe that one of our key competitive strengths is our ability to promptly satisfy customer demand in a timely manner, both prior to and following a sale. In order to further improve our customer service capabilities, we have centralized our distribution centers in Europe (Italy) and Asia (Japan). Since the Cole acquisition, we have consolidated our distribution centers in Memphis and Atlanta, the main distribution center for our retail division, and are in the final stages of centralizing our wholesale distribution centers in North America. We believe that centralizing our distribution centers improves the efficiency of our distribution operations while reducing the related costs.

Distribution by Retail Division

Through our retail division, we believe we operate the largest group of optical superstores in both the United States and Canada based on both sales and store count. We believe we are the largest specialty retailer of sunglasses in the world based on 2006 revenues and believe we have become a leading player in the Australian prescription segment. We also sell watches and accessories in certain sunglass retail locations and, until September 2006, sold personalized gifts under the name Things Remembered.

In our optical retail stores, customers can choose from a large selection of frames and lenses offering a high level of comfort and fit. LensCrafters customers can obtain a completed pair of prescription glasses in approximately one hour because of on-site lens grinding laboratories. In our Sunglass Hut locations, customers can choose from a large selection of Luxottica and third-party vendor manufactured sunglasses. In addition, Sunglass Hut locations can assist customers in purchasing other accessories to complement their sunglasses. As of December 31, 2006, our retail division consisted of 5,280 owned or leased department retail locations and 454 franchised locations as follows:

	North America	Europe/ Middle East	Australia / New Zealand	China / Hong Kong	Total
LensCrafters	902			75	977
Sunglass Hut	1,502	92	224		1,818
Pearle Vision and Licensed Brands	1,781				1,781
OPSM Group			505	199	704
Franchised Locations	417	15	22		454
	4,602	107	751	274	5,734

In 2006, units manufactured with our own brand names or our licensed brands, represented approximately 72.4 percent, 42.1 percent, 42.1 percent and 66.6 percent of the total sales of frames based on units sold by LensCrafters, Cole, OPSM and Sunglass Hut, respectively. OPSM was acquired in August 2003 and at such time 3.5 percent of the total sales of frames sold were supplied by us. Cole was acquired in October 2004, and at such time less than one percent of the total sales of frames sold were supplied by us. The retail division's outlets sell not only frames that we manufacture but also a wide range of frames, lenses and other ophthalmic products manufactured by other companies.

Substantially all LensCrafters (excluding the LensCrafters rebranded stores in China), Cole and OPSM stores have an employed or independent optometrist on site, allowing the customer to have an eye examination, select from a large range of prescription eyewear, and receive the selected frame with prescription lenses from one location. In addition, substantially all of our LensCrafters stores (excluding the LensCrafters rebranded stores in China), have a lens grinding laboratory on site, which allows our customers to receive a complete set of prescription frames or sunglasses in approximately one hour.

Competition

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 sunglasses companies in various local markets. We believe that our principal competitor in the design, manufacture and distribution of eyewear within the prescription frames market is Safilo Group S.p.A., or Safilo. We believe that our principal competitors in the sunglasses market include Safilo, De Rigo S.A. and Oakley. See Business Overview Recent Developments Acquisitions for more information regarding the Oakley acquisition. 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 on the popularity and market acceptance of our brands. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors If we are unable to successfully introduce new products, our future sales and operating performance will suffer and If we fail to maintain an efficient 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 retail chains in North America, including Wal-Mart and Eye Care Centers of America, and, in the sunglasses area, numerous sunglass outlet centers. Our optical retail operations emphasize product quality, selection, customer service and convenience. We do not compete primarily on the basis of price.

Marketing

Our marketing and advertising activities are designed primarily to enhance the image of Luxottica and our brand portfolio and to drive traffic into our retail locations. Advertising expenses amounted to approximately six percent of our net sales in each of 2004, 2005 and 2006.

Marketing Strategy for Our Wholesale Distribution Business

Our marketing strategy in the wholesale distribution 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 we therefore engage in extensive advertising activities, both at the point-of-sale and through various media directed at the end consumer of our products.

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In our media advertising, we utilize direct media, such as print, radio and television, as well as billboard advertising. The extent of our advertising activities and the selection of different media depend upon the competitive conditions in each particular market. In addition, we advertise in publications targeted to independent practitioners and other market-specific magazines.

Our point-of-sale marketing materials consist of displays, counter cards, catalogs, posters and product literature. Many of these materials are linked to our consumer advertising campaigns. Because the point-of-sale has become increasingly important both as a communication medium and in terms of the consumer brand experience. In 2007, we have

26

developed a new approach for our Ray-Ban brand with a shop-in-shop modular concept. This concept can be adapted to the stores we identify as the most suitable, permitting the best delivery of Ray-Ban's clear and unique brand signature.

We also benefit from brand-name advertising carried out by licensors of our designer lines intended to promote the image of the designer line. 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 advertising and promotion.

Finally, we participate in major industry trade fairs (including the MIDO fair in Milan, Vision Expo in the United States and the SILMO in Paris), where our new collections are displayed and promoted to the market.

Marketing Strategy for Our Retail Business

In addition to the marketing activities described above, we engage in promotional and advertising activities through our retail business with both short- and long-term objectives. Our short-term objectives are to attract customers to our stores and promote sales. Our long-term objective is to build the image and visibility of our retail brands throughout the world, such as the LensCrafters and Pearle Vision brands in North America, the Sunglass Hut brand worldwide, the OPSM, Laubman & Pank and Budget Eyewear brands in Australia and New Zealand, thereby encouraging customer loyalty and return purchases. We believe that the product quality and service provided by our retail business contribute to our short- and long-term marketing objectives.

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

Trademarks, Trade Names and License Agreements

Trademarks and Trade Names

As of December 31, 2006, our principal trademarks or trade names included *Luxottica*, *Ray-Ban*, *Persol*, *Vogue*, *LensCrafters*, *Sunglass Hut*, *Pearle Vision*, *OPSM*, *Laubman & Pank* and *Budget Eyewear*. Our principal trademarks are registered world-wide. Other than *Luxottica*, *Ray-Ban*, *LensCrafters*, *Sunglass Hut*, *Pearle Vision*, *OPSM*, *Laubman & Pank* and *Budget Eyewear*, we do not believe that any single trademark or trade name is material to our business or results of operations. *Ray-Ban* products accounted for approximately 13.5 percent of our net sales in 2006. Management believes that our trademarks have significant value in marketing our products.

LensCrafters has introduced several trademarked lenses in recent years that contain innovative technology, such as FeatherWates® (lightweight, thin and impact resistant lenses), DURALENS® (super scratch-resistant lenses), Invisibles® (anti-reflective lenses) and MVP Maximum View Progressives® (multi-focal lenses without visible lines). LensCrafters purchases these lenses under non-exclusive arrangements with third parties. The names of the lenses used by LensCrafters are typically trademarked, and the trademarks are typically owned by us. OPSM has trademarked several lenses in recent years that it uses in its advertising. They include Activise™ for contact lenses, Active™ for polycarbonate eyeglass lenses and Invisibles™ for multi-coated eyeglass lenses.

We do not have any patents that we believe are, individually or in the aggregate, material to our results of operations or financial condition.

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 costs to defend such rights.

License Agreements

We have entered into certain license agreements to manufacture and distribute prescription frames and sunglasses with numerous designers. These license agreements have terms expiring through 2022. The table below summarizes the principal terms of our most significant license agreements.

Licensor	Licensed Marks	Territory	Expiration
Jones Investment Co. Inc	Anne Klein	U.S. and rest of world exclusive licenses	December 31, 2009
Bulgari S.p.A.	Bulgari	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2010
Salvatore Ferragamo Italia S.p.A.	Salvatore Ferragamo Ferragamo	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2008 (Renewable until December 31, 2013)
Retail Brand Alliance, Inc.*	Brooks Brothers	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2009
Prada S.A.	Prada, Miu Miu	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2013 (Renewable until December 31, 2018)
Gianni Versace S.p.A.	Gianni Versace, Versace, Versace Sport, Versus	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2012 (Renewable until December 31, 2022)
Chanel SARL Chanel SA, Chanel SAS (FR), Chanel Limited (UK), Chanel Inc. (USA) and Chanel Sok RL (Panama)	Chanel	Worldwide exclusive license	March 31, 2008
Donna Karan Studio LLC	Donna Karan, DKNY	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2009 (Renewable until December 31, 2014)
Adrienne Vittadini LLC**	Adrienne Vittadini	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2009
Dolce & Gabbana S.r.l.	D&G, Dolce & Gabbana	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2010 (Renewable until December 31, 2015)
Burberry Limited	Burberry	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2015
PRL USA	Polo Ralph Lauren	Worldwide exclusive license	March 31, 2017
The Polo/Lauren Company LP	Ralph Lauren		
	Ralph (Polo Player Design) Lauren		
	RLX		
	RL		
	Ralph		
	Ralph/Ralph Lauren Lauren by Ralph Lauren Polo Jeans Company Chaps***		
Club Monaco Corp.	Club Monaco	U.S. and Canada exclusive license	March 31, 2012 (renewable until March 31, 2017)
Tiffany & Co.	TIFFANY & CO. Tiffany	Selective worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2017

* Retail Brand Alliance, Inc. is indirectly owned and controlled by one of our directors.

** Adrienne Vittadini LLC was indirectly owned and controlled by one of our directors until November 2006, at which time it was transferred to a third party.

*** U.S., Canada, Mexico and Japan only.

28

Under these license agreements, we are required to pay a royalty which generally ranges from five percent to twelve percent of 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 between five percent and ten percent of net sales. The particular licensor is responsible for the manner and form of advertising for its collection. 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, any change in the ownership of the ordinary shares resulting in a change in control of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

Other than Prada and Miu Miu (which in aggregate account for 5.5 percent of net sales), no single designer line accounted for more than five percent of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2006. Management believes that, while the early termination of one or a small number of the current license agreements may have an adverse effect on our results of operations in the short term, any such termination would not have a material adverse effect on our long-term results of operations or financial condition. Upon any early termination of an 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.

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 the 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 the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia 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.

Organizational Structure

We are a holding company, and virtually all 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, Cole Licensed Brands and OPSM. In the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment, we operate through approximately eight manufacturing plants and 32 geographically oriented wholesale distribution subsidiaries. See

Distribution for a breakdown of the geographic areas.

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

Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership
Manufacturing		
Luxottica S.r.l.	Italy	100 %
Luxottica Tristar Optical Ltd	China	100 %
Distribution		
Avant-Garde Optics, LLC	U.S.A.	100 %
Cole Vision Corporation	U.S.A.	100 %
LensCrafters Inc.	U.S.A.	100 %
Sunglass Hut Trading Corporation	U.S.A.	100 %
Pearle Vision, Inc.	U.S.A.	100 %
OPSM Group Limited	Australia	100 %
Holding companies		
Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp.	U.S.A.	100 %
Luxottica South Pacific Pty Ltd	Australia	100 %
Sunglass Hut International, Inc.	U.S.A.	100 %
Cole National Corporation	U.S.A.	100 %

Property, Plants and Equipment

Our corporate headquarters is located at Via C. Cantù 2, Milan, Italy. Information regarding the location, use and approximate size of our principal offices and facilities as of December 31, 2006 is set forth below:

Location	Use	Owned/Leased	Approximate Area in Square Feet
Milan, Italy	Corporate Headquarters	Owned	51,548
Agordo, Italy	Administrative offices and manufacturing facility	Owned	827,292
Mason (Ohio), United States	North American retail division headquarters	Owned	415,776
Atlanta (Georgia), United States	North American retail division distribution center	Owned	183,521
Port Washington (NY), United States	U.S. offices and U.S. wholesale distribution center	Owned	140,700
Espoo, Finland	Offices, warehouse	Leased	2,884
Oulu, Finland	Offices	Leased	484
Goteborg, Sweden	Offices, warehouse	Owned	6,942
Stockholm, Sweden	Offices	Leased	258
Kongsberg, Norway	Offices	Leased	3,132
Macquarie Park, Australia	Offices	Leased	61,496
Chipping Norton, Australia	Ophthalmic laboratory	Leased	60,172
Revesby, Australia	Distribution center	Leased	61,054
Auckland, New Zealand	Offices	Leased	31,011
Millennium City, Hong Kong	Offices,	Leased	9,072
Kwong Sang, Hong Kong	Distribution center and warehouse	Leased	3,760
Heemstede, Holland	Offices	Leased	8,073
São Paulo, Brazil	Offices, warehouse	Leased	18,363
Buenos Aires, Argentina	Offices, warehouse, showroom	Leased	3,438
Cincinnati (Ohio), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, warehouse, distribution center	Leased	132,000
Dallas (Texas), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, distribution center	Leased	80,000
Memphis (Tennessee), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory	Leased	59,350
Columbus (Ohio), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, distribution center	Leased	43,392
Knoxville (Tennessee), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory	Leased	38,500
Winnipeg (Manitoba), Canada	Ophthalmic laboratory, distribution center	Leased	21,687

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Salonica - Thessalinki, Greece	Sales office	Leased	2,813
Athens-Anthoussa, Greece	Offices	Leased	40,137
Deurne, Belgium	Offices, archive-small deposit	Leased	4,560
Barcelona, Spain	Offices, warehouse, showroom	Leased	23,338
Madrid, Spain	Showroom	Leased	1,729
Hammersmith, London, UK	Offices	Leased	7,400
Park Royal, London, UK	Warehouse for storage	Leased	3,757
Guangzhou, China	Factory, warehouse	Leased	2,900
Dongguan, China	Offices, factory, dormitory	Owned	1,097,300
Dongguan, China	Land	Owned	1,607,500
Klosterneuburg, Austria	Offices	Leased	3,767
Prague, Czech Republic	Showroom	Leased	215
Bratislava, Slovak Republic	Showroom	Leased	150
Tokyo, Japan	Sales office	Leased	13,149
Fukui, Japan	Offices, distribution center	Owned	45,364
Fukui, Japan	Warehouse	Leased	3,389
Osaka, Japan	Sales office	Leased	1,949
Nagoya, Japan	Sales office	Leased	1,159
Fukuoka, Japan	Sales office	Leased	1,065
Shanghai, China	Sales office, distribution center and warehouse	Leased	13,046
Schonbuhl, Switzerland	Offices	Leased	3,164
Dubai, U.A.E.	Offices	Leased	1,645
Krakow, Poland	Offices	Leased	1,615
Lisbon, Portugal	Offices, warehouse	Owned	64,583
Munich, Germany	Offices, showroom	Leased	8,212
Bhiwadi, India	Manufacturing facility, corporate offices	Owned	343,474
Johannesburg, South Africa	Offices, showroom	Leased	5,382
Mexico City, Mexico	Offices, warehouse	Leased	17,222
Valbonne, France	Offices	Owned	14,240
Seoul, Korea	Sales office	Leased	4,410
Singapore	Sales office	Leased	1,604
Mississauga, Canada	Offices	Owned	21,000
Hertzelya, Israel	Offices, warehouse	Leased	5,382
Rovereto, Italy	Frame manufacturing facility	Owned	215,026
Sedico, Italy	Frame manufacturing facility and distribution center	Owned	392,312
Cencenighe, Italy	Semi-finished product manufacturing facility	Owned	59,892
Lauriano, Italy	Frame and crystal lenses manufacturing facility	Owned	174,176
Pederobba, Italy	Frame manufacturing facility	Owned	84,111
Sedico, Italy	Distribution center	Owned	342,830
Budapest, Hungary	Showroom, office space	Leased	472,440
Gurgaon, India	Showroom, office space	Leased	5,052
Dublin, Ireland	Office space	Leased	2,487
Izmir, Turkey	Headquarters, offices, warehouse	Leased	92,750
Istanbul, Turkey	Sales offices	Leased	3,960
Istanbul, Turkey	Sales offices	Leased	559
Ankara, Turkey	Sales offices	Leased	688
Ankara, Turkey	Sales offices	Leased	624
Adana, Turkey	Sales offices	Leased	441

Adana, Turkey	Sales offices	Leased	591
Samsun, Turkey	Sales offices	Leased	785

As of December 31, 2006, LensCrafters leased 977 retail stores in North America and China (including Hong Kong), and Sunglass Hut leased 1,818 retail locations throughout North America, Europe and Australia.

As of December 31, 2006, Cole leased 1,781 optical retail locations including 1,358 stores in licensed departments in host stores. OPSM leased 505 retail stores in Australia and New Zealand and 199 retail stores in mainland China and Hong Kong. All of our leases expire between 2007 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 capacity) are adequate to meet our present and reasonably foreseeable needs. Other than the capital lease for our offices in Valbonne (France), there are no encumbrances on any of our principal owned properties.

ITEM 4A. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

ITEM 5. OPERATING AND FINANCIAL REVIEW AND PROSPECTS**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 house brand and designer lines of mid- to premium-priced prescription frames and sunglasses. We operate in our retail segment principally through LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, OPSM, and since October 2004, Cole. As of December 31, 2006, the retail segment consisted of 5,280 owned or leased corporate-owned retail locations and 454 franchised locations as follows:

	North America	Europe/ Middle East	Australia / New Zealand*	China / Hong Kong*	Total
LensCrafters	902			75	977
Sunglass Hut	1,502	92	224		1,818
Pearle and Licensed Brands	1,781				1,781
OPSM Group			505	199	704
Franchised Locations	417	15	22		454
	4,602	107	751	274	5,734

LensCrafters and Cole have retail distribution operations located throughout the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, while OPSM operates retail outlets located in Australia, New Zealand, and Hong Kong. Sunglass Hut is a leading retailer of sunglasses worldwide based on sales. In 2006, we began operating retail locations in mainland China and currently we are in the process of rebranding many of the locations to our premium LensCrafters brand. We expect to rebrand approximately 153 a stores in China to LensCrafters by the end of 2007.

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 retail channel. Our average retail unit selling price is significantly higher than our average wholesale unit selling price, as our retail sales typically include lenses as well as frames.

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 will 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 in the second quarter and lower in the first quarter.

As a result of our acquisition of LensCrafters in May 1995 and the subsequent expansion of our business activities in the United States through the acquisition of the Ray-Ban business, Sunglass Hut and Cole, our results of operations, which are reported in Euro, have been rendered more susceptible to currency rate fluctuations between the Euro and the U.S. dollar. The U.S. dollar/Euro exchange rate has fluctuated from an average exchange rate of Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.2435 in 2004 to Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.2444 in 2005 to Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.2553 in 2006. 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 continues to strengthen relative to certain other currencies, our profitability as a consolidated group will suffer.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Our estimates are based on historical experience and currently available information. Our significant accounting policies are discussed in Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report. The following is a discussion of what management believes are our most critical accounting policies:

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.

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 SFAS No. 48, Revenue Recognition When Right of Return Exists, 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 determined to be uncollectible. Our insurance contracts require us to estimate the potential costs and exposures over the life of the agreement such that the amount charged to the customers will cover these costs. To mitigate the exposure risk, these contracts are usually short-term in nature. However, if we do not accurately estimate the future exposure and risks associated with these contracts, we may suffer losses as we would not be able to cover our costs incurred with revenues from the customer.

Income Taxes

Income taxes are recorded in accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for 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 enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. A valuation allowance is recorded for deferred tax assets if it is determined that it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realized. These estimated tax rates and the deferred tax assets, including valuation allowances placed upon those 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.

We have completed our evaluation of the impact of adopting Financial Accounting Interpretation No. 48 (FIN 48), *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*, which we have adopted beginning on January 1, 2007. FIN 48 requires, among other things, a dual-step approach (Recognition and Measurement) in recognizing uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken on tax returns. The recognition test requires that the tax position meet a threshold of more-likely-than-not, based solely on its technical merits, that it will be sustained upon examination by the taxing authority. After this test is met, FIN 48 permits us to recognize a tax benefit equal to the largest amount of benefit that is more than 50 percent likely to be realized upon final settlement with the taxing authority. FIN 48 must be applied to all existing tax positions for all open tax periods as of the date of adoption. The cumulative effect of adoption will be an adjustment to our January 1, 2007 retained earnings of Euro 8.2 million.

Inventories

Our manufactured inventories were approximately 75.4 percent and 66.7 percent of total frame inventory for 2005 and 2006, respectively. All inventories at December 31, 2006 were valued using the lower of cost (as determined under a

weighted-average method which approximates the first in, first out method) or market. Inventories are recorded net of allowances for possible losses among other reserves. These reserves are calculated using various factors including quantity on hand, 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, 2006, the aggregate carrying value of intangibles, including goodwill, was approximately Euro 2.5 billion or approximately 51.4 percent 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.

SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142), sets forth requirements relating to accounting for ongoing intangibles. Under SFAS No. 142, goodwill and intangible assets deemed to have an indefinite life are no longer amortized in the same manner as under the previous standards, but rather are 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.

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 the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to result from the use of the assets and their eventual disposition. If the sum of the expected undiscounted future cash flows were 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.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In March 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 156, *Accounting for Servicing of Financial Assets - an amendment of FASB Statement No. 140*, with respect to accounting for separately recognized servicing assets and servicing liabilities. The statement requires, among other things, that an entity use fair value to initially measure these assets and liabilities, if practicable. The adoption of such standard is for fiscal years beginning after September 15, 2006 and is not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, which establishes a definition of fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 does not require new fair value measurements but clarifies the definition, method and disclosure requirements of previously issued standards that address fair value measurements. The adoption of such standard is for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. We are currently evaluating the disclosure requirements and their effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employer's Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)*, which requires us to recognize an asset or liability for the funded status (the difference between the fair value of plan assets and benefit obligation, which for defined benefit pension plans is deemed to be the projected benefit obligation) of its retirement plans and recognize changes in the funded status annually through other comprehensive income (loss). The statement also changes the date in which the funded status can be measured (eliminating the 90-day window) with limited exceptions. The effective date of the recognition of the funded status is for years ending after December 15, 2006. See Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report for the effect of adoption. The effective date for the change in acceptable measurement date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. We are currently evaluating the impact of changing the

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

measurement date on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2007, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued SFAS No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities Including an amendment of FASB Statement No. 115*, which allows us to record at fair value financial assets and liabilities, with any changes being recorded in earnings. This can be done on an instrument-by-instrument basis in most circumstances, is irrevocable after election for that instrument and must be applied to the entire instrument. The adoption of such standard is effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007 and is not expected to have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2004(1)	2005(1)	2006(1)
Net Sales	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of Sales	32.0	31.8	30.5
Gross Profit	68.0	68.2	69.5
Operating Expenses:			
Selling and Advertising	42.2	42.9	42.1
General and Administrative	10.6	11.2	11.3
Total	52.8	54.1	53.4
Income From Operations	15.1	14.1	16.2
Other Income (Expense) Net	(1.1)	(1.0)	(1.7)
Provision For Income Taxes	(4.9)	(4.8)	(5.1)
Minority Interests in Income of Consolidated Subsidiaries	(0.3)	(0.2)	(0.2)
Net Income From Continuing Operations	8.8	8.0	9.2
Discontinued Operations	0.2	0.3	(0.1)
Net Income	9.0	8.3	9.1

(1) Results of Things Remembered, a former specialty gift business that was sold in September 2006, are reclassified as discontinued operations and are not included in results from continuing operations for 2004, 2005 and 2006.

For additional financial information by operating segment and geographic region, see Note 13 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2006 to the year ended December 31, 2005

Net Sales. Net sales increased 13.1 percent to Euro 4,676.2 million during 2006 as compared to Euro 4,134.3 million in 2005. The increases in our net sales primarily resulted from the strong performance in both the retail and the manufacturing and wholesale segments, which was partially offset by approximately Euro 34.9 million (equivalent to 0.9 percent) in negative currency fluctuations between the Euro, which is our reporting currency, and other currencies in which we conduct our business, including the U.S. dollar and the Australian dollar. After the effect of currency fluctuations, the manufacturing and wholesale segment had an increase in net sales to third parties of approximately Euro 307.0 and the retail segment had an increase in net sales to third parties of approximately Euro 234.9 million. Currency fluctuations offset the net sales for the manufacturing and wholesale segment by approximately Euro 1.9 million and by approximately Euro 33.0 million for the retail segment.

Net sales in the retail segment increased by 7.6 percent to Euro 3,294.2 million for 2006 from Euro 3,061.7 million in 2005. Euro 208.1 million of this increase was attributable to the positive performance of the North American retail operations primarily due to: (i) a 7.1 percent increase in same-store sales; and (ii) the addition of U.S.\$ 26.7 million in sales from the approximately 70 new Canadian retail outlets which were acquired in June 2006, which was partially offset by a negative exchange rate effect of Euro 25.0 million. An additional Euro 20.2 million of the increase was attributable to an increase in net sales in the Asia-Pacific retail business, primarily due to Euro 11.3 million in additional net sales contributed by the newly acquired stores in China.

Net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale segment increased by 28.6 percent to Euro 1,382.0 million for 2006 as compared to Euro 1,075.0 million in 2005. This increase was mainly attributable to increased sales of our Ray-Ban brand as well as the continued success of sales of branded products of our designer lines, such as Prada and Bvlgari, and the continued development of new branded products such as Dolce & Gabbana (which we began distributing in October 2005). These increases occurred primarily in the European and North American markets, which account for approximately 78.5 percent of our net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale segment.

On a geographic basis, combined retail and manufacturing and wholesale operations in the United States and Canada resulted in net sales of Euro 3,076.4 million in 2006, comprising 65.8 percent of total net sales and an increase of Euro 264.5 million or 9.4 percent as compared to 2005. Net sales for operations in Asia-Pacific were Euro 498.4 million during 2006 as compared to Euro 461.2 million in 2005, which represented an 8.1 percent increase in net sales. Net sales for the rest of the world accounted for the remaining Euro 1,101.4 million of net sales during 2006, which represented a 27.9 percent increase in net sales as compared to 2005. The increase in the rest of the world was primarily attributable to strong performance in almost all major European markets that led to an increase in sales of Euro 190.4 million in 2006 as compared to 2005.

During 2006, net sales in the retail segment accounted for approximately 70.4 percent of total net sales, as compared to approximately 74.0 percent of net sales in 2005. This decrease in retail net sales as a percentage of total net sales is attributable to a significant increase in net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale segment, which grew by 28.6 percent in 2006.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by 8.3 percent to Euro 1,426.0 million in 2006, from Euro 1,316.7 million in 2005, primarily attributable to our overall sales growth. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales decreased to 30.5 percent from 31.8 percent. This decrease as a percentage of net sales was primarily attributable to the change in sales mix resulting from increased sales of our Ray-Ban brand and sales of branded products of our designer lines, Prada, Bvlgari and Dolce & Gabbana, which carry a higher gross margin than other lines, increased efficiency in our manufacturing facilities leveraging the fixed cost structure to produce more frames, and increased production to cover the additional demand for our products. In 2006, the average number of frames produced daily in Luxottica's facilities was approximately 153,000 as compared to 115,000 for the same period of 2005, attributable to increased production in the Tristar facility, as well as improved productivity in our Italian factories.

Gross Profit. For the reasons described above, gross profit increased by 15.4 percent to Euro 3,250.2 million in 2006 from Euro 2,817.6 million in 2005. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 69.5 percent in 2006 from 68.2 percent in 2005, primarily due to the increase in gross profit of the manufacturing and wholesale segment.

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses increased by 11.5 percent to Euro 2,494.2 million in 2006 from Euro 2,236.2 million in 2005. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses decreased to 53.3 percent in 2006 from 54.1 percent in 2005 primarily attributable to the increase in net sales while maintaining strong cost controls in both our manufacturing and wholesale and our retail segments.

37

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Selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by 10.9 percent to Euro 1,967.0 million in 2006, from Euro 1,774.2 million in 2005, primarily due to increased net sales. As a percentage of net sales, selling and advertising expenses decreased to 42.1 percent in 2006 from 42.9 percent in 2005, primarily attributable to a reduced commissions percentage relative to sales earned by the wholesale sales force and to lower store costs in the North American retail business leveraging the fixed cost store structure by an increase in same store sales. As we integrate the newly acquired stores in both Canada and China, we expect to further realize a reduction in selling expenses as a percentage of sales.

General and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by 14.1 percent to Euro 527.1 million in 2006 from Euro 462.0 million in 2005. This includes approximately Euro 48.0 million of expense relating to stock options expensed in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R), which we adopted on January 1, 2006, as compared to Euro 22.7 million in 2005 (calculated according to APB 25). As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses increased to 11.3 percent in 2006 from 11.2 percent in 2005.

Income from Operations. For the reasons described above, income from operations for 2006 increased by 30.0 percent to Euro 756.0 million from Euro 581.4 million in 2005. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations increased to 16.2 percent in 2006 from 14.1 percent in 2005.

Operating margin, which is income from operations divided by net sales, in the manufacturing and wholesale segment increased to 26.0 percent in 2006 from 23.2 percent in 2005. This increase in operating margin is attributable to lower sales commissions as a percentage of sales and higher gross profit due to a more favorable brand mix, partially offset by higher advertising expenses (including royalty expenses).

Operating margin in the retail segment increased to 13.1 percent in 2006 from 11.6 percent in 2005. This increase in operating margin is attributable to lower store costs in the North American retail business, as well as increased net sales in the North American retail business due to the fixed cost store structure.

Other Income (Expense)-Net. Other income (expense)-net was Euro (77.8) million in 2006 as compared to Euro (42.1) million in 2005. This increase in other income (expense)-net is mainly attributable to net realized and unrealized foreign exchange transaction and remeasurement losses in 2006 as compared to gains on similar items in 2005. Net interest expense was Euro 60.8 million in 2006 as compared to Euro 60.5 million in 2005 attributable to an increase in interest rates which offset a decrease in outstanding indebtedness.

Net Income from Continuing Operations. Income before taxes increased by 25.7 percent to Euro 678.2 million in 2006 from Euro 539.3 million in 2005. As a percentage of net sales, income before taxes increased to 14.5 percent in 2006 from 13.0 percent in 2005. Minority interest decreased to Euro 8.7 million in 2006 from Euro 9.3 million in 2005. The Company's effective tax rate was 35.2 percent in 2006, as compared to 37.0 percent in 2005 due to a reduction in taxes in foreign jurisdictions. The most significant portion of the benefit is due to the adoption in Australia of a consolidated tax regime, which resulted in an increase in the tax basis of certain assets. We have completed our evaluation of the impact of adoption of FIN 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes - an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109*. See *Income Taxes* above for a more detailed discussion.

Net income from continuing operations increased by 30.2 percent to Euro 430.7 million in 2006 from Euro 330.8 million in 2005. Net income from continuing operations as a percentage of net sales increased to 9.2 percent in 2006 from 8.0 percent in 2005.

Basic earnings per share from continuing operations for 2006 were Euro 0.95 as compared to Euro 0.73 in 2005. Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations for 2006 were Euro 0.94 as compared to Euro 0.73 in 2005.

Discontinued Operations. Discontinued operations resulted in income in 2005 and a loss in 2006 mainly attributable to the seasonal nature of the operations of the Things Remembered discontinued business, which results in substantially all operational profits being realized during the fourth quarter. The operations were sold before the fourth quarter of 2006. In addition, the sale resulted in an accrual recorded by the Company for a potential tax liability.

Net Income. Net income increased by 24.0 percent to Euro 424.3 million in 2006 from Euro 342.3 million in 2005. Net income as a percentage of net sales increased to 9.1 percent in 2006 from 8.3 percent in 2005.

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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Basic earnings per share for 2006 were Euro 0.94 as compared to Euro 0.76 in 2005. Diluted earnings per share for 2006 were Euro 0.93 as compared to Euro 0.76 in 2005.

38

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2005 to the year ended December 31, 2004

Net Sales. Net sales increased 30.0 percent to Euro 4,134.3 million during 2005 as compared to Euro 3,179.6 million for 2004. Net sales in the retail segment, through LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, OPSM and Cole, increased by 34.8 percent to Euro 3,061.7 million for 2005 from Euro 2,271.0 million for 2004. This increase was primarily due to the inclusion of Cole sales from the date of acquisition on October 4, 2004, which amounted to Euro 761.5 million for the full fiscal year 2005 compared to Euro 164.8 million for the three-month period following the acquisition in 2004.

Net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale segment increased by 18.3 percent to Euro 1,075.0 million for 2005 as compared to Euro 908.6 million in 2004. This increase was mainly attributable to increased sales of our Ray-Ban brand, as well as Prada, Versace, Bulgari and Dolce & Gabbana (which we began distributing in October 2005). Wholesale sales were strong in all geographic areas.

On a geographic basis net of intercompany transactions, operations in North America resulted in net sales of Euro 2,811.9 million during 2005, comprising 68.0 percent of total net sales, an increase of Euro 804.1 million from 2004. This increase was primarily due to the inclusion of Cole sales from the date of acquisition on October 4, 2004, which amounted to Euro 761.5 million for the full fiscal year 2005 compared to Euro 164.8 million for the three-month period following the acquisition in 2004. This sales increase was mostly driven by our focus on selling premium frames and products at both our Sunglass Hut and LensCrafters North American retail outlets. This focus included the remodeling, opening or relocation of over 250 Sunglass Hut outlets. Net sales for operations in Asia-Pacific, which consists of Australia, New Zealand, Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Thailand, China, Japan and Taiwan, were Euro 461.2 million during 2005, comprising 11.2 percent of total net sales, an increase of Euro 26.2 million as compared to 2004. Net sales for the rest of the world accounted for the remaining Euro 861.2 million of net sales during 2005, which represented a 16.9 percent increase as compared to 2004.

During 2005, net sales in the retail segment accounted for approximately 74.0 percent of total net sales, as compared to approximately 71.4 percent of total net sales in 2004 due to the retail acquisition described above.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by 29.3 percent to Euro 1,316.7 million in 2005 from Euro 1,018.6 million in 2004. Cost of sales in the retail segment increased by Euro 273.5 million, which increase is primarily attributable to the inclusion of Cole in our results of operations for three months in 2004 compared to a full 12 months in 2005. Cost of sales in the manufacturing and wholesale segment increased by Euro 68.6 million due to the increase in net sales. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales decreased to 31.8 percent from 32.0 percent. This was mostly attributable to the placement of more Luxottica manufactured products in our newly acquired Cole retail locations. Manufacturing labor costs increased by 17.3 percent to Euro 301.3 million in 2005 from Euro 256.9 million in 2004. This increase is attributable to the increase in net sales. As a percentage of net sales, cost of labor decreased to 7.3 percent in 2005 from 8.1 percent in 2004, due to higher productivity in the wholesale division, as well as due to the inclusion of Cole results, since Cole's cost of labor as a percentage of sales is lower than that of the rest of the Group. For 2005, the average number of frames produced daily in our facilities (including Tristar, our Chinese factory) was approximately 125,000, which was in line with 2004 production.

Gross Profit. For the reasons outlined above, gross profit increased by 30.4 percent to Euro 2,817.6 million in 2005, from Euro 2,161.0 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 68.2 percent in 2005 from 68.0 percent in 2004.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses increased by 33.0 percent to Euro 2,236.2 million in 2005 from Euro 1,681.5 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses increased to 54.1 percent in 2005 from 52.9 percent in 2004.

Selling and advertising expenses, including royalty expenses, increased by 32.1 percent to Euro 1,774.2 million during 2005 from Euro 1,343.0 million in 2004. Euro 297.4 million of this increase is attributable to the inclusion of Cole in our results of operations for the full fiscal year in 2005 compared to only the fourth quarter of 2004 (from the date of acquisition). As a percentage of net sales, selling and advertising expenses increased to 42.9 percent in 2005 from 42.2 percent in 2004. This increase as a percentage of sales is primarily attributable to the consolidation of Cole's results in our results of operations.

General and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by 36.5 percent to Euro 462.0 million in 2005 from Euro 338.5 million in 2004. Euro 81.0 million of this increase is attributable to the inclusion of Cole in our results of operations for the full fiscal year in 2005 compared to only the fourth quarter of 2004 (from the date of acquisition). As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses increased to 11.2 percent in 2005 from 10.6 percent in 2004. This increase was primarily due to the consolidation of Cole results in our results of operations. As we continue the integration of Cole, we expect its operating expenses as a percentage of sales to decrease due to the expected higher efficiency in the fixed cost structure.

Income from Operations. For the reasons outlined above, income from operations for 2005 increased by 21.3 percent to Euro 581.4 million from Euro 479.5 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations decreased to 14.1 percent in 2005 compared to 15.1 percent for 2004.

Operating margin, calculated as income from operations divided by net sales, in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment increased to 23.2 percent in 2005 from 21.3 percent in 2004. This increase in operating margin is attributable to higher efficiency in our fixed cost structure driven by increases in net sales and lower sales commissions, partially offset by higher advertising expenses.

Operating margin in the retail segment decreased to 11.6 percent in 2005 from 13.1 percent in 2004, due to the inclusion of the results for Cole, whose operating margin is lower than that of our other retail chains. However, we believe that when the final restructuring of the North American Retail Division is completed by the end of 2006, we will return to our historical operating margins.

Other Income (Expense)-Net. Other income (expense)-net was a net expense of Euro 42.1 million in 2005 as compared to a net expense of Euro 34.9 million in 2004. This increase in other income (expense)-net is mainly attributable to an increase in interest expense of Euro 11.2 million due to the debt incurred for the acquisition of Cole, as well as rising interest rates. We expect an increase in interest expense for 2006 due to the rising interest rate environment.

Net Income from Continuing Operations. Income before taxes increased by 21.3 percent to Euro 539.3 million in 2005 from Euro 444.6 million in 2004. As a percentage of net sales, income before taxes decreased to 13.0 percent in 2005 from 14.0 percent in 2004, mainly due to the integration of the Cole operations. Minority interest increased to Euro (9.3) million in 2005 from Euro (8.6) million in 2004. Our effective tax rate was 37.0 percent in 2005, while it was 35.4 percent in 2004. Net income increased by 18.5 percent to Euro 330.8 million in 2005 from Euro 279.1 million in 2004. Net income from continuing operations as a percentage of net sales decreased to 8.0 percent in 2005 from 8.8 percent in 2004.

Basic earnings per share from continuing operations for 2005 were Euro 0.73, increasing from Euro 0.62 for 2004. Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations for 2005 were Euro 0.73 increasing from Euro 0.62 for 2004.

Discontinued Operations. Discontinued operations resulted in income of Euro 11.5 million in 2005, as compared to Euro 7.8 million in 2004. The increase was due to the consolidation of the Things Remembered operations only for three months in 2004 because the acquisition date occurred on October 4, 2004.

Net Income. Net income increased by 19.3 percent to Euro 342.3 million in 2005 from Euro 286.9 million in 2004. Net income as a percentage of net sales decreased to 8.3 percent in 2005 from 9.0 percent in 2004.

Basic earning per share for 2005 were Euro 0.76, increasing from Euro 0.64 for 2004. Diluted earnings per share for 2005 were Euro 0.76, increasing from Euro 0.64 for 2004.

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Taxes

Our effective tax rates for the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006 were approximately 35.4 percent, 37.0 percent and 35.2 percent, respectively. The 2004 effective tax rate was less than the statutory tax rate due to permanent differences between our income for financial reporting and tax purposes which reflect the net loss carry-forward caused by the prior funding of subsidiary losses through capital contributions that are deductible for income tax purposes under Italian law, and the reduction in certain investments in subsidiaries. Such subsidiary losses were primarily attributable to the amortization of certain intangible assets associated with our acquisitions. This remaining net loss carry-forward was completely utilized in 2004. For fiscal 2005 we received a net permanent benefit caused by the Company complying with an Italian law that allows for the step up in tax basis of certain intangible assets for which this benefit offset the aggregate effect of different rates in foreign jurisdictions. For fiscal 2006 the tax rate includes the results from the adoption of a change in the tax law in Australia, which introduced a tax consolidation regime for wholly owned group entities. The tax consolidation rules effectively pushed down the cost of acquiring an entity (or group of entities) to the assets that the entity (or group) owns. This results in the resetting of the cost basis of the assets for tax purposes and, for OPSM, in the related increases in fixed assets and intangibles as of the date of tax consolidation in December 2006, when OPSM filed its consolidated 2005 tax return, providing a one time permanent benefit to the tax provision.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

Operating Activities. The Company's cash provided by operating activities was Euro 603.3 million, Euro 605.7 million and Euro 508.3 million for 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Euro 2.4 million decrease in 2006 as compared to 2005 was primarily attributable to increased net income, partially offset by advance payments made by the Company to certain designers for future contracted minimum royalties, increases in accounts receivable and inventory and tax payments to comply with an Italian tax law allowing for the step-up in tax basis of certain intangible assets. The Euro 97.5 million increase in 2005 as compared to 2004 was primarily attributable to increased net income and additional depreciation and amortization resulting from the Cole acquisition, including Euro 17.3 million relating to the amortization of its intangible assets.

Depreciation and amortization were Euro 220.8 million in 2006 as compared to Euro 184.6 million in 2005. This increase was primarily attributable to increased fixed assets. Deferred taxes were Euro 72.5 million in 2006 as compared to Euro 91.3 million in 2005. This decrease was primarily attributable to the fact that deferred taxes in 2006 included a benefit due to the revaluation of certain tangible and intangible assets in the retail division in Australia, while in 2005 it included the effect of the adoption of an Italian tax law allowing for the step-up in tax basis of certain intangible assets. Non-cash stock-based compensation expenses were Euro 47.9 million in 2006 as compared to Euro 22.7 million in 2005. This increase was primarily attributable to the adoption of SFAS 123(R) for stock compensation expense on two new Company stock option performance plans implemented in July 2006. The use of cash associated with accounts receivable was Euro 83.1 million in 2006 as compared to Euro 33.6 million in 2005. The increase in accounts receivable balances, thus a use of cash, was primarily attributable to the increase in sales of our manufacturing and wholesale segment. Prepaid expenses and other was a source of cash of Euro 8.6 million in 2006, as compared to a use of cash of Euro 56.7 million in 2005, primarily attributable to advance payments of Euro 30.0 million made in 2005 by us to certain of our licensors and the timing of certain tax payments by foreign subsidiaries in 2005. Inventories were a use of cash in 2006 of Euro 27.7 million in 2006 compared to a source of cash of Euro 66.5 million in 2005, primarily attributable to growing inventory level to support the business. Cash provided by operating activities for accounts payable increased by Euro 26.4 million in 2006 as compared to the same period of 2005. The increase was primarily attributable to improved timing of payments. Cash provided by operating activities for accrued expenses decreased by Euro 6.7 million in 2006 as compared to the same period of 2005. The decrease was primarily attributable to a termination of sales of the retail division's priced extended warranty contracts with terms of coverage of 12 months to 24 months in 2005. Income tax payable was a source of cash in 2006 of Euro 5.9 million as compared Euro 126.7 million for 2005. This decrease was primarily attributable to timing of tax payments, and to increased accruals for income taxes in 2005 due to the adoption of an Italian tax law to be paid in cash during fiscal 2006.

Investing Activities. The Company's cash used in investing activities was Euro 263.7 million, Euro 166.4 million and Euro 479.7 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. The Euro 97.3 million increase in 2006 as compared to 2005 was primarily attributable to acquisitions of businesses and capital expenditures. In 2006, the Company's acquisitions of businesses were Euro 134.1 million, net of cash acquired, and included Shoppers Optical, a Canadian-based optical chain, for approximately Euro 48.7 million, Beijing Xueliang Optical Technology Co. Ltd. for approximately Euro 17.0 million, the remaining 49 percent stake of the Turkish-based distributor Luxottica Gozluk Ticaret A.S. for approximately Euro 11.7 million, Ming Long Optical for approximately Euro 29.0 million, and Modern Sight Optics for approximately Euro 14.0 million. Such increase was partially offset by the sale of Things Remembered, a

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specialty gifts retail business previously included in the North American retail division, with net proceeds of Euro 128.0 million. In 2005, the Company acquired the remaining minority stake of OPSM for Euro 61.9 million and also completed two asset acquisitions by the North American retail division for an aggregate amount of Euro 11.1 million and the acquisition of 27 stores in Canada for approximately Euro 13.8 million. These uses of cash from investing activities were partially offset by the sale of Pearle Europe, with net proceeds of Euro 144 million. The Euro 313.3 million decrease in 2005 as compared to 2004 was primarily attributable to the Cole acquisition in 2004, for an aggregate amount of Euro 363.0 million, net of cash acquired and including direct acquisition-related expenses.

Our capital expenditures were Euro 272.2 million in 2006 as compared to Euro 220.0 million in 2005. This increase was primarily attributable to the investment in manufacturing facilities for the wholesale division and the opening, remodeling and relocation of stores in the retail division, in addition to the costs associated with the expansion of the North American retail division's home office. Capital expenditures were Euro 53.5 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2007. It is our expectation that 2007 annual capital expenditures will be approximately Euro 300.0 million, in addition to

41

investments for any acquisitions. We will pay for these future capital expenditures with our currently available borrowing capacity and available cash.

Cash received from disposals of property, plant and equipment was Euro 21.6 million in 2006 as compared to Euro 1.0 million in 2005. This increase in cash provided by the disposal of fixed assets is primarily attributable to the sale of an obsolete aircraft in October 2006 for a net price of Euro 15.6 million, the sale of unused manufacturing facilities in the wholesale division in Italy and a building in the United Kingdom. Acquisitions of intangible assets resulted in a use of cash of Euro 1.1 million in 2006 compared to Euro 4.5 million in 2005.

Financing Activities. The Company's cash used in financing activities was Euro 349.9 million, Euro 350.0 million and Euro 67.5 million in 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively. Cash used in financing activities in 2006 consisted primarily of the proceeds of Euro 84.1 million from long-term debt which were used to partially repay Euro 215.3 million of long-term debt. Cash used in financing activities for 2005 consisted primarily of net long term repayments on maturing debt of approximately Euro 254.4 million. Dividends paid to the Company's shareholders in 2006 and 2005 were Euro 131.4 million and Euro 103.5 million, respectively. In 2004, our cash used in financing activities consisted primarily of: (i) the net proceeds of Euro 88.6 million from all the credit facilities and (ii) Euro 446.9 million of proceeds of Tranche B and Tranche C of the credit facility, which we used in connection with the acquisition of Cole, including the repayment of Cole's existing notes. We borrowed Euro 405.0 million in June 2004 (consisting of the proceeds of Tranche A of the credit facility) to repay Euro 400.0 million of long-term debt. Additionally, we used cash provided by financing activities to reduce bank overdrafts and to pay Euro 94.1 million of dividends to our shareholders.

Our Indebtedness

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 credit facilities contain certain financial covenants including ratios of Net Financial Position (NFP) (as defined in the agreements) to shareholders' equity, NFP to EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes and depreciation as defined in the agreements), and EBITDA to net financial charges (as defined in the agreements). As of March 31, 2007, 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 in connection with the announced acquisition of Oakley as discussed in Item 4 Information on the Company Business Overview Recent Developments Acquisitions, such restrictions would not materially affect our compliance with these covenants, our ability to incur the additional debt or our future business operations.

The Company has relied primarily upon internally generated funds, trade credit and bank borrowings to finance its operations and expansion.

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.

Group total indebtedness was Euro 1,487.6 million as of December 31, 2006. Available additional borrowings under credit facilities as of such date were Euro 1,137.1 million.

The U.S.\$350 Million Credit Facility with UniCredito Italiano and the Convertible Swap Step-Up

To refinance previously issued Eurobonds, in June 2002, U.S. Holdings, a U.S. subsidiary, entered into a U.S.\$350 million credit facility with a group of four Italian banks led by UniCredito Italiano S.p.A. The term loan portion of the credit facility provided U.S.\$200 million of borrowing and required equal quarterly principal installments beginning in March 2003. The revolving loan portion of the credit facility allowed for maximum borrowings of U.S.\$150 million. Interest accrued under the credit facility at LIBOR (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.5 percent and

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the credit facility allowed U.S.

42

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Holdings to select interest periods of one, two or three months. The credit facility contained certain financial and operating covenants. The credit facility was guaranteed by Luxottica Group S.p.A. and matured in June 2005, and at such time we repaid in full all of the outstanding amounts under this credit facility.

In July 2002, U.S. Holdings entered into a Convertible Swap Step-Up (2002 Swap). The beginning and maximum notional amount of 2002 Swap was U.S.\$275 million, which decreased by U.S.\$20 million quarterly, beginning with the quarter commencing on March 17, 2003. The 2002 Swap was entered into to convert the floating rate credit agreement referred to in the preceding paragraph to a mixed position rate agreement by allowing U.S. Holdings to pay a fixed rate of interest if LIBOR remains under certain defined thresholds and for U.S. Holdings to receive an interest payment at the three-month LIBOR rate as defined in the agreement. These amounts were settled net every three months until the final expiration of the 2002 Swap which occurred on June 17, 2005. The 2002 Swap did not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, as amended, and, as such, was marked to market with the gains or losses from the change in value reflected in current operations. Marked to market gains of Euro 1.491 million are included in current operations in 2004, while in 2005 we recognized a loss of Euro 0.163 million in current operations.

The Euro 650 Million Credit Facility with Banca Intesa and the Intesa Swaps

In December 2002, we entered into an unsecured credit facility with Banca Intesa S.p.A. The unsecured credit facility provided borrowing availability of up to Euro 650 million. The facility included a Euro 500 million term loan, which required a balloon payment of Euro 200 million in June 2004 and repayment of equal quarterly installments of principal of Euro 50 million subsequent to that date. The revolving portion provided borrowing availability of up to Euro 150 million which could be borrowed and repaid until final maturity. Interest accrued on the both the term and revolving loan at Euribor as defined in the agreement plus 0.45 percent. The final maturity of all outstanding principal amounts and interest was December 27, 2005 and at such time we repaid in full all of the outstanding amounts under this credit facility.

In December 2002, we entered into two interest rate swap transactions (the Intesa Swaps) beginning with an aggregate maximum notional amount of Euro 250 million, which decreased by Euro 100 million on June 27, 2004 and by Euro 25 million during each subsequent three-month period. These Intesa Swaps expired on December 27, 2005. The Intesa Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge of a portion of the Banca Intesa Euro 650 million unsecured credit facility discussed above. The Intesa Swaps exchanged the floating rate based on Euribor to a fixed rate of 2.985 percent.

The U.S.\$300 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes and the DB Swaps

On September 3, 2003, Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp. (U.S. Holdings) closed a private placement of U.S.\$300 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes (the Notes), issued in three series (Series A, Series B and Series C). Interest on the Series A Notes accrues at 3.94 percent per annum and interest on each of the Series B and Series C Notes accrues at 4.45 percent per annum. The Series A and Series B Notes mature on September 3, 2008 and the Series C Notes mature on September 3, 2010. The Series A and Series C Notes require annual prepayments beginning on September 3, 2006 through the applicable dates of maturity. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by the Company and Luxottica S.r.l., the Company's wholly owned subsidiary. The Notes can be prepaid at U.S. Holdings' option under certain circumstances. The proceeds from the Notes were used for the repayment of outstanding debt and for other working capital needs. The Notes contain certain financial and operating covenants. As of December 31, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all of its applicable covenants, including calculations of financial covenants when applicable.

In connection with the issuance of the Notes, U.S. Holdings entered into three interest rate swap agreements with Deutsche Bank AG (collectively, the DB Swap). The three separate agreements' notional amounts and interest payment dates coincide with those of the Notes. The DB Swap exchanged the fixed rate of the Notes for a floating rate of the six-month LIBOR rate plus 0.66 percent for the Series A Notes and the six-month LIBOR rate plus 0.73 percent for the Series B and Series C Notes. U.S. Holdings terminated all three agreements comprising the DB Swap in December 2005.

The OPSM Acquisition and the Euro 200 Million Credit Facility with Banca Intesa and Related Interest Rate Swaps

In September 2003, the Company entered into a new credit facility with Banca Intesa S.p.A. of Euro 200 million. The credit facility includes a Euro 150 million term loan, which will require repayment of equal semi-annual installments of principal of Euro 30 million starting September 30, 2006 until the final maturity date. Interest accrues on the term loan at Euribor (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.55 percent (4.27 percent on December 31, 2006). The revolving loan provides borrowing availability of up to Euro 50 million; amounts borrowed under the revolving portion can be borrowed and repaid until final maturity. As of December 31, 2006, Euro 25 million had been drawn from the revolving portion. Interest accrues on

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the revolving loan at Euribor (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.55 percent (4.10 percent on December 31, 2006). The final maturity of the credit facility is September 30, 2008. The Company can select interest periods of one, two or three months. The credit facility contains certain financial and operating covenants. As of December 31, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all of its applicable covenants, including calculations of financial covenants when applicable. Under this credit facility, Euro 145 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2006.

In June 2005, the Company entered into four interest rate swap transactions with various banks with an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 120 million, which will decrease by Euro 30 million every six months starting on March 30, 2007 (Intesa OPSM Swaps). These swaps expire on September 30, 2008. The Intesa OPSM Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on a portion of the Banca Intesa Euro 200 million unsecured credit facility discussed above. The Intesa OPSM Swaps exchange the floating rate of Euribor for an average fixed rate of 2.38 percent per annum.

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

On June 3, 2004, the Company and U.S. Holdings entered into a new 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. Tranche A is 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 is to be used for general corporate purposes, including the refinancing of existing Luxottica Group S.p.A. debt as it matures. 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 National. Amounts borrowed under Tranche B will mature in March 2011. Tranche C is a revolving credit facility of Euro 725 million-equivalent multi-currency (Euro/U.S. dollar). Amounts borrowed under Tranche C may be repaid and reborrowed with all outstanding balances maturing in March 2011. On December 31, 2006, U.S.\$190 million (Euro 144.0 million) had been drawn from Tranche C by U.S. Holdings and Euro 100 million by Luxottica Group S.p.A. The Company can select interest periods of one, two, three or six months with interest accruing on Euro-denominated loans based on the corresponding Euribor rate and U.S. dollar denominated loans based on the corresponding LIBOR rate, both plus a margin between 0.20 percent and 0.40 percent based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio, as defined in the agreement. The interest rate on December 31, 2006 was 3.97 percent for Tranche A, 5.62 percent for Tranche B, 5.60 percent on Tranche C amounts borrowed in U.S. dollars and 3.96 percent on Tranche C amounts borrowed in Euro. This credit facility contains certain financial and operating covenants. The Company was in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2006. Under this credit facility, Euro 895.2 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2006. In February 2007, we exercised an option included in the amendment to extend the maturity date of Tranches B and C to March 2012. For additional information, see Note 9 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

In June 2005, the Company entered into nine interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 405 million with various banks which will decrease by Euro 45 million every three months starting on June 3, 2007 (Club Deal Swaps). These swaps expire on June 3, 2009. The Club Deal Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche A of the credit facility discussed above. The Club Deal Swaps exchange the floating rate of Euribor for an average fixed rate of 2.40 percent per annum.

Australian Dollar 30 Million Credit Facility

In August 2004, OPSM re-negotiated its multicurrency (AUD/HKD) loan facility with Westpac Banking Corporation. The credit facility had a maximum available line of AUD 100 million, which was reduced to AUD 50 million in September 2005. This facility expired on August 31, 2006. After negotiations, the credit facility was renewed for AUD 30 million and expires on August 31, 2007. The interest rate margin has been reduced to 0.275 percent. For borrowings denominated in Australian dollars, the interest accrues on the basis of BBR (Bank Bill Rate), and for borrowings denominated in Hong Kong dollars the rate is based on HIBOR (HK Interbank Offered Rate) plus an overall 0.275 percent margin. At December 31, 2006, the interest rate was 4.39 percent on the borrowings denominated in Hong Kong dollars and is payable monthly in arrears. The facility was utilized for an amount of HKD 125.0 million (AUD 20.2 million) and there was no drawdown in Australian dollars. The credit facility contains certain financial and operating covenants. As of December 31, 2006, the Company was in compliance with all of its applicable covenants, including calculations of financial covenants when applicable.

In December 2005, the Company entered into an unsecured credit facility with Banca Popolare di Verona e Novara Soc. Coop. a R.L. The 18-month credit facility consists of a revolving loan that provides borrowing availability of up to Euro 100 million. Amounts borrowed under the revolving portion can be borrowed and repaid until final maturity. As of March 31, 2007, Euro 60 million had been drawn and was outstanding from the revolving loan. Interest accrues on the revolving loan at

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Euribor (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.25 percent (4.11 percent on March 31, 2007). The Company can select interest periods of one, three or six months. The final maturity of the credit facility was June 1, 2007. In June 2007, the Company renewed the credit facility with Banca Popolare di Verona e Novara Soc. Coop. a R.L. to replace the December 2005 credit facility that expired on June 1, 2007. The 18-month credit facility consists of a revolving loan that provides borrowing availability of up to Euro 100 million. Amounts borrowed under the revolving portion can be borrowed and repaid until final maturity. The Company can select interest periods of one, three or six months.

Our Working Capital

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

	As of December 31,		
	2004	2005	2006
	(In millions of Euro)		
Current Assets	1,557.0	1,604.6	1,484.8
Current Liabilities	(1,338.2)	(1,235.7)	(1,425.3)
Working Capital	218.8	368.9	59.5

The increase in working capital in 2005 reflects the repayment of maturing debt and the refinancing of current debt maturities with long-term debt. In 2006, working capital decreased due to an increase in the current portion of long-term debt scheduled to mature in 2007.

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 12 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. 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 9 and 15 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

The following table summarizes the scheduled maturities of our long-term debt, minimum lease commitments under noncancelable operating leases and minimum payments under noncancelable royalty arrangements as of December 31, 2006. The table does not include pension liabilities. Our pension plans are discussed in Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

(in millions of Euro)	Payments Due by Period				Total
	1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	After 5 Years	
Contractual Obligations					
Long-Term Debt and Current Maturities(1)	359.5	458.9	500.1	0.8	1,319.3
Interest Payments(2)	35.9	40.2	17.1	0.0	93.2
Operating Leases	195.5	311.4	187.9	220.7	915.5
Minimum Royalty Arrangements	73.0	156.9	112.9	216.5	559.3
Total	663.9	967.4	817.8	438.0	2,887.3

(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, 2006. In addition, the above table does not take into account the February 2007 extension of our Amended Euro 1,130 Million and U.S.\$325 Million Credit Facility as described above.

(2) 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, 2006 and assume that we make all scheduled principal payments as they mature.

At December 31, 2006, we had available funds of approximately Euro 581.1 million under our unused short-term lines of credit. Substantially all of these lines are for less than one year but they have been renewed annually in prior years. In addition, certain U.S. subsidiaries obtained various letters of credit from banks outstanding of Euro 36.1 million as of December 31, 2006. Most of these letters of credit are used as security in risk management contracts or store leases. Most contain annual evergreen clauses under which they are automatically renewed unless the bank is notified of non-renewal. As of December 31, 2006, substantially all of our outstanding letters of credit mature within one year.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

The Board of Directors of Luxottica Group S.p.A. currently consists of 14 members.

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 ended December 31, 2008.

Set forth below is certain information regarding the directors and senior management of Luxottica Group S.p.A. as of December 31, 2006, except as otherwise specified:

Name	Age(1)	Officer or Director Since(2)	Position(1)
Leonardo Del Vecchio	71	1961	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Luigi Francavilla	69	1968	Deputy Chairman
Andrea Guerra	41	2004	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Roger Abravanel	60	2006	Director
Tancredi Bianchi	78	1990	Director
Mario Cattaneo	76	2003	Director
Enrico Cavatorta	45	1999/2003	Group Chief Financial Officer and Director
Roberto Chemello	52	1979	Head of Group Operations and Director
Claudio Costamagna	51	2006	Director
Claudio Del Vecchio	49	1978	Director
Sergio Erede	66	2004	Director
Sabina Grossi	41	2003	Director
Gianni Mion	61	2004	Director
Lucio Rondelli	82	1990	Director

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

Frank Baynham

53

1987

Executive Vice President Stores, Retail N.A.

46

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

Chris Beer	40	2003	Chief Operating Officer, Retail A.P., Australia/NZ
Michael Boxer	45	1993	Senior V.P. General Counsel N.A.
Kerry Bradley	50	1988	Chief Operating Officer of Retail N.A.
Tom Coleman	58	1987	Executive V.P., Retail A.P.
Mildred Curtis	50	1988	Senior Vice President, Human Resources N.A.
Fabio D Angelantonio	37	2005	Head of Group Marketing
Jack Dennis	61	1982	C.F.O. and C.A.O. of Retail N.A.
Valerio Giacobbi	42	1991	E.V.P. Retail N. A.
Garland Gunter	56	1986	Chief Information Officer of Retail N.A.
Giuseppe La Boria	48	2001	Head of Wholesale Europe & South
Peter McClelland	38	2003	C.F.O. and C.A.O. of Retail A.P.
Seth McLaughlin	44	1994	S.V.P. Consumer Marketing of Retail N.A.
George Minakakis	49	1994	Chief Operating Officer of Greater China
Enrico Mistrion	37	1995	Group Controller
Antonio Miyakawa	40	1993	Head of Wholesale and Group Marketing
Mario Pacifico	44	2003	Head of Group Internal Auditing
Nicola Pelà	44	2005	Head of Group Human Resources
Umberto Soccal	56	1988	Group Chief Information Technology Officer
Marco Vendramini	36	1997	Group C.A.O.

- (1) Except as otherwise specified, all ages and positions are as of December 31, 2006.
- (2) Reflects period of affiliation with Luxottica Group S.p.A. or any of our predecessors and affiliates.

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Executive officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Messrs. Rondelli, Bianchi, Cattaneo, Mion, Abravanel, Costamagna and Erede and Ms. Grossi are all non-executive directors. In addition, Messrs. Rondelli, Bianchi, Cattaneo, Mion, Abravanel and Costamagna are also independent directors.

Pursuant to Italian law, we maintain a Board of Statutory Auditors, elected at the shareholders' 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 bylaws; (ii) respect the principles of correct administration; (iii) maintain adequate organizational structure, internal controls and administrative and accounting systems; and (iv) ensure that our accounting system represents the facts in a fair and true manner. Although members of the Board of Statutory Auditors are required to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors and the shareholders, they do not vote on matters submitted to such meetings. Effective as of June 14, 2006, the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors are Marco Reboa, Chairman, Giorgio Silva and Enrico Cervellera. 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 ended December 31, 2008.

See Summary of the Significant Differences Between Our Corporate Governance Practices and the Corporate Governance Standards of the New York Stock Exchange below for more information regarding the designation of the Board of Statutory Auditors to act as our audit committee.

Pursuant to Italian law, we also maintain a Human Resources Committee, elected within the members of the Board of Directors. The Human Resources Committee has verification, advisory and proposal-making functions, including: (i) recommending to the Board the aggregate remuneration payable to the Company's Directors and determining the remuneration criteria for the top management of the Company and of the entire Group, (ii) reviewing the Luxottica Group employees' incentive plans and the criteria for the composition of the management bodies of the relevant subsidiaries. Effective as of February 19, 2007, the members of the Human Resources Committee are non-executive directors Gianni Mion, Roger Abravanel, Claudio Costamagna and Sabina Grossi, three of whom are independent. Although the Human Resources Committee does not have a specific term, its term is co-extensive with the term of our Board of Directors since its members are also members of our Board of Directors.

See Summary of the Significant Differences Between Our Corporate Governance Practices and the Corporate Governance Standards of the New York Stock Exchange below 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, and in 2002, he received an honorary degree in Managerial Engineering from the University of Udine. In March 2006, Mr. Del Vecchio received another honorary degree in Materials Engineering from Politecnico of Milan.

Luigi Francavilla joined the Group in 1968, has been Deputy Chairman since 1981 and is Chairman of Luxottica S.r.l., our principal operating subsidiary. 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 April 2000, he received an honorary degree in Business Administration from Constantinian University.

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. Mr. Guerra is also director of the new Parmalat S.p.A. and of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro S.p.A. He received a degree in Business Administration from the La Sapienza University of Rome in 1989.

Roger Abravanel has been a director of the Company since 2006. He worked at McKinsey&Company from 1972 until June 2006. Mr. Abravanel is also involved in international consulting projects for the high direction on strategic,

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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 author of several studies and articles on business organization and a director of Marazzi S.p.A., Valentino Fashion Group S.p.A., Teva S.p.A. and Banca Nazionale del Lavoro S.p.A.

Tancredi Bianchi has been a Director since 1990 and is emeritus Professor of Credit and Banking at the Bocconi University in Milan where he was a professor from 1978 to 2003. In 1959, he qualified for University teaching and began teaching Banking Technique at the Venice University (Ca' Foscari), as well as the Pisa and Rome (La Sapienza) Universities. He has been a member of the Board of Directors of Montedison, Credito Bergamasco (where he was Executive Vice Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Chairman from 1981 and 1989), Credito Emiliano, Credito Romagnolo and Cassa di Risparmio di Verona S.p.A. From 1982 until 2003, Mr. Bianchi was Chairman of the Italian Private Banking Association, and from 1991 to 1998, he was Chairman of the Italian Banking Association, where he is now Honorary Chairman.

48

Mario Cattaneo has been a Director of the Company 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 Banca Lombarda S.p.A., Bracco S.p.A. and Fin. Bansel S.p.A. and Chairman of CBI Factor S.p.A., and Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Intesa Mediofactoring S.p.A., Sara Assicurazioni S.p.A., Italiana Assicurazioni S.p.A. and B.P.U. Assicurazioni S.p.A.

Enrico Cavatorta has been a Director of the Company since 2003. He has been Chief Financial Officer since he joined the Group in 1999, and he is a director of the principal subsidiaries of the Company. 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.

Roberto Chemello joined the Group in 1979. He is a Director of the Company and Chief Executive Officer of Luxottica S.r.l., our principal operating subsidiary. Prior to 1985, Mr. Chemello was Chief Financial Officer of the Company, and, until July 27, 2004, he was Chief Executive Officer of the Company. Mr. Chemello graduated with a degree in Business Administration from the Ca' Foscari University in Venice.

Claudio Costamagna has been director of the Company since 2006. He held executive positions in international companies such as Montedison, Citigroup and Goldman Sachs. Mr. Costamagna is currently Chairman of ALUB (Association of graduates from Bocconi) and a director of Value Partners.

Claudio Del Vecchio, a son of Leonardo Del Vecchio, joined the Group in 1978 and has been a Director since 1981. 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 Retail Brand Alliance, the owner of Brooks Brothers Inc. and other clothing apparel companies.

Sergio Erede has been a Director of the Company since 2004. Mr. Erede graduated magna cum laude from the University of Milan in 1962 with a degree in jurisprudence and obtained an LL.M. from Harvard Law School in 1964. From 1965 to 1969, he was head of the legal department of IBM Italia S.p.A. Prior to such time, Mr. Erede was an attorney at the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell from 1964 to 1965, and the law firm of Hale & Dorr from 1963 to 1964. In 1999, he founded the law firm of Bonelli, Erede & Pappalardo (which is the successor by merger to the firm of Erede e Associati), a leading firm in Italian financial transactions. Additionally, Mr. Erede is Vice Chairman of Banca Nazionale del Lavoro S.p.A. and a member of the board of directors of several Italian companies including Marzotto S.p.A., Interpump S.p.A., Autogrill S.p.A., Carraro S.p.A., Valentino Fashion Group S.p.A., and Galbani S.p.A., Gruppo Editoriale l'Espresso S.p.A., Manuli Rubber Industries S.p.A.

Sabina Grossi has been a Director of the Company since 2003. She joined Luxottica Group S.p.A. in 1996 and was Head of Investor Relations, a position which she held from 1996 until 2004. Prior to joining Luxottica Group S.p.A., she was a financial analyst with Caboto Sim S.p.A. from 1994 until 1996. From 1991 to 1993, Ms. Grossi was an associate professor in the school of engineering of the La Sapienza University in Rome, where she taught undergraduate courses as well as published papers on mathematics and statistics. Ms. Grossi, who is a C.P.A. in Italy, graduated with the highest honors from the LUISS University in Rome with a bachelor's degree in Business Administration. Ms. Grossi is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Molecular Medicine S.p.A. and of the non-profit Foundation Oliver Twist.

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

Gianni Mion has been a Director of the Company since 2004. He is Chief Executive Officer of Edizione Holding S.p.A. (the investment company of the Benetton family), a position he has held since 1986. Prior to joining Edizione Holding S.p.A., Mr. Mion was the Chief Financial Officer of Marzotto S.p.A. from 1985 to 1986, Managing Director of Fintermica S.p.A. from 1983 to 1985, Vice President of Gepi S.p.A. from 1974 to 1982, controller of McQuay Europa S.p.A. from 1972 to 1974 and an auditor at the accounting firm of KPMG from 1967 to 1972. Mr. Mion is currently a member of the board of directors of several public companies, including Benetton Group S.p.A., Autogrill S.p.A., Autostrade S.p.A., Olimpia and Telecom Italia. Gianni Mion graduated from the Venice University Ca' Foscari with a degree in Business Administration and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Lucio Rondelli has been a Director of the Company since 1990. Mr. Rondelli was the Chairman of UniCredito Italiano S.p.A until 2001, having held various positions with the bank continuously from 1947. Mr. Rondelli is currently Chairman of Assiparos GPA and Banca Italease and a director of Spafid. In 1976 he received the honor of Cavaliere di Gran Croce dell' Ordine (Knight of the Great Cross Order) for merit to the Republic of Italy and in 1988 the President of the Republic of Italy conferred on him the honor of Cavaliere dell' Ordine al Merito del Lavoro (Knight of the Order for Labor Merit).

Frank Baynham has been Executive Vice President, Stores of Retail North America since 1999. Mr. Baynham is responsible for store operations for all LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut and Cole stores. Mr. Baynham has held various other senior executive roles since joining LensCrafters in 1987. Prior to 1987, he worked in marketing for Procter and Gamble and was a captain in the U.S. Army. Mr. Baynham graduated with a degree in Finance from Murray State University.

Chris Beer is Chief Operating Officer of Luxottica Retail Australia/NZ. Mr. Beer has held this position since 2003, having had 22 years of experience with the OPSM Group (later acquired by Luxottica). He held senior executive positions in sales and operations before being appointed International HR Manager for the OPSM Group in 1999 and General Manager Retail for OPSM Australia in 2001. Mr. Beer oversees group operations, marketing, merchandise, distribution and manufacturing for the Australia/NZ Region.

Michael Boxer has been the Senior Vice President, General Counsel North America since September 2005. Mr. Boxer is 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.

Kerry Bradley has been Chief Operating Officer of Retail North America since 2002, prior to which he served as Executive Vice President of LensCrafters since June of 1998. Mr. Bradley is responsible for all LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, Cole and EyeMed sales, marketing and operations. Mr. Bradley has held various other senior executive roles since joining LensCrafters in 1988. Mr. Bradley has a Master's degree in Business from the University of Edinburgh, Scotland and a B.S. degree in Business from Auburn University in Alabama.

Tom Coleman has been Executive Vice President Retail Asia Pacific since 2003. Mr. Coleman is responsible for all activities of the Group in the Asia Pacific Region, which includes Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia, and prior to this, he served as Executive Vice President of LensCrafters since 1997. Mr. Coleman has held various other senior executive roles since joining LensCrafters in 1987.

Mildred Curtis has been Senior Vice President, Human Resources North America since 2005. She was Senior Vice President, Legal and Human Resources of LensCrafters from 2001 to 2005. She held other executive roles since joining LensCrafters in 1988. Ms. Curtis has a J.D. from the University of Cincinnati and a bachelor's degree from Chatham College.

Fabio D'Angelantonio has been Head of Group Marketing 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.

Jack Dennis has been Chief Financial Officer and Chief Administrative Officer of Retail North America since 2001, prior to which time he served as Chief Financial Officer of LensCrafters since 1992 and Chief Administrative Officer since 1999. Prior to 1992, he was Controller of LensCrafters, Vice President of Finance in several divisions of U.S. Shoe, and a Senior Audit Manager with Arthur Andersen & Co. Mr. Dennis graduated with a degree in Accounting from the University of Kentucky.

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

Valerio Giacobbi has been Executive Vice President Retail North America since 2001. Prior to 2001, he was General Affairs Manager of Luxottica Group S.p.A. since 1991. Mr. Giacobbi graduated with a degree in Business Administration from the Ca' Foscari University in Venice.

Garland Gunter has been Chief Information Officer of Retail North America since 1992. Mr. Gunter is responsible for all information technology supporting Retail and Managed Vision Care in North America. Prior to 1992, Mr. Gunter served as Director of Information Systems since joining LensCrafters in 1986. Prior to 1986, he worked in various IT management roles in retail and healthcare. Mr. Gunter has a degree in Business Administration from Cleveland State University.

Giuseppe La Boria joined Luxottica Group S.p.A. in 2001 as Head of Sales for the Wholesale Division. Prior to joining Luxottica Group S.p.A., Mr. La Boria worked in Safilo S.p.A. as Sales Manager for Italy, during which period he was also responsible for all the commercial and marketing aspects of the Diesel Shades launch.

Peter McClelland is Chief Finance & Administration Officer of Luxottica Retail Asia Pacific. As CFAO, he has responsibility for shared support services, including finance, IT and HR, for Luxottica operations in Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong and China. Prior to joining OPSM Group, later acquired by Luxottica in 2003, he held senior strategic and business planning roles in the retail sector in Australia. He began his career with KPMG in audit supervisor risk management.

Seth McLaughin has been Senior Vice President, Consumer Marketing of Luxottica Retail North America since October 2004. He is responsible for overseeing marketing activities across all Luxottica Retail brands. Prior to October 2004, he served as Vice President, Consumer Marketing since July 1998. Prior to joining the Luxottica Group he worked at Boston Consulting Group, from 1990 to 1994, and in strategic consulting for Procter & Gamble, from 1984 to 1990. Mr. McLaughin has a Bachelor of Science degree from Iowa State University.

George Minakakis has been Chief Operating Officer for Greater China since September 2006. He has been with Luxottica for 13 years, most recently in Canada as Senior Vice President and General Manager of our retail operations. Prior to Luxottica, Mr. Minakakis worked with PepsiCo for 7 years. He holds a Masters Degree in Business Administration from Athabasca University, Alberta, Canada.

Enrico Mistrion joined Luxottica Group S.p.A. in 1995 as Financial Analyst. Since joining us, he has handled various assignments in the Finance Department including mergers and acquisitions. Mr. Mistrion earned a degree with honors in Business Administration from the Ca' Foscari University in Venice. After graduation, Mr. Mistrion was involved in some research assignments for the Department of Economics at Ca' Foscari University in Venice and attended a course at SDA Bocconi in Corporate Finance. Mr. Mistrion's area of expertise is Economics and Business Administration. Presently, he is Group Controller of the Luxottica Group.

Antonio Miyakawa is currently the Head of Wholesale and Group Marketing for Luxottica Group S.p.A., a position he held since 2003. Previously he was head of our Asian wholesale operations, a position he has 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 has been Head of Internal Auditing since he joined Luxottica Group S.p.A. in 2003. Prior to joining Luxottica Group S.p.A., he was VP of Internal Auditing of Prada Group. From 1990 to 2000, Mr. Pacifico was Controller of Eni's upstream Italy Division, Chief Financial Officer of Agip Trading B.V. and an Audit Manager in Agip S.p.A. Mr. Pacifico graduated from Luigi Bocconi University in Milan with a degree in Business Administration.

Nicola Pelà has been Head of Group Human Resources since 2005. Prior to joining the Company, he was Human Resources Director of Eli Lilly from 2001 to 2003, first in Indianapolis and later in Brussels, and VP HR Director for Italy of SmithKline Beecham from 2000 to 2001. He was HR Manager in various Italian companies such as Olivetti Group, Fiat Group and Barilla Group from 1988 to 2000. Mr. Pelà has a bachelor's degree in Law with honors and a master's degree in Business Administration from CUOA.

Umberto Soccà joined Luxottica Group S.p.A. in 1988 as Chief Information Technology Officer. As we expanded our distribution network, he became responsible for the computer systems of all of our European subsidiaries. Mr. Soccà previously worked as a software programmer and chief of the data processing center for the Provincial Industry Association.

Marco Vendramini joined Luxottica Group S.p.A. in 1997 as a financial analyst and was later appointed Corporate Forecasting and Reporting Manager. Since February 2005, he has been Chief Administrative Officer of Luxottica Group. Mr. Vendramini has a degree in Business Administration from University of Udine. During and after graduation, he attended several courses at the European Business Management School of Swansea and in Business Administration at the employers' association of Treviso. Prior to joining Luxottica, Mr. Vendramini worked in the accounting department of a textile company in Treviso.

Compensation

Set forth below is information regarding total cash 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 2006:

Name	Base Compensation (Euro)	Other Compensation (Euro)	Total Cash Compensation (Euro)
Leonardo Del Vecchio <i>Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>	875,366	340,624	1,215,990
Luigi Francavilla <i>Deputy Chairman</i>	139,200	1,554,092	1,693,292
Andrea Guerra <i>Chief Executive Officer</i>	900,000	1,362,072	2,262,072
Roger Abravanel <i>Director</i>	53,199	—	53,199
Tancredi Bianchi <i>Director</i>	94,113	—	94,113
Mario Cattaneo <i>Director</i>	89,948	—	89,948
Enrico Cavatorta <i>Director</i>	81,198	630,047	711,245
Roberto Chemello <i>Director</i>	81,198	1,322,878	1,404,076
Claudio Costamagna <i>Director</i>	47,365	—	47,365
Claudio Del Vecchio <i>Director</i>	81,198	247,966	329,164
Sergio Erede <i>Director</i>	81,198	—	81,198
Sabina Grossi <i>Director</i>	81,198	332	81,530
Gianni Mion <i>Director</i>	81,198	—	81,198
Lucio Rondelli <i>Director</i>	99,115	—	99,115
Giancarlo Tomasin(1) <i>Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	66,980	—	66,980
Mario Medici(1) <i>Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	47,747	11,953	59,700
Walter Pison(1) <i>Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	28,358	59,025	87,383
Marco Reboa(2) <i>Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	56,875	—	56,875
Enrico Cervellera(2) <i>Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	37,916	—	37,916
Giorgio Silva(2) <i>Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	41,250	—	41,250

(1) The terms of Messrs. Tomasin, Medici and Pison ended on June 14, 2006.

(2) The terms of Messrs. Reboa, Cervellera and Silva began on June 14, 2006.

Aggregate compensation paid by us to our senior management (excluding directors) as a group (20 people) was approximately Euro 13.1 million in 2006, of which approximately Euro 1.0 million represented provision for termination indemnities and social security charges required by Italian law. Members of this group were also granted options to purchase

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

an aggregate of 6,880,000 of our ordinary shares at a weighted average exercise price of Euro 21.56 per share in 2006. These options expire on January 31, 2015. The aggregate amount set aside or accrued during the year ended December 31, 2006 to provide pension and retirement benefits for our directors who are also members of our management was Euro 1.2 million. Our directors who are not members of management do not receive such benefits.

None of our directors have service contracts with the company or any of its subsidiaries providing for benefits upon termination of employment.

Employees

As of December 31, 2006, we employed approximately 51,000 employees worldwide, of whom approximately 32,400 were employed in the United States and Canada and 7,800 were employed in Italy. As of such date, about 200 employees were in management positions, approximately 11,400 were employed in our manufacturing and wholesale segment and approximately 37,300 were employed in our retail segment. Substantially all of our employees in Italy are covered by collective bargaining agreements. Other than those Pearle Vision employees 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 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 5,300 of our employees. This agreement was renewed in 2006 resulting in an average wage increase rate of approximately three percent per year. The agreement for mechanical workers, which covers approximately 586 of our employees, was renegotiated in 2006. In addition to the national collective bargaining agreement for workers, we typically enter into separate, local contracts with labor unions representing our employees. In December 2006, we renewed a local agreement with optical workers, supplementing the terms of the national textile contract. The new agreement provides for new profitability targets for employee variable wages.

Italian law provides that, upon termination of employment, employees are entitled to receive certain compulsory separation payments based on their compensation levels and length of employment. As of December 31, 2006, we had reserved Euro 56.6 million for such separation payments in our consolidated financial statements.

Pearle Vision currently has two collective bargaining agreements in place. One collective bargaining agreement, between Pearle Vision and the Local 888, United Food and Commercial Workers (the 888 CBA), has been extended (by agreement) while the parties are negotiating a new agreement. The 888 CBA covers approximately 16 Pearle Vision employees holding the positions of Lab Associate, Lead Lab Associate, Sales Associate and Optician. The other collective bargaining agreement, between Pearle Vision and the Local 108, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (the 108 CBA), has also been extended (by agreement) while the parties are negotiating a new agreement. The 108 CBA covers approximately 60 Pearle Vision employees holding the positions of Lab Associate, Lead Lab Associate and Sales Associate.

Share Ownership

Set forth below is certain information concerning the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of May 15, 2007, by each of our directors and executive officers who owns in excess of one percent of our outstanding ordinary shares.

Shareholder	Issuer	Shares owned as of May 15, 2007	Percentage Ownership	
Leonardo Del Vecchio	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	314,803,339	(1)68.23	%

(1) Shares held of record by Delfin S.a.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.

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

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 shareholders 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, and (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 become exercisable in three equal installments beginning on January 31 of the year after the date of grant and expire nine years after such date.

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.

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. The exercise price of these options is equal to the market value of the underlying ordinary shares on the date of grant, defined as either (i) the average of the closing market prices for each business day during the 30-day period ending on the date of the grant or, if higher, (ii) the closing market price of our ADRs on the business day immediately preceding the date of the grant depending on the tax jurisdiction of the beneficiary. Options granted under the plan generally become exercisable beginning on January 31 of the third year after the date of grant and expire nine years after such date.

As of December 31, 2006, there had been 12 separate grants under the option plans described above, detailed as follows:

	Number of ordinary shares underlying options granted(1)	Exercise Price(1)		Expiration Date	Options held by officers and directors (1)(2)
1998 Grant	3,380,400	Euro	7.38	January 31, 2007	
1999 Grant	3,679,200	Euro	4.38	January 31, 2008	81,600
2000 Grant	2,142,200	Euro	9.52	January 31, 2009	75,600
2001 Grant	2,079,300	U.S.\$	15.20	January 31, 2010	85,800
2002 Grant	2,348,400	U.S.\$	17.80	January 31, 2011	129,300
2003 Grant	2,397,300	Euro	10.51	January 31, 2012	190,600
2004 Grant	2,035,500	Euro	13.79	January 31, 2013	637,300
2004 Performance Grant	1,000,000	U.S.\$	18.59	January 31, 2012	920,000
2004 Shareholder Grant	9,600,000	Euro	13.67	December 31, 2014	9,600,000
2005 Grant	1,512,000	Euro	16.89	January 31, 2014	360,000
2006 Grant	1,725,000	Euro	22.19	January 31, 2015	900,000
2006 Performance Grant 1	3,500,000	Euro	22.09	July 27, 2015	2,900,000
2006 Performance Grant 2	9,500,000	Euro	20.97	July 27, 2015	9,500,000

(1) As restated to reflect the June 2000 two-for-one stock split.

(2) As restated to reflect changes in our management during 2006.

See Item 7 – Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions – Related Party Transactions – Shareholder Plan – below for information regarding another stock option plan for our top management.

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 Italian Code of Corporate Governance, amended in March 2006, issued by Borsa Italiana and generally by the rules and regulations of Commissione Nazionale per le Società e la Borsa, or CONSOB for Italian companies (collectively, the “Italian Corporate Governance Policies”).

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 Italian Corporate Governance Policies recommend that an “adequate number” of non-executive and independent directors serve on the board of directors of an Italian company, but do 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.

The standards for determining director independence under the Italian Corporate Governance Policies are substantially similar to the NYSE listing standards for U.S. listed companies. The Italian Corporate Governance Policies do not require our non-executive directors to meet at executive sessions without management.

Based on standards under the Italian Corporate Governance Policies, our Board of Directors has determined that, among its 14 members, 6 directors are independent. This number of independent directors complies with the “adequate number” of non-management directors recommended by the Italian Corporate Governance Policies. Luxottica’s non-management directors do not have regularly scheduled executive sessions without management.

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 does not require Italian listed companies to have an audit committee, but does require 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 bylaws and the “Regulations Governing the

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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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 shareholders on June 14, 2006. From July 31, 2005 and until the annual meeting of shareholders on June 14, 2006, the functions of the Audit Committee were performed by the Internal Control Committee, as determined by the Board of Directors. Additional information regarding our Internal Control Committee and Board of Statutory Auditors is set forth below.

With respect to the nomination of directors, the Italian Corporate Governance Policies recommend that each Italian listed company file with its registered office, at least 15 days before its annual ordinary meeting of stockholders, a list of the personal and professional qualifications of each proposed director nominee. The Italian Corporate Governance Policies also recommend that, if an Italian listed company appoints a committee to select, or recommend the selection by the board of directors of, director nominees for the next annual ordinary meeting of stockholders, a majority of this committee be comprised of non-executive directors. The Company has elected not to appoint a committee to select, or recommend the selection of, director nominees. Our director nominees are selected by our entire Board of Directors, and we comply with the Italian Corporate Governance Policies' recommendation that we timely file with our registered office a list of the personal and professional qualifications of each of our proposed director nominees.

The Italian Corporate Governance Policies recommend, but do not require, that Italian listed companies appoint a compensation committee and that a majority of this committee be comprised of non-executive directors. As of December 31, 2006, our Human Resources Committee, which did not consist of a majority of independent directors, performed the functions of a compensation committee, including the review of our officers' compensation and our stock option plans. On February 19, 2007, the Board of Directors of the Company, appointed new members of the Human Resources Committee among non-executive members of the Board, three of which were independent directors, to comply with the provisions of the amended Italian Corporate Governance Policies.

For more information on the resolution adopted by the Company to comply with the provisions of the Corporate Governance Policies, as amended on March 2006, please see our annual report on corporate governance available on the company website.

Internal Control Committee

Our Internal Control Committee consists of three independent directors. The committee has investigative, advisory and proposal-making functions concentrating on, among other matters, the internal control system and the proper use of accounting principles in conjunction with our administration managers and auditors. The committee reports to the Board of Directors at least twice a year.

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, including the requirement that members not concurrently serve on the listed company's board of directors. Our By-Laws are required to ensure that at least one member of the Board of Statutory Auditors 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, 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. 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.

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

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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 Corporate Governance Policies require that listed companies annually report to their shareholders at the annual ordinary meeting 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.

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 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 the Italian Corporate Governance Policies, our stockholders approved capital increases of shares reserved for issuance under our existing stock option plans in 1998, 2001 and 2006.

ITEM 7. MAJOR SHAREHOLDERS AND RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Major Shareholders

The following table sets forth, as of May 15, 2007, the beneficial ownership of ordinary shares by (1) each person (or group within the meaning of Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) known by us to own five percent or more of the outstanding ordinary shares (including ordinary shares represented by ADSs); and (2) all directors and executive officers as a group.

Identity of Person or Group	Amount of Shares Owned	Percent of Class
Leonardo Del Vecchio	314,803,339	(1) 68.23%
Directors and Executive Officers as a Group	8,044,531	(2) 1.72%

(1) Includes ordinary shares held by entities controlled by Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio and ordinary shares represented by ADSs over which Mr. Del Vecchio controls the power to vote. See Item 6 – Directors, Senior Management and Employees – Share Ownership.

(2) Includes ordinary shares represented by ADSs owned by directors and members of senior management. Excludes shares beneficially owned by Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio.

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

Mr. Del Vecchio beneficially owns 314,803,339 ordinary shares (including any shares represented by ADSs, or approximately 68.23 percent) 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.

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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

Fixed Assets

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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In connection with the acquisition of our headquarters building in Milan, our subsidiary entered into an agreement leasing a portion of this building to our Chairman for Euro 0.5 million annually. The expiration date of this lease is 2010.

License Agreements

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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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 Retail Brand Alliance, Inc. (RBA), which is controlled by Claudio Del Vecchio, one of our directors. The license agreement expires in 2009. Royalties paid to RBA for such agreement were Euro 0.9 million, Euro 0.5 million and Euro 1.3 million in the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

In July 2004, we signed a worldwide exclusive license agreement to manufacture and distribute ophthalmic products under the name of Adrienne Vittadini. The Adrienne Vittadini trade name was owned by RBA until November 2006 when the license was sold by RBA to a party that is unaffiliated with the Company. The license agreement expires on December 31, 2008. For the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, royalties paid to RBA for such agreement were Euro 0.9 million, Euro 0.9 million and Euro 1.0 million, respectively.

Service Revenues

During the years ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006, U.S. Holdings performed certain services for RBA. Amounts received for the services provided were Euro 0.7 million, Euro 0.6 million and Euro 0.7 million in fiscal 2004, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

Shareholder Plan

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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On September 14, 2004, our Chairman and majority shareholder, Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, had allocated shares held through La Leonardo Finanziaria S.r.l., now held through Delfin S.a.r.l., both Italian holding companies of the Del Vecchio family, representing 2.11 percent (or 9.6 million shares) of the Company's currently authorized and issued share capital, to a stock option plan for our top management at an exercise price of Euro 13.67 per share (see Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report). The stock options to be issued under the stock option plan vested upon meeting of certain economic objectives in 2006. During 2005 and 2006, the Company recorded compensation expense of approximately Euro 19.9 million and Euro 48.0 million, respectively, and as of December 31, 2005 recorded future unearned compensation expense in equity of approximately Euro 45.8 million net of taxes, with an offsetting increase in additional paid-in capital for such amounts. As of January 1, 2006, we have adopted SFAS 123(R) in accordance with the transitional guidance as prescribed in the statement. As such, the previous unearned compensation as of December 31, 2005 of Euro 45.8 million has been charged against additional paid-in capital.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial Statements

See Item 18 Financial Statements.

58

Legal Proceedings

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in the following legal and regulatory proceedings of which the timing and outcomes are inherently uncertain, and such outcomes could have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial position or operating results.

Sunglass Hut Shareholder Lawsuit

In May and June 2001, certain former stockholders of Sunglass Hut commenced actions in the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of New York against Luxottica Group S.p.A., and its acquisition subsidiary formed to acquire Sunglass Hut on behalf of a purported class of former Sunglass Hut stockholders. These actions were subsequently consolidated into a single amended consolidated class action complaint which alleged, among other claims, that the defendants violated certain provisions of U.S. securities laws and rules thereunder, in connection with the acquisition of Sunglass Hut in a tender offer and second-step merger. The plaintiffs' principal claim was that certain payments to James Hauslein, the former chairman of Sunglass Hut, under a consulting, non-disclosure and non-competition agreement (the "Agreement") violated the best price rule promulgated by the SEC by resulting in a payment for Mr. Hauslein's Sunglass Hut shares and his support of the tender offer that was higher than the price paid to Sunglass Hut's stockholders in the tender offer. The plaintiffs also alleged that the Company and Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, our Chairman, violated Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder. The plaintiffs sought, among other remedies, the payment of such higher consideration to all tendering shareholders, other than Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its affiliates.

Luxottica Group S.p.A. and the other defendants filed a motion to dismiss the complaint in its entirety, which, on November 26, 2003, the Court granted in part and denied in part. The Court granted Luxottica Group S.p.A.'s motion to dismiss plaintiffs' claim under Section 10(b) and Rule 10b-5, but denied our motion to dismiss plaintiffs' best price rule claim, as well as the claim that we aided and abetted Mr. Hauslein's breaches of his fiduciary duties. In so ruling the Court noted that it was obligated, for the purpose of rendering its decision on the motion to dismiss, to treat all of the plaintiffs' allegations in the complaint as true. On June 8, 2004, the consolidated complaint was further amended to add Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, our Chairman, as a defendant in respect of the two remaining claims.

On August 31, 2005, we agreed with the plaintiffs, without acknowledging any wrongdoings to a full and final settlement and release (the "Settlement") of all claims against the Company, our acquisition subsidiary and Mr. Del Vecchio. The Settlement, which called for a payment of Euro 11.6 million (or U.S.\$14.5 million), was approved by the Court and fully implemented by the parties, with final judgment being entered dismissing the case with prejudice.

California Vision Health Care Service Plan Lawsuit

In March 2002, an individual commenced an action in the California Superior Court for the County of San Francisco against Luxottica Group S.p.A. and certain of our subsidiaries, including LensCrafters, Inc. and EYEXAM of California, Inc. The plaintiff, along with a second plaintiff named in an amended complaint, seeks to certify this case as a class action. The claims have been partially dismissed. The remaining claims, against LensCrafters, and EYEXAM, allege various statutory violations relating to the confidentiality of medical information and the operation of LensCrafters' stores in California, including violations of California laws governing relationships among opticians, optical retailers, manufacturers of frames and lenses and optometrists, false advertising and other unlawful or unfair business practices. The action seeks unspecified damages, statutory damages of U.S.\$1,000 per class member, disgorgement and restitution of allegedly unjustly obtained sums, statutory damages, punitive damages and injunctive relief, including an injunction that would prohibit defendants from providing eye examinations or other optometric services at LensCrafters stores in California. The ultimate outcomes of two other disputes pending in other California courts are expected to have an impact on the outcome of this case. First on June 12, 2006, the California Supreme Court rendered its decision in a case against Cole and its subsidiaries, ruling that optical stores such as those operated by Cole must comply with Sections 655 and 2556 of the California Business and Professions Code. Second, on December 6, 2006, the United States District Court for the Eastern District of California ruled on *NAOO v. Lockyer*. In that case, LensCrafters had challenged the California regulatory scheme governing relationships between optical retailers and optometrists under which LensCrafters and EYEXAM had been sued. The court found that statutory scheme to be unconstitutional under the commerce clause of the U.S. Constitution. The Attorney General of the State of California has since appealed that decision, which, if ultimately upheld, should increase the likelihood of a favorable outcome for us.

Although we believe that our operational practices and advertising in California comply with California law, an adverse decision in this action or the suit against Cole might cause LensCrafters and EYEXAM to modify or cease their activities in California. Further, LensCrafters and EYEXAM might be required to pay damages and/or restitution, the amount of which might have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition and cash flow.

People v. Cole

In February 2002, the State of California commenced an action in the California Superior Court for the County of San Diego against Cole and certain of its subsidiaries, including Pearle Vision, Inc. and Pearle Vision Care, Inc. The claims allege various statutory violations related to the operation of Pearle Vision Centers in California including violations of California laws governing relationships among opticians, optical retailers, manufacturers of frames and lenses and optometrists, false advertising and other unlawful or unfair business practices. The action seeks unspecified restitution of allegedly unjustly obtained sums, civil penalties and injunctive relief, including an injunction that would prohibit defendants from providing eye examinations or other optometric services at Pearle Vision Centers in California. In July 2002, the trial court entered a preliminary injunction to enjoin defendants from certain business and advertising practices. Both Cole and the State of California appealed that decision. On November 26, 2003, the appellate court issued an opinion in which it stated that because California law prohibited the defendants from providing eye examinations and other optometric services at Pearle Vision Centers, the trial court should have enjoined the defendants from advertising the availability of eye examinations at Pearle Vision Centers. The appellate court also ruled in Cole's favor with respect to charging dilation fees, which ruling partially lifted the preliminary injunction with respect to these fees that had been imposed in July 2002. On March 3, 2004, the California Supreme Court granted Cole's petition for review of the portion of the appellate court's decision stating that California law prohibited defendants from providing eye examinations and other optometric services at Pearle Vision Centers. However, the appellate court's decision directing the trial court to enjoin the defendants from advertising these activities was stayed pending the Supreme Court's resolution of the issue. On June 12, 2006, the California Supreme Court affirmed the Court of Appeal's prior decision, and held that optical stores such as those operated by Cole must comply with Sections 655 and 2556 of the California Business and Professions Code. Although we believe that Cole's operational practices and advertising in California comply with California law, an adverse decision in this action may compel Cole and its subsidiaries to modify or cease their activities in California. Further, Cole and its subsidiaries might be required to pay civil penalties and/or restitution, the amount of which might have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition and cash flow. As with the other California litigation, the ultimate outcome of this case may depend upon whether the federal district court's ruling on the unconstitutionality of the California law in *NAOO v. Lockyer* is upheld on appeal.

Cole Consumer Class Action Lawsuit

In June 2006, Cole and its subsidiaries were sued by a consumer in a purported class action which alleges various statutory violations related to the operation of Pearle Vision and its affiliated HMO, Pearle VisionCare in California. The claims and remedies sought are similar to those asserted in the LensCrafters and EYEXAM case. In December 2006, the court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint but allowed the plaintiff an opportunity to replead. Defendants moved to dismiss the amended complaint in February 2007, and a hearing on the motion was held in March 2007. The motion to dismiss was denied. Although we believe that our operational practices and advertising in California comply with California law, an adverse decision in this action might cause Pearle Vision or Pearle VisionCare to modify or cease their activities in California. In addition, the Cole subsidiaries might be required to pay damages and/or restitution, the amount of which might have a material adverse effect on our operating results, financial condition and cash flow.

Cole SEC Investigation

Following Cole's announcement in November 2002 of the restatement of its financial statements, the SEC began an investigation into Cole's previous accounting. The SEC subpoenaed various documents from Cole and deposed numerous former officers, directors and employees of Cole. During the course of this investigation, the SEC staff had indicated that it intended to recommend that a civil enforcement action be commenced against certain former officers and directors of Cole but not against Cole. Cole was obligated to advance reasonable attorneys' fees incurred by current and former officers and directors who were involved in the SEC investigation subject to undertakings provided by such individuals. Cole had insurance available with respect to a portion of these indemnification obligations. In March 2006, the SEC staff indicated that it had concluded its investigation and that, contrary to its earlier indication, it would not be recommending that an enforcement action be commenced against anyone in connection with the investigation.

Ray Ban Indian Holdings Review by the Supreme Court of India

On August 29, 2003, the Securities Appellate Tribunal, or SAT, in India upheld the decision of the Securities Exchange Board of India to require our subsidiary Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc. to make a public offer in India to acquire up to an additional 20 percent of the outstanding shares of RayBan Sun Optics India Ltd. (RayBan Sun Optics). The Supreme Court of India, by an order dated December 12, 2006, directed that a public offer be made within 45 days of the order, using April 28, 1999 as the reference date for calculating the offer price. The Supreme Court also directed that interest be paid at the rate of 10 percent per annum for the period between August 27, 1999 and the closing date to all persons who were shareholders of RayBan Sun Optics throughout such period. On April 25, 2007, pursuant to the December 12, 2006 Supreme Court order and in compliance with Regulation 10 and 12 of Chapter III of the SEBI Regulations 1997, we launched a public offer through our subsidiary, Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc., to acquire up to 4,895,900 shares, representing approximately 20 percent of the equity share capital of RayBan Sun Optics, which we subsequently increased to up to 7,545,200 shares, representing approximately 31 percent of the equity share capital of RayBan Sun Optics. 6,454,280 shares were tendered in the offer, which closed on May 14, 2007. Effective upon the entry of the share transfers in the share register on June 26, 2007, our stake in RayBan Sun Optics increased to 70.5 percent. We paid total consideration of approximately Euro 13.0 million for the tendered shares. RayBan Sun Optics is listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange. We acquired our interest in RayBan Sun Optics in connection with the purchase of the RayBan eyewear business from Bausch & Lomb in 1999.

Cole Shareholder Class Action Lawsuit

On July 14, 2004, a shareholder of Cole filed a shareholders' class action complaint against Cole, its directors and the Company in the Delaware Chancery Court, known as Pfeiffer v. Cole National Corp., et al., Civil Action No. 569-N. The complaint alleged, among other things, that the individual defendants breached their fiduciary duties as directors and/or officers of Cole by causing Cole to enter into an agreement to be acquired by the Company for U.S.\$22.50 per share without having exposed the company to the marketplace through fair and open negotiations with all potential bidders and/or an active market check or open auction for sale of the company. The complaint sought preliminary and permanent injunctive relief against the merger, rescission of the merger if it were consummated, and/or damages and other associated relief. This action was voluntarily dismissed by the plaintiff on January 18, 2006 and is no longer pending.

Shareholder Litigation Regarding Merger with Oakley

On June 26, 2007, the Pipefitters Local No. 636 Defined Benefit Plan, a shareholder of Oakley, sued Oakley and its Board of Directors in California Superior Court for Orange County. The suit alleges breach of fiduciary duties by Oakley's directors, and challenges the fairness of the process implemented by Oakley and its Board in deciding to support Luxottica's acquisition of that company. The suit does not seek money damages, but rather seeks an injunction barring Oakley and its Board from moving forward with the transaction unless and until Oakley adopts and implements a fair sales process. Luxottica is not named as a defendant. Luxottica believes this suit is without merit and intends to vigorously defend the fairness of the transaction.

It is the opinion of management that the outcome of existing claims against us will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations. However, the outcome of these litigation claims is inherently uncertain, and there can be no assurance that one or more of these actions, 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 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 or increased costs.

Dividend Distributions

See Item 3 Key Information Dividends and Item 10 Additional Information.

Significant Changes

Except as otherwise indicated above, no significant changes have occurred since the date of our annual financial statements included in this Form 20-F.

ITEM 9. THE OFFER AND LISTING

Our ordinary shares were approved for trading on the Italian 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 a 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 Italian Stock Exchange (in Euro).

	New York Stock Exchange (in U.S.\$)		Italian Stock Exchange (in Euro)	
	High	Low	High	Low
2002	20.85	11.82	22.95	11.75
2003	18.15	10.23	14.82	9.25
2004	20.39	15.18	15.51	12.43
2005				
First Quarter	21.99	20.06	17.02	15.11
Second Quarter	21.32	19.69	17.55	15.31
Third Quarter	25.35	20.61	21.00	17.21
Fourth Quarter	25.83	23.75	21.94	19.62
Year 2005	25.83	19.69	21.94	15.11
2006				
First Quarter	29.05	24.90	24.12	20.37
Second Quarter	30.54	24.36	24.19	19.30
Third Quarter	29.47	25.32	23.25	20.15
Fourth Quarter	31.39	29.31	24.46	22.53
December 2006	31.39	30.14	23.74	22.53
Year 2006	31.39	24.36	24.46	19.30
2007				
January 2007	31.10	29.70	23.95	22.96
February 2007	32.81	30.73	24.92	23.67
March 2007	32.32	30.25	24.16	22.72
April 2007	35.32	32.00	25.70	23.91
May 2007	34.94	33.50	26.09	24.80

The high and low closing prices of the ADSs on the NYSE for the first quarter of 2007 were U.S.\$32.81 and U.S.\$29.70, respectively. The high and low closing prices of the ordinary shares on the Italian Stock Exchange for the first quarter of 2007 were Euro 24.92 and Euro 22.72, 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 and (iii) providing credit support for our subsidiaries. The Legislative Decree No. 58 of February 24, 1998 regulating the Italian financial markets (Decree No. 58) 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 shareholders' meetings. Compensation of the directors is approved by the ordinary shareholders at the annual meeting of shareholders. 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 or 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.

Rights Attaching to Ordinary Shares

Dividends

We are required to pay an annual dividend on the ordinary shares if approved by a majority of shareholders at the annual ordinary meeting that must be held within 180 days after the end of each year. Before dividends may be paid with respect to the results of any year in compliance with Italian law, an amount equal to five percent 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. 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 shareholders 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 of the date on which they become payable are forfeited. Dividends are paid to those persons who hold the ordinary shares through an intermediary on a dividend payment date declared at the shareholders' meeting. The intermediary, upon request by the shareholder, issues a certified statement of account allowing the shareholder to collect the dividends.

If dividends are not distributed and an appropriate reserve is created, the shareholders 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 shareholders in proportion to their ownership before the increase.

Notification of the Acquisition of Shares and Voting Rights

Pursuant to Italian securities laws and CONSOB (the Italian securities regulatory authority) implementing regulations thereof, any person acquiring any interest in excess of two percent in the voting shares of a listed company must give notice to CONSOB and the company whose shares are acquired. The voting rights attributable to the shares in respect of which such notification has not been made may 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 shareholding in a listed company exceeds or falls below two percent, five percent, 7.5 percent, ten percent and successive percentage multiples of five, respectively, of the listed company's voting share capital is obligated to notify CONSOB and the listed company whose shares are acquired or disposed. For the purpose of calculating these ownership thresholds, shares owned by any person, irrespective of whether the relative voting rights are exercisable by such person or by a third party, are taken into consideration and, except in certain circumstances, account should also be taken of shares held through, or shares the voting rights of which are exercisable by, subsidiaries, fiduciaries or intermediaries. For the purpose of calculating the ownership thresholds of five percent, ten percent, 25 percent, 50 percent and 75 percent, shares which: (i) a person may, directly or indirectly, acquire or sell; and (ii) a person may acquire pursuant to the exercise of a warrant or conversion right which is exercisable within 60 days, should also be taken into account. The notification obligation is to be repeated when such person, upon the exercise of the right referred to in (i) or (ii) above, acquires or disposes of shares which cause his aggregate ownership in the listed company to exceed or fall below the relevant thresholds. Notification should be made (except in certain circumstances) within five trading days of the event that gives rise to the notification obligation.

Cross ownership between listed companies may not exceed two percent of their respective voting shares and cross ownership between a listed company and an unlisted company may not exceed two percent of the voting shares of the listed company and ten percent of the voting shares of the unlisted company. 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 two percent limit for cross ownership is increased to five percent on the condition that such limit is only exceeded by the two companies concerned following an agreement authorized in advance by an ordinary shareholders' meeting of each of the two companies. Furthermore, if a party holds an interest in excess of two percent of a listed company's share capital, such listed company or the party which controls the listed company may not purchase an interest above two percent 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 which is the later party to exceed the limit, the limitation on voting rights will, subject to different agreement between the two parties, apply to both. Any shareholders' 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 aimed at acquiring at least 60 percent of the company's shares.

The validity of any agreement which governs the voting rights of the shares of a listed company or of its parent company is subject to the notification of such agreement to CONSOB, the publication of a summary of such agreement in the press and the filing of the agreement with the Register of Enterprises, in each case, within five days, ten days and 15 days, respectively, of the date of the agreement. 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.

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); or (iv) have as their object or effect the exercise (including joint exercise) of a dominant influence over the company.

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 an unlimited 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, shareholders 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.

General Meetings

Meetings of the shareholders may be held at our executive offices in Italy, in any country in the European Union and in the U.S., following publication of notice of the meeting including the agenda in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* at least 30 days before the date fixed for the meeting. 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 shareholders' meeting received by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. See [Documents on Display](#).

Meetings of shareholders may be either ordinary meetings or extraordinary meetings. Shareholders' meetings may be called by the Board of Directors or the Board of Statutory Auditors. In the case of a listed company in Italy, shareholders' meetings must be promptly convened upon the request of holders representing at least ten percent of the issued and outstanding share capital, provided that the request contains a summary of the matters to be discussed. The Board of Directors may, however, resolve not to convene a meeting if the interest of Luxottica so requires. In this case, the competent Court, on appeal by the shareholders who have asked for such meeting, can order by decree, after having conferred with the Board of Directors and the Board of Statutory Auditors, that such meeting be convened.

Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to attend and vote at ordinary and extraordinary shareholders' 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 shareholders' 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 180 days of the closing of the fiscal year.

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

The quorum required, in person or by proxy, for an ordinary meeting, upon first notice is at least 50 percent of the total number of issued and outstanding ordinary shares, while on second call there is no quorum requirement. Resolutions at ordinary meetings may be adopted, in first and second calls, by a simple majority of ordinary shares represented at such meeting.

To the extent provided by law, shareholders who represent at least 1/40 of the share capital issued and outstanding may request, within five days from the publication of the agenda, a supplement of the agenda provided that the request contains a summary of the matters to be discussed.

Extraordinary meetings of shareholders 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 shareholders' meetings shall be properly convened when, in the case of the first meeting, shareholders representing at least one-half of our share capital are present at the meeting, and in the case of the second and third (and any subsequent) meetings, shareholders representing, respectively, more than one-third and one-fifth of our share capital are present at the meeting. Resolutions are adopted on first, second and third call of extraordinary shareholders' meetings with the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the shares represented at the meeting.

Pursuant to our By-laws, subject to the concurrent competence of the extraordinary meeting of stockholders, the Board 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 reduced to, respectively, 20 days with respect to meetings convened at the request of minority shareholders and meetings convened to resolve upon Luxottica Group S.p.A.'s dissolution, and 15 days for meetings convened pending a public tender offer launched with respect to our ordinary shares. The notice may specify a date for a second meeting in the event that a quorum is not obtained at the first meeting. Notice of any subsequent meeting

that must be held within 30 days from the previously adjourned meeting, must be published at least eight days prior to the date of the meeting. In addition, a meeting will be deemed duly convened if shareholders representing 100 percent 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.

To attend any shareholders' meeting, a holder of ordinary shares must, at least two business days prior to the date fixed for the meeting, deposit a certified statement of account which evidences its ownership of the ordinary shares at our offices or with such agent banks as may be specified in the notice of meeting in exchange for an admission ticket and proxy form for the meeting. Such statements may be obtained by beneficial owners of the ordinary shares through the intermediaries associated with Monte Titoli (or such authorized centralized securities custody and administration system with which their accounts are held). Alternatively, beneficial owners may instruct the relevant intermediary to procure the admission tickets and proxy forms.

Shareholders may appoint proxies by completing the form attached to the admission ticket. Directors, Statutory Auditors, external auditors or our employees as well as employees of companies controlled by us may not vote as proxies for shareholders and any one proxy cannot represent more than 200 shareholders of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

Pursuant to Decree n. 58/98, proxies may be solicited by an intermediary (for example, banks or investment firms) on behalf of a qualified soliciting stakeholder (generally, one or more shareholders who own, and have owned for more than six months, at least one percent (or such lesser percentage determined by CONSOB) of our voting capital and who has been registered in our shareholders' register as a holder of such shares for at least six months).

Proxies may be collected by a shareholders' 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 percent of our voting capital. Members of the shareholders' association may, but are not obliged to, grant proxies to the legal representative of the association and proxies may be granted in respect of only certain of the matters to be discussed at the relevant shareholders' meeting. The association may vote in different ways in compliance with the instructions expressed by each member who has granted a proxy to the association. CONSOB has established by implementing regulations provisions that govern the transparency and the proper performance of the solicitation and collection of proxies.

Our By-Laws do not contain any limitations on the voting rights in respect of ordinary shares held by any shareholder. Resolutions adopted at a shareholders' meeting are binding on all shareholders. However, each absent, dissenting or abstaining shareholder (as well as any Director or Statutory Auditor) 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 shareholders 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. A redemption can be effected either by utilizing the available reserves of the issuer (in which case the shares may be held and registered in the name of the issuer) or alternatively by a reduction of share capital of the issuer.

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 shareholders' resolution adopted by the affirmative vote of holders of more than 50 percent of the ordinary shares 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 Decree n. 58/98, in the event that: (i) the newly issued shares are offered for subscription to our employees or employees of our subsidiaries; and (ii) the new shares to be issued by us for subscription by the aforementioned parties do not exceed one percent of our share capital, the resolution excluding option rights is to be approved by shareholders representing the majority required for extraordinary meetings.

Pursuant to Italian law, such option rights may be eliminated 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 shareholders.

Rights on Liquidation

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

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

We may purchase up to ten percent of our ordinary shares, subject to certain conditions and limitations provided by Italian law, including that the purchase be approved by shareholders. Shares may only be purchased out of profits available for dividends or out of distributable reserves in each case as appearing in the latest shareholder-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, and their voting rights would be suspended. A corresponding reserve must be created in our balance sheet which is not available for distribution.

Decree n. 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 shareholders, 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 subsidiaries under certain circumstances.

Minority Shareholders' Rights

An absent or dissenting shareholder (representing 1/1000 of the share capital of the Company) may, within three months, ask a court to annul shareholders' resolutions taken in violation of applicable laws or our By-Laws. Any shareholders may bring to the attention of the Board of Statutory Auditors facts or acts which are deemed wrongful. If such shareholders represent more than 1/50 percent of our share capital, the Board of Statutory Auditors must investigate without delay and report its findings and recommendations at the shareholders' meeting.

Shareholders representing more than 1/20 of our share capital have the right to report major irregularities to the relevant court. In addition, shareholders representing at least 1/40 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 the suit only if less than five percent of the shareholders vote against such waiver or settlement. We will reimburse the legal costs of such action in the event that the claim of such shareholders 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 decree n. 58/98, our By-Laws give minority shareholders 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 Decree n. 58/98, a public tender offer is required to be made by any person that through share purchases holds more than 30 percent 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 who currently owns more than a 30 percent interest in the voting securities of a company (but does not exercise majority voting rights at an ordinary shareholders' meeting) and purchases or acquires, directly or indirectly, through the exercise of subscription or conversion rights during a 12-month period more than three percent of the ordinary capital with voting rights. The offer must be launched within 30 days from the date on which the relevant threshold was exceeded, and must be made at a price not lower than the average of the weighted average of the market price for the shares in the previous 12 months, and the highest price paid for the shares by the offeror during the same period.

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 control the company; (ii) when a party exceeds the threshold as a result of shares transferred to it by a related party; and (iii) when the threshold is exceeded by a party following the exercise of pre-emption or conversion rights to which such party was entitled. Article 107 of the Testo Unico further provides, that the acquisition of an interest above 30 percent of the voting stock of a company does not trigger the obligation to launch a 100 percent tender offer if the person concerned has exceeded the threshold as a result of a public tender offer launched on 60 percent 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 shareholders of the company (excluding, for the purpose of calculating such majority, the offeror or any shareholder that holds an absolute or relative majority shareholding exceeding ten percent as well as the offeror's subsidiaries, controlling persons, related companies and other persons connected to it by virtue, among other things, of a shareholders agreement (together, persons or entities acting in concert with the offeror)), (ii) if the offeror (including the persons or entities acting in concert with the offeror) has not acquired more than one percent of the voting stock of the company in the preceding 12 months and during the offer period and (iii) upon receipt of an exemption granted by CONSOB provided that the terms of (i) and (ii) have complied with CONSOB rules that a mandatory bid need not be made. However, after the offer has been completed the offeror nevertheless becomes subject to the duty to launch an offer for 100 percent 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 one percent of the voting stock of the company, or (ii) the company has approved a merger or spin-off. Finally, anyone holding 90 percent or more of the voting stock of a company must launch an offer for the remaining shares, unless an adequate distribution of the shares is resumed so as to ensure proper trading within a period of four months. Any person who, following a tender offer for 100 percent of the voting stock, holds more than 98 percent of such voting stock is entitled to acquire the residual shareholding during a period of four months upon conclusion of the tender offer, if it has declared in the offering documentation its intention to make such acquisition. Shares held in breach of these rules 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 shareholders. In respect of listed companies, the Testo Unico provides for a new form of shareholders' action against members of a board of directors, which may be brought by holders of at least 1/40 of the outstanding shares. We are allowed to not commence, or to settle, the suit provided that shareholders representing at least five percent 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 shareholders 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 shareholder acting alone to bring an action against members of a board of directors in the event that such shareholder 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 shareholders to hold or exercise voting rights on our ordinary shares or the ADSs.

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. The Deposit Agreement supersedes our earlier deposit agreement with The Bank of New York. 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 annual report. 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 that we deposit with Deutsche Bank Milan, as custodian under the Deposit Agreement. Each ADR will also represent securities, cash or other property deposited with Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas but not distributed to ADR holders. Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas Corporate Trust Office is located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005, and its principal executive office is located at 60 Wall Street, New York, New York 10005.

Share Dividends and Other Distributions

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

Cash

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

Shares

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

Rights to Receive Additional Shares

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

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

Deposit, Withdrawal and Cancellation

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

Voting Rights

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

If we ask for instructions of an ADR holder, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas will notify the ADR holder of the upcoming vote and arrange to deliver voting materials. The materials will (1) describe the matters to be voted on and (2) 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 January 1, 2006 and, as of the date of this annual report, 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 annual report.

Merger Agreement with Oakley

On June 20, 2007, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the *Merger Agreement*) with Oakley, a developer, manufacturer and distributor of performance optics products including sunglasses, prescription eyewear, goggles, and electronically enabled eyewear, and Norma Acquisition Corp., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Luxottica Group S.p.A. formed for the purpose of effecting the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, pursuant to which we will acquire all of the outstanding equity interests of Oakley. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Norma Acquisition Corp. will be merged with and into Oakley with Oakley surviving as an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Luxottica. At the effective time of the merger, each outstanding share of Oakley's common stock will be converted into the right to receive U.S.\$29.30 per share in cash without interest, and each outstanding option will be converted into the right to receive U.S.\$29.30 per share in cash less the applicable option exercise price of such option for each share of common stock underlying such option. The transaction is expected to close in the second half of 2007. Completion of the merger is subject to customary closing conditions, including, among others: (i) approval by Oakley's shareholders; (ii) the receipt of antitrust approvals, or the expiration or termination of the applicable waiting period, under the Hart-Scott-Rodino Antitrust Improvements Act and under certain non-U.S. laws; (iii) the absence of any order or injunction prohibiting the consummation of the merger; and (iv) the receipt of all requisite consents from governmental entities.

The Merger Agreement contains certain termination rights for both Oakley and us. The Merger Agreement provides that, in certain specified circumstances, Oakley must pay us a termination fee of U.S.\$69 million (generally in the event the Board of Directors of Oakley changes its recommendation that its shareholders approve the principal terms of the Merger Agreement and the merger or elects to pursue a superior acquisition proposal from a third party). The Merger Agreement also obligates us to pay Oakley a termination fee of U.S.\$80 million under specified circumstances where requisite antitrust approval has not been received.

Non-Competition Agreement with Oakley and Jim Jannard

Concurrently with the execution of the Merger Agreement, we entered into a Non-Competition Agreement (the *Non-Competition Agreement*) with Oakley, Norma Acquisition Corp. and Jim Jannard, the founder and majority shareholder of Oakley, pursuant to which Mr. Jannard agrees to not participate, directly or indirectly, in specified activities considered to be in competition with Oakley or any of its subsidiaries for a period of five years, subject to certain exceptions.

Those exceptions allow Mr. Jannard to (i) own, directly or indirectly, solely as a passive investment, less than 5.0 percent of any class of securities of any entity in competition with the Business (as defined in the Non-Competition Agreement) where equity securities are traded on any national securities exchange, provided that he is not a controlling person of, or a member of a group which controls, such entity, and (ii) be an investor, partner, member, director or principal of a private equity firm, venture capital firm, or hedge fund that makes investments in a Competitor (as defined in the Non-Competition Agreement), provided that he completely recuses himself from selecting, advising or managing the investment in any such Competitor.

Luxottica Group S.p.A. 2006 Stock Option Plan

In July 2006, we adopted an 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. See Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Share Ownership for more information.

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

In March 2006, we amended our credit facility with a group of banks to provide for borrowings of an aggregate of Euro 1,130 million and an aggregate of U.S.\$325 million in favor of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and our subsidiary U.S. Holdings. The credit facility consists of three tranches: Tranche A is an amortizing term loan of Euro 405 million that is to be used to refinance Luxottica Group S.p.A.'s existing debt as it matures and for other general corporate purposes and will require nine equal quarterly installments of Euro 45 million beginning in June 2007; Tranche B is a term loan of U.S.\$325 million that was used by U.S. Holdings to finance the acquisition of Cole and will mature in March 2011; and Tranche C is a revolving credit facility equivalent to Euro 725 million, available in Euro or U.S.\$, in favor of both Luxottica Group S.p.A. and U.S. Holdings, that is to be used for general corporate purposes and all outstanding borrowings, if any, will mature in March 2011. On December 31, 2006, U.S.\$ 190 million (Euro 144.0 million) had been drawn from Tranche C by US Holdings and Euro 100 million by Luxottica Group S.p.A. We can select interest periods of one, two, three or six months with interest accruing on Euro-denominated loans based on the corresponding Euribor rate and U.S. dollar-denominated loans based on the corresponding Libor rate, both plus a margin between 0.20 percent and 0.40 percent based on the Net debt/EBITDA ratio, as defined in

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

the agreement. The interest rates on December 31, 2006 were 3.97 percent for Tranche A, 5.62 percent for Tranche B, 5.60 percent on Tranche C amounts borrowed in US dollars and 3.96 percent on Tranche C amounts borrowed in Euro. This credit facility contains certain financial and operating covenants. The Company was in compliance with those covenants as of December 31, 2006. Under this credit facility, Euro 895.2 million was outstanding as of December 31, 2006. In February 2007, we exercised an option included in the amendment to extend the maturity date of Tranches B and C to March 2012. For additional information, see Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

In June 2005, we entered into nine interest rate swap transactions with various banks with an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 405 million which will decrease by Euro 45 million every three months starting on June 3, 2007 (Club Deal Swaps). These swaps will expire on June 3, 2009. The Club Deal Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche A of the credit facility discussed above. The Club Deal Swaps exchange the floating rate of Euribor for an average fixed rate of 2.40 percent per annum. The ineffectiveness of cash flow hedges was tested both at the inception date and at each year end. The results of the tests indicated that the cash flow hedges are highly effective and the amounts of ineffectiveness, if any, on each date of testing were immaterial. As a consequence approximately Euro 5.2 million, net of taxes, is included in other comprehensive income as of December 31, 2006. Based on current interest rates and market conditions, the estimated aggregate amount to be recognized as earnings from other comprehensive income for these cash flow hedges in fiscal 2007 is approximately Euro 3.6 million, net of taxes.

Italian Exchange Controls

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

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

Updated reporting and record-keeping requirements are contained in recent Italian legislation which implements a European Union directive regarding the free movement of capital. Such legislation requires that transfers into or out of Italy of cash or securities in excess of Euro 12,500 be reported in writing to the *Ufficio Italiano Cambi* (the Italian Exchange Office) by residents or non-residents that effect such transfers directly, or by banks, securities dealers or *Poste Italiane S.p.A.* (Italian Mail) or other intermediaries that effect such transactions on their behalf. In addition, banks, securities dealers or *Poste Italiane S.p.A.* (Italian Mail) or other intermediaries effecting such transactions on behalf of residents or non-residents of Italy are required to maintain records of such transactions for five years, which may be inspected at any time by Italian tax and judicial authorities. Non-compliance with these reporting and record-keeping requirements may result in administrative fines or, in the case of false reporting and in certain cases of incomplete reporting, criminal penalties. The *Ufficio Italiano Cambi* will maintain reports for a period of 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 must disclose on their annual tax declarations all investments held outside Italy and foreign financial assets held at the end of a taxable period through which foreign source income taxable in Italy may be derived as well as the total amount of transfers effected during a taxable period to, from, within and between countries other than Italy relating to such foreign investments or financial assets, even if at the end of the taxable period such persons no longer owned such foreign investments or financial assets. No such disclosure is required if the total value of the foreign investments and financial assets held at the end of a taxable period and the total amount of the related transfers effected during the taxable period, is not greater than Euro 12,500. In addition, no such disclosure is required in respect of securities deposited for management with qualified Italian financial intermediaries and in respect of contracts entered into through their intervention, provided that the items of income derived from such foreign financial assets are collected through the intervention of the same intermediaries. Corporations and commercial partnerships resident in Italy are exempt from such disclosure requirements with respect to their annual tax declarations because this information is required to be disclosed in their financial statements.

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

Taxation

The following summary contains a description of the principal United States 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 ten percent or more of the voting stock of Luxottica Group S.p.A.;
- investors that hold ordinary shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction;
- investors whose functional currency is not the U.S. dollar; or
- investors who do not hold the ordinary shares or ADSs as capital assets within the meaning of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the Code).

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

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

This discussion is based on the tax laws of Italy and of the United States, including the Code, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, and published rulings and court decisions, as currently in effect, as well as on the currently applicable Convention Between the United States of America and Italy for the Avoidance of Double Taxation with respect to Taxes on Income and the Prevention of Fraud or Fiscal Evasion (the Treaty) and the Convention Between the United States of America and the Italian Republic for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with respect to Taxes on Estates and Inheritances (the Estate Tax Convention). These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis and could affect the tax consequences described below. A new tax treaty and protocol between Italy and the United States (collectively, the New Treaty) to replace the current Treaty was signed on August 25, 1999, but is not yet in effect. The New Treaty would include 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.

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

The New Treaty also would clarify the availability of treaty benefits to entities that are treated as fiscally transparent under United States or Italian law. The Italian government has recently expressed its intention to reform the tax treatment of income of financial source by introducing a single tax rate for taxation of such financial income at an intermediate level between the currently applicable rates of 12.5 percent and 27 percent, but not exceeding 20 percent. If implemented, such proposed reform may impact the Italian tax regime as summarized below.

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 and capital gains taxation and United States federal income and estate taxation.

For purposes of the current 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 United States 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 Italian Stock Exchange) at the rate of 27 percent, unless reduced by an applicable double taxation treaty. Reduced rates (normally 15 percent) 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 percent 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 foregoing treatment will not be changed by the dividend article of the New Treaty.

Under Italian law, in general, shares of Italian companies listed on the Italian Stock Exchange have to be registered in the centralized deposit system managed by *Monte Titoli*. With respect to dividends paid by Italian corporations listed in Italy (such as Luxottica Group S.p.A.) to non-Italian resident beneficial owners, without a permanent establishment in Italy to which ADSs or ordinary shares are effectively connected, on shares held in the *Monte Titoli* system (including our shares), instead of the 27 percent final withholding tax mentioned above, a substitute tax will apply at the same rate (which rate may, however, be reduced under an applicable double tax treaty) and conditions as the above-mentioned withholding tax. 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 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 that is valid until March 31 of the year following submission. The time for processing requests for certification by the applicable authorities will vary. The time normally required by the U.S. Internal Revenue Service (the IRS) is six to eight weeks.

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

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, under domestic Italian law non-resident shareholders can claim a refund of an amount up to four-ninths of the 27 percent 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 shareholders 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 will be subject to withholding tax.

Tax on Capital Gains. Upon disposal of ordinary shares or ADSs of an Italian resident corporation, capital gains realized by non-Italian resident individuals and foreign corporations without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the ordinary shares or ADSs are effectively connected may be subject to taxation in Italy. However, the tax regime depends on whether the interest (ordinary shares, ADSs and/or rights) disposed of is qualified or non-qualified. The disposal of a qualified shareholding in a corporation the stock of which is listed on a regulated market (such as Luxottica Group S.p.A.) is defined to occur when a shareholder (i) owns shares, ADSs and/or rights through which shares may be acquired representing in the aggregate more than five percent of the share capital or two percent of the shares with voting rights at an ordinary shareholders' meeting of the corporation and (ii) in any twelve-month period following the date the ownership test under (i) is met, such shareholder 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 shareholders upon disposal of a non-qualified shareholding, are in principle subject in Italy to a capital gain tax (CGT) at 12.5 percent. However, an exemption from CGT is provided for gains realized by non-Italian resident shareholders 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 not to be resident in Italy for tax purposes, in order to benefit from this exemption. Upon disposal of a qualified shareholding, non-Italian resident shareholders are in principle subject to Italian ordinary taxation on 40 percent of the capital gain realized.

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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 on such capital gains, 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).

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. 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).

Such treatment will not be changed by the capital gains provisions of the New Treaty.

Transfer Tax. An Italian transfer tax is normally payable on the transfer of shares in an Italian company by and/or to Italian residents; no general exception is provided from the transfer tax for transfers made by non-residents of Italy. However, sales of securities on a regulated stock exchange are exempt from the Italian transfer tax.

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

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

- (i) at a rate of 4 percent 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 percent, 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 percent 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) at a rate of 8 percent, in any other case.

Inheritance or gift 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 and gift 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 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.

United States Federal Taxation

For purposes of this section, a U.S. holder is an individual or entity which is a beneficial owner of shares or ADSs and is:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or other entity taxable as a corporation organized under the laws of the United States or any state thereof;

an estate whose income is subject to United States federal income tax regardless of its source; or

a trust if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more United States 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 the United States 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 United States 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 United States corporations in respect of dividends received from other United States 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 United States 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 Treaty and paid over to Italy will be creditable against a U.S. holder's United States 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 Treaty, the amount of tax withheld that is refundable will not be eligible for credit against such holder's United States 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, 2011 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 percent) if the dividends are qualified dividends. 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 (i.e., a non-corporate shareholder 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 held for the minimum holding period should thus be eligible for the reduced income tax rate. See *Passive Foreign Investment Company Considerations* for a discussion of certain restrictions on qualified foreign corporation status. *Non-corporate U.S. holders are urged to consult their own tax advisors to determine whether they are subject to any special rules that limit their ability to be taxed at this favorable rate.*

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 United States 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. Capital gain of a non-corporate U.S. holder, recognized in taxable years which begin before January 1, 2011, is generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15 percent for property held more than one year. Additionally, gain or loss will generally be from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

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 percent 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 percent. 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 percent 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 percent-owned subsidiary as well as dividends and interest received from such a 25 percent-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 2006. 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 shareholder, 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 15 percent U.S. income tax rate.

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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.

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 (currently at the rate of 28 percent) if such U.S. holder is a non-corporate United States person and such holder:

78

- 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 refund claim with the IRS.

After December 31, 2010, the backup withholding rate will increase to 31 percent under the sunset provisions of currently applicable U.S. tax law.

Persons who are not United States 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 United States office of a broker is also subject to these United States 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.

U.S. holders generally may obtain a refund of any amounts withheld under the backup withholding rules that exceed such holder's income tax liability by filing a timely refund claim with the IRS.

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 United States 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 facilities maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Copies of such material are also available by mail from the Public Reference Branch of the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549 at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the public reference rooms. 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.

We furnish Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depository with respect to the ADSs, with annual reports in English (or a translation or summary in English of the Italian reports), which include a review of operations and annual audited consolidated financial statements prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP. We also furnish Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas with quarterly reports in English (or a translation or summary in English of the Italian reports) that include unaudited interim financial information prepared in conformity with U.S. GAAP. If requested by us, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas arranges for the mailing of such reports to registered holders of ADRs. We also furnish to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, in English, all notices of shareholders' meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our shareholders. To the extent permitted by law, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas makes such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADRs in such manner as we request and mails to holders of ADRs a notice containing the information (or a summary thereof in a form provided by us) contained in any notice of a shareholders' meeting received by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. As a foreign private issuer, we are exempt from the rules under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 prescribing the furnishing and content of proxy statements.

ITEM 11. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Interest Rate Sensitivity

At December 31, 2005 and 2006, our interest rate sensitivity was limited to our unhedged variable rate outstanding debt under our credit facilities and bank overdraft facilities. Included in this amount are the following credit agreements: (i) Tranche B and Tranche C borrowings on our subsequently amended credit facility with a group of banks of Euro 740 million (Euro 1,130 million starting as of March 10, 2006) and U.S.\$325 million (of which Euro 294.9 million and 244.0 million was outstanding under Tranche C as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, and U.S.\$325 million was outstanding under Tranche B (unchanged from 2005), (ii) our AUD 30 million multi currency loan of which AUD 20.88 million (Euro 13.59 million) and AUD 20.22 million (Euro 12.1 million) was outstanding as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively, (iii) our Euro 100 million 18-month credit facility of which Euro 100 million was outstanding (unchanged from 2005), and (iv) Euro 50 million credit facility of which Euro 25 million was outstanding. As of such date, debt under our credit facility with a group of banks bore interest at the rate of Euribor, on Euro-denominated loans, and LIBOR, on U.S.\$ denominated loans, plus a margin between 0.20 percent and 0.40 percent based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio as defined in the agreement (5.62 percent for the Tranche B loan denominated in U.S.\$ and 4.93 percent for the weighted average Tranche C loan for the relevant interest period at December 31, 2006). Debt under the AUD 30 million and new Euro 100 million credit facility accrue interest at BBR or HIBOR plus 0.275 percent and EURIBOR plus 0.25 percent, respectively. BBR, HIBOR and EURIBOR as defined in the agreements were 6.38 percent, 3.91 percent and 3.72 percent, respectively, at December 31, 2006.

Additionally, in 2003 we issued U.S.\$300 million of fixed rate senior unsecured guaranteed notes in three series (series A, B and C). We immediately entered into three interest rate swaps to hedge such series of notes, thereby effectively changing the fixed rate to a variable rate of six-month LIBOR plus a spread of 0.6575 percent or 0.73 percent depending on the series. These Swaps were terminated by a payment to the bank in December 2005, and we will amortize the final fair value adjustment to the debt as an adjustment to the fixed-rate yield over the remaining life of the debt. This has effectively increased our fixed rate on such series A, B and C notes to 5.64 percent, 5.99 percent, and 5.44 percent, respectively.

However, the effect of a ten percent change in interest rates (upward or downward) at December 31, 2005 and 2006 would not have had a material effect on our future annual pretax earnings and cash flows. This was calculated by us, based on our expected future pretax earning and cash flows with an interest rate adjustment of ten percent above and below the rates in effect as of December 31, 2005 and 2006. 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.\$ 1.244 and Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.35 as of December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively.

We monitor our exposure to interest rate fluctuations and may enter into hedging arrangements to mitigate our exposure to increases in interest rates if we believe it is prudent to do so. We have 13 interest rate derivatives outstanding as of December 31, 2006, unchanged from December 31, 2005:

- In June 2005, the Company entered into nine interest rate swap transactions with various banks with an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 405 million, which will decrease by Euro 45 million every three months starting on June 3, 2007 (Club Deal Swaps). These swaps will expire on June 3, 2009. The Club Deal Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche A of the credit facility discussed above. The Club Deal Swaps exchange the floating rate of Euribor for an average fixed rate of 2.40 percent per annum.
- In June 2005, the Company entered into four interest rate swap transactions with various banks with an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 120 million, which will decrease by Euro 30 million every six months starting on March 30, 2007 (Intesa OPSM Swaps). These swaps will expire on September 30, 2008. The Intesa OPSM Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on a portion of the Banca Intesa Euro 200 million unsecured credit facility discussed above. The Intesa OPSM Swaps exchange the floating rate of Euribor for an average fixed rate of 2.38 percent per annum.

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity

Our manufacturing subsidiaries are mainly located in Italy and our sales and distribution facilities are maintained 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 and 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 and/or reduce our gross margins. In addition, to the extent that our receivables and payables are denominated in different currencies, exchange rate fluctuations could further impact our reported results of operations. However, our production cycles are relatively short and our receivables and payables are generally short-term in nature. As a result, we do not believe that we currently have significant exposure in this area. We will, if we believe it is necessary, enter into foreign exchange contracts to hedge certain of these transactions, which could include sales, receivables and/or payables balances.

Effective January 1, 2001, we adopted SFAS 133. SFAS 133, as amended and interpreted, which establishes accounting and reporting standards for derivative instruments, including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts, and for hedging activities.

SFAS 133 requires that all derivatives, whether designed in 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 cash-flow hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI) in the consolidated statement of shareholders' equity and are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the hedged item affects operations. For a derivative that does not qualify as 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, 2006, we had several currency forward derivatives and option structures replicating forward contracts (zero cost collar) with a maturity no longer than 90 days. We may enter into other foreign exchange derivative financial instruments when we assess that the risk can be hedged effectively.

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which

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, 2005 and 2006 and is not meant to be a tabular disclosure of market risk:

81

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2006	U.S. Dollars	Euro	Other	Total	
Revenues	65.1	% 18.7	% 16.2	% 100	%
Operating expenses	63.8	% 21.5	% 14.7	% 100	%
2005	U.S. Dollars	Euro	Other	Total	
Revenues	69.2	% 15.6	% 15.2	% 100	%
Operating expenses	69.9	% 16.5	% 13.6	% 100	%

Because a large portion of our revenues and expenses are denominated in U.S. dollars, 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 ten percent weakening of the U.S.\$ against the Euro as compared to the actual 2005 and 2006 average exchange rate between the U.S.\$ and Euro would have been a decrease in income before taxes of Euro 47.8 million and of Euro 63.2 million, respectively. In addition, a significant change in the mix of revenues or expenses between or among geographic or operating segments could increase or decrease our exposure to other currency exchange rate fluctuations. We will continue to monitor our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations and enter into hedging arrangements if and to the extent we believe it to be appropriate.

The acquisitions of Sunglass Hut in 2001, OPSM in 2003 and Cole in 2004 have further increased our exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The majority of the operations, assets and liabilities of Sunglass Hut and Cole are denominated in U.S. dollars while for OPSM the operations, assets and liabilities are mostly denominated in Australian dollars.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

None.

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 ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports 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, 2006. Based upon that evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures provide reasonable assurance that, as of December 31, 2006, the 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 designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of our consolidated financial statements for external reporting purposes in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements in our consolidated financial statements. 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.

During 2006, we completed several acquisitions including, Shoppers Optical, a 74 store optical chain in Canada, for approximately Euro 48.7 million; three retailers in China operating 274 retail stores, for approximately Euro 69.2 million; several retailers in Australia and New Zealand operating 49 stores, for approximately Euro 9.4 million; the purchase of the remaining 49 percent stake of our Turkish-based distributor Luxottica Gozluk Ticaret A.S. for approximately Euro 15 million and the merger of our Turkish-based distributor with Standard Gozluk Industri Ve Tircaret A.S., a Turkish wholesaler, for total consideration of approximately Euro 46.7 million. As of year end, each of these acquired businesses was a separate control environment. As such, these businesses were excluded from management's report on internal controls over financial reporting, as permitted by SEC guidance, for the year ended December 31, 2006, as the acquisitions were not material to the consolidated results of operations.

Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, we have conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on our evaluation under the framework in *Internal Control - Integrated*

Framework, our management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2006.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has audited and issued its report on management's assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, which appears elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 20-F.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

During the period covered by this annual report, 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, Marco Reboa, 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 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees 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 March 2007, we amended our Code of Ethics to include new rules governing proper use of corporate assets by our employees. In addition, in accordance with Italian law, we adopted a Procedure for Handling Privileged Information in order to ensure that it is promptly and adequately disclosed to the public and in compliance with the fundamental principles of transparency and truthfulness. We also adopted an updated Internal Dealing Procedure in order to comply with recent regulatory amendments. The updated procedure governs the disclosure obligations and the limitations concerning transactions carried out on shares and other financial instruments by a significant person (including managers, the main shareholders of the company and the persons closely related to them).

Item 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Deloitte & Touche S.p.A., or Deloitte & Touche, was engaged as our independent registered public accounting firm to audit our consolidated financial statements for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2006. Due to the nature of our operations, numerous Deloitte & Touche entities and affiliates perform numerous other accounting, tax and consulting tasks for us around the world. The Board of Directors is the corporate body competent to pre-approve, with the favorable opinion of the Internal Control Committee, 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 permissible non-audit services permissible for all entities in the group, although pre-approval of such services may not always be possible based on the nature of the service. Each pre-approval is typically given for a one-year period and is detailed by category and budgeted cost. Updates on audit and non-audit services to be provided by Deloitte & Touche are provided to the Board quarterly.

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees paid by the Company to Deloitte & Touche for 2005 and 2006:

Thousands of Euro	2005 Fees	2006 Fees
Audit fees (including annual audit and semi-annual reviews)	2,516	5,258
Audit related fees (including benefit plan audits, acquisition due diligence and Sarbanes-Oxley audit)	67	427
Tax fees (including compliance and planning)	2,136	1,854
All other fees (including royalty audits)	387	221
Total fees	5,106	7,760

Our Board of Directors has approved all of the audit and non-audit fees of Deloitte & Touche for the year 2006 in accordance with the pre-approval policy set forth above. The percentage of audit work performed by persons other than full-time permanent employees of Deloitte & Touche is less than 50 percent.

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

Not applicable.

ITEM 17. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 18. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets, December 31, 2005 and 2006	F-4
Statements of Consolidated Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006	F-6
Statements of Consolidated Shareholders' Equity for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006	F-8
Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows for the Years Ended December 31, 2004, 2005 and 2006	F-9
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements	F-11
Consolidated Financial Statement Schedules	
Schedule II-Valuation and Qualifying Accounts/Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	F-54

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

**To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A.**

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Luxottica Group S.p.A. (an Italian corporation) and subsidiaries (collectively, the Company) as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006. Our audits also included the financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 18. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2006 and 2005, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Notes 2 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2006, the Company changed its method of accounting for share-based payments to adopt Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment. As also discussed in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements, on December 31, 2006, the Company changed its method of accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits to adopt the recognition and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 87, 88, 106 and 132R.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated June 28, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting and an unqualified opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Milan, Italy
June 28, 2007

Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Cagliari Firenze Genova Milano Napoli Padova Parma Perugia
Roma Torino Treviso Verona

Member of
Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu

Sede Legale: Via Tortona, 25 - 20144 Milano - Capitale Sociale: Euro 10.328.220,00 i.v.
Partita IVA/Codice Fiscale/Registro delle Imprese Milano n. 03049560166 - R.E.A. Milano n. 1720239

F-1

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

**To the Board of Directors and Stockholders of
LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A.**

We have audited Management's assessment, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting appearing in Item 15 of this Form 20-F, that Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its subsidiaries (the "Company") maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. As described in Management's Report, Management excluded from its assessment the internal control over financial reporting the 2006 acquisitions. These acquisitions included Shoppers Optical, a 74 store optical chain in Canada, for approximately Euro 48.7 million; three retailers in China operating 274 retail stores, for approximately Euro 69.2 million; several retailers in Australia and New Zealand operating 49 stores, for approximately Euro 9.4 million; the purchase of the remaining 49% stake of the Turkish-based distributor Luxottica Gozluk Ticaret A.S. for approximately Euro 15 million and the merger of the Turkish-based distributor with Standard Gozluk Industri Ve Tircaret A.S., a Turkish wholesaler, for total consideration of approximately Euro 46.7 million.

As of year end, each of these acquired businesses was a separate control environment. As such, these businesses were excluded from Management's report on internal controls over financial reporting, as permitted by SEC guidance, for the year ended December 31, 2006 as the acquisitions were not material to the consolidated operations.

The Company's Management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on Management's assessment and an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

F-2

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

Because of the inherent limitations of internal control over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper Management override of control, material misstatements due to error or fraud may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness of the internal control over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Management's assessment that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on the criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2006, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule of the Company as of December 31, 2006 and 2005 and for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2006 and our report dated June 28, 2007 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule, and included an explanatory paragraph related to the change in the Company's method of accounting for share-based payments upon adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment as well as the Company's changed its method of accounting for pensions and other postretirement benefits to adopt the recognition and disclosure provisions of SFAS No. 158, Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans - an Amendment of FASB Statement No. 87, 88, 106 and 132R.

Milan, Italy
June 28, 2007

Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Cagliari Firenze Genova Milano Napoli Padova Parma Perugia
Roma Torino Treviso Verona

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F-3

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A. and Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

DECEMBER 31, 2005 AND 2006 (*)

	2005 (Euro/000)	2006	2006 (U.S.\$/000) (1)
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	367,461	339,122	\$ 447,539
Accounts receivable - net (Less allowance for doubtful accounts, 27.6 million in 2005 and 22.7 million in 2006, U.S.\$30.0 million in 2006)	461,353	533,772	704,419
Sales and income taxes receivable	45,823	24,924	32,892
Inventories	370,289	400,895	529,061
Prepaid expenses and other	87,581	98,156	129,536
Deferred tax assets	89,781	87,947	116,064
Assets of discontinued operations	182,296		
Total current assets	1,604,584	1,484,816	1,959,512
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - net	705,166	787,201	1,038,869
OTHER ASSETS:			
Goodwill	1,646,673	1,694,614	2,236,382
Intangible assets - net	955,796	830,362	1,095,829
Investments	15,832	23,531	31,054
Other assets	45,471	94,501	124,713
Total other assets	2,663,772	2,643,008	3,487,978
TOTAL	4,973,522	4,915,025	\$ 6,486,359

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(*) In accordance with U.S. GAAP

(1) Translated for convenience at the New York City Noon Buying Rate as determined in Note 1

	2005 (Euro/000)	2006	2006 (U.S.\$/000) (1)
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank overdrafts	275,956	168,358	\$ 222,182
Current portion of long-term debt	110,978	359,527	474,468
Accounts payable	281,348	349,598	461,364
Accrued expenses			
Payroll and related	133,576	145,005	191,363
Customers' right of return	7,799	17,881	23,598
Other	245,590	229,713	303,152
Income taxes payable	133,382	155,195	204,811
Liabilities held for sale	47,092		
Total current liabilities	1,235,721	1,425,277	1,880,938
LONG-TERM DEBT	1,417,931	959,735	1,266,562
LIABILITY FOR TERMINATION INDEMNITIES	56,600	60,635	80,020
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES	116,639	41,270	54,464
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	179,120	181,888	240,038
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES			
MINORITY INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	13,478	30,371	40,081
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Capital stock par value 0.06 457,975,723 and 460,216,248 ordinary shares authorized and issued at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively; 451,540,937 and 453,781,462 shares outstanding at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively	27,479	27,613	36,441
Additional paid-in capital	150,179	203,016	267,920
Retained earnings	2,050,883	2,343,800	3,093,113
Unearned stock-based compensation	(48,567)		
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(155,954)	(288,593)	(380,856)
Total	2,024,020	2,285,836	3,016,618
Less treasury shares at cost; 6,434,786 and 6,434,786 shares at December 31, 2005 and 2006, respectively	69,987	69,987	92,362
Total shareholders' equity	1,954,033	2,215,849	2,924,256
TOTAL	4,973,522	4,915,025	\$ 6,486,359

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(*) In accordance with U.S. GAAP

(1) Translated for convenience at the New York City Noon Buying Rate as determined in Note 1

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A. and Subsidiaries**STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2005 AND 2006 (*)**

	2004	2005 (Euro/000)	2006	2006 (U.S.\$/000)(1)
NET SALES	3,179,613	4,134,263	4,676,156	\$ 6,171,123
COST OF SALES	(1,018,633)	(1,316,664)	(1,426,000)	(1,881,892)
GROSS PROFIT	2,160,980	2,817,598	3,250,156	4,289,230
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Selling and advertising	(1,342,982)	(1,774,241)	(1,967,034)	(2,595,895)
General and administrative	(338,499)	(461,957)	(527,135)	(695,660)
Total	(1,681,481)	(2,236,198)	(2,494,169)	(3,291,555)
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	479,499	581,401	755,987	997,676
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest income	6,662	5,650	9,804	12,938
Interest expense	(55,378)	(66,171)	(70,622)	(93,200)
Other - net	13,792	18,429	(16,992)	(22,424)
Other income (expense) - net	(34,924)	(42,092)	(77,810)	(102,686)
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	444,575	539,309	678,177	894,990
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(156,852)	(199,266)	(238,757)	(315,088)
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	287,723	340,043	439,420	579,902
MINORITY INTERESTS IN INCOME OF CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	(8,614)	(9,253)	(8,715)	(11,501)
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	279,109	330,790	430,705	568,401
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS	7,765	11,504	(6,419)	(8,471)
NET INCOME	286,874	342,294	424,286	\$ 559,930

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(*) In accordance with U.S. GAAP

(1) Translated for convenience at the New York City Noon Buying Rate as determined in Note 1

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A. and Subsidiaries

STATEMENTS OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2005 AND 2006 (*)

	Years ended December 31,		2006	2006
	2004	2005		(U.S.\$) (1)
		(Euro)		
EARNINGS PER SHARE: BASIC				
Continuing Operations	0.62	0.73	0.95	1.25
Discontinued Operations	0.02	0.03	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net income	0.64	0.76	0.94	1.24
EARNINGS PER SHARE: DILUTED				
Continuing Operations	0.62	0.73	0.94	1.24
Discontinued Operations	0.02	0.03	(0.01)	(0.01)
Net income	0.64	0.76	0.93	1.23
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING				
(thousands):				
Basic	448,275	450,179	452,898	452,898
Diluted	450,361	453,303	456,186	456,186

See notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(*) In accordance with U.S. GAAP

(1) Translated for convenience at the New York City Noon Buying Rate as determined in Note 1

F-7

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A. and Subsidiaries

Statements OF CONSOLIDATED SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2004, 2005 AND 2006 (*)

	Common Stock Shares	Common Stock Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Retained Earnings	Unearned Stock-based Compensation	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Net of Tax	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) Net of Tax	Treasury shares at Cost	Consolidated Shareholders Equity
BALANCES, JANUARY 1, 2004	454,477,033	27,269	40,423	1,619,312			(242,483)	(69,987)	1,374,534
Exercise of stock options	728,440	43	5,950						5,993
Translation adjustment						(79,897)	(79,897)		(79,897)
Minimum pension, liability, net of taxes of Euro 0.2 million						248	248		248
Tax benefit on stock options			794						794
Change in fair value of derivative instruments, net of taxes of Euro 0.2 million						1,174	1,174		1,174
Dividends declared (Euro 0.21 per share)				(94,113)					(94,113)
Income from continuing operations				279,109		279,109			279,109
Income from discontinued operations									

Also included in retail division revenues are managed vision care revenues consisting of (i) insurance revenues which