

LUXOTTICA GROUP SPA
Form 20-F
June 25, 2009
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 20-F

(Mark One)

- REGISTRATION STATEMENT PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OR (g) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
- OR**
- ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
- For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008**
- OR**
- TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**
- OR**
- SHELL COMPANY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934**

Commission file number 1-10421

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A.

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(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)

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

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

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

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

None.

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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 **463,368,233**

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Yes No

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

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

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

Item 17 Item 18

If this is an annual report, indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined by Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).
Yes No

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FORWARD-LOOKING INFORMATION

Throughout this annual report, 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 ability to manage the effect of the poor current global economic conditions on our business, the ability to successfully acquire new businesses and integrate their operations, the ability to predict future economic conditions and changes in consumer preferences, the ability to successfully introduce and market new products, the ability to maintain an efficient distribution network, 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, 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, or 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, Group, we, us and our, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires, we are referring to Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries. References to Luxottica, Company, Group, we, us and our, for periods prior to our acquisition of Oakley, Inc. (Oakley) on November 14, 2007, are to Luxottica Group S.p.A. and its consolidated subsidiaries, excluding Oakley and its subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires. References to Oakley for periods prior to the acquisition refer to Oakley and its consolidated subsidiaries, unless otherwise indicated or the context otherwise requires.

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.

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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, 2008, 2007 and 2006, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, are derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18. The selected consolidated income statement data for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the selected consolidated balance sheet data as of December 31, 2006, 2005 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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	2008	2007(5)	Year Ended December 31, 2006(6) (In thousands of Euro)(2)	2005(6)(7)	2004(6)(8)
STATEMENT OF INCOME DATA:					
Net Sales	5,201,611	4,966,054	4,676,156	4,134,263	3,179,613
Cost of Sales	(1,744,907)	(1,575,618)	(1,487,700)	(1,373,073)	(1,053,076)
Gross Profit	3,456,705	3,390,436	3,188,456	2,761,190	2,126,537
OPERATING EXPENSE					
Selling and Advertising	(2,161,371)	(2,069,280)	(1,948,466)	(1,755,536)	(1,329,083)
General and Administrative	(545,571)	(487,843)	(484,002)	(424,253)	(317,955)
Total	(2,706,942)	(2,557,123)	(2,432,468)	(2,179,789)	(1,647,038)
Income from Operations	749,763	833,313	755,987	581,401	479,499
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)					
Interest Income	13,265	17,087	9,804	5,650	6,662
Interest Expense	(135,267)	(89,498)	(70,622)	(66,171)	(55,378)
Other Net	(37,890)	19,780	(16,992)	18,429	13,792)
Other Income (Expenses) Net	(159,892)	(52,631)	(77,810)	(42,092)	(34,924)
Income Before Provision for Income Taxes	589,870	780,681	678,177	539,309	444,575
Provision for Income Taxes	(194,657)	(273,501)	(238,757)	(199,266)	(156,852)
Income Before Minority Interests in Consolidated Subsidiaries	395,213	507,180	439,420	340,043	287,723
Minority Interests in Income of Consolidated Subsidiaries	(15,492)	(14,976)	(8,715)	(9,253)	(8,614)
Net Income from Continuing Operations	379,722	492,204	430,705	330,790	279,109
Discontinued Operations Net of Taxes and Gain on Sale	0	0	(6,419)	11,504	7,765
Net Income	379,722	492,204	424,286	342,294	286,874
Weighted Average Shares Outstanding (thousands)					
Basic	456,563.5	455,184.8	452,898.0	450,179.1	448,275.0
Diluted	457,717.0	458,530.6	456,186.0	453,303.4	450,360.9
Basic Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations (1)					
Basic Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations (1)	0.83	1.08	0.95	0.73	0.62
Basic Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations (1)					
Basic Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations (1)	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.03	0.02
Basic Earnings per Share (1)					
Basic Earnings per Share (1)	0.83	1.08	0.94	0.76	0.64
Diluted Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations (1)					
Diluted Earnings per Share from Continuing Operations (1)	0.83	1.07	0.94	0.73	0.62
Diluted Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations (1)					
Diluted Earnings per Share from Discontinued Operations (1)	0.00	0.00	(0.01)	0.03	0.02
Diluted Earnings per Share (1)					
Diluted Earnings per Share (1)	0.83	1.07	0.93	0.76	0.64
Cash Dividends Declared per Share (3)(4)					
Cash Dividends Declared per Share (3)(4)	0.00	0.42	0.29	0.23	0.21

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- (1) Earnings per Share for each year have been calculated based on the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the respective years. Each American Depositary Share, or ADS, represents one ordinary share.
- (2) Except for Earnings per Share amounts.
- (3) Cash Dividends Declared per Share are expressed in gross amounts without giving effect to applicable withholding or other deductions for taxes.
- (4) 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 year for which they have been shown in the table.
- (5) We acquired Oakley in November 2007. Therefore, fiscal year 2007 includes operating results of Oakley for the period from and after November 14, 2007, which was the date of the closing of the Oakley acquisition.
- (6) Results of Things Remembered, our former specialty retail business, which was sold in 2006, are classified as discontinued operations and are not included in results from continuing operations.
- (7) In March 2005, we acquired the remaining 17.43 percent of the outstanding shares of OPSM Group Limited, or OPSM, and, from that date, 100 percent of the operating results of OPSM and its subsidiaries are included above.
- (8) We acquired all of the outstanding shares of Cole National Corporation, or Cole, in October 2004. Therefore, 2004 includes approximately three months of operating results of Cole.

	2008	2007	As of December 31, 2006(1)	2005	2004
	(In thousands of Euro except share data)				
BALANCE SHEET DATA:					
Working Capital(2)	383,320	(248,632)	68,187	368,863	218,807
Total Assets	7,305,225	7,157,266	4,968,878	4,973,522	4,556,058
Total Debt(3)	2,805,502	2,719,140	1,319,262	1,528,909	1,680,452
Shareholders' Equity	2,506,593	2,495,158	2,215,849	1,954,033	1,495,607
Capital Stock	27,802	27,757	27,613	27,479	27,312
Number of Shares Adjusted to Reflect Changes in Capital (thousands)	463,368.2	462,623.6	460,216.2	457,975.7	455,205.5

- (1) Certain amounts in prior years have been reclassified to conform to the 2007 presentation.
- (2) Working capital is total current assets minus total current liabilities. See Item 5 – Operating and Financial Review and Prospects – Liquidity and Capital Resources.
- (3) The current portion of long-term debt was Euro 286.2 million, Euro 792.6 million, Euro 359.5 million, Euro 111.0 million and Euro 405.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Dividends

We are required to pay an annual dividend on our ordinary shares if such dividend has been approved by a majority of our stockholders at the ordinary meeting of stockholders. Before we may pay any dividends with respect to any fiscal year, we are required, as necessary, to set aside an amount equal to five percent of our statutory net income for such year in our legal reserve unless and until the reserve, including amounts

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remaining from prior years, is at least equal to one-fifth of the nominal value of our then issued share capital. Each year thereafter, such legal reserve requirement remains fulfilled so long as the reserve equals at least one-fifth of the nominal value of our issued share capital for each such year.

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At our ordinary meeting of stockholders on April 29, 2009, our stockholders voted to allocate net income for 2008 to our extraordinary reserve, thereby suspending for the time being the payment of dividends to further strengthen our equity structure.

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.\$)
2004	0.210	0.254
2005	0.230	0.276
2006	0.290	0.363
2007	0.420	0.564
2008	0.490	0.770
2009	0.000(5)	0.000

-
- (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 in the table.
 - (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.
 - (5) At the ordinary meeting of stockholders held on April 29, 2009, the stockholders voted to suspend for the time being the payment of dividends.

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	Low	High	Average(1)	End of Period
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
Year Ended December 31, 2007	1.2904	1.4862	1.3705	1.4603
Year Ended December 31, 2008	1.2446	1.6010	1.4707	1.3919

(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	Low	High
December 2008	1.2634	1.4358
January 2009	1.2804	1.3718
February 2009	1.2547	1.3064
March 2009	1.2549	1.3730
April 2009	1.2978	1.3460
May 2009	1.3270	1.4130

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On June 19, 2009, the Noon Buying Rate was U.S.\$ 1.3998 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 or are to the Common European Currency, the Euro, references to GBP are to the British Pound Sterling, 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.

Current economic conditions may adversely impact demand for our products, reduce access to credit and cause our customers and others with which we do business to suffer financial hardship, all of which could adversely impact our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows.

Worldwide economic conditions have deteriorated significantly over the past year in many countries and regions in which we do business and may remain depressed for the foreseeable future. Due to the nature of our products, our sales, especially in our retail stores, are affected by the discretionary spending of consumers. Discretionary spending is affected by many factors, including general business conditions, inflation, interest rates, consumer debt levels, unemployment rates, the availability of consumer credit, currency exchange rates and other matters that influence consumer confidence. Many of these factors are outside our control. Our customers' purchases of discretionary items could decline during periods in which disposable income is lower or prices have increased in response to rising costs or in periods of actual or perceived unfavorable economic conditions. If this occurs or if unfavorable economic conditions continue to challenge the consumer environment, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

In addition, in economic conditions where there is decreased access to credit, increased financial difficulties may lead to restructurings, bankruptcies, liquidations and other unfavorable events for our consumers, customers, vendors, suppliers, logistics providers, other service providers and the financial institutions which are counterparties to our credit facilities and other derivative transactions. The likelihood that such third parties will be unable to overcome these financial difficulties may increase. If the third parties on which we rely for goods and services are unable to overcome financial difficulties resulting from the deterioration of the worldwide economic conditions or if the counterparties to our credit facilities or our derivative transactions do not perform their obligations, our business, results of operations, financial condition and cash flows could be materially adversely affected.

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. 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; (vi) difficulty integrating human resources systems, operating systems, inventory management systems and assortment planning systems of the acquired business with our systems; (vii) the cultural differences between our organization and that of the acquired business; and (viii) liabilities that were not known at the time of acquisition or the need to address tax or accounting issues.

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

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

The industry is also subject to rapidly changing consumer preferences, and future sales may suffer if the fashion and consumer products industries do not continue to grow or if consumer preferences shift away from our products. Changes in fashion could also affect the popularity and, therefore, the value of the fashion licenses granted to us by designers. Any event or circumstance resulting in reduced market acceptance of one or more of these designers could reduce our sales and the value of our inventory of models from that designer. Unanticipated shifts in consumer preferences may also result in excess inventory and underutilized manufacturing capacity. In addition, our success depends, in large part, on our ability to anticipate and react to changing fashion trends in a timely manner. Any sustained failure to identify and respond to such trends 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 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 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 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, Bvlgari, Tiffany & Co., Versace, Versus, Salvatore Ferragamo, Burberry, Polo Ralph Lauren, Donna Karan, DKNY, Paul Smith Spectacles, Brooks Brothers, Anne Klein, Stella McCartney* and, most recently, *Tory Burch*. 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

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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 *Tory Burch* 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, 2008 and 2007, the sales realized through the *Prada* and *Miu Miu* trade names together represented approximately 5.5 percent and 6.4 percent of total sales, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, the sales realized through the *Dolce & Gabbana* and *D&G* trade names together represented approximately 5.1 percent and 5.5 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 profitability could suffer through a reduction of sales of our prescription eyewear products, including lenses and accessories.

Our business could be negatively impacted by the availability and acceptance of vision correction alternatives to prescription eyeglasses, such as contact lenses and refractive optical surgery. According to industry estimates, 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 could 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, India and the United States 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 in Chinese Yuan, and receive a significant part of our revenues in other currencies. Therefore, a strengthening of the Euro or the Chinese Yuan relative to other currencies in which we receive revenues could negatively impact the demand for our products or decrease our profitability in consolidation, 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 revenues and operating expenses being denominated in U.S. dollars. As a result, our operating results, which are reported in Euro, are affected by currency exchange rate fluctuations, particularly between the U.S. dollar and the Euro.

As our international operations grow, future changes in the exchange rate of the Euro against the U.S. dollar and other currencies may negatively impact our reported results.

See Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk.

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 and South America. 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;
- disruptions of capital and trading markets;

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- accounts receivable collection and longer payment cycles;
- potential hostilities and changes in diplomatic and trade relationships;
- changes in legal or regulatory requirements;
- 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 or patent applications may not in all instances result in the issuance of a registered trademark or patent, and trademarks or patents granted may not be effective in thwarting competition or be held valid if subsequently challenged. In addition, the actions we take to protect our proprietary rights may be inadequate to prevent imitation of our products and services. Our proprietary information could become known to competitors, and we may not be able to meaningfully protect our rights to proprietary information. Furthermore, other companies may independently develop substantially equivalent or better products or services that do not infringe on our intellectual property rights or could assert rights in, and ownership of, our proprietary rights. Moreover, the laws of certain countries do not protect proprietary rights to the same extent as the laws of the United States.

Consistent with our strategy of vigorously defending our intellectual property rights, we devote substantial resources to the enforcement of patents issued and trademarks granted to us, to the protection of our trade secrets, trade dress or other intellectual property rights and to the determination of the scope or validity of the proprietary rights of others that might be asserted against us. However, if the level of potentially

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

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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.

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

Leonardo Del Vecchio, our chairman and principal stockholder, controls 67.83% of our voting power and is in a position to affect our ongoing operations, corporate transactions and any matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including the election of directors and a change in corporate control.

As of April 29, 2009, Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, the Chairman of our Board of Directors, has the power to vote 314,403,399 Ordinary Shares, or 67.83% of the outstanding Ordinary Shares. See Item 7 Major Shareholders and Related Party Transactions. As a result, Mr. Del Vecchio has the ability to exert significant influence over our corporate affairs and to control the outcome of virtually all matters submitted to a vote of our stockholders, including the election of our directors, the amendment of our Articles of Association or By-laws, and the approval of mergers, consolidations, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets and other significant corporate transactions.

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

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

Our annual report on Form 20-F includes a report from our management relating to its evaluation of our internal control over financial reporting, as required under Section 404 of the U.S. Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, as amended. There are inherent limitations on the effectiveness of internal controls, including collusion, management override and failure of human judgment. In addition, control procedures are designed to reduce, rather than eliminate, business risks. As a consequence of the systems and procedures we have implemented to comply with these requirements, we may uncover circumstances that we determine, with 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.

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ITEM 4. INFORMATION ON THE COMPANY

Overview

We are a leader in the design, manufacturing and distribution of fashion, luxury and sports eyewear. 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, and with the acquisition of Oakley in November 2007, we became a designer, manufacturer and worldwide distributor of performance optics products. We operate our retail segment principally through our retail brands, which include, among others, LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, Pearle Vision, ILORI, The Optical Shop of Aspen, OPSM, Laubman & Pank, Budget Eyewear, Bright Eyes, Oakley O Stores and Vaults, David Clulow and our Licensed Brands (Sears Optical and Target Optical).

Our manufacturing activities are carried out through six manufacturing facilities in Italy, two manufacturing facilities in China, one manufacturing facility in India and two manufacturing facilities in the United States. In 2008, we manufactured approximately 50.1 million prescription frames and sunglasses.

We operate our distribution activities through an extensive worldwide wholesale distribution network and a retail distribution network based primarily in North America, Europe, Australia, mainland China and Hong Kong. In 2008, through our wholesale and retail distribution networks, we distributed approximately 23.0 million prescription frames and approximately 34.0 million sunglasses, in approximately 6,100 models. Our products are distributed in over 130 countries worldwide.

Our products are marketed under a variety of well-known brand names. Our house brands include *Ray-Ban*, *Oakley*, *Persol*, *Vogue*, *Arnette*, *Revo*, *Luxottica*, *Sferoflex*, *K&L (Killer Loop)*, *Eye Safety Systems*, *Mosley Tribes* and *Oliver Peoples*. Our designer lines include *Chanel*, *Prada*, *Miu Miu*, *Dolce & Gabbana*, *D&G*, *Bulgari*, *Tiffany & Co*, *Versace*, *Versus*, *Salvatore Ferragamo*, *Burberry*, *Polo Ralph Lauren*, *Donna Karan*, *DKNY*, *Brooks Brothers*, *Anne Klein*, *Paul Smith Spectacles* and *Puma* (distribution license only). Additionally, in the summer of 2009, we will launch the first collection of *Stella McCartney* eyewear, and in the fall, we will launch the *Tory Burch* line. *Stella McCartney* sunglasses will be distributed through premium retail locations. After an initial launch phase during which the new collections will be distributed through *Stella McCartney* stores and exclusive stores in North America, Japan, Hong Kong and the Middle East, distribution will be broadened to reach all other key global eyewear markets. The new *Tory Burch* collection will be distributed not only by *Tory Burch* boutiques and premium American department stores but also in select and independent optical stores and in *Luxottica*'s retail chains. After North America, distribution will be extended next to Europe and then to the rest of the world. *Tory Burch*, a highly respected brand in the affordable luxury segment, completes our brand portfolio by further strengthening our position in the key North American market and in the continually expanding department store channel.

Our wholesale network is comprised of 43 wholly- or majority-owned subsidiaries operating in principal markets, over 2,000 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, sporting goods and specialty sports 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 the following retail brands: Sunglass Hut, which is operated globally; LensCrafters, which is operated in North America, China and Hong Kong; Pearle Vision, our Licensed Brands (Sears Optical and Target Optical), ILORI, Oakley O Stores and Vaults, Sunglass Icon, The Optical Shop of Aspen and Oliver Peoples and Internet and telesales operations, all of which are operated primarily in North America; OPSM, Laubman & Pank, Budget Eyewear and Bright Eyes, which are operated in Australia, New Zealand and Asia (other than China and Hong Kong); and David Clulow, which is operated in the United Kingdom and Ireland. Our North American retail business is the largest optical retail business in North America based on total sales. 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

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1960s, 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 1970s, 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 1980s, 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 1980s, 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 1990s, we 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 became the first frame manufacturer to enter the North American retail market through the acquisition of LensCrafters. In the same year, we also acquired the medium- to high-end brand product line of Persol S.p.A.

Throughout the 1990s, we continued to expand our distribution network by forming new wholesale subsidiaries. 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 Milan Stock Exchange, or MTA.

Since 2000, we have made a number of key strategic acquisitions to strengthen our business. In April 2001, we acquired 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 leading 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 National Corporation, which, among other things, operates Pearle Vision and the Licensed Brands.

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) in three of the top premium optical markets in mainland China, as well as Hong Kong, an important market in Asia for luxury goods.

In November 2007, we acquired Oakley, Inc., a worldwide specialist in performance optics with brands including Oakley, Eye Safety Systems, Fox, Mosley Tribes, Oliver Peoples and Paul Smith Spectacles, and retail chains including Oakley O Stores and Vaults, Sunglass Icon, The Optical Shop of Aspen, Oliver Peoples and Bright Eyes.

Our capital expenditures for our continuing operations were Euro 296.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2008 and Euro 44.6 million for the three-month period ended March 31, 2009. We expect 2009 aggregate capital expenditures to be approximately Euro 200million, in addition to investment for any acquisitions. The most significant investments planned are for the remodeling of existing stores for our North American retail operations, at an expected cost of approximately Euro 45 million and for investment in new IT infrastructure worldwide (approximately Euro 50 million). 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 Capital Resources Cash Flows Investing Activities.

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

Business Overview

Recent Developments

Acquisitions

On May 27, 2009, we entered into an agreement to acquire 40% of Multiópticas Internacional S.L., a company that currently owns over 390 eyewear stores operating under the GMO, Econoptics and SunPlanet retail brands in Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia. This transaction, with a fair value of approximately Euro 40 million, is expected to close around the end of June 2009 and marks our entry into the retail business in South America, a region where we already have a solid presence through our wholesale network. Under the agreement, we have a call option for the remaining 60 percent of Multiópticas Internacional S.L. The call option will be exercisable by us between 2012 and 2014 at a price to be determined on the basis of Multiópticas' consolidated sales and EBITDA values at the time of the exercise.

On July 31, 2008, we and Ruleplan Limited, a company unaffiliated with us, exchanged all of the ordinary shares in Optika Holdings Limited, or OHL, for ordinary shares of our subsidiary, Sunglass Hut UK Ltd., or SGH UK. The fair value of the OHL shares exchanged was approximately GBP 35 million. Prior to the exchange, OHL was a joint venture owned 50% by us and 50% by Ruleplan Limited. OHL, through its subsidiaries, operated a chain of ophthalmic retail locations throughout the United Kingdom and Ireland under the brand name David Clulow. As a result of this transaction, we own, directly and indirectly, 66% of SGH UK and the former stockholders of OHL own 34% of SGH UK. The former stockholders of OHL received a put option to sell their SGH UK shares to us, while we have a call option on their SGH UK shares.

Ray Ban Indian Holdings Offer

In August 2003, the Securities Appellate Tribunal, or SAT, in India upheld the decision of the Securities Exchange Board of India, or SEBI, to require our wholly-owned indirect 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., or RayBan Sun Optics. The Supreme Court of India, on 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. In April 2007, pursuant to the Supreme Court order and in compliance with the applicable SEBI regulations, we launched a public offer through 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 in May 2007. In June 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.

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During 2008, the Company, through Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc., announced its intention under SEBI (Delisting of Securities) Guidelines 2003 (the Guidelines) to acquire 7,210,554 equity shares comprising 29.46% of the fully paid-up equity share capital from public stockholders of RayBan Sun Optics in order to delist its shares from the Bombay Stock Exchange, or the BSE. The delisting offer made to the stockholders in accordance with the Guidelines opened on August 18, 2008 and closed successfully on August 22, 2008. From August 28, 2008 to September 11, 2008, Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc. accepted shares from the remaining public stockholders holding shares in the form of physical share certificates or in certificated form who either could not participate in the bidding process or whose bids were rejected in the bidding process. Through the offer, Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc. purchased 4,335,713 shares from public stockholders for approximately Euro 9.1 million (U.S. \$13.4 million, including approximately U.S. \$0.5 million in transaction costs). Following the delisting offer, BSE approved the delisting of equity shares of RayBan Sun Optics on October 22, 2008.

For the six months following the date of delisting, in accordance with the Guidelines, Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc. provided a final opportunity to the remaining stockholders to tender their shares for a period of six months on the same terms and conditions as the delisting. During such period, which ended April 22, 2009, Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc. purchased 1,239,195 shares from public stockholders for approximately Euro 2.9 million. Upon transfer of the remaining tendered shares, Ray Ban Indian Holdings, Inc. will own 93.32% of the equity shares of RayBan Sun Optics.

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We acquired our initial interest in RayBan Sun Optics in connection with the purchase of the Ray-Ban eyewear business from Bausch & Lomb in 1999.

License Agreements

On January 28, 2009, we entered into a new six-year licensing agreement, with an option for a four-year extension, with Tory Burch LLC to design, manufacture and globally distribute sun and prescription eyewear collections by *Tory Burch* and *TT*, two emerging American fashion and lifestyle brands.

On January 30, 2009, Salvatore Ferragamo Italia S.p.A., which controls Gruppo Ferragamo, agreed to a three-year extension through December 2011, with an option for a further two-year extension, of its licensing agreement with us covering design, manufacturing and global distribution of prescription and sun eyewear under the *Salvatore Ferragamo* label.

On April 9, 2009, Donna Karan International Inc. agreed to a five-year extension through December 2014, with an option for a further five-year extension, of the license agreement for the design, production and worldwide distribution of prescription frames and sunglasses under the *Donna Karan* and *DKNY* brands.

Credit Agreements

In June 2009, we renegotiated our 18 month Euro 150.0 million unsecured credit facility with Banca Nazionale del Lavoro dated April 9, 2008. The new facility is a 2 year unsecured credit facility that is a revolving loan that provides borrowing availability of up to Euro 150.0 million. Amounts borrowed under the revolving loan can be borrowed and repaid until final maturity. We can select interest periods of one, three or six months.

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

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agreements with third parties. Our products, for both house brands and designer lines, consist of a variety of different styles ranging 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* and *Oakley*. In 2008 we developed approximately 730 distinct new models of frames within our house brands and private labels, of which approximately 490 are optical and 240 are sun. Each style is typically produced in two sizes and five 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 and acquired by us in 1999, 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.
- **Oakley:** Founded in 1975 and merged into our Group in 2007, *Oakley* is a market-leading, strong, iconic brand of performance optics products, including premium sunglasses, prescription eyewear, goggles and electronically-enabled eyewear, whose loyal consumers and athletes have helped create a culture and brand that are intertwined.
- **Persol:** Created in 1917 and acquired by us 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.
- **Oliver Peoples:** Created in 1987 and acquired by us in 2007, *Oliver Peoples* helped establish the luxury eyewear market. *Oliver Peoples* classic designs fuse old-world aesthetics with modern-day finesse and are worn by many of the world's most recognizable celebrities.

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- **Vogue Eyewear:** Created in 1973 and 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:** Created in California in 1992 and acquired by us in 1999, *Arnette* is an active sport lifestyle brand targeted at young consumers. This sports product line is characterized by a very forward-thinking design and provides outstanding comfort and functionality, ideal for those who enjoy dynamic and extreme sports.
- **Revo:** Created in 1985 and acquired by us in 1999, *Revo* is a product line targeted towards sport and leisure wearers. The *Revo* line is known for its high-quality lenses that 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 eyewear consumers.
- **Sferoflex:** The *Sferoflex* product line, which in 1981 became the first brand name acquired by Luxottica Group, 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 or K&L:** Created in 1989 and acquired by us in 1999, *Killer Loop* is a sun and sports eyewear brand that combines design and quality and has evolved throughout the years from exclusively sports eyewear to also include leisure eyewear and a more urban style. In 2008, it took on a new name, *K&L*.
- **Mosley Tribes:** The *Mosley Tribes* brand, launched in 2005 and acquired by us in 2007, is a modern brand fusing fashion and urban lifestyles.
- **Eye Safety Systems:** *ESS* designs, develops and markets advanced eye protection systems for military, firefighting and law enforcement professionals and is a leading supplier of protective eyewear to the U.S. military and firefighting markets.

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, Bvlgari, Tiffany & Co., Versace, Versus, Salvatore Ferragamo, Burberry, Polo Ralph Lauren* with its six lines (*Purple Label, Polo, Ralph Lauren, Ralph, Chaps and Club Monaco*), *Donna Karan, DKNY, Brooks Brothers, Paul Smith Spectacles* and *Anne Klein*. Additionally, in the summer of 2009, we will launch the first collection of

Stella McCartney eyewear, and in the fall, we will launch the *Tory Burch* line. The license agreements governing these designer lines are exclusive contracts and typically have terms of between three and ten years. See Trademarks, Trade Names, Patents 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 1,340 different models.

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 luxury-oriented consumers, 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 optical frames and sunglasses, as well as a series of models created for leisure time, identified by the brand's 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.
- **Miu Miu:** The *Miu Miu* license comprises both optical frames and sunglasses. This brand addresses a sophisticated clientele particularly attentive to new trends. The *Miu Miu* brand is urban, young, and refined, an alternative vision, a new classic.
- **Dolce & Gabbana:** Under license since 2005, the *Dolce & Gabbana* eyewear collections are an expression of ultimate luxury. They are characterized by modern, fashionable shapes, prestige materials and sumptuous details.
- **D&G:** Under license since 2005, the *D&G* eyewear collection has a youthful, innovative and unconventional spirit. The eyewear collection emphasizes the spirit of the brand: innovative, provocative and cosmopolitan.

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- **Bvlgari:** Under license since 1997, *Bvlgari* eyewear is distinguished by the high quality of its materials, attention to detail and elegant design. This product line addresses a clientele who seeks distinctive and exclusive products.
- **Tiffany & Co.:** For 169 years, *Tiffany & Co.* has designed and produced standard-setting jewelry and accessories. The *Tiffany & Co.* eyewear collection, first launched in early 2008, remains true to the brand's high standards.
- **Versace:** Under license since 2003, *Versace* is a luxury brand for modern women and men who choose to express strength, confidence and uniqueness through a bold and distinctive personal style. *Versace* represents the ideal of a sophisticated, free and highly desirable lifestyle.
- **Versus:** Under license since 2003, while staying true to the essence of the *Versace* brand, *Versus* embodies a younger, edgier take on those themes. Filled with spirit and energy, *Versus* challenges convention, always in the vanguard of modern urban style.
- **Paul Smith Spectacles:** The *Paul Smith Spectacles* brand, launched in 1994, includes prescription and sun eyewear that feature the whimsical yet classic designs and attention to detail that are synonymous with one of Britain's leading fashion designers.
- **Salvatore Ferragamo:** The *Salvatore Ferragamo* collections are characterized by lavish attention to detail, original use of materials and creative choice of colors. The eyewear collection is inspired by the tradition of craftsmanship of this fashion house, reinterpreted in a contemporary mode.
- **Burberry:** The *Burberry* license agreement was signed in 2005, with the launch of the first *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:** An 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 is inspired by the heritage of *Polo Ralph Lauren* apparel. This collection features emblematic models that are classic and never out of style. *Polo* is the ideal collection for men who appreciate quality and tradition with a fresh design.
- **Ralph:** The *Ralph* line is an expression of the *Ralph Lauren* spirit at an accessible price point. It features the latest looks and trends, as well as some more classic looks, and vibrant colors for a feminine, flirty and fun look.
- **Chaps:** *Chaps* features easy-to-wear designs in the classic tradition of *Polo Ralph Lauren*. The line offers a designer name to the young consumer of moderately-priced sportswear. Since its introduction, *Chaps* has come to represent classic design, excellent quality and value.
- **Club Monaco:** *Club Monaco* offers quality eyewear, uncompromising style and affordable luxury. The styling targets both men and women, between 20 and 40 years of age, who are urban professionals, style enthusiasts, and who appreciate design at mid-level prices.
- **Donna Karan:** This product line reflects the design sensibility and spirit of the *Donna Karan* collection, offering men and women sophisticated and sleek styles.
- **DKNY:** *DKNY* is easy-to-wear fashion with an urban mindset, the New York City street-smart look. *DKNY* eyewear caters to modern, urban, fashion-conscious women and men with multifaceted lifestyles: international, eclectic, fun and real.

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- **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:** The *Anne Klein* product line targets successful professional women who place an emphasis on quality and image.
- **Stella McCartney:** The *Stella McCartney* eyewear collection reflects Stella McCartney's modern sense of innovation in her creation of desirable fashion. Combining everyday functionality with a strong fashion sensibility, the eyewear collection offers contemporary femininity with a sense of modern luxury.
- **Tory Burch:** Under license since 2008, *Tory Burch* is an attainable luxury lifestyle brand defined by classic American sportswear with an eclectic sensibility, which embodies the personal style and spirit of its co-founder and creative director, Tory Burch. The first sunglass collection will be in stores in the third quarter of 2009.

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,				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Designer brands	33.0	42.7	41.2	35.9	32.8
House brands	67.0	57.3	58.8	64.1	67.2
Total unit sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Prescription Frames and Sunglasses

In 2008, our manufacturing facilities produced a combined total of approximately 50.1 million prescription frames and sunglasses. In 2007 and 2006, our manufacturing facilities produced a combined total of approximately 41.8 million and 37.0 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,

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with the expansion of our sunglass-based retail business in South Africa. This growth trend in our sunglass business has continued as a result of our acquisition of Oakley. In addition to the more fashion-oriented sun and ophthalmic products for which we have earned a strong reputation, the Oakley acquisition brings to us a complementary technological expertise and know-how in high-performance optics, which includes sunglasses, prescription eyewear, goggles, shields, visors and electronically-enabled eyewear, most of which feature Oakley's High Definition Optics® (HDO®) technology.

Unit sales of sunglasses manufactured by us and third parties in 2008, as a percentage of our total aggregate unit sales, were 59.6 percent, as compared to 58.4 percent in 2007 and 57.2 percent in 2006.

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)				
	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
Prescription frames	40.4	41.6	42.8	44.2	42.7
Sunglasses	59.6	58.4	57.2	55.8	57.3
Total unit sales	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

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We operate our retail operations through our retail brands, which include, among others, LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, Pearle Vision, ILORI, The Optical Shop of Aspen, OPSM, Laubman & Pank, Budget Eyewear, Bright Eyes, Oakley O Stores and Vaults, David Clulow and our Licensed Brands (Sears Optical and Target Optical). Due to the fragmented nature of the European retail market, we do not have significant optical retail stores in Europe outside of the United Kingdom and Ireland. As of March 31, 2009, our retail business consisted of 5,649 corporate store locations and 547 franchised or licensed locations as follows:

Geographic region	Retail brand	Number of corporate store locations	Number of franchised or licensed locations	Primary product	
North America	LensCrafters	962		Prescription	
	Pearle Vision	417	375	Prescription	
	Sunglass Hut	1,562		Sun	
	ILORI	18		Sun	
	Sunglass Icon	99	11	Sun	
	The Optical Shop of Aspen	24		Prescription	
	Oliver Peoples	5	1	Prescription/Sun	
	Oakley O Stores and Vaults	99		Sun/Apparel	
	<i>Licensed Brands:</i>				
	Sears Optical	878		Prescription	
Target Optical	331		Prescription		
Asia-Pacific	OPSM	319		Prescription	
	Laubman & Pank	130		Prescription	
	Budget Eyewear	76	13	Prescription	
	Sunglass Hut	203	3	Sun	
	Bright Eyes	49	92	Sun	
	Oakley O Stores and Vaults	15	1	Sun/Apparel	
	Oliver Peoples		1	Prescription/Sun	
China and Hong Kong	LensCrafters	175		Prescription	
	Sunglass Hut	6		Sun	
	Other Brands	65		Prescription	
Europe	Sunglass Hut	81		Sun	
	Oakley O Stores and Vaults	11	5	Sun/Apparel	
	David Clulow	64	5	Prescription/Sun	
Africa and Middle East	Sunglass Hut		33	Sun	
	Oakley O Stores and Vaults		1	Sun/Apparel	
South Africa	Sunglass Hut	56		Sun	
	Oakley O Stores and Vaults	2		Sun/Apparel	
Central and South America	Oakley O Stores and Vaults	2	6	Sun/Apparel	

LensCrafters. As of March 31, 2009, we operated a retail network of 1,137 LensCrafters locations worldwide (of which 962 locations are in North America and 175 are in China and Hong Kong) offering 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), Advanced View Progressive™ (free-form, digitally surfaced progressive lenses), 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, in North America, include a laboratory, which enables us to provide the selected

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frame with prescription lenses to our customers in approximately one hour. 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 acquiring of retail chains and opening of stores in areas where we are not already heavily represented and in other prime locations. 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

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more rapid supply of styles based on daily sales and inventory data. This has also increased the volume 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 premium store concept that is being adopted as stores are remodeled across North America, associate training, advertising and marketing, which 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.

As noted above, 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 is 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 fit and finish stations are more private and separated from the shopping and frame selection.

In 2006, we began to expand the use of the LensCrafters name by rebranding certain retail locations to LensCrafters that we acquired as part of the acquisitions of three optical retailers in China, which had a combined total of 274 stores across Asia, including Hong Kong. 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 was important for increasing awareness and consumer demand for our products and services. In September 2006, we launched LensCrafters in Beijing, beginning the re-branding strategy of our acquisitions. As of March 31, 2009, we operated 240 retail stores in China and Hong Kong, of which 175 carry the LensCrafters name while the others retain their original brand names. Based on the strategy for 2009, the remaining stores were re-branded to LensCrafters stores during the second quarter of 2009.

In 2009, LensCrafters began positioning itself as the Brand that Loves Your Eyes, a statement that guides all brand decisions and associate interactions with customers. Every few years, LensCrafters has presented a new face to customers, with increasingly targeted marketing, operations and merchandising.

Sunglass Hut. With the acquisition of Sunglass Hut in 2001, we became the world's leading specialty retailer of sunglasses based on sales. As of March 31, 2009, Sunglass Hut had 1,562 retail locations in North America, 212 in Asia-Pacific, 81 in Europe, 56 in South Africa and 33 in the Middle East. Sunglass Hut operates in-line stores and kiosks in shopping malls, as well as stores in street centers on 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 81 percent in December 2008, including Oakley products. In addition to sunglasses that we manufacture, Sunglass Hut continues to sell a variety of frames manufactured by third-party vendors, including Maui Jim, Safilo, Bushnell, Spy and others. Although we buy products from third parties, 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 2007, we completed the acquisitions of two prominent specialty sun chains in South Africa, for a total of 65 stores, which were rebranded to Sunglass Hut stores in 2008. Both chains have prominent locations in shopping centers in urban areas, including Johannesburg and Cape Town, as well as attractive airport locations.

Today, the Sunglass Hut brand is positioned as a key destination for premium sunglasses. Sunglass Hut offers the latest name-brand products along with outstanding customer service to help customers find their cool.

ILORI. In September 2007, Luxottica launched ILORI, our first luxury specialty store dedicated to sunglasses. ILORI has 18 stores in the United States as of March 31, 2009, including flagship stores in the SoHo neighborhood of New

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York City and in Beverly Hills, CA. ILORI caters to a different, more exclusive clientele than Sunglass Hut with higher-priced collections and more pampered, personalized service in luxurious surroundings.

OSA, The Optical Shop of Aspen. As of March 31, 2009, we operated 24 The Optical Shop of Aspen stores throughout the United States, which are luxury optical retail stores offering fashion and luxury eyewear from a variety of designers, as well as certain Oakley-owned brands, including *Oliver Peoples*, balanced between sun and optical.

Sunglass Icon. Our Sunglass Icon multi-branded sunglass specialty retail locations offer a full range of eyewear, including brands owned or licensed by us, as well as eyewear from other designers and brands. As of March 31, 2009, Sunglass Icon operated 110 locations throughout North America. The Sunglass Icon retail stores are located in premium malls throughout the United States.

Pearle Vision. With the acquisition of Cole in October 2004, we acquired Pearle Vision, the second-largest optical chain after LensCrafters in North America. Although both brands address the mid- to high-end customer bracket, their positioning is complementary. Pearle Vision focuses on the factors that made the brand a success: customers' trust in the doctor's experience and the quality of service they receive. Pearle Vision stores are mostly located in strip malls instead of the conventional malls where most LensCrafters and Sunglass Hut stores are located. In addition, Luxottica has franchised Pearle Vision locations located throughout North America.

Our relaunching of the Pearle Vision brand in 2004 and 2005 was centered on a return to its original values, which had made Pearle Vision the Home of Trusted Eyecare for generations of Americans.

A product mix increasingly geared to premium, high value-added products has helped restore strong customer relationships, as have efforts to portray doctors in various advertising campaigns. At the same time, a significant reduction in sales promotions helped improve the positioning of the stores and consumer perceptions, resulting in increasing profitability.

The same premise Dr. Pearle used to build the company over 45 years ago remains strong today: Pearle Vision knows eyecare and eyewear, places the customer first, is honest and respects the customer. Pearle Vision distinguishes itself as a Different Kind of Optical, aiming to provide the most complete, professional optical experience available anywhere.

Sales of Luxottica products at Pearle Vision stores enjoyed strong growth, reaching nearly 86 percent of total sales in 2008. *Ray-Ban, Versace, Anne Klein* and *Vogue* were some of the stronger-selling brands.

In order to centralize services and achieve economies of scale, most in-store labs were closed, and their work was transferred to nearby LensCrafters labs or to one of our seven large central lens finishing facilities.

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Pearle Vision's franchises are increasingly turning to us as their preferred supplier, not only due to the strength of our brands and the quality of our products, but also because of Luxottica's Franchise Advantage Program. This program, which is available to franchisees, features marketing solutions, preferential pricing and savings on selected categories of products, including lenses, lab services, contact lenses and accessories, all of which are provided with a high level of service and merchandising support.

We firmly believe that the Pearle Vision brand has significant growth opportunities in both the United States and Canada, where the brand was strengthened in 2006 and is now the only optical chain represented throughout Canada.

As of March 31, 2009, Pearle Vision operated 417 corporate-owned store locations and had 375 franchise locations throughout North America.

Licensed Brands. With the acquisition of Cole, we also acquired a group of distribution outlets under the names Sears Optical and Target Optical (the BJ's Optical license acquired with Cole was terminated in March 2008), which we refer to as our Licensed Brands. The Licensed Brands optical retail locations are located in the host stores that bear the names of the hosts. Both of these brands offer consumers the convenience of taking care of their optical needs where they shop and have a precise market positioning. As of March 31, 2009, we operated 878 Sears Optical and 331 Target Optical locations throughout North America.

Oakley O Stores and Vaults. As of March 31, 2009, we operated 58 retail stores in North America under the Oakley Store name, which offer a full range of Oakley-branded optics products as well as Oakley apparel, footwear and accessories. These stores are designed and merchandised to immerse consumers in the Oakley brand through innovative use of product presentation, graphics, audio and visual elements. In addition to these full-price retail venues, we operated 41

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Oakley Vaults, our Oakley outlet store concept, featuring discontinued and excess seasonal Oakley-branded merchandise in addition to newer products priced at full retail. Our Oakley retail stores are located in some of the nation's leading shopping malls and average approximately 2,500 square feet in size. We had 4 Oakley Stores and Vaults under franchise in Mexico as of March 31, 2009. Outside of North America, as of March 31, 2009, we operated 30 corporate-owned Oakley Stores and Vaults and had 13 franchise locations.

Oliver Peoples. Our Oliver Peoples subsidiary operates five luxury optical retail stores (two in Southern California, two in New York City and one in Las Vegas, Nevada). An additional two Oliver Peoples retail locations are operated by others under license, one in Southern California and one in Tokyo.

OPSM, Laubman & Pank and Budget Eyewear. In Australia and New Zealand, we operate three brands, which specialize in the prescription business: OPSM, Australia's top eyewear brand for luxury and fashion-minded customers; Laubman & Pank, provider of high-quality eyecare and services; and Budget Eyewear, focused on price-conscious consumers. The three brands operate in all of Australia's states, primarily in larger cities. OPSM is our only prescription brand in New Zealand and operates in the main urban areas. All brands have continued to extend further into the fashion segment through innovative store format, personnel training and product assortment programs that are tailored to their respective segments and leverage off of our portfolio of products. In the prescription segment, the three brands have a different positioning which allows us to cover complementary segments with product offerings catering to the needs of different consumer categories. Improved understanding of customers and initiatives have helped OPSM achieve a significant increase in sales and have solidified its position as the best-known brand on the market. Laubman & Pank's recognition as an optical fashion brand has continued to increase as promotional programs clearly position the brand as a national chain. The brand is perceived to have a special focus on eye health, resulting from a series of initiatives that include TV campaigns and national screening programs. Budget Eyewear has successfully extended its product offerings while remaining the preferred destination for those wanting good eyewear at lower prices. As of March 31, 2009, a total of 499 stores throughout Australia were operated under the three brands - OPSM (280 stores), Laubman & Pank (130 stores) and Budget Eyewear (89 stores including 13 franchise locations). OPSM is the market leader in New Zealand, based on corporate-owned store locations, with 39 stores, as of March 31, 2009.

Bright Eyes. Bright Eyes, first established in 1985, is one of Australia's largest and fastest growing sunglass chains, with over 142 sunglass stores across Australia operating under the Bright Eyes and Sunglass Worx names. As of March 31, 2009, Bright Eyes operated 49 corporate-owned store locations and 92 franchise locations. The stores are located in highly desirable real estate locations and sell brands such as *Oakley*, *Ray-Ban*, *Prada*, *Versace*, *Maui Jim* and *Arnette*.

David Clulow. With 50 years of experience, David Clulow is a premium optical retailer operating in the United Kingdom and Ireland, predominantly in London and the South East of the United Kingdom. The brand is about service, quality and fashion and our marketing is targeted to reinforce these brand values and build long-term relationships with our customers. In addition to operating optical stores, David Clulow operates a number of sunglass concessions in upmarket department stores, further reinforcing our position as a premium brand in the United Kingdom. As of March 31, 2009, David Clulow operated 37 corporate-owned locations (including 9 joint ventures), 5 franchise locations and 27 sun stores/concessions.

We continue to explore opportunities to expand our retail operations worldwide through the opening of new stores or kiosks, or strategic acquisitions, when appropriate.

Oakley Internet and Telesales Operations. We use our Oakley website (www.oakley.com) as a complementary sales channel to our Oakley retail operations and international distribution, allowing consumers to purchase Oakley products as efficiently as possible. The Oakley website is fully e-commerce capable, allowing consumers to purchase our Oakley products for delivery in the United States, Canada and Australia. In addition,

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the Oakley website includes information about our Oakley products and innovations, such as HDO® (High Definition Optics®), and news about the athletes and others who endorse Oakley products. We believe the Oakley website serves to increase consumer awareness of the Oakley brand, improve customer service and increase sales through Oakley's retail and e-commerce channels. We also maintain a customer service team to respond to telephone inquiries and make sales directly to consumers.

EyeMed. EyeMed Vision Care is one of the largest vision benefits organizations in the United States, serving over 24 million members in corporations, government entities and insurance companies with funded vision benefits through a network of optometrists, ophthalmologists, opticians and Luxottica retail stores.

The primary contributors to EyeMed's growth are the increasing awareness of the importance of vision care and the expansion of existing relationships with health and ancillary benefit organizations. EyeMed also focused on targeting the

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smaller employer segment. EyeMed will continue to diversify its product offerings and provider networks to address the needs of its business-to-business customers, while continuing to identify and build demand in new market segments.

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)		
	2008	2007	2006
Italy Wholesale	1,379,599	1,506,077	1,321,887
North America Retail(1)	2,599,003	2,744,454	2,840,977
North America Wholesale	777,294	328,632	235,526
Asia-Pacific Retail	435,859	453,223	388,505
Asia-Pacific Wholesale	293,190	232,338	215,135
Other Retail	74,283	64,641	64,678
Other Wholesale	1,233,346	1,049,788	697,278
Adjustment/Eliminations(2)	(1,590,963)	(1,413,099)	(1,087,828)
Total	5,201,611	4,966,054	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 2006 (through its date of sale on September 29, 2006) were Euro 157.1 million.

- (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 59.6 percent and 58.4 percent of our units sold in 2008 and 2007, respectively. As a result, our net sales are typically higher in the second quarter, which includes increased sales to wholesale customers and increased sales in our Sunglass Hut stores, and lower in the first quarter, as sunglass sales are lower in the cooler climates of North America, Europe and Northern Asia. These seasonal variations could affect the comparability of our results from period to period. Our North American 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 occurred in fiscal 2008 and will occur again in fiscal 2014.

Manufacturing Process

Overview

We manufacture 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 manufacture 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. We have manufacturing facilities in the United States where we manufacture or assemble most of our Oakley eyewear products.

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 together 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 each 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.

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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 2,100 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.

Oakley develops and employs innovative technologies, materials and processes in the design, development and manufacture of its products. To date, Oakley has designed its products using primarily in-house staff in order to speed the concept-to-market timeline and preserve brand image and authenticity.

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 sunglass market.

Oakley has built strong relationships with its major suppliers. With most suppliers, Oakley maintains agreements that prohibit disclosure of its proprietary information or technology to third parties. Although Oakley relies on outside suppliers for most of the specific molded components of its glasses, goggles, watches and footwear, it generally retains ownership of the molds used in the production of the components. We believe that most of the components that Oakley uses can be obtained from one or more alternative sources within a relatively short period of time, if necessary or desired. In addition, to further mitigate risk, Oakley has developed an in-house injection molding capability for sunglass frames.

Essilor S.A. has become one of the largest suppliers of our retail operations, accounting for 12% of our total merchandise purchases in 2008 and 15% in 2007. Although we do not have formal, long-term contracts with Essilor or any of our other suppliers, we have not experienced any significant interruptions in our supplies. We believe that the loss of Essilor S.A. or any of our other vendors would not have a significant impact on the future operations of the Company as we could replace them quickly with other third-party suppliers. For additional information, see Note 14 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report. 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 modernized our operations in Italy by building a new approximately 32,000 square-meter manufacturing facility to produce acetate frames and sunglasses for a total investment of approximately Euro 20.0 million. In 2007, we further expanded our manufacturing facilities in Italy by approximately 28,000 square meters in order to rationalize the product production flow, for a total investment of approximately Euro 23.4 million. We were able to rededicate 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 from our Japanese partner the remaining 50 percent interest in this Chinese manufacturer so that it became one of our wholly-owned subsidiaries. In 2006, we increased our manufacturing capacity in China through the construction of a new approximately 26,000 square-meter 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 China increased by approximately 80 percent compared to 2005. In 2007, we further expanded our manufacturing capacity in China by approximately 74,000 square meters, for a total investment of approximately Euro 7.2 million. The percentage of private

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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 Lauriano, while metal frames are produced in our facilities in Agordo and Rovereto. Certain frame parts are produced in our facility in Cencenighe. Our manufacturing facility in China produces both metal and plastic frames. In 2008, approximately 60 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 daily 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.

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We engage in research and development activities relating to our manufacturing processes on an on-going basis. As a result of such activities, we have invested, and will continue to invest, in automation, thus increasing efficiency while improving quality.

The principal manufacturing facility for our Oakley products is located in Foothill Ranch, California, where we manufacture or assemble most Oakley eyewear products. We have another manufacturing facility located in Dayton, Nevada, where we produce the frames used in our Oakley X Metal® (a proprietary alloy) eyewear products.

At our U.S. manufacturing facilities, we own, operate, and maintain most of the equipment used in the manufacture of Oakley's eyewear products. Much of the equipment used has been specially designed and adapted for Oakley's manufacturing processes. Manufacturing processes that we believe are unlikely to add significant value are currently contracted to outside vendors. State-of-the-art manufacturing practices allow us to respond quickly to customer demand, offer protection against piracy and enable us to adhere to strict quality-control standards. We can build customized Oakley eyewear products to meet individual consumer demand for unique combinations of frame, lens and lens coating and to ship those products in less than 48 hours.

We utilize third-party manufacturers to produce Oakley apparel, footwear, watches, electronically-enabled eyewear and certain goggles.

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

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Lens Finishing Labs

In North America, we have seven central lens finishing labs that are of strategic importance to our North American retail business. Combining our broad presence in the market with additional capacity for handling lens finishing work, we anticipate increasing availability of our higher-margin lens treatments to consumers at our stores. Lens finishing labs are also expected to contribute to a reduction of the time and cost of finishing work provided by third parties.

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

Quality Control

One of our key strategic objectives is ensuring the quality of our products, which has led to the integration of every phase of production in Italy and China. Quality is the critical factor in the premium and luxury segments for both wholesale customers and retail consumers. 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.

We design Oakley products in our facilities in the United States to meet or exceed relevant industry standards for safety, performance and durability. Throughout the development process, Oakley optics products undergo extensive testing against standards established specifically for eyewear by ANSI and ASTM. These standards relate to product safety and performance and provide quantitative measures of optical quality, UV protection, light transmission and impact resistance. In addition, we perform a broad range of durability and mechanical integrity tests on Oakley lens coatings that include extremes of exposure to UV light, heat, condensation and humidity. We test Oakley apparel, footwear and accessories against strict guidelines established by ASTM and other industry authorities to ensure quality, performance and durability.

Distribution

We distribute our products through both wholesale and retail channels.

Distribution by Wholesale Division

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We currently distribute our products in over 130 countries and operate mainly through 43 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 significant wholesale distribution subsidiaries and affiliates as of May 31, 2009:

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Subsidiary	Country of Formation	Percentage Ownership
Luxottica Italia S.r.l.	Italy	100%
Luxottica India Eyewear Private Limited	India	100%
Luxottica Fashion Brillen Vertriebs GmbH	Germany	100%
Luxottica Portugal Comercio de Optica S.A.	Portugal	100%
Luxottica France S.A.S.	France	100%
Luxottica Iberica S.A.	Spain	100%
Luxottica U.K. Ltd.	United Kingdom	100%
Luxottica Belgium N.V.	Belgium	100%
Luxottica Nordic AB	Sweden	100%
Oy Luxottica Finland AB	Finland	100%
Luxottica Vertriebsgesellschaft MbH	Austria	100%
Luxottica Norge AS	Norway	100%
Avant-Garde Optics, LLC	United States	100%
Oakley, Inc.	United States	100%
Oakley Icon Limited	Ireland	100%
Oliver Peoples, Inc.	United States	100%
Eye Safety Systems, Inc.	Australia	100%
Oakley Japan KK	Japan	100%
Oakley Athletic (PTY) Limited	South Africa	100%
Oakley U.K. LTD.	United Kingdom	100%
Oakley South Pacific PTY LTD.	Australia	100%
Oakley Canada, Inc.	Canada	100%
Oakley Brazil LTDA	Brazil	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 (Switzerland) A.G.	Switzerland	97%
Luxottica Australia Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%
Luxottica Optics Ltd.	Israel	100%
Luxottica Hellas A.E.	Greece	70%
Luxottica Nederland B.V.	The Netherlands	51%
Luxottica Gozluk Endustri Ve Ticaret Anonim Sirketi	Turkey	64.84%
Luxottica Poland Sp. Z.o.o.	Poland	100%
Luxottica Central Europe KFT	Hungary	100%
Luxottica South Eastern Europe Ltd.	Croatia	70%
Luxottica ExTrA Limited	Ireland	100%
Mirarian Marketing Pte Ltd.	Singapore	51%
RayBan Sun Optics India Ltd.	India	92.05%
Luxottica Korea Ltd.	South Korea	100%
Luxottica (Shanghai) Trading Co, LTD	China	100%

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

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Our distribution system is integrated internationally. A worldwide computerized information network links the distribution and sales systems with the production facilities in Italy, China and the United States. 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) and have begun a process to centralize our wholesale and retail distribution centers in North America over time. We believe that centralizing our distribution centers improves the efficiency of our distribution operations while reducing related costs.

Our sales organization is comprised of a combination of employees and independent sales representatives. Relationships with our large international, national and regional accounts are generally managed and serviced by employees. Independent sales representatives service the remaining base of retailers (which include optometrists, ophthalmologists and opticians) that carry our various product categories.

Currently, we distribute Oakley products in the United States through a base of approximately 11,000 retail accounts. Retail accounts are comprised of optical stores, sunglass retailers, department stores, sporting goods stores and specialty sports stores, including bike, surf, snow, skate, golf and motor sports stores.

Distribution by Retail Division

Through our retail division, we believe we operate the largest group of optical superstores in 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 2008 revenues and believe we have become a leading player in the Australian prescription segment.

In our optical retail stores, customers can choose from a large selection of frames and lenses offering a high level of comfort and fit. In North America, 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, ILORI, Sunglass Icon and Bright Eyes locations, customers can choose from a large selection of Luxottica- and third-party-vendor-manufactured sunglasses. In addition, most locations can assist customers in purchasing other accessories to complement their eyewear purchases. As of March 31, 2009, our retail business consisted of 5,649 corporate-owned store locations and 547 franchised locations. See [Products and Services](#) [Retail Operations](#) above for more information about our retail locations and a breakdown of the geographic regions.

The retail division's stores sell not only frames that we manufacture but also a wide range of frames, lenses and other ophthalmic products manufactured by other companies. In 2008, units manufactured with our own brand names or our licensed brands, represented approximately 72.4 percent of the total sales of frames based on units sold by the retail division. In contrast, when OPSM was acquired in 2003, only 3.5 percent of the total sales of frames sold were supplied by us and, when Cole was acquired in 2004, less than one percent of the total sales of frames sold were supplied by us.

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Substantially all LensCrafters (excluding the LensCrafters rebranded stores in China), Pearle Vision, Licensed Brands, OPSM, Laubman & Pank and Budget Eyewear 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.

In 2008, we completed the acquisition of David Clulow, an optical retail chain in operation for almost 50 years in the United Kingdom and in Ireland. All of our David Clulow optical stores have on-site optometrists enabling us to control the high service levels and quality advice we provide to our customer. Frames and lenses are sold separately and assembled either in our in-store finishing laboratories, where available, or alternatively in the central glazing laboratory.

Competition

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

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

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Several of our most significant competitors in the manufacture and distribution of eyewear are significant vendors to our retail division. Our success in these markets will depend on, among other things, our ability to manage an efficient distribution network and to market our products effectively as well as the popularity and market acceptance of our brands. See Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors If we are unable to successfully introduce new products, 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 retailers in North America, including Wal-Mart and Eye Care Centers of America, and, in the sunglasses area, department stores and numerous sunglass retail chains and outlet centers. Our optical retail operations emphasize product quality, selection, customer service and convenience. We do not compete primarily on the basis of price.

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

The managed vision care market is highly competitive. EyeMed has a number of competitors, including Vision Service Plan (VSP), Davis Vision, and Spectera. While VSP was founded almost 55 years ago and is the current market leader, EyeMed's consistent year over year growth has enabled us to become the second largest market competitor in terms of funded lives. EyeMed competes based on its ability to offer a network and plan design with the goal of delivering overall value based on the price, accessibility and administrative services provided to clients and their members.

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 seven percent of our net sales in each of 2008, 2007 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.

In our media advertising, we utilize mass media, such as print, radio and television, as well as billboard advertising and digital media. 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 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 its advertising and promotion.

With our Oakley brands, we use less-conventional marketing methods in addition to those mentioned above, including sports marketing, grass-roots sporting events and targeted product allocations. We believe the exposure generated by athletes wearing Oakley products during competition and in other media appearances serves as a more powerful endorsement of product performance and style than traditional commercial endorsements. Consequently, we will continue to

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use sports marketing and endorsement arrangements extensively to achieve exposure that results in strong brand recognition and authenticity on a global level.

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 David Clulow brand in the United Kingdom and Ireland and the OPSM, Laubman & Pank and Budget Eyewear brands in Australia and New Zealand, thereby encouraging customer loyalty and repeat purchases. As of March 31, 2009, we operated 142 Oakley O Stores and Vaults worldwide, offering a full range of Oakley products including sunglasses, footwear, apparel and accessories. These stores are designed and merchandised to immerse the consumer in the Oakley brand through innovative use of product presentation, graphics and original audio and visual elements. In the United States, Oakley O Stores are in major shopping centers. Oakley's retail operations outside the United States are mostly franchised and are located in Mexico, Europe and Asia-Pacific. Additionally for our eyewear, apparel, footwear and accessories marketed under the Oakley brand, long-term objectives are to utilize high profile retail locations to drive brand equity and create awareness.

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 and investment in customer relationships marketing technologies and skills in the United States and in Australia. Another significant portion of the marketing budget is allocated to broadcast and print media (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, Patents and License Agreements

Trademarks, Trade Names and Patents

Our principal trademarks or trade names include *Luxottica*, *Ray-Ban*, *Oakley*, *Persol*, *Vogue*, *Arnette*, *Revo*, *LensCrafters*, *Sunglass Hut*, *ILORI*, *Pearle Vision*, *OPSM*, *Laubman & Pank*, *Budget Eyewear* and the Oakley ellipsoid O and square O logos. Our principal trademarks are registered worldwide. Other than *Luxottica*, *Ray-Ban*, *Oakley*, *LensCrafters*, *Sunglass Hut*, *Pearle Vision*, *OPSM* and the Oakley ellipsoid O and square O logos, we do not believe that any single trademark or trade name is material to our business or results of operations. The collection of *Oakley* and *Ray-Ban* products accounted for approximately 10.2 percent and 15.8 percent, respectively, of our net sales in 2008.

We believe that our trademarks have significant value for the marketing of our products and that having distinctive marks that are readily identifiable is important for creating and maintaining a market for our products; identifying our brands and distinguishing our products from those of our competitors. Therefore, we utilize a combination of trademarked logos, names and other attributes on nearly all of our products.

LensCrafters has introduced several trademarked lenses that contain innovative technology, such as AVP® and AVP Advanced View Progressives® (multi-focal lenses with a wider view of vision), FeatherWates® (lightweight, thin and impact resistant lenses), DURALENS® (super scratch-resistant lenses), Invisibles® (anti-reflective lenses), MVP Maximum View Progressives® (multi-focal lenses without visible lines) and SUPERVIEW® (advanced A/R lenses). 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 utilize patented and proprietary technologies and precision manufacturing processes in the production of our products. As of June 15, 2009, we held a portfolio of over 600 Oakley-related patents worldwide that protect our designs and innovations. Some of the most important of these patents relate to the following categories: innovations in lens technology

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and the associated optical advances; electronically enabled eyewear; innovations in frame design and functionality; biased, articulating and dimensionally stable eyewear; and interchangeable lenses.

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

License Agreements

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We have entered into 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
Burberry Limited	Burberry Burberry Black Label**	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2015
Bvlgari S.p.A	Bvlgari	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2010
Chanel Group	Chanel	Worldwide exclusive license	March 31, 2011 (renewable until March 31, 2014)
Club Monaco Corp.	Club Monaco	U.S. and Canada exclusive license	March 31, 2012 (renewable until March 31, 2017)
Dolce & Gabbana S.r.l	Dolce & Gabbana D&G	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2010 (renewable until December 31, 2015)
Donna Karan Studio LLC	Donna Karan DKNY	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2014 (renewable until December 31, 2019)
Gianni Versace S.p.A	Gianni Versace Versace Versace Sport Versus	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2012 (renewable until December 31, 2022)
Jones Investment Co. Inc	Anne Klein New York Lion Head Design AK Anne Klein	U.S. and rest of world exclusive licenses	December 31, 2009
Paul Smith Limited	Paul Smith PS Paul Smith	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2013
Prada S.A	Prada Miu Miu	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2013 (renewable until December 31, 2018)
PRL USA Inc. The Polo/Lauren Company LP	Polo by Ralph Lauren Ralph Lauren Ralph (Polo Player Design) Lauren RLX RL Ralph Ralph/Ralph Lauren Lauren by Ralph Lauren Polo Jeans Company The Representation of the Polo Player Chaps***	Worldwide exclusive license	March 31, 2017
Retail Brand Alliance, Inc.*	Brooks Brothers	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2009
Salvatore Ferragamo Italia S.p.A	Salvatore Ferragamo Ferragamo	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2011 (renewable until December 31, 2013)

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Stella McCartney	Stella McCartney	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2014 (renewable until December 31, 2019)
Tiffany and Company	TIFFANY & CO. Tiffany	U.S., Canada, Mexico, the United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia, South Korea, Hong Kong, Japan, Australia, the United Kingdom, China, Taiwan, France, Germany, Italy, South America exclusive license	December 31, 2017
Tory Burch LLC	Tory Burch TT	Worldwide exclusive license	December 31, 2014 (renewable until December 31, 2018)

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

** Japan only.

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

Under these license agreements, we are required to pay a royalty which generally ranges from five percent to 14 percent of the net sales of the relevant collection, which may be offset by any guaranteed minimum royalty payments. The license agreements also provide for a mandatory marketing contribution that generally amounts to between five and ten percent of net sales. Each 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, a change in control of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

Other than Dolce & Gabbana and D&G and Prada and Miu Miu (which accounted for 5.1 percent and 5.5 percent of our 2008 net sales, respectively), no single designer line accounted for more than five percent of net sales for the year ended December 31, 2008. We believe that early termination of one or a small number of the current license agreements would not have a material adverse effect on our results of operations or financial condition. Upon any early termination of 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.

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

Our past and present operations, including owned and leased real property, are subject to extensive and changing environmental laws and regulations pertaining to the discharge of materials into the environment, the handling and disposition of waste or otherwise relating to the protection of the environment. We believe that we are in substantial compliance with 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.

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Through our acquisition of Oakley, we produce and sell to the U.S. government, including the U.S. military, and to international governments, certain Oakley and Eye Safety Systems protective eyewear products. As a result, our operations are subject to various regulatory requirements, including the necessity of obtaining government approvals for both new and continuing operations, U.S.-imposed embargoes of sales to specific countries, foreign import controls, expropriation of assets and various decrees, laws, taxes, regulations, interpretations and court decisions that are not always fully developed and that may be retroactively or arbitrarily applied. Additionally, we could be subject to periodic audits by U.S. government personnel for contract and other regulatory compliance.

Organizational Structure

We are a holding company, and the majority of our operations are conducted through our wholly-owned subsidiaries. We operate in two industry segments: (i) manufacturing and wholesale distribution; and (ii) retail distribution. In the retail segment, we primarily conduct our operations through LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, Pearle Vision, Cole Licensed Brands and OPSM. In the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment, we operate through 11 manufacturing plants and 43 geographically-oriented wholesale distribution subsidiaries. See [Distribution](#) for a breakdown of the geographic regions.

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

Subsidiary	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of Ownership
<u>Manufacturing</u>		
Luxottica S.r.l.	Italy	100%
Luxottica Tristar (Dongguan) Optical Co.	China	100%
<u>Distribution</u>		
Avant-Garde Optics, LLC	United States	100%
Cole Vision Corporation	United States	100%
LensCrafters, Inc.	United States	100%
Sunglass Hut Trading, LLC	United States	100%
Pearle Vision, Inc.	United States	100%
OPSM Group Limited	Australia	100%
Oakley Icon Limited	Ireland	100%
<u>Holding companies</u>		
Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp.	United States	100%
Luxottica South Pacific Holdings Pty Ltd.	Australia	100%
Cole National Corporation	United States	100%
Oakley, Inc.(1)	United States	100%
Arnette Optic Illusions, Inc.	United States	100%
The United States Shoe Corporation	United States	100%
Luxottica Trading and Finance Ltd.	Ireland	100%

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

Property, Plant and Equipment

Our corporate headquarters is located at Via C. Cantù 2, Milan 20123, Italy. Information regarding the location, use and approximate size of our principal offices and facilities as of April 30, 2009 is set forth below:

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Location	Use	Owned/Leased	Approximate Area in Square Feet
Milan, Italy	Corporate headquarters	Owned	70,863
Agordo, Italy(1)	Administrative offices and manufacturing facility	Owned	926,200
Mason (Ohio), United States	North American retail division headquarters	Owned	415,776
Atlanta (Georgia), United States	North American retail division distribution center	Owned	183,521
Port Washington (NY), United States	U.S. corporate and wholesale headquarters and wholesale division	Owned	140,700
Foothill Ranch/Lake Forest (CA), United States (2)	Oakley headquarters, manufacturing, ophthalmic laboratory and distribution center	Owned	641,626
Ontario (CA), United States	Oakley eyewear, apparel and footwear distribution centers	Leased	408,000
Dayton (NV), United States	Oakley manufacturing facility	Owned	63,000
Macquarie Park, Australia	Offices	Leased	61,496
Chipping Norton, Australia	Ophthalmic laboratory	Leased	60,172
Revesby, Australia	Distribution center	Leased	61,054
Cincinnati (Ohio), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, warehouse, distribution center	Leased	132,000
Dallas (Texas), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, distribution center, office	Leased	128,869
Memphis (Tennessee), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory	Leased	59,350
Columbus (Ohio), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory, distribution center	Leased	121,036
Knoxville (Tennessee), United States	Ophthalmic laboratory	Leased	38,500
London (Hammersmith), UK	Offices	Leased	7,400
Dongguan, China (1)(3)	Office, manufacturing facility, land and dormitories	Leased	3,024,398
Fukui, Japan	Offices, distribution center	Owned	45,364
Shanghai, China	Offices, fitting laboratory	Leased	23,180
Tokyo, Japan	Japan corporate headquarters	Leased	13,149
Bhiwadi, India	Manufacturing facility, corporate offices	Owned	343,474
Rovereto, Italy	Frame manufacturing facility	Owned	228,902
Sedico, Italy(1)	Distribution center	Owned	392,312
Cencenighe, Italy	Semi-finished product manufacturing facility	Owned	59,892
Lauriano, Italy	Frame and crystal lenses manufacturing facility	Owned	292,078
Pederobba, Italy(1)(4)	Frame manufacturing facility	Owned	191,722
Sedico, Italy(1)	Frame manufacturing facility	Owned	342,830
Izmir, Turkey	Turkish headquarters, offices, warehouse and frame manufacturing facility	Leased	92,750
Dublin, Ireland	Offices	Leased	6,650
Winnipeg, Canada	Ophthalmic laboratory, warehouse, distribution center	Leased	21,687

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

(2) Such facility is comprised of several different premises located in Foothill Ranch and Lake Forest, California, United States. The premises in Lake Forest (116,626 square feet) are leased.

(3) Such facility consists of 571,076 square feet dedicated to offices and manufacturing and the rest consists of dormitories, related facilities and undeveloped land. We have leased this facility for 50 years.

(4) 25,963 square feet of this facility are leased.

In 2008, our manufacturing facilities produced a combined total of approximately 50.1 million prescription frames and sunglasses. In 2007 and 2006, our manufacturing facilities produced a combined total of approximately 41.8 million and 37.0 million prescription frames and sunglasses, respectively.

Substantially all of our retail stores are leased. See [Products and Services](#) [Retail Operations](#) above for more information about our retail locations and a breakdown of the geographic regions.

All of our leases expire between 2009 and 2025 and have terms that we believe are generally reasonable and reflective of market conditions.

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We believe that our current facilities (including our manufacturing capacity) are adequate to meet our present and reasonably foreseeable needs. 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 the key brands LensCrafters, Sunglass Hut, Pearle Vision, ILORI, The Optical Shop of Aspen, OPSM, Laubman & Pank, Budget Eyewear, Bright Eyes, Oakley Stores and Vaults and David Clulow, and our Licensed Brands (Sears Optical and Target Optical). As of December 31, 2008, the retail segment consisted of 5,695 corporate-owned retail locations and 560 franchised or licensed locations as follows:

	North America	Asia- Pacific	China / Hong Kong	Europe	Africa and Middle East	South Africa	Central and South America	Total
LensCrafters	966		170					1,136
Sunglass Hut and ILORI (1)	1,708	208	6	82		68		2,072
Pearle Vision and Licensed Brands (2)	1,634							1,634
Oakley retail locations (3)	127	15		10		2	2	156
OPSM group (4)		521						521
Other (5)		49	68	59				176
Franchised or licensed locations(6)	391	114		10	39		6	560
	4,826	907	244	161	39	70	8	6,255

(1) Includes Sunglass Icon locations.

(2) Licensed brands include Sears Optical and Target Optical.

- (3) Includes Oakley O Stores & Vaults, Oliver Peoples and The Optical Shop of Aspen.
- (4) Includes Laubman & Pank and Budget Eyewear.
- (5) Includes David Clulow and Bright Eyes.
- (6) Includes franchised and licensed locations for Pearle Vision, Budget Eyewear, David Clulow, Sunglass Hut, Bright Eyes, O Stores & Vaults, Oliver Peoples and other Chinese brands.
- (7) Includes Asia-Pacific, Central & South America and South Africa.

LensCrafters, ILORI, Pearle Vision, our Licensed Brands (Sears Optical and Target Optical) and Oakley (Oakley O Stores and Vaults, Sunglass Icon, The Optical Shop of Aspen and Oliver Peoples), have retail distribution operations located throughout the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico, while OPSM, Laubman & Pank, Budget Eyewear and Bright Eyes operate retail outlets located in Australia and New Zealand. Sunglass Hut is a leading retailer of sunglasses worldwide based on sales. In 2006, we began operating retail locations in mainland China and currently we have rebranded 170 locations to our premium LensCrafters brand in mainland China and Hong Kong. In 2008, we acquired David Clulow, a premium optical retailer operating in the United Kingdom and Ireland. 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

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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 numerous acquisitions and the subsequent expansion of our business activities in the United States through these acquisitions, our results of operations, which are reported in Euro, are susceptible to currency rate fluctuations between the Euro and the U.S. dollar. The Euro/U.S. dollar exchange rate has fluctuated from an average exchange rate of Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.2553 in 2006 to Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.3705 in 2007 to Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.4707 in 2008. Additionally, with the acquisition of OPSM and Bright Eyes (acquired through Oakley), our results of operations have been rendered susceptible to currency fluctuations between the Euro and the Australian dollar. Although we engage in certain foreign currency hedging activities to mitigate the impact of these fluctuations, they have impacted our reported revenues and expenses during the periods discussed herein. See Item 11 Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk Foreign Exchange Sensitivity and Item 3 Key Information Risk Factors If the Euro continues to strengthen relative to certain other currencies, our profitability as a consolidated group will suffer.

The Oakley Merger

On November 14, 2007, we completed the merger with Oakley, for a total purchase price of approximately U.S.\$2.1 billion. In accordance with the terms of the merger agreement, Oakley's outstanding shares of common stock were converted into the right to receive U.S.\$29.30 per share in cash and Oakley became an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Luxottica. The merger was accounted for as a business combination for accounting purposes. For additional information, see Note 5 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

In connection with the acquisition, we increased our outstanding debt by approximately U.S. \$2.2 billion.

Since the consummation of the acquisition, we have begun to implement our strategic integration plan with respect to Oakley. We immediately launched a full portfolio of project tasks, with specific objectives, dedicated joint teams and designated accountabilities to address key integration and synergy areas, with direct significant involvement of our top management.

We expect that our integration with Oakley will result in synergies in the following areas:

- international wholesale development;

- developments related to specific brands (especially *Revo* and *Arnette*);
- sourcing retail operations synergies in the key markets of North America and Asia-Pacific; and
- general and administrative expenses.

Currently, all integration project activities are proceeding substantially according to the plan. In particular, specific integration tasks have been completed, including the integration of the retail operations in North America, the integration of the Oakley dedicated sales force and marketing within the Luxottica commercial infrastructure in selected European countries and joint sourcing initiatives, while others are in the implementation or detailed planning phase and are expected to be executed within the planned timeframe.

We expect that the transaction will result in operating synergies, driven by revenue growth and efficiencies. We are currently on schedule to realize the initial estimate of efficiencies.

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The primary factors that may influence our ability to execute our integration plans and realize the anticipated cost savings include:

- difficulty in integrating the newly-acquired business and operations in an efficient and effective manner;
- inability to achieve strategic objectives, cost savings and other benefits from the acquisition;
- the loss of key employees of the acquired business;
- the diversion of the attention of senior management from our operations;
- liabilities that were not known at the time of acquisition or the need to address tax or accounting issues;
- difficulty integrating Oakley's human resources systems, operating systems, inventory management system and assortment planning systems with our systems; and
- the cultural differences between our organization and Oakley's organization.

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

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

Revenue is recognized when it is realized or realizable and earned. Revenue is considered to be realized or realizable and earned when there is persuasive evidence of an arrangement, delivery has occurred, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectability is reasonably assured.

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

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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.

As of January 1, 2007, we adopted Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). FIN 48 provides that a tax benefit from an uncertain tax position may be recognized when it is more likely than not that the position will be sustained upon examination, including resolutions of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits. In addition, it provides additional requirements regarding measurement, de-recognition, disclosure, interest and penalties and classification. FIN 48 must be applied to all existing tax positions for all open tax periods as of the date of adoption (see Note 8 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report for a tabular reconciliation of uncertain tax positions). The cumulative effect of adoption of FIN 48 of Euro 8.1 million was recorded as a reduction to retained earnings on the date of adoption.

Inventories

Our manufactured inventories were approximately 83.7 percent and 66.2 percent of total frame inventory for 2008 and 2007, respectively. All inventories at December 31, 2008 were valued using the lower of cost, as determined under a weighted-average method, or market. Inventories are recorded net of allowances for possible losses. These reserves are calculated using various factors including sales volume, historical shrink results, changes in market conditions and current trends. In addition, production schedules are made on similar factors which, if not estimated correctly, could lead to the production of potentially obsolete inventory. As such, actual results could differ significantly from the estimated amounts.

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

In connection with various acquisitions, we have recorded as intangible assets certain goodwill, trade names and certain other identifiable intangibles. At December 31, 2008, the aggregate carrying value of intangibles, including goodwill, was approximately Euro 3.9 billion or approximately 53.8 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. In addition, in December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations Revised* (SFAS No. 141(R)), which revised the earlier SFAS 141. The significant changes include a change from the cost allocation process to determine the value of assets and liabilities to a full fair value measurement approach. In addition, acquisition-related expenses will be expensed as incurred and not included in the purchase price allocation, and contingent liabilities will be separated into two categories, contractual and non-contractual, and accounted for based on which category the contingency falls into. This statement applies prospectively and is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2008. Since we participate in business combinations, we believe this statement, once adopted, could have a significant effect on future results of 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

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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 April 2009, the FASB issued FSP No. 141R-1, *Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies* (FSP No. 141R-1). FSP No. 141R-1 amends and clarifies SFAS No. 141(R), to address application issues raised by preparers, auditors and members of the legal profession on initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosure of assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in a business combination. FSP No. 141R-1 is effective for assets or liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The impact of this standard on the consolidated financial statements is not expected to be material, but this standard may have an effect on accounting for future business combinations.

In December 2008, the FASB issued FSP 132(R)-1, *Employers' Disclosures about Postretirement Benefit Plan Assets*, which requires enhanced disclosures on plan assets including fair value measurements and categories of assets, investment policies and strategies and disclosures on concentration of risks. The enhanced disclosures about plan assets required by this FSP shall be provided for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2009. The enhanced disclosures are not required for earlier periods that are presented for comparative purposes. The adoption is not expected to have a material effect on the financial statements.

In November 2008, the Emerging Issues Task Force (EITF) reached a consensus on Issue No. 08-7, *Accounting for Defensive Intangible Assets* (EITF No. 08-7). This consensus requires that the defensive asset be recorded at its fair value on the opening balance sheet and amortized over a reasonable life that approximates its diminishing value. It also states that an indefinite useful life for these defensive assets would be rare. The consensus is effective for intangible assets acquired on or after the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2008, which coincides with the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R). We expect EITF No. 08-7 will have an impact on our consolidated financial statements when effective, which will depend on the nature, terms and size of the acquisitions consummated after the effective date.

In May 2008, the FASB issued Statement No. 162, *The Hierarchy of Generally Accepted Accounting Principles*, which identifies the sources of accounting principles and the framework for selecting the principles used in the preparation of financial statements that are presented in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) in the United States. The statement became effective November 15, 2008 and allowed for transition provisions if necessary. The adoption did not have a material effect on the financial statements.

On April 25, 2008, the FASB issued FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3). FSP FAS 142-3 amends the factors that should be considered in developing renewal or extension assumptions used to determine the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No. 142. The objective of FSP FAS 142-3 is to improve the consistency between the useful life of a recognized intangible asset under SFAS No.142 and the period of expected cash flows to measure the fair value of an asset under SFAS No. 141(R), and U.S. GAAP. FSP FAS 142-3 is effective on January 1, 2009 and early adoption is prohibited. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting FSP FAS No.142-3 on the Company's consolidated financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

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In March 2008, the FASB issued SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133, which amends the disclosure requirements to provide more enhanced disclosures about (i) how and why derivatives are used by the Company, (ii) how these derivatives are accounted for under SFAS No. 133 and its interpretations, and (iii) how much and where the effects of these instruments are located on the balance sheets, profit and loss statements and cash flow statements. These disclosures will be made mostly through tabular formats and better cross-referencing of information included in different sections of the financial report. The statement is effective for the fiscal years and interim periods beginning on or after November 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is encouraged. Additionally, the Statement encourages but does not require comparative disclosures for earlier periods at initial adoption. We are assessing the disclosure impact of this standard on our future consolidated financial position and results of operations.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Noncontrolling Interests in Consolidated Financial Statements* an amendment of ARB No. 51, establishing new accounting and reporting standards for noncontrolling interests (formerly

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known as minority interests) in a subsidiary and, when applicable, how to account for the deconsolidation of such subsidiary. The key differences include that noncontrolling interests will be recorded as a component of equity, the consolidated income statements and statements of comprehensive income will be adjusted to include the noncontrolling interest and certain disclosures have been updated. The statement is effective for the fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning on or after December 15, 2008. Earlier adoption is prohibited. We have minority interests in certain subsidiaries and are currently evaluating the effect of adoption.

In December 2007, the FASB issued SFAS No. 141(R), *Business Combinations Revised* (SFAS 141(R)), which revises the current SFAS 141. The significant changes include a change from the cost allocation process to determine the value of assets and liabilities to a full fair value measurement approach. In addition, acquisition related expenses will be expensed as incurred and not included in the purchase price allocation and contingent liabilities will be separated into two categories, contractual and non-contractual, and accounted for based on which category the contingency falls into. This statement applies prospectively and is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning after December 15, 2008. Since we participate in business combinations, we believe this statement, once adopted, could have a significant effect on future results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued SFAS No. 158, *Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans* (SFAS No. 158), which requires the Company to recognize an asset or liability for the funded status (difference between 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. Additionally, SFAS No. 158 changes the date as of 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 (refer to Note 10 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report for the effect on adoption). The effective date for the change in acceptable measurement date is for fiscal years ending after December 15, 2008. We have changed our measurement date on the consolidated financial statements as required.

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,		
	2008	2007	2006(1)
Net Sales	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Cost of Sales	33.5	31.7	31.8
Gross Profit	66.5	68.3	68.2
Operating Expenses:			
Selling and Advertising	41.6	41.7	41.7
General and Administrative	10.5	9.8	10.4
Total	52.0	51.5	52.0
Income from Operations	14.4	16.8	16.2
Other Income (Expense) Net	(3.1)	(1.1)	(1.7)
Provision for Income Taxes	(3.7)	(5.5)	(5.1)
Minority Interests in Income of Consolidated Subsidiaries	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.2)
Net Income from Continuing Operations	7.3	9.9	9.2
Discontinued Operations	0.0	0.0	(0.1)
Net Income	7.3	9.9	9.1

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

Table of Contents**Comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007**

Net Sales. Net sales increased by Euro 235.5 million, or 4.7 percent, to Euro 5,201.6 million during 2008 from Euro 4,966.1 million in 2007. Euro 638.4 million of such increase is attributable to the inclusion of net sales generated by Oakley for a full year in 2008 as compared to 2007, when Oakley net sales were only included from and after the acquisition date on November 14, 2007. This positive effect was partially offset by (i) negative currency fluctuation effects, in particular due to a weaker U.S. dollar compared to the Euro, which reduced net sales by Euro 294.2 million, primarily in the retail distribution segment, (ii) a soft performance of the retail distribution segment (excluding Oakley retail-related sales), which caused a reduction in net sales of Euro 95.9 million, and (iii) a soft performance of the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment (excluding Oakley wholesale-related sales), which caused a reduction in net sales of Euro 12.7 million. The table below sets forth the effect on our net sales of (i) the Oakley acquisition as if Oakley had been acquired on January 1, 2007, and (ii) the U.S. Dollar-Euro exchange rate fluctuations:

	2008	2007	Difference
Net Sales - Total Group			
<i>Amounts in thousands of Euro</i>			
Net Sales - as reported	5,201.6	4,966.1	4.7%
Oakley's Sales - January 1 through November 13, 2007		572.9	
Exchange rate effect	294.2		
Pro Forma Net Sales at constant exchange rates	5,495.8	5,539.0	(0.8)%

The financial information included in the preceding table and the following three tables is for informational purposes only and is not intended to represent the sales or operating margin that we would have reported had the Oakley acquisition been completed as of January 1, 2007, and should not be taken as representative of our future sales or operating margin. The financial information included in these tables should be read in conjunction with the information contained in the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in this annual report.

Net sales for the retail distribution segment decreased by Euro 153.2 million, or 4.7 percent, to Euro 3,109.1 million in 2008 from Euro 3,262.3 million in 2007. The decrease in net sales for the period is primarily attributable to the strengthening of the Euro, mainly against the U.S. dollar, which negatively impacted net sales for the period by Euro 228.3 million and to a 6.8 percent decrease in comparable store sales of the North American retail operations, which reflects the change in sales from one period to another that, for comparison purposes, includes in the calculation only stores open in the more recent period that also were open during the comparable period in the same geographic area, and applies to both periods the average exchange rate for the prior period. This decrease in net sales was partially offset by a Euro 170.9 million, growth in net sales attributable to the inclusion of Oakley's retail business. The table below sets forth the effect on our net sales of (i) the Oakley acquisition as if Oakley had been acquired on January 1, 2007, and (ii) the U.S. Dollar-Euro exchange rate fluctuations:

	2008	2007	Difference
Net Sales - Retail			
<i>Amounts in thousands of Euro</i>			
Net Sales - as reported	3,109.1	3,262.3	(4.7)%
Oakley's Sales - January 1 through November 13, 2007		145.6	

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Exchange rate effect	228.3		
Pro Forma Net Sales at constant exchange rates	3,337.4	3,407.9	(2.1)%

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Net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment increased by Euro 388.7 million, or 22.8 percent, to Euro 2,092.5 million in 2008 from Euro 1,703.8 million in 2007. This increase was due to the inclusion of Euro 467.4 million of net sales generated by Oakley's manufacturing and wholesale business for 2008, as well as increased sales of our house brands, such as *Ray-Ban*. These volume increases occurred primarily in the European and North American markets, which together accounted for approximately 73.4 percent and 78.1 percent of the net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in 2008 and 2007, respectively. This increase was partially offset by the decrease in the net sales of the designer brands in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment and by negative currency fluctuations, in particular a weaker U.S. dollar compared to the Euro, which caused a reduction in net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment of Euro 65.9 million. The table below sets forth the effect on our net sales of (i) the Oakley acquisition as if Oakley had been acquired on January 1, 2007, and (ii) the U.S. Dollar-Euro exchange rate fluctuations:

	2008	2007	Difference
Net Sales - Wholesale to third parties			
<i>Amounts in thousands of Euro</i>			
Net Sales - as reported	2,092.5	1,703.8	22.8%
Oakley's Sales - January 1 through November 13, 2007		427.3	
Exchange rate effect	65.9		
Pro Forma Net Sales at constant exchange rates	2,158.4	2,131.1	1.3%

During 2008, net sales in the retail distribution segment accounted for approximately 59.8 percent of total net sales, as compared to approximately 65.7 percent of total net sales in 2007. This decrease in net sales in the retail distribution segment as a percentage of total net sales is primarily attributable to (i) a significant increase in net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment, which, as noted above, grew by 22.8 percent in 2008 compared to 2007, as a result of the acquisition of Oakley, which is primarily a wholesale business and (ii) negative currency exchange rate effects, which more heavily impacted net sales for the retail distribution segment, because of the heavy concentration of our retail business in North America, Australia and China, where the Euro is not the functional currency.

On a geographic basis, combined retail and manufacturing and wholesale operations in the United States and Canada comprised Euro 3,086.5 million, or 59.3 percent, of total net sales in 2008, which increased as compared to net sales in the United States and Canada of Euro 3,053.6 million, or 61.5 percent of total net sales in 2007. Net sales for operations in Asia-Pacific increased from Euro 584.2 million, or 11.8 percent of total net sales, in 2007 to Euro 648.7 million, or 12.5 percent of total net sales, in 2008. This was primarily due to the inclusion of the net sales generated by Oakley. Net sales for the rest of the world comprised 28.2 percent of total net sales and accounted for Euro 1,466.5 million of net sales during 2008, which represented an increase in net sales of Euro 138.2 million, or 10.4 percent, as compared to 2007. The increase in net sales for the rest of the world was due to the inclusion of the net sales generated by Oakley.

During 2008, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in Europe were Euro 1,077.2 million, comprising 51.5 percent of our total net sales in this segment as compared to Euro 1,021.1 million during 2007, or 59.9 percent of total net sales. The increase of Euro 56.1 million, or 5.5 percent, in 2008 compared to 2007 was primarily due to the inclusion of the new Oakley business. The increase was partially offset by the strengthening of the Euro compared to the U.S. dollar. In Euro, because of the inclusion of the dollar-denominated Oakley business, net sales to third parties in the United States and Canada increased by 57.7 percent to Euro 487.5 million in 2008 from Euro 309.1 million in

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2007. Net sales to third parties in the United States and Canada were U.S. \$716.9 million and comprised 23.3 percent of our total manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment net sales in 2008, as compared to U.S. \$427.2 million, or 18.1 percent, of total segment net sales in 2007. The increase of U.S. \$289.7 million, or 67.8 percent, in 2008 as compared to 2007 in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment net sales in the United States and Canada was primarily driven by the inclusion of the Oakley business and the strong performance of certain of our house brands, such as *Ray-Ban* and *Vogue*. During 2008, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment in the rest of the world were Euro 527.8 million, comprising 25.2 percent of our total net sales in this segment, as compared to Euro 373.5 million during 2007, or 21.9 percent of our net sales. The increase of Euro 154.3 million, or 41.3 percent, in 2008 as compared to 2007 in manufacturing and wholesale distribution net sales in the rest of the world was primarily driven by the inclusion of the Oakley business.

During 2008, net sales in our retail distribution segment in the United States and Canada comprised 83.6 percent of our total retail net sales as compared to 84.1 percent of our total retail distribution segment net sales for 2007. In Euro, because of the inclusion of the dollar-denominated Oakley retail business, retail distribution segment net sales in the United States and Canada decreased by 5.3 percent, from Euro 2,744.4 million in 2007 to Euro 2,599.0 million in 2008, due to the strengthening of the Euro compared to the U.S. dollar. However, in U.S. dollars, retail net sales in the United States and Canada increased by 1.6 percent from U.S. \$3,763.7 million in 2007 to U.S. \$3,822.3 million in 2008 due to the inclusion of the Oakley business. During 2008, net sales in the retail segment in the rest of the world (excluding the United States and Canada) comprised 16.4 percent of our total retail distribution segment net sales and decreased by Euro 7.8 million, or 1.5 percent, from Euro 517.9 million in 2007 to Euro 510.1 million in 2008.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by Euro 169.3 million, or 10.7 percent, to Euro 1,744.9 million in 2008 from Euro 1,575.6 million in 2007, primarily attributable to our overall sales growth. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales increased to 33.5 percent in 2008, as compared to 31.7 percent in 2007, mainly due to the significant impact of currency fluctuations on our net sales, a significant portion of which is generated in U.S. dollars, as compared to the cost of sales, a significant portion of which is generated in Euros. In 2008, the average number of frames produced daily in our facilities increased to approximately 212,400, as compared to 175,800 in 2007, which was attributable to the addition of approximately 41,300 frames produced daily in Oakley's manufacturing facilities, which were not included for most of 2007, offset, by a slight decrease in production volumes at the Italian and Chinese manufacturing facilities.

Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased by Euro 66.3 million, or 2.0 percent, to Euro 3,456.7 million in 2008 from Euro 3,390.4 million in 2007. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit decreased to 66.5 percent in 2008 from 68.3 percent in 2007, due to the factors noted above for cost of sales.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses increased by Euro 149.8 million, or 5.9 percent, to Euro 2,706.9 million in 2008 from Euro 2,557.1 million in 2007. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses increased to 52.0 percent in 2008 from 51.5 percent in 2007.

Selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by Euro 92.1 million, or 4.5 percent, to Euro 2,161.4 million in 2008 from Euro 2,069.3 million in 2007, primarily due to increases in sales force compensation costs of Euro 53.9 million due to the inclusion of Oakley for a full year in 2008. As a percentage of net sales, selling and advertising expenses decreased to 41.6 percent in 2008 compared to 41.7 percent in 2007.

General and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by Euro 57.8 million, or 11.8 percent, to Euro 545.6 million in 2008 from Euro 487.8 million in 2007, primarily due to the one-time gain of Euro 20.0 million before taxes incurred from the sale of real estate in Milan, Italy in May 2007, which was recorded as a reduction of general and administrative expenses in 2007, and to an increase in general and administrative expenses in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution segment, as well as the amortization of the acquired Oakley trademark intangibles of Euro 26.5 million in 2008 as compared to Euro 4.1 million in 2007. These increases were partially offset by savings related to the completion of the amortization of certain trade names of approximately Euro 6.3 million and by other savings in general and administrative expenses in 2008 as compared to 2007, including cost reduction initiatives put in place as of the first quarter of 2008 in the retail distribution segment. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses increased to 10.5 percent in 2008 as compared to 9.8 percent in 2007.

Income from Operations. For the reasons described above, income from operations in 2008 decreased by Euro 83.5 million, or 10.0 percent, to Euro 749.8 million from Euro 833.3 million in 2007. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations decreased to 14.4 percent in 2008 from 16.8 percent in 2007. The table below sets forth the effect on our operating margin of (i) the Oakley acquisition as if Oakley had been acquired on January 1, 2007 and (ii) the extraordinary gain resulting from the sale of real estate in Italy in May 2007 described above:

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	Net Sales	Income from Operations	% of Sales
Total Group			
<i>Amounts in thousands of Euro</i>			
2007 as reported	4,966.1	833.3	16.8%
Oakley - January 1 through November 13, 2007	572.9	44.8	
Less extraordinary gain		(20.0)	
2007 adjusted	5,539.0	858.1	15.5%
2008	5,201.6	749.8	14.4%
Difference in operating margin			(1.1)%

Other Income (Expense) Net. Other income (expense) - net was Euro (159.9) million in 2008 as compared to Euro (52.6) million in 2007. Net interest expense was Euro 122.0 million in 2008 as compared to Euro 72.4 million in 2007, attributable to the increase in outstanding indebtedness borrowed in connection with the acquisition of Oakley, which was outstanding for the full year 2008. Other net was an expense of Euro 37.9 million in 2008 as compared to income of Euro 19.8 million in 2007. The decrease in other net was due to a one-time loss of approximately Euro 22.8 million related to the sale in 2008 of a note we received in 2006 as part of the sale of the Things Remembered business.

Net Income. Income before taxes decreased by Euro 190.8 million, or 24.4 percent, to Euro 589.9 million in 2008 from Euro 780.7 million in 2007. As a percentage of net sales, income before taxes decreased to 11.3 percent in 2008 from 15.7 percent in 2007. Minority interests increased to Euro 15.5 million in 2008 from Euro 15.0 million in 2007. Our effective tax rate was 33.0 percent in 2008, as compared to 35.0 percent in 2007.

Net income decreased by Euro 112.5 million, or 22.9 percent, to Euro 379.7 million in 2008 from Euro 492.2 million in 2007 for the reasons described above. Net income as a percentage of net sales decreased to 7.3 percent in 2008 from 9.9 percent in 2007. Excluding the non-recurring gain and loss that occurred in 2007 and 2008, respectively, net income as a percentage of net sales would have been 7.6 percent (instead of 7.3 percent) in 2008 and net income would have decreased by 9.6 percent (instead of 9.9 percent) in 2007.

Basic earnings per share were Euro 0.83 in 2008 as compared to Euro 1.08 in 2007. Diluted earnings per share were Euro 0.83 in 2008 as compared to Euro 1.07 in 2007. Excluding the non-recurring gain and loss that occurred in 2007 and 2008, respectively, basic earnings per share would have been Euro 0.87 in 2008 and Euro 1.05 in 2007 and diluted earnings per share would have been Euro 0.86 in 2008 and Euro 1.05 in 2007.

Comparison of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2007 to the fiscal year ended December 31, 2006

Net Sales. Net sales increased by Euro 289.9 million, or 6.2 percent, to Euro 4,966.1 million during 2007 from Euro 4,676.2 million in 2006. Of such increase, Euro 87.0 million is attributable to the inclusion of net sales of Oakley for

the period from November 14, 2007, which was the date of the closing of the Oakley acquisition (acquisition date), until the end of the year. The remaining increase in net sales primarily resulted from the strong performance of the manufacturing and wholesale segment, which was partially offset by Euro 36.7 million in negative currency fluctuations between the Euro, which is our reporting currency, and other currencies in which we conduct our business, particularly the U.S. dollar.

Net sales in the retail segment decreased by Euro 31.9 million, or 1.0 percent, to Euro 3,262.3 million in 2007 from Euro 3,294.2 million in 2006. The decrease in net sales for the period is primarily attributable to the strengthening of the Euro, mainly versus the U.S. dollar, which decreased net sales for the period by Euro 250.1 million. The net decrease in sales

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created by the foreign currency fluctuations offset the growth in net sales in 2007 mainly due to the following: (i) a Euro 28.5 million increase attributable to the inclusion of Oakley's net sales related to its retail operations for the period from the acquisition date; (ii) a 0.2 percent increase in same-store sales; (iii) the addition of Euro 15.4 million in sales from the approximately 70 new Canadian retail stores which were acquired in June 2006, and therefore owned for only a portion of 2006; (iv) the addition of Euro 44.5 million in sales from approximately 90 new U.S. retail stores which were acquired in February 2007; and (v) a Euro 62.9 million increase in net sales from the Asia-Pacific retail business, of which Euro 15.8 million in net sales was due to the newly acquired stores in China and the remaining amount was mainly attributable to sales growth in Asia-Pacific.

Net sales to third parties in the manufacturing and wholesale segment increased by Euro 321.8 million, or 23.3 percent, to Euro 1,703.8 million in 2007 from Euro 1,382.0 million in 2006. Of such increase, Euro 58.5 million is attributable to the inclusion of Oakley net sales for the period from the acquisition date, and the remaining 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*, *Dolce & Gabbana*, *Versace* and *Bvlgari*, and the launch of new products from our license agreements with *Burberry* and *Ralph Lauren*. These increases occurred primarily in the European and North American markets, which, together, accounted for approximately 78.1 percent and 78.5 percent of our net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale segment in 2007 and 2006, respectively. This increase was partially offset by the strengthening of the Euro, mainly versus the U.S. dollar, which decreased net sales by Euro 46.5 million.

During 2007, net sales in the retail segment accounted for approximately 65.7 percent of total net sales, as compared to approximately 70.4 percent of net sales in 2006. This decrease in retail net sales as a percentage of total net sales is primarily attributable to a significant increase in net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale segment, which grew by 23.3 percent in 2007, and to negative currency effects, which primarily affected net sales in the retail segment, which are primarily concentrated in North America, Australia and China, where the Euro is not the functional currency.

On a geographic basis, which includes Oakley from the date of acquisition, combined retail and manufacturing and wholesale operations in the United States and Canada comprised 61.5 percent, or Euro 3,053.6 million, of total net sales in 2007, which decreased as compared to net sales in the United States and Canada of Euro 3,076.4 million in 2006, mainly due to the negative impact of the strengthening of the Euro compared to the U.S. dollar. Net sales for operations in Asia-Pacific comprised 11.8 percent of total net sales and totaled Euro 584.2 million in net sales during 2007, as compared to Euro 498.4 million in 2006, which represented a 17.2 percent increase in net sales, mainly due to the newly acquired stores in China. Net sales for the rest of the world comprised 26.7 percent of total net sales and accounted for Euro 1,328.3 million of net sales during 2007, which represented an increase in net sales of Euro 226.9 million or 20.6 percent as compared to 2006. The increase in net sales for the rest of the world was primarily attributable to strong performance in almost all major European markets.

During 2007, net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale segment in Europe comprised 59.9 percent of our total net sales in this segment and experienced an increase of 20.2 percent from Euro 849.8 million in 2006 to Euro 1,021.1 million in 2007. Net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale segment in the United States and Canada comprised 18.1 percent of our total net sales in this segment in 2007 and experienced an increase in its local currency of 44.6 percent from U.S.\$295.5 million in 2006 to U.S.\$427.2 million in 2007. In Euro, net sales in the United States and Canada increased by 31.3 percent because the local currency increase was offset by the strengthening of the Euro compared to the U.S. dollar. Net sales to third parties in our manufacturing and wholesale segment in the rest of the world comprised 21.9 percent of our total net sales in this segment and experienced an increase of 25.9 percent from Euro 296.8 million in 2006 to Euro 373.5 million in 2007.

During 2007, net sales in the retail segment in the United States and Canada comprised 84.1 percent of our total net sales in this segment. In Euro, net sales in the United States and Canada decreased by 3.4 percent because the local currency increase was offset by the strengthening of the Euro compared to the U.S. dollar. In U.S. dollars, retail net sales in the United States and Canada experienced an increase of 5.5 percent from

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U.S.\$3,566.4 million in 2006 to U.S.\$3,763.7 million in 2007. Net sales in the retail segment in the rest of the world comprised 15.9 percent of our total net sales in this segment and experienced an increase of 14.3 percent from Euro 453.2 million in 2006 to Euro 517.9 million in 2007.

Cost of Sales. Cost of sales increased by Euro 87.9 million, or 5.9 percent, to Euro 1,575.6 million in 2007, from Euro 1,487.7 million in 2006, primarily attributable to our overall sales growth and the inclusion of Oakley's cost of sales for the period from the acquisition date of Euro 37.6 million. As a percentage of net sales, cost of sales decreased to 31.7 percent in 2007, as compared to 31.8 percent in 2006. In 2007, excluding the frames manufactured at our acquired Oakley facilities, the average number of frames produced daily in our facilities increased to approximately 175,800, as compared to 154,900 in 2006, which was attributable to increased production in both the Italian and Chinese manufacturing facilities.

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Gross Profit. Our gross profit increased by Euro 202.0 million, or 6.3 percent, to Euro 3,390.4 million in 2007 from Euro 3,188.5 million in 2006, of which Euro 49.3 million is attributable to the inclusion of Oakley's gross profit for the period from the acquisition date. As a percentage of net sales, gross profit increased to 68.3 percent in 2007 from 68.2 percent in 2006.

Operating Expenses. Total operating expenses increased by Euro 124.7 million, or 5.1 percent, to Euro 2,557.1 million in 2007 from Euro 2,432.5 million in 2006, of which Euro 45.6 million is attributable to the inclusion of Oakley's operating expenses for the period from the acquisition date. As a percentage of net sales, operating expenses decreased to 51.5 percent in 2007 from 52.0 percent in 2006 primarily due to the maintenance of strong cost controls in our manufacturing and wholesale segment.

Selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) increased by Euro 120.8 million, or 6.2 percent, to Euro 2,069.3 million in 2007 from Euro 1,948.5 million in 2006, primarily due to increases in sales, for which we were required to pay additional commissions to sales associates and royalty expenses to designers of our licensed brands of Euro 65.7 million and Euro 25.1 million, respectively. Euro 28.7 million of the increase is attributable to the inclusion of Oakley's selling and advertising expenses (including royalty expenses) for the period from the acquisition date. As a percentage of net sales, selling and advertising expenses remained flat at 41.7 percent both in 2007 and in 2006.

General and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, increased by Euro 3.8 million, or 0.8 percent, to Euro 487.8 million in 2007 from Euro 484.0 million in 2006, primarily due to an increase of Euro 16.9 million attributable to the inclusion of Oakley's general and administrative expenses, including intangible asset amortization, for the period from the acquisition date and was partially offset by a one-time gain of Euro 20.0 million due to a real estate sale in Milan, Italy in May. As a percentage of net sales, general and administrative expenses decreased to 9.8 percent in 2007 from 10.4 percent in 2006.

Income from Operations. For the reasons described above, income from operations in 2007 increased by Euro 77.3 million, or 10.2 percent, to Euro 833.3 million from Euro 756.0 million in 2006, of which Euro 3.7 million is attributable to the inclusion of Oakley's income of operations for the period from the acquisition date. As a percentage of net sales, income from operations increased to 16.8 percent in 2007 from 16.2 percent in 2006. Income from operations without the one-time gain from the real estate sale described in the previous paragraph would have been equal to Euro 813.3 million, or 16.4 percent of net sales, with an increase of Euro 57.3 million, or 7.6 percent, as compared to 2006.

Other Income (Expense) - Net. Other income (expense) - net was Euro (52.6) million in 2007 as compared to Euro (77.8) million in 2006, of which Euro (10.9) million is attributable to the inclusion of Oakley's other income (expense) - net for the period from the acquisition date. This decrease in net expense is mainly attributable to a net realized and unrealized foreign exchange transaction and remeasurement gain in 2007 as compared to a loss in 2006. Net interest expense was Euro 72.4 million in 2007 as compared to Euro 60.8 million in 2006, attributable to an increase in outstanding indebtedness.

Net Income from Continuing Operations. Income before taxes increased by Euro 102.5 million, or 15.1 percent, to Euro 780.7 million in 2007 from Euro 678.2 million in 2006, despite the inclusion of Oakley's income before taxes for the period from the acquisition date of Euro (7.2) million. We expect Oakley in future periods to have a positive impact on net income from continuing operations. As a percentage of net sales, income before taxes increased to 15.7 percent in 2007 from 14.5 percent in 2006. Minority interests increased to Euro 15.0 million in 2007 from Euro 8.7 million in 2006. Our effective tax rate was 35.0 percent in 2007, as compared to 35.2 percent in 2006.

Net income from continuing operations increased by Euro 61.5 million, or 14.3 percent, to Euro 492.2 million in 2007 from Euro 430.7 million in 2006, despite the inclusion of Oakley's net income for the period from the acquisition date of Euro (4.7) million. Net income from continuing operations as a percentage of net sales increased to 9.9 percent in 2007 from 9.2 percent in 2006.

Basic earnings per share from continuing operations were Euro 1.08 in 2007 as compared to Euro 0.95 in 2006. Diluted earnings per share from continuing operations were Euro 1.07 in 2007 as compared to Euro 0.94 in 2006.

Discontinued Operations. Discontinued operations resulted in a loss in 2006 mainly due to the seasonal nature of the operations of the discontinued Things Remembered business, in which substantially all operational profits were realized during the second and fourth quarters. The operations were sold before the fourth quarter of 2006.

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Net Income. Net income increased by Euro 67.9 million, or 16.0 percent, to Euro 492.2 million in 2007 from Euro 424.3 million in 2006. Net income as a percentage of net sales increased to 9.9 percent in 2007 from 9.1 percent in 2006.

Basic earnings per share were Euro 1.08 in 2007 as compared to Euro 0.94 in 2006. Diluted earnings per share were Euro 1.07 in 2007 as compared to Euro 0.93 in 2006.

Taxes

Our effective tax rates for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were approximately 33.0 percent, 35.0 percent and 35.2 percent, respectively. For fiscal year 2008, the tax rates also include a reduction of almost 6.0 percent in the Italian statutory tax rates. For fiscal year 2007, we received a tax benefit of 5.3 percent related to the business reorganization of certain Italian companies resulting in the release of deferred tax liabilities, which was partially offset by an increase of 2.1 percent in our 2007 tax liability due to the change in the Italian statutory tax rates. For fiscal year 2006, the tax rate included 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 resulted 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 net cash provided by operating activities was Euro 578.9 million, Euro 330.8 million and Euro 599.0 million for 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Euro 268.2 million decrease in 2007 as compared to 2006 was primarily attributable to advance payments of U.S.\$199 million made in January 2007 by the Company to certain designers for future contracted minimum royalties. The Company did not make such advance payments to designers for future contracted minimum royalties in 2008, which accounted for the Euro 248.1 million increase in net cash in 2008 as compared to 2007.

Depreciation and amortization were Euro 264.9 million in 2008 as compared to Euro 232.8 million in 2007 and Euro 220.8 million in 2006. The increase in 2008 compared to 2007 was primarily attributable to amortization of the acquired Oakley trademarks of Euro 26.5 million in 2008 as compared to Euro 4.1 million in 2007. The increase in depreciation expense in 2007 as compared to 2006 was primarily attributable to increased fixed assets due to the acquisition of new stores that occurred in 2007, new investments (mainly leasehold improvements) in the wholesale segment and the acquisition of Oakley during 2007,

which accounted for a Euro 7.7 million of the increase.

Deferred taxes were Euro 4.9 million in 2008 as compared to Euro (45.0) million in 2007 and Euro (72.5) million in 2006. The change in 2008 as compared to 2007 was primarily attributable to the business reorganization of certain Italian companies within the Group which resulted in the release of deferred tax liabilities partially offset by the increase in the 2007 tax charge due to a change in the Italian statutory tax rates which resulted in the reduction of deferred tax assets. The change in 2007 as compared to 2006 was primarily due to a benefit recorded in 2006 related to the revaluation of certain tangible and intangible assets in the retail division in Australia. Non-cash stock-based compensation expense was Euro 10.4 million in 2008 as compared to Euro 42.1 million in 2007 and Euro 48.0 million in 2006. The decrease in 2008 as compared to 2007 in non-cash expense was primarily attributable to the change in the vesting period for the 2006 performance plans (expense associated with these plans was Euro 3.0 million in 2008 and Euro 34.1 million in 2007). The decrease in 2007 as compared to 2006 in non-cash stock-based compensation was primarily attributable to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) for stock compensation expense with respect to two performance stock option grants in 2006. The change in accounts receivable of Euro 27.9 million in 2008 compared to Euro (55.7) million in 2007 and Euro (83.1) million in 2006 was mainly due to the improvement of the Company's days-of-sales-outstanding resulting from an initiative in this area that started in late 2007 and continued the positive improvement throughout 2008. The inventory change was Euro 1.4 million in 2008 as compared to Euro (41.9) million in 2007 and Euro (27.7) million in 2006. The change in 2008 as compared to 2007 was mainly due to the Company's focus on the planning of the production process to align production with the sales trend which led to a reduction in inventory on hand. The change in 2007 as compared to 2006 was primarily attributable to the growing inventory level experienced in 2006 to support the business. The change in accounts payable was Euro (19.4) million in 2008 as compared to Euro 33.0 million in 2007 and Euro 71.7 million in 2006. The change in 2008 compared to 2007 was mainly attributable to improved payment terms with vendors that were negotiated in 2006 as well as an overall decrease in purchases in 2008 as

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compared to 2007. The change in 2007 as compared to 2006 was primarily attributable to improved timing of payments. The change in accrued expenses was Euro (110.4) million in 2008 as compared to Euro (9.4) million in 2007 and Euro (25.2) million in 2006. The reasons for the change in 2008 as compared to 2007 include (i) the payments in 2008 of certain advisors' fees associated with the Oakley acquisition accrued in 2007, which accounted for 15 percent of the 2008 change, and (ii) the completion of the restructuring of Oakley's European business, which accounted for 29 percent of the 2008 change. The change in 2007 as compared to 2006 was mainly driven by the discontinuation in 2006 of the extended retail warranties sold separately by the retail division in North America. The change in income tax payable of Euro 2.9 million in 2008, Euro (92.1) million in 2007 and Euro 5.9 million in 2006 was primarily attributable to the timing of the bulk of our tax payments in 2007.

Investing Activities. The Company's net cash used in investing activities was Euro 322.6 million, Euro 1,788.0 million and Euro 259.4 million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The decrease of Euro 1,465.4 million in 2008 as compared to 2007 mainly related to the numerous business acquisitions that occurred in 2007. In 2008, the Company's acquisitions of businesses used cash in the amount of Euro 13.3 million. In 2007, the Company's acquisitions of businesses used cash in the amount of Euro 1,491.1 million. These acquisitions included the Oakley business for a total purchase price of U.S.\$2.1 billion, D.O.C Optics and its affiliates, an optical retail business with approximately 100 stores located primarily in the Midwest United States, for approximately Euro 83.7 million (U.S.\$110.2 million) in cash, two prominent specialty sun chains in South Africa with a total of 65 stores for approximately Euro 10 million, and some minor acquisitions in the retail segment in Australia and New Zealand. In 2006, the Company's acquisitions of businesses used cash in the amount of Euro 134.1 million 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 and the remaining 49 percent of the Turkish-based distributor Luxottica GuzluEndustri Ve Ticaret Anonim for approximately Euro 14.0 million. Cash used for acquisitions in 2006 was partially offset by the sale in 2006 of Things Remembered, a specialty gifts retail business previously included in the North American retail division, for net proceeds of Euro 128.0 million.

Our capital expenditures, excluding acquisitions, which were Euro 296.4 million in 2008 as compared to Euro 334.8 million in 2007 and Euro 272.2 million in 2006, primarily relate in each year to investment in manufacturing facilities for the manufacturing and wholesale segment and the opening, remodeling and relocation of stores in the retail division. Capital expenditures were Euro 44.6 million in the three-month period ended March 31, 2009. It is our expectation that 2009 net capital expenditures will be approximately Euro 200 million, not including investments for any currently unanticipated acquisitions. The Company will pay for these future capital expenditures with its currently available borrowing capacity and available cash.

Net cash provided by disposals of property, plant and equipment was insignificant in 2008 as compared to Euro 29.7 million in 2007 and Euro 21.6 million in 2006. In 2007, the cash provided by the disposal of fixed assets was primarily attributable to the sale of a building located in Milan. In 2006, the cash provided by the disposal of fixed assets was primarily attributable to the sales of an obsolete aircraft for a net price of Euro 15.6 million, unused manufacturing facilities in the wholesale division in Italy and a building in the United Kingdom. No such non-recurring sales occurred in 2008. Acquisitions of other intangible assets resulted in a use of cash of Euro 4.6 million in 2008 as compared to Euro 3.9 million in 2007 and Euro 1.1 million in 2006.

Financing Activities. The Company's net cash provided by/(used in) financing activities was Euro (256.2) million, Euro 1,427.2 million and Euro (349.9) million in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively. Cash used in financing activities in 2008 mainly related to the repayment of maturing outstanding debt, including a portion of the bridge loan entered into in connection with the acquisition of Oakley in 2007 and aggregate dividend payments to stockholders of Euro 223.6

million. Cash provided by financing activities in 2007 mainly related to the long-term loan of Euro 2.1 billion used to finance the Oakley acquisition, partially offset by the aggregate dividend payments to stockholders of Euro 191.1 million and the repayment of Euro 675.8 million of maturing debt which expired in 2007. Cash used in financing activities in 2006 consisted primarily of the repayment of long-term maturing debt of Euro 233.4 million and the payment of dividends to stockholders of Euro 131.4 million.

Our Indebtedness

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

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

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- We utilize debt instruments and other credit lines in order to obtain funding for our operations;
- We maintain adequate access to liquidity in our bank accounts; and
- We monitor our liquidity risk in order to avoid unacceptable concentrations of such risk.

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

Our credit facilities contain certain financial covenants including ratios of Net Financial Position (NFP) (as defined in the agreements) to stockholders' 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, 2009, we were in compliance with these financial covenants and we expect to continue to be in compliance in the foreseeable future periods. We believe that after giving effect to any additional financing that we may incur, such restrictions would not materially affect our compliance with these covenants, our ability to incur the additional debt or our future business operations.

We have relied primarily upon internally generated funds, trade credit and bank borrowings to finance our operations and expansion. So far, we have not seen a worsening of our credit conditions or any limitation on the availability of our credit facilities as a consequence of the global financial crisis. We continue to monitor how the credit crisis evolves in order to have appropriate action plans in case of need.

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 2,949.5 million as of December 31, 2008. Available additional borrowings under credit facilities as of such date were Euro 277.6 million.

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, issued in three series (Series A, Series B and Series C). The Series A and Series B Notes matured on September 3, 2008. Interest on the Series C Notes accrues at 4.45 percent per annum. The Series C Notes mature on September 3, 2010. The Series A and Series C Notes required annual prepayments beginning on September 3, 2006 through the applicable dates of maturity. The Notes are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by us and Luxottica S.r.l., our wholly-owned subsidiary. The Notes can be prepaid at U.S. Holdings' s 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.

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

In September 2003, we entered into a credit facility with Banca Intesa S.p.A. of Euro 200 million. The credit facility included a Euro 150 million term loan, which required repayment of equal semi-annual installments of principal of Euro 30 million starting September 30, 2006 until September 30, 2008. Interest accrued on the term loan at Euribor (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.55 percent. The revolving loan provided borrowing availability of up to Euro 50 million. Interest accrued on the revolving loan at Euribor (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.55 percent. On September 30, 2008, the final maturity of the credit facility, the credit facility was repaid in full and cancelled.

In June 2005, we entered into four interest rate swap transactions with various banks with an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 120 million, which began to decrease by Euro 30 million every six months starting on March 30, 2007. These swaps expired on September 30, 2008. The swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on a portion of the Banca Intesa Euro 200 million unsecured credit facility discussed above.

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

On June 3, 2004, we and our subsidiary U.S. Holdings entered into a credit facility with a group of banks providing for loans in the aggregate principal amount of Euro 1,130 million and U.S.\$325 million. The facility consists of three tranches (Tranche A, Tranche B and Tranche C). On March 10, 2006, this agreement was amended to increase the available Tranche C borrowings to Euro 725 million, decrease the interest margin and define a new maturity date of five years from the date of the amendment for Tranche B and Tranche C. In February 2008, we exercised an option included in the amendment to the term and revolving facility to extend the maturity date of Tranches B and C to March 2013. Tranche A 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 our existing 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 2013. 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 2013. As of December 31, 2008, U.S.\$700 million (Euro 502.9 million) had been drawn from Tranche C by U.S. Holdings and Euro 175 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 accruing on 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, 2008 was 4.166 percent for Tranche A, 4.874 percent for Tranche B, 1.189 percent for Tranche C amounts borrowed in U.S. dollars and 3.397 percent for Tranche C amounts borrowed in Euros. As of December 31, 2008, Euro 1,001.4 million was borrowed under this credit facility. For additional information, see Note 9 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 an aggregate initial notional amount of Euro 405 million with various banks, which began to 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 2.565 percent per annum.

During the fourth quarter of 2007, we entered into thirteen interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of U.S.\$325 million with various banks (Tranche B Swaps). These swaps will expire on March 10, 2012. The Tranche B Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche B of the credit facility discussed above. The Tranche B Swaps exchange the floating rate of LIBOR for an average fixed rate of 4.62 percent per annum.

Certain of the interest rate swaps mentioned above have Lehman Brothers International (Europe), or LBIE, as the counterparty. The aggregate initial notional amount of these LBIE swaps is U.S. \$125.0 million. Since September 15, 2008, LBIE has been under administration, and we received notice of the appointment of administrators to LBIE. In October 2008, we started a bidding procedure (a Novation Agreement) to substitute LBIE with another bank. At the end of the bidding procedure, on December 18, 2008, LBIE sold all the subject interest rate swap transactions to Calyon S.A. . Calyon S.A. is the new counterparty of such swaps. The Novation Agreement preserves all previous conditions and terms, which permitted the Company to continue the hedging relationship between the swaps and the underlying facility.

The Euro 100 Million Unsecured Credit Facility

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In June 2007, the Company entered into an unsecured credit facility with Banca Popolare di Verona e Novara Soc. Coop. a R.L. (LLC), the proceeds of which were used to repay another unsecured credit facility entered into with this bank in 2005. The 18-month credit facility consisted of a revolving loan that provided borrowing availability of up to Euro 100 million. The final maturity of the credit facility was December 3, 2008, and the credit facility was repaid in full.

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

To finance the acquisition of Oakley, on October 12, 2007, we and our subsidiary U.S. Holdings entered into two credit facilities with a group of banks providing for certain term loans and a short-term bridge loan for an aggregate principal amount of U.S.\$2.0 billion. The term loan facility is a term loan of U.S.\$1.5 billion, with a five-year term, with options to extend the maturity on two occasions for one year each time. The term loan facility is divided into two facilities, Facility D and Facility E. Facility D consists of an amortizing term loan in an aggregate amount of U.S.\$1.0 billion, made available to U.S. Holdings, and Facility E consists of a bullet term loan in an aggregate amount of U.S.\$500 million, made available to the Group. Each facility has a five-year term, with options to extend the maturity on two occasions for one year each time. We exercised the option to extend the maturity of the credit facility by one year to October 12, 2013.

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The term loan has a spread of between 20 and 40 basis points over LIBOR, depending on the Group's ratio of debt to EBITDA, except for the period between the date of the first utilization date and the calculation of the covenants for the first six months of 2008, for which the spread was fixed at 40 basis points. Interest accrues on the term loan at LIBOR (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.35 percent (1.545 percent for Facility D and 2.346 percent for Facility E on December 31, 2008). The final maturity of the credit facility is October 12, 2013.

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

During the fourth quarter of 2008 and January 2009, we entered into 14 interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of U.S. \$700.0 million with various banks which will start to decrease by U.S.\$ 50.0 million every three months beginning on April 12, 2011 (Tranche D Swaps). These swaps will expire on October 12, 2012. The Tranche D Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Facility D of the credit facility discussed above. The Tranche D Swaps exchange the floating rate of LIBOR for an average fixed rate of 2.423 percent per annum.

The short term bridge loan facility is for an aggregate principal amount of U.S.\$500 million. Interest accrued on the short term bridge loan at LIBOR (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.15 percent. The final maturity of the credit facility was eight months from the first utilization date. On April 29, 2008, we and our subsidiary U.S. Holdings entered into an amendment and transfer agreement to this facility. The terms of such amendment and transfer agreement, among other things, reduced the total facility amount from U.S. \$500 million to U.S. \$150 million, effective July 1, 2008, and provided for a final maturity date that is eighteen (18) months from the effective date of the agreement. From July 1, 2008, interest accrues at LIBOR (as defined in the agreement) plus 0.60 percent (4.6525 percent as of December 31, 2008). As of December 31, 2008, U.S. \$150.0 million was borrowed under this facility.

The Euro 150 Million Credit Facility

In April 2008, we entered into a new Euro 150.0 million unsecured credit facility with Banca Nazionale del Lavoro, which we renegotiated in June 2009. Under the original terms, this facility was an 18-month revolving credit facility that provided borrowing availability of up to Euro 150.0 million. The amounts borrowed under the revolving facility could be borrowed and repaid until final maturity. Interest accrued at EURIBOR plus 0.375 percent (3.604 percent as of December 31, 2008). We could select interest periods of one, three or six months. The final maturity of the credit facility was October 8, 2009. As of December 31, 2008, Euro 150.0 million was borrowed under this facility. In June 2009, we renegotiated this facility. The new facility consists of a 2 year unsecured credit facility that is a revolving loan that provides borrowing availability of up to Euro 150.0 million. Amounts borrowed under the revolving loan can be borrowed and repaid until final maturity. We can select interest periods of one, three or six months.

The Euro 250 Million Revolving Credit Facility

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On May 29, 2008, we entered into a Euro 250 million revolving credit facility agreement, guaranteed by our subsidiary, U.S. Holdings, with Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A. as agent and Intesa Sanpaolo S.p.A., Banca Popolare di Vicenza S.c.p.A. and Banca Antonveneta S.p.A. as lenders. The final maturity of the credit facility is May 29, 2013. The credit facility will require repayment of equal quarterly installments of principal of Euro 30 million starting August 29, 2011 and a last repayment of Euro 40 million on the final maturity date. Interest accrues at Euribor (as defined in the agreement) plus a margin between 0.40 percent and 0.60 percent based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio, as defined in the agreement (3.741 percent as of December 31, 2008). As of December 31, 2008, Euro 250.0 million was borrowed under this credit facility.

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

On July 1, 2008, our subsidiary U.S. Holdings closed a private placement of U.S. \$275 million of senior unsecured guaranteed notes, issued in three series (Series A, Series B and Series C). The aggregate principal amounts of the Series A, Series B and Series C Notes are U.S. \$20 million, U.S. \$127 million and U.S. \$128 million, respectively. The Series A Notes mature on July 1, 2013, the Series B Notes mature on July 1, 2015 and the Series C Notes mature on July 1, 2018. Interest on the Series A Notes accrues at 5.96 percent per annum, interest on the Series B Notes accrues at 6.42 percent per annum and interest on the Series C Notes accrues at 6.77 percent per annum. The proceeds from the Notes received on July 1, 2008, were used to repay a portion of the bridge loan facility that expired on July 1, 2008.

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Our Working Capital

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

	2008	As of December 31, 2007 (In millions of Euro)	2006
Current Assets	1,940.6	1,910.6	1,493.5
Current Liabilities	(1,557.3)	(2,159.2)	(1,425.3)
Working Capital	383.3	(248.6)	68.2

In 2007 and 2006, working capital decreased due to an increase in the current portion of long-term debt scheduled to mature in 2008 and 2007, respectively. In 2008, working capital increased due to the repayment from cash provided by operations and refinancing of maturing debt.

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

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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 non-cancelable operating leases and minimum payments under non-cancelable royalty arrangements, purchase commitments (including long-term) and endorsement contracts as of December 31, 2008. 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) Contractual Obligations	Payments Due by Period				Total
	1 Year	1 to 3 Years	3 to 5 Years	After 5 Years	
Long-Term Debt and Current Maturities(1)(2)	286.2	518.6	1,817.2	183.5	2,805.5
Interest Payments(3)	69.2	117.7	53.3	37.4	277.6
Operating Leases	262.7	408.9	284.1	348.2	1,303.9
Minimum Royalty Arrangements(4)	56.9	60.4	47.8	96.9	262.0
Long-Term Purchase Commitments(5)	11.9	14.6	0.5		27.0
Endorsement Contracts(6)	6.1	4.0	0.3		10.4
Total	693.0	1,124.2	2,203.2	666.0	4,686.4

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(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, 2008.

(2) The calculation of Long-Term Debt and Current Maturities includes capital lease obligations, pursuant to which the following amounts are scheduled to become due and payable: Euro 1.9 million (less than 1 year) and Euro 0.2 million (1 to 3 years).

(3) These amounts do not include interest payments due under our various revolving credit facilities as the amounts to be borrowed in future years are uncertain at this time. In addition, interest rates used to calculate the future interest due on our variable interest rate term loans were calculated based on the interest rate as of December 31, 2008 and assume that we make all scheduled principal payments as they mature.

(4) These amounts represent obligations under our license agreements with designers, some of which require us to make annual guaranteed minimum payments.

(5) These amounts represent obligations under our supplier commitments with various suppliers.

(6) These amounts represent obligations under our endorsement contracts with selected athletes and others who endorse Oakley products, certain of which require us to pay specified annual minimum commitments and sometimes additional amounts based on performance goals.

At December 31, 2008, we had available funds of approximately Euro 230.5 million under our unused short-term lines of credit. Substantially all of these lines have terms of less than one year, but they have been renewed annually in prior years. In addition, certain U.S. subsidiaries obtained various letters of credit from banks outstanding of Euro 34.2 million as of December 31, 2008. 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, 2008, substantially all of our outstanding letters of credit mature within one year. For additional information, see Note 15 to our Consolidated Financial Statements included in Item 18 of this annual report.

ITEM 6. DIRECTORS, SENIOR MANAGEMENT AND EMPLOYEES

Directors and Senior Management

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The Board of Directors of Luxottica Group S.p.A. currently consists of 15 members, each of whom was appointed at the stockholders meeting held on April 29, 2009.

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, 2011.

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

Name	Age	Senior Manager (1) or Director (2) Since	Position
Leonardo Del Vecchio	74	1961	Chairman of the Board of Directors
Luigi Francavilla	72	1968/1985	Chief Quality Officer and Deputy Chairman
Andrea Guerra	44	2004	Chief Executive Officer and Director
Roger Abravanel	62	2006	Director
Mario Cattaneo	78	2003	Director
Enrico Cavatorta	48	1999/2003	Chief Financial Officer and Director
Roberto Chemello	55	1979/1985	Director
Claudio Costamagna	53	2006	Director
Claudio Del Vecchio	52	1978/1986	Director
Sergio Erede	68	2004	Director

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Sabina Grossi	44	2003	Director
Ivanhoe Lo Bello (3)	46	2009	Director
Marco Mangiagalli (3)	60	2009	Director
Gianni Mion	65	2004	Director
Marco Reboa (3)	54	2009	Director
Colin Baden	46	1999	President, Oakley
Frank Baynham	55	1987	Executive V.P. and General Manager, LensCrafters, Retail N.A.
Chris Beer	42	2003	Chief Operating Officer, Luxottica Optical Retail, Australasia
Michael A. Boxer	47	1993	Senior V.P. and General Counsel N.A.
Kerry Bradley	52	1988	President, Luxottica Retail N.A.
Tom Coleman	60	1987	Executive Vice President, Licensed Brands & Retail Development
Alessandro Curotti	49	2007	Group General Counsel and Corporate Secretary
Fabio D. Angelantonio	39	2005	Retail Luxury and Sun Business Director and Chief Marketing Officer
Jack S. Dennis	63	1982	Chief Financial and Administrative Officer of Retail N.A.
Valerio Giacobbi	44	1991	Group Business Development Director
Giuseppe La Boria	50	2001	Wholesale and Retail Second Market Director
Seth McLaughlin	46	1994	Senior V.P. and General Manager, Pearle Vision, Retail N.A.
George Minakakis	51	1994	Chief Operating Officer, Retail Greater China
Antonio Miyakawa	42	1993	Executive Vice President, Marketing, Style & Product
D. Scott Olivet	45	2005	Chief Executive Officer, Oakley
Mario Pacifico	46	2003	Shared Services Director
Nicola Pelà	46	2005	Group Human Resources Director
Carlo Privitera	39	2005	Chief Information Technology Officer

(1) For our senior managers, the periods listed in the table reflect periods of affiliation with Luxottica Group S.p.A. or any of its predecessors and affiliates, and not necessarily the period since they were appointed to their current position.

(2) For our directors, the periods listed in the table reflect their respective periods of directorship with Luxottica Group S.p.A. or any of its predecessors.

(3) Mr. Lo Bello was nominated by minority stockholders. Messrs. Reboa and Mangiagalli and the remaining twelve directors were nominated by our controlling stockholder Delfin S.a.r.l. Messrs. Lo Bello, Reboa and Mangiagalli were first elected directors at the stockholders meeting held on April 29, 2009.

Executive officers serve at the discretion of the Board of Directors. Messrs. Cattaneo, Chemello, Mion, Abravanel, Costamagna, Claudio Del Vecchio, Erede, Mangiagalli, Reboa, Lo Bello and Ms. Grossi are all non-executive directors. In addition, Messrs. Cattaneo, Mion, Abravanel, Costamagna, Mangiagalli, Reboa and Lo Bello are also independent directors under Italian law.

Pursuant to Italian law and our By-laws, a list for the appointment of the Board of Directors can be presented only by stockholders who hold the minimum percentage of the share capital established annually by Consob. For 2009, this was equal to 1% of the share capital of the Company.

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All directors except Mr. Lo Bello were appointed by Delfin S.a.r.l., our controlling stockholder. Mr. Lo Bello was appointed by minority stockholders.

Pursuant to Italian law, we maintain a Board of Statutory Auditors, elected at the stockholders meeting, composed of three experts in accounting matters who are required to have no other affiliation with Luxottica Group S.p.A. and who must satisfy certain professional and other standards. The Board of Statutory Auditors is required to verify that we: (i) comply with applicable law and our bylaws; (ii) respect the principles of correct administration; (iii) maintain adequate organizational structure, internal controls and administrative and accounting systems; (iv) ensure that our accounting system represents the facts in a fair and true manner; (v) comply with the Italian Code of Corporate Governance; and (vi) give adequate instructions to our subsidiaries. Although

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members of the Board of Statutory Auditors are required to attend the meetings of the Board of Directors and of the stockholders, they are not deemed to be members of the Board of Directors and do not vote on matters submitted to such meetings. Effective as of April 29, 2009, the members of the Board of Statutory Auditors are Francesco Vella, Chairman, Enrico Cervellera and Alberto Giussani. As of April 29, 2009, there were also two alternate members of the Board of Statutory Auditors, Mario Magenes and Alfredo Macchiati. On May 29, 2009, Mr. Magenes died. A successor to Mr. Magenes will be appointed at the next stockholders' meeting. The alternate members will replace current members who leave their position during the current term. Francesco Vella and Alfredo Macchiati were selected from a list submitted by the minority stockholders referred to above. Enrico Cervellera, Alberto Giussani and Mario Magenes were selected from a list submitted by Delfin S.a.r.l. The current term of the Board of Statutory Auditors expires at the time of the approval of the statutory financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2011.

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 remuneration payable to the Company's Directors with additional responsibilities and determining the remuneration criteria for the top management of the Company and of the entire Group; and (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 April 29, 2009, 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. The term of the Human Resources Committee is co-extensive with the term of our Board of Directors since its members are also members of our Board of Directors.

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. Mr. Del Vecchio is also a director of Assicurazioni Generali S.p.A., Beni Stabili S.p.A., GiVi Holding S.p.A., and Gianni Versace S.p.A., vice chairman of the Surveillance Committee of Fonciere des Regions and a director of Delfin S.a.r.l., Aterno S.a.r.l. and Luxottica UK.

Luigi Francavilla joined the Group in 1968, has been Director since 1985, Deputy Chairman since 1991, and is the Chief

Quality Officer of the Group. From 1977 until May 2009, he was Group Product and Design Director. From 1972 to 1977, Mr. Francavilla was General Manager of Luxottica S.r.l. and, from 1969 to 1971, he served as Technical General Manager of Luxottica S.r.l. In addition, he is Chairman of Luxottica S.r.l., our principal operating subsidiary. Mr. Francavilla is also a Director in the Belluno branch of the Bank of Italy. In April 2000, he received an honorary degree in Business Administration from Constantinian University in Cranston, Rhode Island, U.S.A.

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

Roger Abravanel has been a director since 2006. He worked at McKinsey & Company from 1972 until June 2006. Mr. Abravanel is also involved in international consulting projects, advising on strategic, organizational and operational development issues. He graduated with a degree in Engineering from the Politecnico di Milano and received a Masters in

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Business Administration from INSEAD in Fontainebleau (with High Distinctions). He is the author of several studies and articles on business organization. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Teva Pharmaceutical Industries LTD, Banca Nazionale del Lavoro S.p.A., COFIDE S.p.A. and Coesia S.p.A.

Mario Cattaneo has been a Director since 2003. He is emeritus professor of Corporate Finance at the Catholic University of Milan. He was a director of Eni S.p.A. from 1998 until 2005 and of Unicredito from 1999 until 2005 and Statutory Auditor of the Bank of Italy from 1991 until 1999. He is the Chairman of Euromobiliare Asset Management SGR S.p.A. and is a member of the Board of Directors of Bracco S.p.A. and Banca Sella Holding S.p.A. Furthermore, Mr. Cattaneo is the chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors of Italiana Assicurazioni S.p.A. and Sara Assicurazioni S.p.A. He is an auditor of Michelin Italiana Sami S.p.A. and a member of the Supervisory Board of UBI Banca S.C.p.A.

Enrico Cavatorta has been a Director of the Group 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, including Luxottica U.S. Holdings Corp., Luxottica S.r.l., OPSM Group Pty Ltd., LensCrafters, Inc. and Oakley, Inc. 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 has been a Director since 1985. He holds a degree in Corporate Finance from the Cà Foscari University in Venice. He joined the Group in 1979. Until 1985 he was Chief Financial Officer of the Company. Between 1985 and 2004 he was Chief Executive Officer of Luxottica. He then took over the position of Chief Operations Officer, which he held until July 2008, when he left all operational positions held in Luxottica. In 2007, he acquired control of Woodn S.r.l., a company that specializes in the manufacturing and marketing of wood-based composites, where he holds the position of Chairman of the Board of Directors. In 2008, he was appointed Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Chinese company, Sunbow Environmental Decoration Material Co Ltd, fully owned by Woodn S.r.l., which manufactures wooden composites for distribution both in China and internationally. In 2008, he was appointed member of the Board of Directors of the Entrepreneurs' Association of the Belluno Province.

Claudio Costamagna has been a Director since 2006. Mr. Costamagna holds a business administration degree and has held important offices in Montedison, Citigroup and Goldman Sachs where he served for many years as Chairman of the Investment Banking division for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He is currently Chairman of CC e Soci, a financial advisory boutique he founded. Mr. Costamagna is a member of the Board of Directors of Autogrill S.p.A., Bulgari S.p.A., DEA Capital S.p.A., Mandel Partners S.A. and Breakingviews Ltd. He is also Chairman of the Associazione Alumni Bocconi (association of graduates from Bocconi University).

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

a key subsidiary in North America. Claudio Del Vecchio is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Retail Brand Alliance, Inc., the owner of Brooks Brothers.

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

Sabina Grossi has been a Director 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

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University in Rome with a bachelor's degree in Business Administration. Ms. Grossi is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Molmed S.p.A. and Oliver Twist Onlus.

Ivanhoe Lo Bello became a Director on April 29, 2009. He has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Banco di Sicilia S.p.A. Gruppo Unicredit since April 2008. From January 2008 to April 2008, he was Vice President of Banco di Sicilia S.p.A. Gruppo Unicredit. From 1998 to 2001 and again since January 2008, he has been a member of the Board of Directors of Banco di Sicilia S.p.A. From 2004 to 2008, he was Director of the Syracuse branch of the Bank of Italy. He is currently a member of the Board of Directors of Unisicilia S.p.A., Sviluppo Messina S.r.l., Governare S.r.l. and a member of the Board of Statutory Auditors for Infocamere scpa. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the President of Italy's Committee of Civita and Committee of Unioncamere, and the Istituto Nazionale di Ricerche Turistiche (National Institute for Research in the Tourist Sector), and President of Cofindustria Sicilia and the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse. Mr. Lo Bello graduated magna cum laude from the University of Catania in 1989 with a degree in jurisprudence.

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

Gianni Mion has been a Director since 2004. He is Chief Executive Officer of Edizione S.r.l., a position he has held since 1986. Prior to joining Edizione S.r.l., 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. He has been chief executive officer of Edizione Holding S.p.A. since 1986 and prior to that he was the chief executive officer of Sintonia S.p.A. Mr. Mion is Chief Executive Officer of Edizione S.r.l. and also sits on the Board of Directors of Benetton Group S.p.A., Autogrill S.p.A., Autogrill Group Inc., Atlantia S.p.A., Sintonia, S.A., Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Venezia, Burgo Group S.p.A., Il Gazzettino S.p.A. and Eurostazioni S.p.A. Mr. Mion graduated from the Venice University Ca' Foscari with a degree in Business Administration and is a Certified Public Accountant.

Marco Reboa became a Director on April 29, 2009. Mr. Reboa received a degree in Business Economics from Università Commerciale L. Bocconi in Milan, Italy in 1978. He has been registered in the Register of Chartered Accountants of Milan since 1982 and he is an auditor pursuant to Ministerial Decree since 1995. He is currently a professor at the Faculty of Law at the Libero Istituto Universitario Carlo Cattaneo in Castellanza, Italy and works in private practice in Milan, specializing in extraordinary financial transactions. Mr. Reboa has published books and articles on financial statements, economic appraisals and corporate governance. He is editor-in-chief of the Magazine

of Chartered Accountants. Mr. Reboa was the Chairman of the Luxottica Group S.p.A. Board of Statutory Auditors from June 14, 2006 until April 29, 2009. He is a member of the Board of Directors of Eni S.p.A., Interpump Group S.p.A. and Blu Holding S.r.l., Chairman of the Board of Auditors of Mediobanca S.p.A., and Auditor of Gruppo Lactalis Italia S.p.A., biG S.r.l. and Egidio Galbani S.p.A.

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

Frank Baynham has been Executive Vice President and General Manager LensCrafters, Luxottica Retail North America since March 2008. From 1999 to March 2008, he served as Executive Vice President, Stores of Retail North America. 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 became Chief Operating Officer of Luxottica Optical Retail Australasia in February 2009. Previously, he held the position of Chief Operating Officer of Asia-Pacific and China retail operations of Luxottica Group, from 2003, having had 22 years of experience with the OPSM Group (later acquired by Luxottica). He held senior executive positions in sales and operations before being appointed International HR Manager for the OPSM Group in 1999 and General Manager Retail for OPSM Australia in 2001. Mr. Beer oversees group operations, marketing, merchandise, distribution and manufacturing for the Australia/NZ Region.

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Michael A. Boxer 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 became President of Luxottica Retail North America in February 2009, and prior to that he served as Chief Operating Officer of Retail North America since 2002. From 1998 to 2002 he held the position of Executive Vice President of LensCrafters. 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 Licensed Brands & Retail Development since 2008. From 2003 to 2008, he was Executive Vice President Retail Asia-Pacific, responsible for all activities of the Group in the Asia-Pacific region, which includes Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia. 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.

Alessandro Curotti joined the Group as General Counsel and Corporate Secretary in 2007. Prior to joining Luxottica he served as a corporate lawyer at companies such as Telecom Italia, Telecom Italia Mobile and Montedison. He received his law degree from the University of Siena.

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

Jack S. Dennis has been Chief Financial and 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.

Valerio Giacobbi is currently Group Business Development Director. He was the Executive Vice President Retail North America from 2001 until March 2009. 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.

Giuseppe La Boria joined Luxottica Group S.p.A. in 2001 as Head of Sales for Europe and South. Since the beginning of 2009, he has served as Wholesale and Retail Second Market Director for the Group. 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.

Seth McLaughlin has been Senior Vice President and General Manager Pearle Vision, Luxottica Retail North America since March 2008. From October 2004 to March 2008, he served as Senior Vice President, Consumer Marketing of Luxottica Retail North America. From July 1998 to October 2004, he served as Vice President, Consumer Marketing. 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. McLaughlin 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.

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

D. Scott Olivet joined Oakley in October 2005 as its Chief Executive Officer and as an Oakley director. From August 2001 to October 2005, he served at Nike Inc. as Vice President, Nike Subsidiaries and New Business Development, where he led, developed and executed the company's multi-branding strategy including the Cole Haan, Converse, Hurley, Starter and Bauer-Nike Hockey brands. Prior to Nike, Mr. Olivet served as The Gap, Inc.'s Senior Vice President of Real Estate, Store Design and Construction, responsible for The Gap, Banana Republic and Old Navy brands from 1998 to 2001. He worked with Bain & Company from 1984 to 1998, serving as a partner and head of the firm's worldwide practice in organizational effectiveness and change management from 1993 to 1998. Mr. Olivet received his B.A. in Government from Pomona College and his M.B.A. from the Graduate School of Business, Stanford University.

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

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

Carlo Privitera joined Luxottica in 2005 as Group Industrial Supply Chain Director. Since January 2008, he has been the Chief Information Technology Officer. From December 2001 to February 2005, Mr. Privitera served in various capacities, including Planning Manager and Production Control & Logistic Director of Fiat Group and its subsidiaries. From 1996 to 2001, he served as Senior Manager in Efeso Consulenze. Mr. Privitera has a bachelor degree in Engineering from the Politecnico in Milan. He also holds a master's degree from Osaka University.

Compensation

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Set forth below is information regarding total compensation paid to the members of our Board of Directors and our Board of Statutory Auditors for services rendered to Luxottica Group S.p.A. and our subsidiaries during 2008:

Name	Base Compensation (Euro)	Other Compensation (Euro)	Total Compensation (Euro)
Leonardo Del Vecchio <i>Chairman of the Board of Directors</i>	381,198(1)	879,044(2)	1,260,242
Luigi Francavilla (3) <i>Group Product and Design Director and Deputy Chairman</i>	139,200(3)	1,492,670(2)(4)(5)	1,631,870
Andrea Guerra <i>Chief Executive Officer and Director</i>	900,000(6)	2,717,233(4)(5)	3,617,233
Enrico Cavatorta <i>Chief Financial Officer and Director</i>	81,198	1,228,193(2)(4)(5)	1,309,391
Roberto Chemello <i>Group Operations Director and Director</i>	81,198	3,733,207(2)(4)(5)(7)	3,814,405
Roger Abravanel <i>Director</i>	91,198(8)		91,198
Tancredi Bianchi (9) <i>Director</i>	101,198(10)		101,198
Mario Cattaneo <i>Director</i>	101,198(10)		101,198

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Claudio Costamagna <i>Director</i>	91,198(8)		91,198
Claudio Del Vecchio <i>Director</i>	81,198		81,198
Sergio Erede <i>Director</i>	81,198		81,198
Sabina Grossi <i>Director</i>	81,198	288(5)	81,486
Gianni Mion <i>Director</i>	81,198		81,198
Lucio Rondelli (9) <i>Director</i>	106,198(11)		106,198
Marco Reboa (12) <i>Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	105,000		105,000
Enrico Cervellera <i>Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	70,000		70,000
Giorgio Silva (12) <i>Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors</i>	90,000(13)		90,000

- (1) Compensation paid as Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors.
- (2) Includes compensation paid for services rendered to subsidiary companies.
- (3) Compensation paid as Director and Deputy Chairman. Mr. Francavilla became the Chief Quality Officer on May 7, 2009.
- (4) Includes compensation paid as employee. This compensation also includes the bonus paid in 2008 for the achievement of certain targets in 2007.
- (5) Includes fringe benefits granted (such as insurance premiums and cars).
- (6) Compensation paid as Director and Chief Executive Officer.
- (7) Includes part of the indemnity for the termination of employment which occurred during 2008. An additional amount of the indemnity will be paid during 2009. As of July 31, 2008, Mr. Chemello is no longer Group Operations Director.
- (8) Compensation paid as Director and member of the Human Resources Committee.
- (9) As of April 29, 2009, Messrs. Bianchi and Rondelli are no longer directors.
- (10) Compensation paid as Director and member of the Internal Control Committee.
- (11) Compensation paid as Director and Chairman of the Internal Control Committee.
- (12) As of April 29, 2009, Messrs. Reboa and Silva are no longer respectively Chairman and member of the Board of Statutory Auditors of the Company.

(13) Includes compensation paid as auditor and for services rendered as member of the Supervisory Body created pursuant to legislative decree 231/2001.

Aggregate compensation paid by us to our senior management (who are not directors) as a group (18 people) was approximately Euro 9.7 million in 2008, of which approximately Euro 1.2 million represented provision for termination indemnities and social security charges required by Italian law. Members of this group were also granted options to purchase an aggregate of 115,000 of our ordinary shares at a weighted average exercise price of Euro 18.08 per share in 2008. These options expire on March 14, 2017. The aggregate amount set aside or accrued during the year ended December 31, 2008 to provide pension and retirement benefits for our directors who are also members of our management was Euro 2.0 million. Our directors who are not members of management do not receive such benefits.

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

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

- annual base salary, provided as a sum of annual base remuneration and director's emoluments; and
- variable pay, corresponding to the average bonus compensation received in the three years (or shorter period, as the case may be) preceding his termination.

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

- substantial change to the authority given to the Chief Executive Officer; and
- change of control.

In July 2008, Mr. Chemello's position as Chief Operations Officer of Luxottica was terminated. He remains a Director of Luxottica. As a result of this termination, Luxottica paid Mr. Chemello an indemnity and Mr. Chemello kept the stock options he had previously received but forfeited his rights under the Performance Shares Plan.

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, we employed approximately 61,000 employees worldwide, of whom approximately 39,000 were employed in the United States and Canada, 7,500 were employed in Italy, 11,500 were employed in Asia-Pacific, 2,000 were employed in Europe and 1,000 were employed in subsidiaries located in other countries. As of such date, approximately 18,000 were employed in our manufacturing and wholesale segment, approximately 42,000 were employed in our retail segment and approximately 1,000 were employed at corporate. 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.

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Employment agreements in Italy are generally collectively negotiated between the national association of companies within a particular industry and the respective national unions. Individual companies must enter into contracts with their employees based on the relevant collective agreement. The agreement for optical workers, which is part of the national textile agreement, covers approximately 7,445 of our employees. This agreement was renewed in 2008 resulting in an average wage increase rate of approximately three percent per year. In addition to the national collective bargaining agreement for workers, we typically enter into separate local contracts with labor unions representing our employees. In December 2006, we renewed a local agreement with optical workers, supplementing the terms of the national textile contract. The new agreement provided for new profitability targets for employee variable wages.

Italian law provides that, upon termination of employment, employees are entitled to receive certain compulsory severance payments based on their compensation levels and length of employment. As of December 31, 2008, we had established a reserve of Euro 49.7 million for such severance payments, which is reflected in our consolidated financial statements.

Pearle Vision is currently a party to three collective bargaining agreements. Pearle Vision's collective bargaining agreement with Local 108, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store union has a term that runs through December 31, 2009 and covers approximately 60 employees holding the positions of Lab Associate, Lead Lab Associate and Sales Associate. Pearle Vision's collective bargaining agreement with Local 84932 of the Communications Workers of America has a term that runs through May 31, 2010 and covers approximately 60 Pearle Vision employees holding the positions of Lab Associate, Lead Lab Associate and Sales Associate. Pearle Vision's collective bargaining agreement with Local 888, United Food and Commercial Workers has been extended by agreement while the parties negotiate a new agreement and covers approximately 10 Pearle Vision employees holding the positions of Lab Associate, Lead Lab Associate and Sales Associate.

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Share Ownership

Set forth below is certain information concerning the beneficial ownership of our ordinary shares as of April 29, 2009, by each of our directors and executive officers who beneficially owns in excess of one percent of our outstanding ordinary shares.

Shareholder	Issuer	Shares owned as of April 29, 2009	Percentage Ownership
Leonardo Del Vecchio	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	314,403,339(1)	67.8%
Luigi Francavilla	Luxottica Group S.p.A.	5,575,400(2)	1.2%

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(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.

(2) Includes 3,434,900 shares held by Mr. Francavilla and 2,140,500 shares that are issuable upon exercise of vested stock options.

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

In addition, set forth below is certain information regarding share ownership for our directors and our senior managers (who are not directors) as a group, prepared and disclosed as required by applicable Italian law:

Shareholder	Shares held at the beginning of 2008	Shares bought during 2008	Shares sold during 2008	Shares held at the end of 2008
Leonardo Del Vecchio	314,403,339(1)	45,000	45,000	314,403,339(1)
Luigi Francavilla	3,434,900(2)			3,434,900(2)
Roberto Chemello	1,077,875(3)			1,077,875(3)
Claudio Del Vecchio	3,381,000(4)			3,381,000(4)
Sabina Grossi	12,200	50,400		62,600
Senior Managers as a group	201,405			201,405

- (1) Shares held by Leonardo Del Vecchio through Delfin S.a.r.l. Mr. Del Vecchio holds voting and investment power over the shares held by such entity.

- (2) 3,364,800 shares are held in usufruct with Mr. Francavilla's wife. Mr. Francavilla and his wife hold voting and investment power over these shares.

- (3) Shares held by Filuni S.A., an entity established and controlled by Mr. Chemello. Mr. Chemello holds voting and investment power over the shares held by such entity.

- (4) Includes 40,000 represented by ADRs, 10,000 of which are held through the Del Vecchio Family Foundation. Mr. Del Vecchio holds voting and investment power over the shares held through this foundation.

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

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In September 2001, we adopted an additional employee stock option plan providing for the issuance of options covering up to 11,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value Euro 0.06 each. The purpose and administration of the 2001 stock option plan are similar to those of the 1998 stock option plan, with the only significant difference being that the latest option termination date is March 31, 2017. Under the 2001 Option Plan, the option exercise price per share may not be less than the greater of (1) the closing market price of our ADSs on the NYSE on the first business day immediately preceding the date of grant or (2) the average of the closing market price of the ADSs on the NYSE for each business day during the 30-day period ending on the date of grant.

On September 14, 2004, our Chairman and majority stockholder, Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, allocated shares previously held through La Leonardo Finanziaria S.r.l., now held through Delfin S.a.r.l, both holding companies of the Del Vecchio family, representing 2.07 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 11 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 the achievement of certain economic objectives as of June 30, 2006, and, as such, the holders of these options became entitled to exercise such options beginning on that date until their termination in 2014. 400,000 options from this grant were exercised in 2007 and no options were exercised in 2008.

In July 2006, we adopted an additional employee stock option plan providing for the issuance of options covering up to 20,000,000 ordinary shares of nominal value of Euro 0.06 each. The purpose of the plan is to provide additional incentives to key employees of the Group. Under the 2006 Option Plan, the option exercise price per share shall be the fair market value of an ordinary share on the date of grant, which, for U.S. employees, is defined as the higher of (1) the arithmetic average of the official market price of our ordinary shares on the MTA during the month ending on the day prior to the date of grant or (2) the official market price of our ordinary shares on the MTA on the trading day immediately preceding the date of grant. Options granted under the plan generally become exercisable three years after the date of grant and expire nine years after such date.

In May 2008, a performance shares plan for the top managers of the Company and other companies directly or indirectly controlled by the Company to be identified by the Board (the Plan) was adopted. The Plan is intended to strengthen the loyalty of our key employees and to recognize their contributions to our success on a medium- to long-term basis. The beneficiaries of the Plan will be granted the right to receive ordinary shares (Units), without consideration, at the end of a three-year vesting period and subject to achievement of certain Company performance targets to be determined by our Board. The Plan will have a term of five years, during which the Board may resolve to issue different grants to the Plan's beneficiaries. The Plan covers a maximum of 6,500,000 ordinary shares. Each annual grant will not exceed 2,000,000 Units. On May 13, 2008, the Board of Directors granted a total of 1,203,600 Units. On May 7, 2009, the Board of Directors granted a total of 1,435,000 Units. Employees who received awards under the Plan were directors, officers and other managers with highly strategic roles who were selected by the Board of Directors upon the direct recommendation of our Human Resources Committee.

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

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

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(1) 85 employee-beneficiaries of the 2006 and 2007 stock option grants surrendered the options previously granted to them under the abovementioned grants in order to be assigned new options granted by the Board of Directors on May 7, 2009. Each such beneficiary was assigned options granting the right to purchase the same number of Luxottica Group ordinary shares that were subject to the options he or she previously held pursuant to the abovementioned grants, for a total amount of 2,060,000 options. The new options were granted under the 2006 stock option plan at an exercise price of Euro 13.45 per share.

(2) 10 employee-beneficiaries of the 2006 3-year extraordinary stock option grant surrendered the options previously granted to them under the abovementioned grant in order to be assigned new options granted by the Board of Directors on May 7, 2009. Each such beneficiary was assigned options granting the right to purchase the same number of Luxottica Group

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ordinary shares that were subject to the options he or she previously held pursuant to the abovementioned grant, reduced by 50%, for a total amount of 4,250,000 options. The new performance options were granted under the 2006 stock option plan at an exercise price of Euro 13.45 per share.

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2008, there were 14 separate grants outstanding under the 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)
2000 Grant	2,142,200	Euro 9.52	January 31, 2009	19,000
2001 Grant	2,079,300	U.S.\$ 15.20	January 31, 2010	8,100
2002 Grant	2,348,400	U.S.\$ 17.80	January 31, 2011	8,100
2003 Grant	2,397,300	Euro 10.51	January 31, 2012	56,000
2004 Grant	2,035,500	Euro 13.79	January 31, 2013	422,100
2004 Performance Grant	1,000,000	U.S.\$ 18.59	January 31, 2012	290,000
2004 Shareholder Grant	9,600,000	Euro 13.67	December 31, 2014	9,200,000
2005 Grant	1,512,000	Euro 16.89	January 31, 2014	162,000
2006 Grant(2)	1,725,000	Euro 22.19	January 31, 2015	760,000
2006 Performance Grant 1(2)	3,500,000	Euro 22.09	July 27, 2015	2,700,000
2006 Performance Grant 2(2)	9,500,000	Euro 20.99	July 27, 2015	9,250,000
2007 Grant(2)	1,745,000	Euro 24.05	March 6, 2016	180,000
2008 Grant	2,020,500	Euro 18.08	March 14, 2017	115,000
2008 PSP Grant	1,203,600	N/A	N/A	948,000

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- (1) As restated to reflect the June 2000 two-for-one stock split.
- (2) These grants were subject to the reassignment of new options discussed above which was completed in June 2009.

Stock options and PSP Units held by directors and senior managers

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

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Name and Position	Options held at the beginning of 2008			Options granted during 2008			Options exercised during 2008			Options expired during 2008	Options held at the end of 2008		
	Number of Options	Average exercise price	Average expiration date	Number of Options	Average exercise price	Average expiration date	Number of Options	Average exercise price	Average market price at exercise	Number of Options	Number of Options	Average exercise price	Average expiration date
Andrea Guerra, Chief Executive Officer and Director	2,000,000	13.67	2014(a)								2,000,000	13.67	2014(a)
	2,500,000	20.99	2015(a) (b)								2,500,000	20.99	2015(a)
Luigi Francavilla, Deputy Chairman and Chief Quality Officer	140,500	17.98	2014(c)								140,500	17.98	2014
	2,000,000	13.67	2014(a)								2,000,000	13.67	2014(a)
	1,500,000	20.99	2015(a) (b)								1,500,000	20.99	2015(a)
Enrico Cavatorta, Chief Financial Officer and Director	93,500	20.08	2014(c)								93,500	20.08	2014
	1,200,000	13.67	2014(a)								1,200,000	13.67	2014(a)
	1,100,000	20.99	2015(a) (b)								1,100,000	20.99	2015(a)
Roberto Chemello, Director	140,500	17.98	2014								140,500	17.98	2014
	2,000,000	13.67	2014(a)								2,000,000	13.67	2014(a)
	1,100,000	20.99	2015(a)								1,100,000	20.99	2015(a)
Sabina Grossi, Director	50,400	10.82	2011				50,400	10.42	15.40				
Senior Managers	1,248,400	19.10	n.a. (c)	115,000	18,08	2017	8,000	9.52	17.04		1,355,800	18.81	n.a.
	2,000,000	13.67	2014(a)								2,000,000	13.67	2014(a)
	5,750,000	21.51	2015(a) (b)								5,750,000	21.51	2015(a)
	310,000	12.63	2012(a)				20,000	12.70	17.60		290,000	13.36	2012(a)

(a) The options are exercisable subject to the achievement of certain targets.

(b) These options were subject to the reassignment of new options discussed above.

(c) These options include those subject to the reassignment discussed above.

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Set forth below is certain information regarding the PSP Units held by our directors and our senior managers (who are not directors) as a group as of December 31, 2008:

Name	Role	Date of grant	Number of Units
Luigi Francavilla	Deputy Chairman and Chief Quality Officer	5/13/2008	120,000
Andrea Guerra	Director and CEO	5/13/2008	240,000
Enrico Cavatorta	Director and CFO	5/13/2008	96,000
Senior Managers as a Group		5/13/2008	747,600

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The following table sets forth, as of April 29, 2009, the beneficial ownership of ordinary shares by each person known by us to beneficially own two percent or more of the outstanding ordinary shares (including ordinary shares represented by ADSs):

Identity of Person or Group	Amount of Shares Owned	Percent of Class
Leonardo Del Vecchio	314,403,339	67.833%
Giorgio Armani	22,724,000(1)	4.903%
Harris Associates L.P.	9,436,900(2)	2.036%

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(1) Including 13,514,000 shares represented by ADSs, and 9,210,000 shares represented by ordinary shares. Of those, 9,010,000 ordinary shares are held directly and 200,000 ordinary shares are held indirectly through Giorgio Armani S.p.A.

(2) Based on the ownership disclosure as reported by Harris Associates L.P. to the Company and Consob on April 9, 2008. Harris Associates L.P. has since notified Consob and the Company that as of May 27, 2009 it owned less than 2% of our ordinary shares.

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

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

As of April 29, 2009, approximately 7.466 percent of our ordinary shares were held in the form of ADSs by approximately 18,600 record holders.

To the best of our knowledge, to date there are no arrangements which may result in a change of control of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

Related Party Transactions

Fixed Assets

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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, consisting of approximately 1,017.3 square meters, to our Chairman for Euro 0.5 million annually. The expiration date of this lease was originally September 15, 2010. The parties agreed to terminate the contract on March 15, 2008 due to the Company's need for additional office space. Management believes that the terms of the lease were fair to the Company.

License Agreements

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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 December 2009. Royalties paid to RBA for such agreement were Euro 0.8 million, Euro 0.9 million and Euro 1.3 million in the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 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. For the year ended December 31, 2006, royalties paid to RBA for such agreement were Euro 1.0 million.

Management believes that the terms of both of these license agreements are fair to the Company.

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Service Revenues

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, U.S. Holdings performed consulting and advisory services relating to risk management and insurance for RBA. Amounts received for the services provided for those years were Euro 0.1 million, Euro 0.2 million and Euro 0.7 million, respectively. Management believes that the compensation received for these services is fair to the Company.

Stockholder Plan

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On September 14, 2004, our Chairman and majority stockholder, Mr. Leonardo Del Vecchio, allocated shares previously held through holding companies of the Del Vecchio family, representing 2.07 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. See Item 6. Directors, Senior Management and Employees Compensation.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Financial Statements

See Item 18 Financial Statements.

Legal Proceedings

The Company and its subsidiaries are involved in the following legal and regulatory proceedings of which, unless already settled or otherwise concluded, 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.

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 the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, including LensCrafters, Inc. and EYEXAM of California, Inc. The plaintiffs sought to certify this case as a class action. The claims against LensCrafters and EYEXAM alleged 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, and other unlawful or unfair business practices. The action sought unspecified damages, statutory damages of U.S. \$1,000 per class member, return of profits, restitution of allegedly unjustly obtained sums, 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 parties reached a settlement that offered a range of benefits, including store vouchers and a cash option, along with certain enhancements to LensCrafters business practices. The Court granted final approval of the settlement, and final judgment was entered on August 7, 2008. The settlement became final on October 6, 2008.

Amounts paid to settle this litigation and related costs incurred for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were not material.

Cole Consumer Class Action Lawsuit

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In June 2006, Cole and its subsidiaries were sued by a consumer in a class action that alleged various statutory violations related to the operations of Pearle Vision, Inc. and Pearle VisionCare, Inc. in California. The claims and remedies sought are similar to those asserted in the LensCrafters and EYEXAM case. The parties entered into a settlement agreement, which provides for a store voucher at Pearle Vision or LensCrafters for each class member and the payment of attorneys' fees and costs. On December 19, 2008, the court granted final approval of the settlement and entered final judgment. The settlement became final on March 17, 2009.

Amounts paid to settle this litigation and related costs incurred for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were not material.

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Oakley Stockholder Lawsuit

On June 26, 2007, the Pipefitters Local No. 636 Defined Benefit Plan filed a class action complaint, on behalf of itself and all other stockholders of Oakley, against Oakley and its Board of Directors in California Superior Court, County of Orange. The complaint alleged, among other things, that the defendants violated their fiduciary duties to stockholders by approving Oakley's merger with Luxottica and claimed that the price per share fixed by the merger agreement was inadequate and unfair. The defendants filed demurrers to the complaint, which the Court granted without prejudice. On September 14, 2007, the plaintiff filed an amended complaint containing the same allegations as the initial complaint and adding purported claims for breach of the duty of candor. Because we believed the allegations were without merit, on October 9, 2007, the defendants filed a demurrer to the amended complaint. Rather than respond to that demurrer, the plaintiff admitted that its claims were moot and on January 4, 2008 filed a motion for attorneys' fees and expenses. The hearing for this motion took place on April 17, 2008. On May 29, 2008, the Court issued a ruling denying the plaintiff's motion for attorneys' fees and expenses in its entirety. The court did not rule on the defendants' demurrer to the amended complaint. On July 11, 2008, the Court entered an order dismissing the action with prejudice and denying the plaintiff's motion for attorneys' fees and expenses. The plaintiff has appealed the Court's May 29, 2008 ruling and the July 11, 2008 order.

Costs associated with this litigation incurred for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, were not material. Management believes, based in part on advice from counsel, that no estimate of the range of possible losses, if any, can be made at this time.

Fair Credit Reporting Act Litigation

In January 2007, a complaint was filed against Oakley and certain of its subsidiaries in the United States District Court for the Central District of California, alleging willful violations of the Fair and Accurate Credit Transactions Act related to the inclusion of credit card expiration dates on sales receipts. Plaintiff brought suit on behalf of a class of Oakley's customers. Oakley denied any liability and later entered into a settlement arrangement with Plaintiff that resulted in a complete release in favor of the Oakley defendants, with no cash payment to the class members but rather an agreement by Oakley to issue vouchers for the purchase of products at Oakley retail stores during a limited period of time. The settlement also provided for the payment of attorneys' fees and claim administration costs by the Oakley defendants. An order approving this settlement was entered on November 24, 2008.

Amounts paid to settle this litigation and related costs incurred for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, were not material.

Texas LensCrafters Class Action Lawsuit

In May 2008, two individual optometrists commenced an action against LensCrafters, Inc. and Luxottica Group S.p.A. in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas, alleging violations of the Texas Optometry Act (TOA) and the Texas Deceptive Trade Practices Act and tortious interference with customer relations. The suit alleges that LensCrafters has attempted to control the optometrists' professional judgment and that certain terms of the optometrists' sub-lease agreements with LensCrafters violate the TOA. The suit seeks recovery of a civil penalty of up to U.S.\$1,000 for each day of a violation of the TOA, injunctive relief, punitive damages and attorneys' fees and costs. In August 2008, plaintiffs filed a first amended complaint, adding claims for fraudulent inducement and breach of contract. In October 2008, plaintiffs filed a second amended complaint seeking to certify the case as a class action on behalf of all current and former LensCrafters sub-lease optometrists. Luxottica Group S.p.A. filed a motion to dismiss for lack of personal jurisdiction in October 2008. That motion is

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currently pending. The case was transferred to the Western District of Texas, Austin Division, in January 2009, pursuant to the defendants motion to transfer venue. Although the Company believes that its operational practices in Texas comply with Texas law, if this action results in an adverse decision, LensCrafters may have to modify its activities in Texas. Further, LensCrafters and Luxottica Group might be required to pay statutory damages, the amount of which may have a material adverse effect on the Company's operating results, financial condition and cash flow.

Costs associated with this litigation for the year ended December 31, 2008 were not material. Management believes, based in part on advice from counsel, that no estimate of the range of possible losses, if any, can be made at this time.

The outcome of the outstanding litigation claims described above 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

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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.

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

Dividend Distributions

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

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 Milan Stock Exchange on December 4, 2000. Our ADSs were admitted for trading on the NYSE on January 24, 1990. Our ADSs are evidenced by ADRs issuable by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depositary, pursuant to 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 Milan Stock Exchange (in Euro).

	New York Stock Exchange (in U.S.\$)		Milan Stock Exchange (in Euro)	
	High	Low	High	Low
2004	20.39	15.18	15.51	12.43
2005	25.83	19.69	21.94	15.11
2006	31.39	24.36	24.46	19.30
2007	39.38	29.70	28.79	21.33

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First Quarter	32.81	29.70	24.92	22.72
Second Quarter	38.64	32.00	28.78	23.91
Third Quarter	39.38	33.02	28.79	23.87
Fourth Quarter	37.19	30.84	26.35	21.33
December 2007	33.58	30.84	22.86	21.48
Year 2007	39.38	29.70	28.79	21.33
2008				
First Quarter	30.92	23.15	21.15	14.80
Second Quarter	29.62	23.33	19.40	14.90
Third Quarter	27.06	21.94	18.59	13.80
Fourth Quarter	22.50	15.98	16.70	12.67
December 2008	20.02	17.60	15.15	12.67
Year 2008	30.92	15.98	21.15	12.67
2009				
January 2009	18.60	14.22	13.49	10.96
February 2009	15.32	12.84	11.85	10.21
March 2009	15.43	11.88	11.69	9.61
April 2009	18.59	15.78	14.07	11.85
May 2009	21.91	18.45	15.96	14.49

The high and low closing prices of the ADSs on the NYSE for the first quarter of 2009 were U.S.\$18.60 and U.S.\$11.88, respectively. The high and low closing prices of the ordinary shares on the Milan Stock Exchange for the first quarter of 2009 were Euro 13.49 and Euro 9.61, respectively.

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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 stockholders' meetings. Compensation of the directors is approved by the ordinary stockholders at the annual meeting of stockholders. The compensation of directors who also serve as executive officers is determined by the Board of Directors with the favorable opinion of the Board of Statutory Auditors.

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

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

Rights Attaching to Ordinary Shares

Dividends

We are required to pay an annual dividend on the ordinary shares if approved by a majority of stockholders at the ordinary meeting that must be held within the time specified by the law in force from time to time. Before dividends may be paid with respect to the results of any year in compliance with Italian law, an amount equal to 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. Dividends

can only be distributed out of realized profits, resulting from regularly approved financial statements. In cases where losses have reduced the Company's share capital, dividends cannot be distributed until the share capital has been restored or reduced accordingly. See Item 3 Key Information Dividends.

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

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

Notification of the Acquisition of Shares and Voting Rights

Pursuant to Italian securities 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.

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In addition, any person whose aggregate actual shareholding in a listed company exceeds or falls below two percent, five percent, ten percent, 15 percent, 20 percent, 25 percent, 30 percent, 35 percent, 40 percent, 45 percent, 50 percent, 66.6 percent, 75 percent, 90 percent or 95 percent of the listed company's voting share capital is obligated to notify Consob and the listed company whose shares are acquired or disposed of. For the purpose of calculating 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 or are suspended, 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. Anyone directly or indirectly holding financial instruments granting the unconditional right to acquire or dispose of shares, by way of physical settlement, shall disclose whenever said holding exceeds or falls below the following thresholds: two percent, five percent, ten percent, 15 percent, 20 percent, 25 percent, 30 percent, 50 percent or 75 percent of the listed company's voting share capital. Notification should be made (except in certain circumstances) within five trading days.

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

Cross ownership between listed companies may not exceed 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 stockholders' 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 who the later party to exceed the limit is, the limitation on voting rights will, subject to different agreement between the two parties, apply to both. Any stockholders' resolution taken in violation of the limitation on voting rights may be annulled by the relevant court if the resolution would not have been passed in the absence of such votes. The foregoing provisions in relation to cross ownership do not apply when the thresholds are exceeded following a public tender offer aimed at acquiring at least 60 percent of the company's shares.

The validity of any agreement regarding the exercise of the voting rights attached to shares of a listed company or of its parent company is subject to the notification of such agreement to Consob, 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); (iv) have as their object or effect the exercise (including joint exercise) of a dominant influence over the company; or (v) aim to encourage or frustrate a takeover bid or equity swap, including commitments relating to non-participations in a takeover bid.

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

General Meetings

Meetings of the stockholders may be held at our executive offices in Italy, in any country in the European Union or in the United States, following publication of notice of the meeting, including the agenda, in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana* or, alternatively, in one of the following daily newspapers: *Il Sole 24Ore*, *Il Corriere della Sera* or

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In the Republic of Italy, 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 stockholders' meeting received by Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas. See Documents on Display.

Meetings of stockholders may be either ordinary meetings or extraordinary meetings. Stockholders' meetings may be called by the Board of Directors or the Board of Statutory Auditors. In the case of a listed company in Italy, stockholders' meetings must be promptly convened upon the request of holders representing at least ten percent of the 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 stockholders 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. Stockholders' meetings may not be convened upon the request of stockholders whenever the matter to be dealt with at such meeting requires a proposal, a presentation document or a report by the Board of Directors.

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

Ordinary stockholders' meetings must be convened at least once a year to approve the annual financial statements of Luxottica Group S.p.A. Our By-laws provide that the meeting for the approval of the financial statements can be convened within the time specified by the law in force from time to time.

At ordinary stockholders' meetings, stockholders 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, stockholders 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.

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

A list for the appointment of directors can be presented only by those stockholders who, alone or jointly with other presenting stockholders, at the time of the presentation of the list, hold an aggregate interest at least equal to the percentage established by Consob pursuant to article 147 ter subparagraph 1 Legislative Decree 58/98. For 2009, the percentage established by Consob for Luxottica was equal to 1%. Each stockholder may

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not submit or contribute to submitting, by means of trust or proxy, more than one list. The lists shall set forth not more than fifteen candidates, listed in descending numerical order.

Pursuant to article 147ter, subparagraph 4, legislative decree no. 58/1998, at least one director, or in the event the Board is composed of more than seven members, then at least two directors, must fulfill the necessary requirements to be considered independent in accordance with article 147ter (hereinafter 147ter Independent Director).

The lists, signed by the stockholder or stockholders submitting them, together with the professional resumes of the candidates, shall be filed at the registered office of the Company at least 15 days prior to the first call for an ordinary meeting, together with a certification from which title to the interest in the ordinary shares can be confirmed. Within the same time period mentioned above, each candidate shall file a statement declaring that he/she accepts his/her candidacy, confirming, under his/her own responsibility, that there are no grounds in accordance with law or regulation for his/her ineligibility or incompatibility and that he/she meets any requirements prescribed in the respective lists.

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

No candidate may appear on more than one list.

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

(a) all members of the Board, up to the number of members of the Board previously determined by the ordinary meeting less one, will be elected from the list which obtains the most votes (hereinafter, the Majority List).

Such candidates will be appointed in the numerical order they appear on the list.

(b) One director shall be the candidate listed first on the list that has obtained the second highest number of votes and who is not related to or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, the stockholders who have presented or voted for the Majority List (hereinafter, the Minority List). However, if, for a board composed of no more than seven members, a 147ter Independent Director is not elected from the Majority List or, in the event the board is composed of more than seven members, only one 147ter Independent Director has been appointed, then the first 147ter Independent Director indicated in the Minority List shall be elected instead of the first candidate indicated in the Minority List.

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

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

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

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

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If there are no lists, the Board of Directors will be appointed by the ordinary meeting with such majorities as required by law.

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

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

Pursuant to article 27 of our By-laws a list for the appointment of statutory Auditors can be presented only by those stockholders who, alone or jointly with other presenting stockholders, at the time of the presentation of the list, hold an aggregate interest at least equal to the one established by Consob pursuant to article 147-ter, subparagraph 1, of legislative decree 58/98. For 2009, the percentage established by Consob for Luxottica was equal to 1%.

The lists shall be filed at the registered office of the Company at least fifteen days prior to the stockholders meeting called for the appointment of the Statutory Auditors.

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

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

The lists shall also include the following:

(i) information related to the identity of the stockholders who have filed the list, indicating the percentage of their combined shareholding and documents giving evidence of the lawful title of their shareholding;

(ii) representations of stockholders different from the ones who hold, separately or jointly, a controlling interest or a simple majority interest in the share capital of the Company, stating the lack of affiliation as per section 114quinquies of Regolamento Emittenti; and

(iii) detailed information on personal and professional qualifications of each candidate as well as a declaration by the candidate confirming the existence of the qualifications required by law, the acceptance of the office together with such candidate's administration and control offices held in other companies.

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

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

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

(i) two regular auditors and one alternate auditor shall be taken from the list which has obtained the highest number of votes (hereinafter the Majority List), on the basis of the descending numerical order by which the candidates are listed; and

(ii) one regular auditor, who will also be the Chairman of the Board of the Statutory Auditors (hereinafter the Minority Statutory Auditor), and one alternate auditor (hereinafter the Alternate Minority Statutory Auditor) shall be taken from the list which has obtained the second highest

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number of votes and which shall not be related to or connected with, in any manner, the stockholders who have presented or voted for the Majority List pursuant to applicable law (hereinafter the Minority List) on the basis of the descending numerical order by which the candidates are listed. In case of an equal number of votes among the lists, the list presented by the stockholders holding the higher shareholding interests at the time of filing, or in second instance, the list presented by the stockholders who owned the higher number of stockholders interests shall prevail.

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

Extraordinary meetings of stockholders may be called to vote upon, among other things, proposed amendments to the By-laws, capital increases, mergers, spin-offs, issuance of debentures, appointment of receivers and similar extraordinary actions. Extraordinary stockholders meetings shall be properly convened when, in the case of the first meeting, stockholders 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, stockholders 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 stockholders meetings with the affirmative vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the shares represented at the meeting.

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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 stockholders 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 stockholders 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 stockholders' 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 specifying 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.

Stockholders 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 stockholders and any one proxy cannot represent more than 200 stockholders of Luxottica Group S.p.A.

Pursuant to legislative 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 stockholders who own at least one percent or such lesser percentage determined by Consob) of our voting capital and who has been registered in our stockholders' register as a holder of such shares for at least six months.

Proxies may be collected by a stockholders' association provided that such association has been formed by certified private agreement, does not carry out business activities and is made up of at least 50 individuals each of whom owns no more than 0.1 percent of our voting capital. Members of the stockholders' 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 stockholders' 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 stockholder. Resolutions adopted at a stockholders' meeting are binding on all stockholders. However, each absent, dissenting or abstaining stockholder (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 stockholders the right to obtain the redemption of their shares by the issuer at the average market price of the shares during the previous six-month period. 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.

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Option Rights

Pursuant to Italian law, holders of ordinary shares are entitled to subscribe for issuances of shares, debentures convertible into shares and rights to subscribe for shares in proportion to their holdings, unless such option rights are waived or limited by a stockholders' resolution 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 stockholders 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 stockholders.

Rights on Liquidation

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

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

We and our subsidiaries may purchase up to an aggregate of ten percent of our ordinary shares, subject to certain conditions and limitations provided by Italian law, including that the purchase be approved by stockholders. Shares may only be purchased out of profits available for

dividends and distributable reserves as appearing in the latest stockholder-approved unconsolidated financial statements. Further, we may only repurchase fully paid shares. As long as such shares are owned by us, they would not be entitled to dividends nor to subscribe for new ordinary shares in the case of capital increases, 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 stockholders, subject to certain limitations. The foregoing does not apply to shares being purchased by a listed company from its employees or employees of its parent company or subsidiaries under certain circumstances.

The ordinary meeting of stockholders on May 13, 2008 approved a program authorizing the repurchase and disposal of up to a maximum of 18,500,000 Luxottica Group ordinary shares over the 18-month period following such date, for a maximum cost of up to Euro 370,000,000. As of May 31, 2009, there have been no repurchases under this program.

Minority Stockholders Rights

An absent or dissenting stockholder (representing 1/1000 of the share capital of the Company) may, within three months, ask a court to annul stockholders' resolutions taken in violation of applicable laws or our By-laws. Any stockholders may bring to the attention of the Board of Statutory Auditors facts or acts which are deemed wrongful. If such stockholders 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 stockholders' meeting.

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Stockholders representing more than 1/20 of our share capital have the right to report major irregularities to the relevant court. In addition, stockholders 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 stockholders vote against such waiver or settlement. We will reimburse the legal costs of such action in the event that the claim of such stockholders is successful and (i) the court does not award such costs against the relevant directors, Statutory Auditors or general managers, or (ii) such costs cannot be recovered from such directors, Statutory Auditors or general managers. In compliance with decree n. 58/98, our By-laws give minority stockholders the right to appoint directors and one Statutory Auditor as chairman and one Alternate Auditor to the Board of Statutory Auditors. See Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Directors and Senior Management.

Italian Tender Offer Rules

Under legislative decree n. 58/98, a public tender offer is required to be launched 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 owning more than a 30 percent interest in the voting securities of a company (but does not exercise majority voting rights at an ordinary stockholders meeting) and purchases or acquires, directly or indirectly, also through the exercise of subscription or conversion rights, during a 12-month period more than five percent of the ordinary capital with voting rights. The offer must be launched within 20 days from the date on which the relevant threshold was exceeded, and must be made at a price for each class of securities at least equal to the highest price paid by the offeror and/or by its concert parties for the purchase of the relevant class of the target company's securities over a 12-month period preceding the announcement of the compulsory bid. If no purchases for value of the relevant class of securities have been made in the relevant period, the offer price will be equal to the weighted average market price of the target securities over the previous 12 months (or, if a market price for the relevant class of securities has not been available for the whole of this period, over such shorter period for which a market price has been available).

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 legislative decree 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 stockholders of the company (excluding, for the purpose of calculating such majority, the offeror or any stockholder that holds an absolute or relative majority shareholding exceeding 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 stockholders 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 grant to all other stockholders the right to sell off their remaining shares, unless an adequate distribution of the shares is resumed so as to ensure proper trading within a period of three months. Moreover, any person who, following a tender offer for 100 percent of the voting stock, purchases more than 95 percent of the voting stock: (i) must grant to all other stockholders the right to sell their voting shares or (ii) alternatively, and provided that it has stated its intention to do so in the offering documentation, is entitled to acquire all remaining voting shares of the company (squeeze-out) within three months following the conclusion of the tender offer. Shares held in breach of 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 stockholders. In respect of listed companies, Italian law provides for a form of stockholders' 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

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allowed not to commence, or to settle, the suit provided that stockholders 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 stockholders is successful and (i) the court does not award these costs as part of the judgment against the relevant directors, Statutory Auditors or general managers or (ii) these costs cannot be recovered from such directors, Statutory Auditors or general managers. In addition, Italian law permits a stockholder acting alone to bring an action against members of a board of directors in the event that such stockholder has suffered damages directly related to negligence or willful misconduct.

No Limitation of Ownership

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

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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

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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.

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Material Contracts

The contracts described below have been entered into by Luxottica Group S.p.A. and/or its subsidiaries since June 30, 2007 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.

Contracts Relating to the Company's Indebtedness

For a discussion of our material credit agreements and financings entered into since June 24, 2007, see The U.S.\$1,500 Million Credit Facility, U.S.\$500 Million Bridge Loan and Related Interest Rate Swaps, The Euro 250 Million Revolving Credit Facility and The U.S.\$275 Million Senior Unsecured Guaranteed Notes of U.S. Holdings in Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Our Indebtedness.

Luxottica Group S.p.A. 2008 Performance Shares Plan

In May 2008, a performance shares plan for the top managers of the Company and other companies directly or indirectly controlled by the Company to be identified by the Board was adopted. For further information on this plan, see Item 6 Directors, Senior Management and Employees Share Ownership.

Merger Agreement with Oakley

On June 20, 2007, we entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Merger Agreement) with Oakley and Norma Acquisition Corp., an indirect wholly-owned subsidiary of Luxottica formed for the purpose of effecting the transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, pursuant to which we acquired all of the outstanding equity interests of Oakley. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, Norma Acquisition Corp. was 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 was converted into the right to receive U.S.\$29.30 per share in cash without interest, and each outstanding option was converted into the right to receive U.S.\$29.30 per share in cash less the applicable exercise price of such option for each share of common stock underlying such option. The transaction closed on November 14, 2007.

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 stockholder of Oakley, pursuant to which Mr. Jannard agreed

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.

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.

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Regulations concerning updated reporting, record-keeping, and restrictions on the use of cash and securities are contained in Legislative Decree Nos. 231 dated November 21, 2007 (Decree 231/2007), which implements the Anti-Money Laundering Directives Nos. 2005/60/CE and 2006/70 CE.

Article 49 of the Decree 231/2007 provides that transfers of cash, bearer bank or postal passbooks, in Euro or foreign currency, effected for any reason between different parties (resident or non-resident), are forbidden when the total amount is equal to or greater than Euro 12,500. The transfer may only be executed through banks, electronic money institutions and Poste Italiane S.p.A. (Italian Mail) (collectively, the Authorised Operators). Within 30 days of their knowledge, the Authorised Operators must promptly notify the Ministry of Finance of any breach of the provisions set out in Art. 49 of Decree 231/2007.

In addition, the Authorised Operators effecting such transactions, are required to: (i) duly identify the customer and the effective current account holder on the basis of documents, data or information deriving from an independent and reliable source; (ii) set up a Data Processing Archive (Archivio Unico Informatico) which contains a copy of any document required for the customer s identification; (iii) notify the Financial Intelligence Unit (Unità di Informazione Finanziaria) of any suspicious operation, where possible, before carrying out the transaction; and (iv) maintain records of similar transactions that occurred in the last ten years. The breach of dispositions of Decree 231/2007 involves criminal and administrative sanctions: criminal sanctions are imposed for, among other things, breach of customer identification obligations and recording duties, and failure to disclose the fact that a suspicious transaction was reported; administrative sanctions are imposed for, among other things, failure to set up the Data Processing Archive and to report the suspicious transactions to the Financial Intelligence Unit.

The Financial Intelligence Unit must 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 are not greater than Euro 10,000 in the aggregate. In addition, no such disclosure is required in respect of securities deposited for management with qualified Italian financial intermediaries and in respect of contracts entered into through their intervention, provided that the items of income derived from such foreign financial assets are collected through the intervention of the same intermediaries. Corporations and commercial partnerships resident in Italy are exempt from such disclosure requirements with respect to their annual tax declarations because this information is required to be disclosed in their financial statements.

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

Taxation

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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;

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- 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 that 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, and ratified by Italy pursuant to Law 3 March 2009, No. 20, but is not yet in effect. The New Treaty includes an anti-abuse provision and a provision limiting treaty benefits to individuals, qualified governmental entities, companies that are publicly traded or that satisfy certain share ownership requirements, certain

pension plans and other tax-exempt entities, and certain other persons meeting prescribed anti-treaty shopping requirements.

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

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

This discussion addresses only Italian income taxation, gift and inheritance taxation 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 Milan Stock Exchange) at the rate of 27 percent, unless reduced by an applicable double taxation treaty or Italian domestic legislation. 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

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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 generally applicable treatment will not be changed by the dividend article of the New Treaty.

The Italian budget bill for 2008, enacted on December 24, 2007 under Law No. 244, provides for the application of a reduced 1.375% withholding tax or substitute tax on dividends paid by an Italian corporation out of profits accrued from January 1, 2008 (for entities ending their tax year on December 31) to non-resident beneficiary entities (i) subject to corporate taxation and (ii) resident in an EU Member State or in other states (excluding the United States) which adhere to the *Accordo sullo spazio economico europeo*, which are included in an *ad hoc* white list still to be released with a proper decree. Provisional disposals provide that, in the meantime, reference is to be made to the Decree dated September 4, 1996, which reports the list of countries allowing an adequate exchange of information with the Italian tax authority.

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

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

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, and except for entities that benefit from the above-mentioned 1.375 percent substitute tax, under domestic Italian law non-resident stockholders 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

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accordance with the terms and conditions established by law, and (ii) they provide evidence that this dividend income was subject to income tax in their country of residence in an amount at least equal to the total refund claimed. Beneficial owners of ordinary shares or ADSs should contact their tax advisors concerning the possible availability of these refunds, the payment of which is normally subject to extensive delays.

Distributions of newly issued ordinary shares to beneficial owners with respect to their shares or ADSs that are made as part of a pro rata distribution to all stockholders based on a gratuitous increase of the share capital through transfer of reserves or other provisions to share capital generally will not be subject to Italian tax. However, distributions of dividends in kind 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 stockholder (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 stockholders meeting of the corporation and (ii) in any twelve-month period following the date the ownership test under (i) is met, such stockholder engages in the disposal of shares, ADSs and/or of rights through which shares may be acquired that individually or in the aggregate exceed the percentages indicated under (i) above. Capital gains realized by non-Italian resident stockholders upon disposal of a non-qualified shareholding, are in principle subject in Italy to a capital gain tax (CGT) at 12.5 percent. However, an exemption from CGT is provided for gains realized by non-Italian resident stockholders without a permanent establishment in Italy to which the ordinary shares or ADSs are effectively connected on the disposal of non-qualified shareholdings in Italian resident corporations the stock of which is listed on a regulated market (such as Luxottica Group S.p.A.) even when such shareholdings are held in Italy. Non-Italian residents who dispose of shares or ADSs may be required to timely provide a self-declaration that they are not resident in Italy for tax purposes, in order to benefit from this exemption, in the case that the risparmio amministrato (non-discretionary investment portfolio) or risparmio gestito (discretionary investment portfolio) regime, respectively, provided for by arts. 6 and 7 of Italian Legislative Decree 21 November 1997, No. 461 applies to them. Upon disposal of a qualified shareholding, non-Italian resident stockholders are in principle subject to Italian ordinary taxation on 49.72 percent of the capital gain realized starting from January 1, 2009.

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), in the case that the risparmio amministrato (non-discretionary investment portfolio) or risparmio gestito (discretionary investment portfolio) regime, respectively, provided for by arts. 6 and 7 of Italian Legislative Decree 21 November 1997, No. 461 applies to them.

Under the Treaty, a person who is considered a U.S. resident for purposes of the Treaty and is fully entitled to benefits under the Treaty will not incur Italian capital gains tax on disposal of ordinary shares or ADSs, unless the ordinary shares or ADSs form part of a business property of a permanent establishment of the holder in Italy or pertain to a fixed base available to a holder in Italy for the purpose of performing independent personal services. 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.

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

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

(i) at a rate of 4 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 entered into by Italy, if more favorable and where applicable.

Subject to certain limitations, the Estate Tax Convention between the United States and Italy generally affords a credit for inheritance tax imposed by Italy on ordinary shares or ADSs of an Italian resident corporation that is applicable to any U.S. federal estate tax imposed on the same ordinary shares or ADSs. This credit is available only to the estate of a deceased person who, at the time of death, was a national of or domiciled in the United States. There is currently no gift tax convention between Italy and the United States.

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

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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 stockholder such as an individual) for a minimum holding period (generally, more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date). We believe that we are a qualified foreign corporation and that dividends paid by us to individual U.S. holders of ordinary shares 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 2008. 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

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taxable year, we cannot provide complete assurance that we will not be a PFIC for either the current taxable year or for any subsequent taxable year. If we are classified as a PFIC in any year that a U.S. holder is a stockholder, we generally will continue to be treated as a PFIC for that U.S. holder in all succeeding years, regardless of whether we continue to meet the income or asset test described above. If we are classified as a PFIC in any year, certain materially adverse consequences could result for U.S. holders of ordinary shares or ADSs. Such adverse consequences could, however, be materially lessened if the U.S. holders timely file either a qualified electing fund or a mark-to-market election. In addition, if we were classified as a PFIC, in a taxable year in which we pay a dividend or the prior

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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.

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:

- 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.

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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 Room maintained by the SEC at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Copies of such material are also available for a fee by sending an electronic mail message to the internet group mailbox publicinfo@sec.gov, by fax at (202) 777-1027 or by mail to 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for more information on the Public Reference Room. In addition, such material may also be inspected and copied at the offices of the New York Stock Exchange, Inc., 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005. The public may also view our annual reports and other documents filed with the SEC on the Internet at www.sec.gov.

We furnish Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, as depositary 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

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Trust Company Americas arranges for the mailing of such reports to registered holders of ADSs. We also furnish to Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas, in English, all notices of stockholders' meetings and other reports and communications that are made generally available to our stockholders. To the extent permitted by law, Deutsche Bank Trust Company Americas makes such notices, reports and communications available to holders of ADSs in such manner as we request and mails to holders of ADSs a notice containing the information (or a summary thereof in a form provided by us) contained in any notice of a stockholders' 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, 2008 and 2007, our interest rate sensitivity was limited to the amount of our unhedged variable rate outstanding debt under our credit facilities and bank overdraft facilities.

Included in this amount are:

- Tranche B and Tranche C borrowings on our subsequently amended credit facility with a group of banks, of Euro 1,130 million and U.S.\$325 million (of which Euro 677.9 million and Euro 567.4 million were borrowed under Tranche C as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and U.S.\$325 million was borrowed under Tranche B as of December 31, 2008). However, in 2007, we entered into interest rate swaps to effectively hedge the floating rate to a fixed rate for Tranche B. As of December 31, 2008, this credit facility bore interest at EURIBOR on Euro-denominated loans and LIBOR on U.S.\$-denominated loans, plus a margin between 0.20 and 0.40 percent based on the Net Debt/ EBITDA ratio as defined in the agreement (3.397 percent on Tranche C for amounts borrowed in Euro and 1.189 percent for amounts borrowed in U.S.\$ as of December 31, 2008).
- Our Euro 150 million credit facility, of which Euro 150 million was borrowed as of December 31, 2008. This credit facility accrues interest at EURIBOR plus 0.375 percent (3.604 percent as of December 31, 2008).
- Our Euro 250 million credit facility, of which Euro 250.0 million was borrowed as of December 31, 2008. This credit facility accrues interest at EURIBOR plus a margin between 0.40 percent and 0.60 percent based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio, as defined in the agreement (3.741 percent as of December 31, 2008).

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- Our Tranche D U.S.\$1.0 billion credit facility, of which U.S.\$1.0 billion was borrowed as of December 31, 2008 (unchanged from 2007). This credit facility accrues interest at LIBOR plus a margin between 0.20 and 0.40 percent based on the Net Debt/EBITDA ratio as defined in the agreement (1.545 percent as of December 31, 2008). However, in 2008, we entered into interest rate swaps for a notional amount of U.S. \$500 million that effectively hedge the floating rate to a fixed rate for a portion of Tranche D.

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, 2008 and 2007, 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, 2008 and 2007. 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.\$1.30 and Euro 1.00 = U.S.\$1.45 as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, 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 35 interest rate derivatives outstanding as of December 31, 2008:

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- 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 began to decrease by Euro 45 million every three months starting on June 3, 2007 (Club Deal Swaps). These swaps expired quarterly beginning in June 2007 and ending in June 2009. The Club Deal Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche A of the credit facility discussed above. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Our Indebtedness The Amended Euro 1,130 Million and U.S.\$325 Million Credit Facility and Related Interest Rate Swaps. The Club Deal Swaps exchange the floating rate of Euribor for an average fixed rate of 2.565 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 began to decrease by Euro 30 million every six months starting on March 30, 2007 (Intesa OPSM Swaps). These swaps expired 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. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Our Indebtedness The Euro 200 Million Credit Facility with Banca Intesa and Related Interest Rate Swaps.
- During the third quarter of 2007, the Group entered into thirteen interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of U.S.\$325 million with various banks (Tranche B Swaps). These swaps will expire on March 10, 2012. The Tranche B Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche B of the credit facility discussed above. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Our Indebtedness Amended Euro 1,130 Million and U.S.\$325 Million Credit Facility and Related Interest Rate Swaps. The Tranche B Swaps exchange the floating rate of LIBOR for an average fixed rate of 4.62 percent per annum.
- During the third quarter of 2007, the Group entered into ten interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of U.S.\$500 million with various banks (Tranche E Swaps). These swaps will expire on October 12, 2012. The Tranche E Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche E of the credit facility discussed above. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Our Indebtedness The U.S.\$1,500 Million Credit Facility, U.S.\$500 Million Bridge Loan and Related Interest Rate Swaps. The Tranche E Swaps exchange the floating rate of LIBOR for an average fixed rate of 4.26 percent per annum.
- During the fourth quarter of 2008, the Group entered into ten interest rate swap transactions with an aggregate initial notional amount of U.S. \$500.0 million with various banks, which will start to decrease by U.S.\$50.0 million every three months beginning on April 12, 2011 (Tranche D Swaps). These swaps will expire on October 12, 2012. The Tranche D Swaps were entered into as a cash flow hedge on Tranche D of the credit facility discussed above. See Item 5 Operating and Financial Review and Prospects Liquidity and Capital Resources Our Indebtedness The U.S. \$1,500.0 Million Credit Facility, U.S.\$ 500.0 Million Bridge Loan and Related Interest Rate Swaps. The Tranche D Swaps exchange the floating rate of LIBOR for an average fixed rate of 2.423 percent per annum.

Foreign Exchange Sensitivity

Our manufacturing subsidiaries are mainly located in Italy and our sales and distribution facilities are maintained worldwide. With the acquisition of Oakley, we also now have manufacturing facilities in the U.S. that will be distributing their products worldwide. As such, we are vulnerable to foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations in two principal areas:

1. We incur most of our manufacturing costs in Euro or Chinese Yuan and we receive a significant portion of our revenues in other currencies (which we refer to as Economic Risk); and
2. Differences between the functional currency of certain subsidiaries and the Euro as the reporting currency (which we refer to as Translation Risk).

Economic Risk. A strengthening of the Euro relative to other currencies in which we receive revenues could negatively impact the demand for our products manufactured in Italy and/or reduce our gross margins. However, our newly acquired Oakley manufacturing facilities in the U.S. have offset these reduced margins as we expand Oakley's sales in Euro-denominated countries. We expect that the weakening of the Euro will have the reverse effect. In addition, to the extent that our receivables and payables are denominated in different currencies, exchange rate fluctuations could further impact our

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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 No. 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 designated as a hedging relationship or not, be recorded on the balance sheet at fair value regardless of the purpose or intent for holding them. If a derivative is designated as a fair-value hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative and the related change in the hedge item are recognized in operations. If a derivative is designated as a cash-flow hedge, changes in the fair value of the derivative are recorded in other comprehensive income in the consolidated statement of stockholders' equity and are recognized in the consolidated statements of income when the hedged item affects operations. For a derivative that does not qualify as a hedge, changes in fair value are recognized in operations.

From time to time, we use derivative financial instruments, principally currency forward agreements, as part of our risk management policy to reduce our exposure to market risks from changes in foreign exchange rates. As of December 31, 2008, we had several currency forward derivatives and option structures replicating forward contracts (zero cost collar) with a maturity no longer than 180 days. We may enter into other foreign exchange derivative financial instruments when we assess that the risk can be hedged effectively.

Translation Risk. A substantial portion of revenues and costs are denominated in various currencies other than Euro. The following table provides information about our revenues and costs denominated in various currencies for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, and is not meant to be a tabular disclosure of market risk:

2008	U.S. Dollars	Euro	Other	Total
Revenues	59.0%	19.3%	21.7%	100%
Operating expenses	57.4%	26.8%	15.8%	100%
2007	U.S. Dollars	Euro	Other	Total
Revenues	61.2%	20.6%	18.2%	100%
Operating expenses	54.8%	30.1%	15.1%	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 2008 and 2007 average exchange rate between the U.S.\$ and Euro would have been a decrease in income before taxes of Euro 36 million and of Euro 67 million, respectively. In addition, a significant change in the mix of revenues or expenses between or among geographic or operating segments could increase or decrease our exposure to other currency exchange rate fluctuations. We will continue to monitor our exposure to exchange rate fluctuations and enter into hedging arrangements if and to the extent we believe it to be appropriate.

The acquisitions of OPSM in 2003, Cole in 2004 and Oakley in 2007 have further increased our exposure to fluctuations in currency exchange rates. The majority of the operations, assets and liabilities of Cole and Oakley are denominated in U.S. dollars, while, for OPSM and a part of the Oakley business, the operations, assets and liabilities are mostly denominated in Australian dollars.

ITEM 12. DESCRIPTION OF SECURITIES OTHER THAN EQUITY SECURITIES

None.

PART II

ITEM 13. DEFAULTS, DIVIDEND ARREARAGES AND DELINQUENCIES

None.

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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, 2008. 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, 2008, 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.

On July 31, 2008, we and Ruleplan Limited, a company unaffiliated with us, exchanged all of the ordinary shares in Optika Holdings Limited, or OHL, for ordinary shares of our subsidiary, Sunglass Hut UK Ltd., or SGH UK. The fair value of the shares of SGH UK issued to Ruleplan Limited for this transaction was approximately Euro 22.1 million (approximately GBP 17.5 million). As of year end, OHL was a separate control environment. OHL was excluded from management's report on internal controls over financial reporting, as permitted by SEC guidance, for the year ended December 31, 2008. OHL was not material to the Company's consolidated results of operations for fiscal year 2008 or to the Company's consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2008.

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, 2008.

Our independent registered public accounting firm has audited and issued its report on the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, which appears in Item 18 of 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.

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ITEM 16. [RESERVED]

ITEM 16A. Audit Committee Financial Expert

Our Board of Directors has determined that a member of our Board of Statutory Auditors, Alberto Giussani, appointed on April 29, 2009, qualifies as an audit committee financial expert, as defined in the SEC rules, and is independent, as defined in such rules. Prior to April 29, 2009, Marco Reboa was our audit committee financial expert. 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 accordance with Italian law, we adopted a Procedure for Handling Privileged Information, updated in March 2008, in order to ensure that material non-public information is promptly and adequately disclosed to the public and in compliance with the fundamental principles of transparency and truthfulness. We also adopted an Internal Dealing Procedure in order to comply with certain regulatory amendments. The procedure, updated in March 2008, governs the disclosure obligations and the limitations concerning transactions carried out on shares and other financial instruments by a significant person (including directors, the main stockholders of the company and the persons closely related to them).

ITEM 16C. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

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, 2008 and 2007. 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 Board of Statutory Auditors, 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 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.

The following table sets forth the aggregate fees paid by the Company to Deloitte & Touche for 2008 and 2007:

Thousands of Euro	2008 Fees	2007 Fees
Audit fees (including annual financial statement audit, semi-annual reviews and Sarbanes-Oxley audit)	4,608	4,231
Audit related fees (including benefit plan audits and acquisition due diligence)	88	355
Tax fees (including compliance and planning)	127	605
All other fees	402	0
Total fees	5,225	5,191

Our Board of Statutory Auditors has approved all of the audit and non-audit fees of Deloitte & Touche for the year 2008 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.

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ITEM 16E. Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

From January 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008, no purchases were made by or on behalf of the Company or any affiliated purchaser of ordinary shares or ADSs.

The ordinary meeting of stockholders on May 13, 2008 approved a program authorizing the repurchase and disposal of up to a maximum of 18,500,000 Luxottica Group ordinary shares over the 18-month period following such date, for a maximum cost of up to Euro 370,000,000. As of May 31, 2009, there have been no repurchases under this program.

ITEM 16F. Change in Registrant's Certifying Accountant

Not applicable.

ITEM 16G. Corporate Governance

Summary of the Significant Differences Between Our Corporate Governance Practices and the Corporate Governance Standards of the New York Stock Exchange

Overview

On November 4, 2003, the New York Stock Exchange (the "NYSE") established new corporate governance rules for listed companies. Under these NYSE rules, we are permitted, as a listed foreign private issuer, to adhere to the corporate governance standards of our home country in lieu of certain NYSE corporate governance rules, so long as we disclose the significant ways in which our corporate governance practices differ from those followed by U.S. companies under the NYSE listing standards.

Our corporate governance practices are governed principally by the 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"). Under these Italian Corporate Governance Policies, we are permitted not to comply with certain rules and regulations, as long as we disclose the reason for non-compliance.

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 require our non-executive directors to meet at executive sessions without management once per year, unless the reason for any non-compliance is disclosed.

Based on standards under the Italian Corporate Governance Policies, our Board of Directors has determined that, among its 15 members, 7 directors are independent. This number of independent directors complies with the adequate number of non-management directors recommended by the Italian Corporate Governance Policies. During 2008, our non-

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management directors did not schedule executive sessions without management, as our Lead Independent Director, Lucio Rondelli, who served until April 29, 2009, determined that it was not necessary to convene such sessions, considering the high number of meetings of the Board of Directors and the Internal Control Committee.

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. However, the Italian Corporate Governance Policies do require the establishment of a Compensation Committee, with certain exceptions, as discussed below.

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 By-laws and the Regulations Governing the Duties of the Board of Statutory Auditors in accordance with U.S. Audit Committee Requirements. The Board of Statutory Auditors has acted as the Audit Committee since the annual meeting of stockholders on June 14, 2006. Additional information regarding our Board of Statutory Auditors is set forth below.

With respect to the nomination of directors, Italian law requires that each Italian listed company file with its registered office, at least 10 days before its 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 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.

The Italian Corporate Governance Policies require that Italian listed companies appoint a Compensation Committee and that a majority of this committee be comprised of independent directors, unless the reason for any non-compliance is disclosed. Our Human Resources Committee performs the functions of a compensation committee, including the review of our officers' compensation and our stock option plans. On April 29, 2009, 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 at www.luxottica.com.

Internal Control Committee

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The Italian Corporate Governance Policies also require the establishment of an 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. The members of the Internal Control Committee are Mario Cattaneo, Chairman, Marco Mangiagalli and Marco Reboa, each an independent director.

Board of Statutory Auditors

Our Board of Statutory Auditors consists of three regular members and two alternate members. The Board of Statutory Auditors is appointed by our stockholders and serves for a period of three years. Italian law establishes the qualifications of candidates that may be appointed as members of the Board of Statutory Auditors. The office of Member of the Board of Statutory Auditors in a listed company pursuant to Italian law may not be assumed by any individual who holds the same position in five other listed companies. Our By-laws are required to ensure that at least one member of the Board of Statutory Auditors and one Alternate Auditor may be elected by our minority stockholders. Our By-laws comply with this requirement by providing that at least one regular member, who shall serve as Chairman of the Board of Statutory Auditors, and one alternate member may be elected by our minority stockholders in accordance with Italian law.

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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.

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

Corporate Governance Guidelines; Certification

The NYSE listing standards require U.S. listed companies to adopt, and post on their websites, a set of corporate governance guidelines. The guidelines must address, among other things, director qualification standards, director responsibilities, director access to management and independent advisers, director compensation, director orientation and continuing education, management succession and an annual performance evaluation of the Board of Directors. In addition, the chief executive officer of a U.S. listed company must certify to the NYSE annually that he or she is not aware of any violations by the company of the NYSE's corporate governance listing standards. The certification must be disclosed in the company's annual report to stockholders.

Italian law requires that listed companies annually report to their stockholders on their corporate governance system. Our Company complies with such requirement. You may find our Annual Report on Corporate Governance on our website at www.luxottica.com.

ITEM 17. Financial Statements

Not applicable.

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ITEM 18. Financial Statements

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A.

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Luxottica Group S.p.A. (an Italian corporation) and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. 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, 2008 and 2007, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, 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, presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 1 to the consolidated financial statements, effective January 1, 2007, the Company changed its method of accounting for uncertainty in income taxes to conform to Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes—an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109. Also, as discussed in Notes 1 and 10 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company adopted the measurement date provision and recognition and disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158,

Employers' Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans—an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R)—effective December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

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Roma Torino Treviso Verona

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Capitale Sociale: Euro 10.328.220.00 i.v.

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We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, 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 23, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Milan, Italy
June 23, 2009

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of

LUXOTTICA GROUP S.p.A.

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Luxottica Group S.p.A. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2008, based on the criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. 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, included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed 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.

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

Ancona Bari Bergamo Bologna Brescia Cagliari Firenze Genova Milano Napoli Padova Parma Perugia

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In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the 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 as of and for the year ended December 31, 2008 of the Company and our report dated June 23, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedule, and included an explanatory paragraph relating to the Company’s adoption of Financial Accounting Standards Board Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109, effective January 1, 2007, and the Company’s adoption of the measurement date provision and recognition and disclosure provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 158, Employers’ Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Postretirement Plans – an amendment of FASB Statements No. 87, 88, 106 and 132(R) effective December 31, 2008 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

Milan, Italy
June 23, 2009

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LUXOTTICA GROUP SPA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (*)

	2008 (US \$/000) (1)	2008 (EURO/000)	2007
ASSETS			
CURRENT ASSETS:			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 401,494	288,450	302,894
Marketable securities	32,779	23,550	21,345
Accounts receivable - net (Less allowance for doubtful accounts, Euro 29.1 million in 2008 (US\$ 40.5 million) and Euro 25.5 million in 2007)	876,922	630,018	665,184
Sales and income taxes receivable	211,024	151,609	89,000
Inventories - net	794,757	570,987	575,016
Prepaid expenses and other	200,509	144,054	139,305
Deferred tax assets - net	183,601	131,907	117,853
Total current assets	2,701,086	1,940,575	1,910,597
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT - net	1,629,494	1,170,698	1,057,782
OTHER ASSETS:			
Goodwill	3,750,855	2,694,774	2,601,840
Intangible assets - net	1,717,647	1,234,030	1,306,117
Investments	7,659	5,503	17,668
Other assets	245,252	176,199	195,370
Deferred tax assets - net	116,150	83,447	67,891
Total other assets	5,837,562	4,193,952	4,188,887
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 10,168,142	7,305,225	7,157,266

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

(*) In accordance with US GAAP See notes to the consolidated financial statements

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

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LUXOTTICA GROUP SPA

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS DECEMBER 31, 2008 AND 2007 (*)

	2008 (US \$/000) (1)	2008 (EURO/000)	2007
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Bank overdrafts	\$ 601,948	432,465	455,588
Current portion of long-term debt	398,379	286,213	792,617
Accounts payable	554,088	398,080	423,432
Accrued expenses	0		
Payroll and related	183,215	131,630	132,983
Customers' right of return	43,654	31,363	26,557
Other	360,715	259,153	308,738
Income taxes payable	25,545	18,353	19,314
Total current liabilities	2,167,544	1,557,255	2,159,229
LONG-TERM DEBT	3,506,599	2,519,289	1,926,523
LIABILITY FOR TERMINATION INDEMNITIES	77,281	55,522	56,911
DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES - NET	325,079	233,551	248,377
OTHER LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	536,838	385,687	229,972
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES			
MINORITY INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	65,876	47,328	41,097
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY:			
Capital stock par value Euro 0.06 463,368,233 and 462,623,620 ordinary shares authorized and issued at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively; 456,933,447 and 456,188,834 shares outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	38,698	27,802	27,757
Additional paid-in capital	419,699	301,529	277,947
Retained earnings	3,883,253	2,789,894	2,636,868
Accumulated other comprehensive loss, net of tax	(755,308)	(542,646)	(377,428)
Total	3,586,342	2,576,580	2,565,145
Less treasury shares at cost; 6,434,786 and 6,434,786 shares at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	97,415	69,987	69,987
Total shareholders' equity	3,488,927	2,506,593	2,495,158
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 10,168,142	7,305,225	7,157,266

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

(*) In accordance with US GAAP

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

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LUXOTTICA GROUP SPA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2008, 2007 AND 2006 (*)

	2008 (US \$/000) (1)	2008	2007 (Euro/000)	2006
NET SALES	\$ 7,240,123	5,201,611	4,966,054	4,676,156
COST OF SALES	(2,428,735)	(1,744,907)	(1,575,618)	(1,487,700)
GROSS PROFIT	4,811,387	3,456,705	3,390,436	3,188,456
OPERATING EXPENSES:				
Selling and advertising	(3,008,412)	(2,161,371)	(2,069,280)	(1,948,466)
General and administrative	(759,380)	(545,571)	(487,843)	(484,002)
Total	(3,767,793)	(2,706,942)	(2,557,123)	(2,432,468)
INCOME FROM OPERATIONS	1,043,595	749,763	833,313	755,987
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE):				
Interest income	18,464	13,265	17,087	9,804
Interest expense	(188,278)	(135,267)	(89,498)	(70,622)
Other - net	(52,739)	(37,890)	19,780	(16,992)
Other expense - net	(222,554)	(159,892)	(52,631)	(77,810)
INCOME BEFORE PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	821,041	589,870	780,681	678,177
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES	(270,943)	(194,657)	(273,501)	(238,757)
INCOME BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS IN CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	550,097	395,213	507,180	439,420
MINORITY INTERESTS IN INCOME OF CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES	(21,563)	(15,492)	(14,976)	(8,715)
NET INCOME FROM CONTINUING OPERATIONS	528,535	379,722	492,204	430,705
DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS, NET OF TAXES				(6,419)
NET INCOME	\$ 528,535	379,722	492,204	424,286
EARNINGS PER SHARE: BASIC				
Continuing Operations	1.16	0.83	1.08	0.95
Discontinued operations	0	0	0	(0.01)
Net Income	1.16	0.83	1.08	0.94

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EARNINGS PER SHARE: DILUTED				
Continuing Operations	1.15	0.83	1.07	0.94
Discontinued operations	0	0	0	(0.01)
Net Income	1.15	0.83	1.07	0.93
WEIGHTED AVERAGE NUMBER OF SHARES OUTSTANDING				
Basic	456,563,502	456,563,502	455,184,797	452,897,854
Diluted	457,717,044	457,717,044	458,530,609	456,185,650

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

(*) In accordance with US GAAP

See notes to the consolidated financial statements

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LUXOTTICA GROUP SPA

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY FOR THE YEARS ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2006, 2007 AND 2008 (*)

	Common Stock		Additional	Retained	Unearned	Other	Accumulated	Treasury	Total
	Shares	Amount	Paid-in	Earnings	Stock-based	Comprehensive	Other	Shares	Shareholders
			Capital		Compensation	(Loss)	Comprehensive	at Cost	Equity
						Net of Tax	(Loss)		
							Net of Tax		
BALANCES, JANUARY 1, 2006	457,975,723	27,479	150,179	2,050,883	(48,567)		(155,954)	(69,987)	1,954,033