



March 26, 2008

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Certain statements in this investor presentation may constitute “forward-looking statements” as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Such statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from those that are anticipated. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, the ability to successfully integrate Oakley’s operations, the ability to realize expected synergies from the merger with Oakley, the ability to successfully introduce and market new products, the ability to maintain an efficient distribution network, the ability to predict future economic conditions and changes in consumer preferences, the ability to achieve and manage growth, the ability to negotiate and maintain favorable license arrangements, the availability of correction alternatives to prescription eyeglasses, fluctuations in exchange rates, the ability to effectively integrate other recently acquired businesses, as well as other political, economic and technological factors and other risks referred to in Luxottica Group’s and Oakley’s filings with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission.

Although Luxottica Group believes its expectations are based on reasonable assumptions, it cannot assure the expectations reflected herein will be achieved. This forward-looking information may prove to be inaccurate and actual results may differ significantly from those anticipated if one or more of the underlying assumptions or expectations proves to be inaccurate or is unrealized or if other unexpected conditions or events occur.

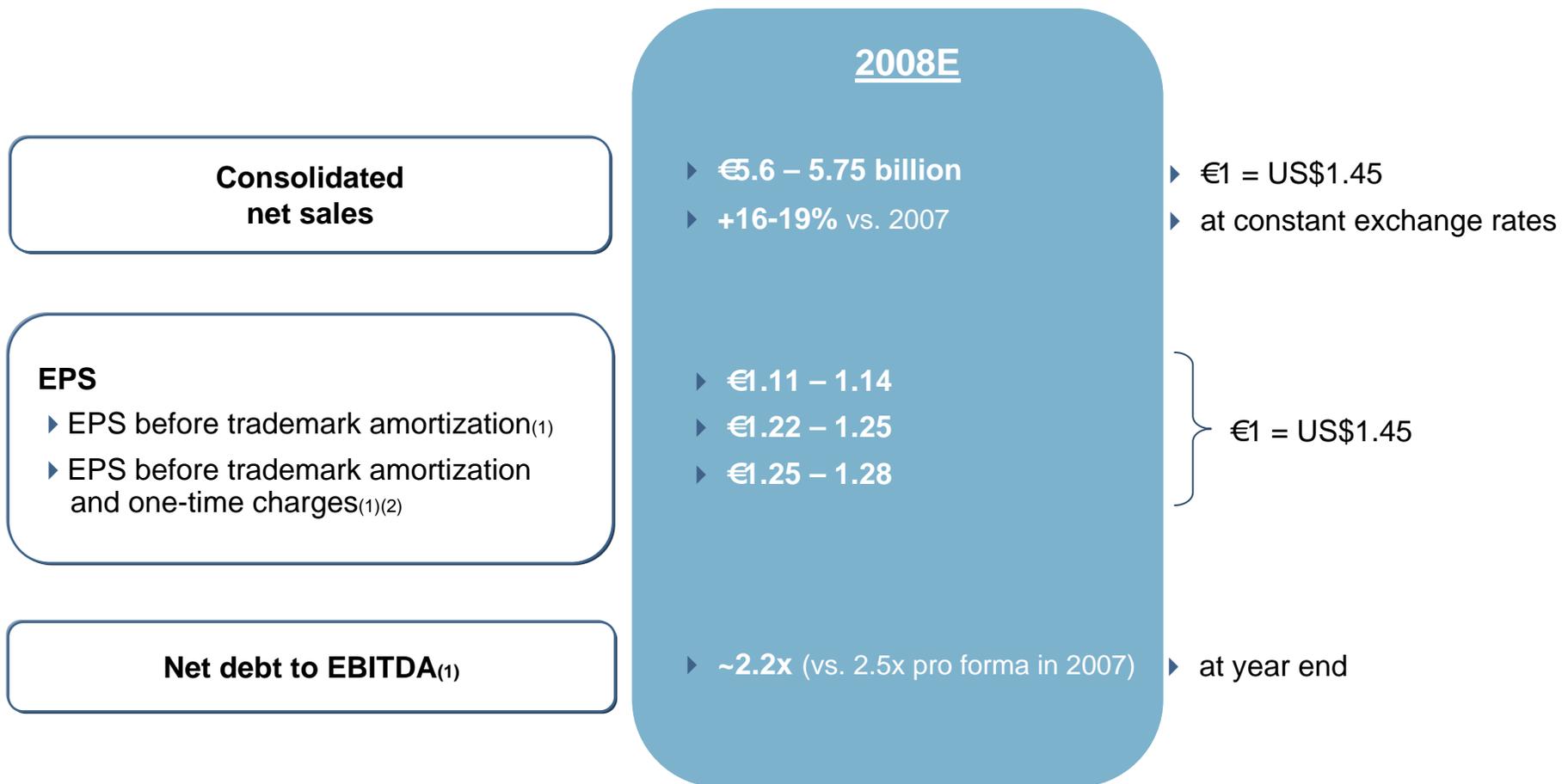
These forward-looking statements are made as of the date hereof and, under U.S. securities regulation, Luxottica Group undertakes no obligation to subsequently update or revise the forward-looking statements made in this presentation to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this presentation.

Introduction

- ▶ **Strong evolution after the merger with Oakley**
- ▶ **Oakley's different seasonality**
- ▶ **Synergy effects quarter by quarter**
- ▶ **Implementation of operating plans in North America**
- ▶ **New wholesale / retail mix**
- ▶ **Volatile and uncertain macroeconomic environment in North America**



Reaffirming 2008 guidance provided on February 7



(1) EPS before trademark amortization and the ratio of net debt to EBITDA are non-U.S. GAAP measures. For additional disclosure regarding non-U.S. GAAP measures and reconciliation to U.S. GAAP measures, see Appendix.

(2) Excludes estimated non-recurring charges related to the integration of the Oakley business in 2008 of approx. €25 million, equivalent to a decrease of €0.03 at EPS level

Wholesale / Retail mix 2007

Net sales:

	Wholesale	Retail	Aggregate
▶ Luxottica stand-alone	38%	62%	100%
▶ Oakley	77%	23%	100%

Operating income:

	Wholesale	Retail	Aggregate
▶ Luxottica stand-alone	59%	41%	100%
▶ Oakley	82%	18%	100%

2007 Wholesale seasonality

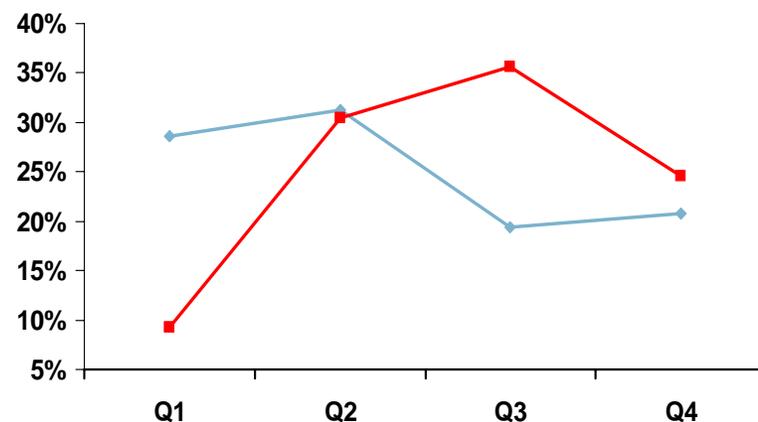
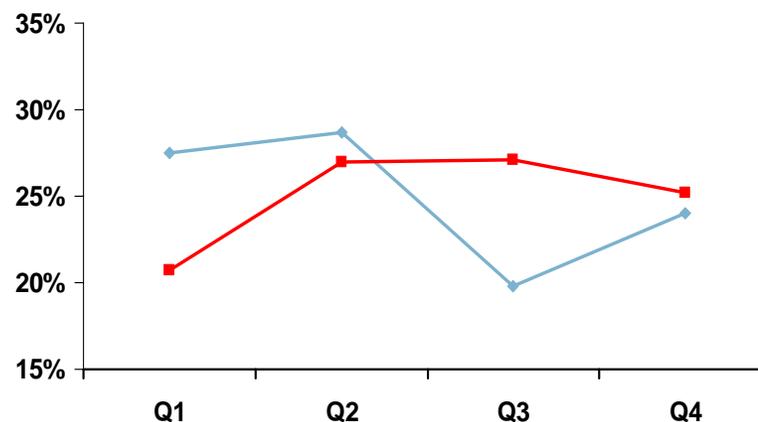
With Oakley, the combined wholesale segment has a different seasonality due to the higher proportion of Oakley sun business

2007 Wholesale sales quarterly distribution (FY Wholesale sales = 100%)

	1Q07	2Q07	3Q07	4Q07
Lux stand-alone	27.5%	28.7%	19.8%	24.0%
Oakley	20.7%	27.0%	27.1%	25.2%

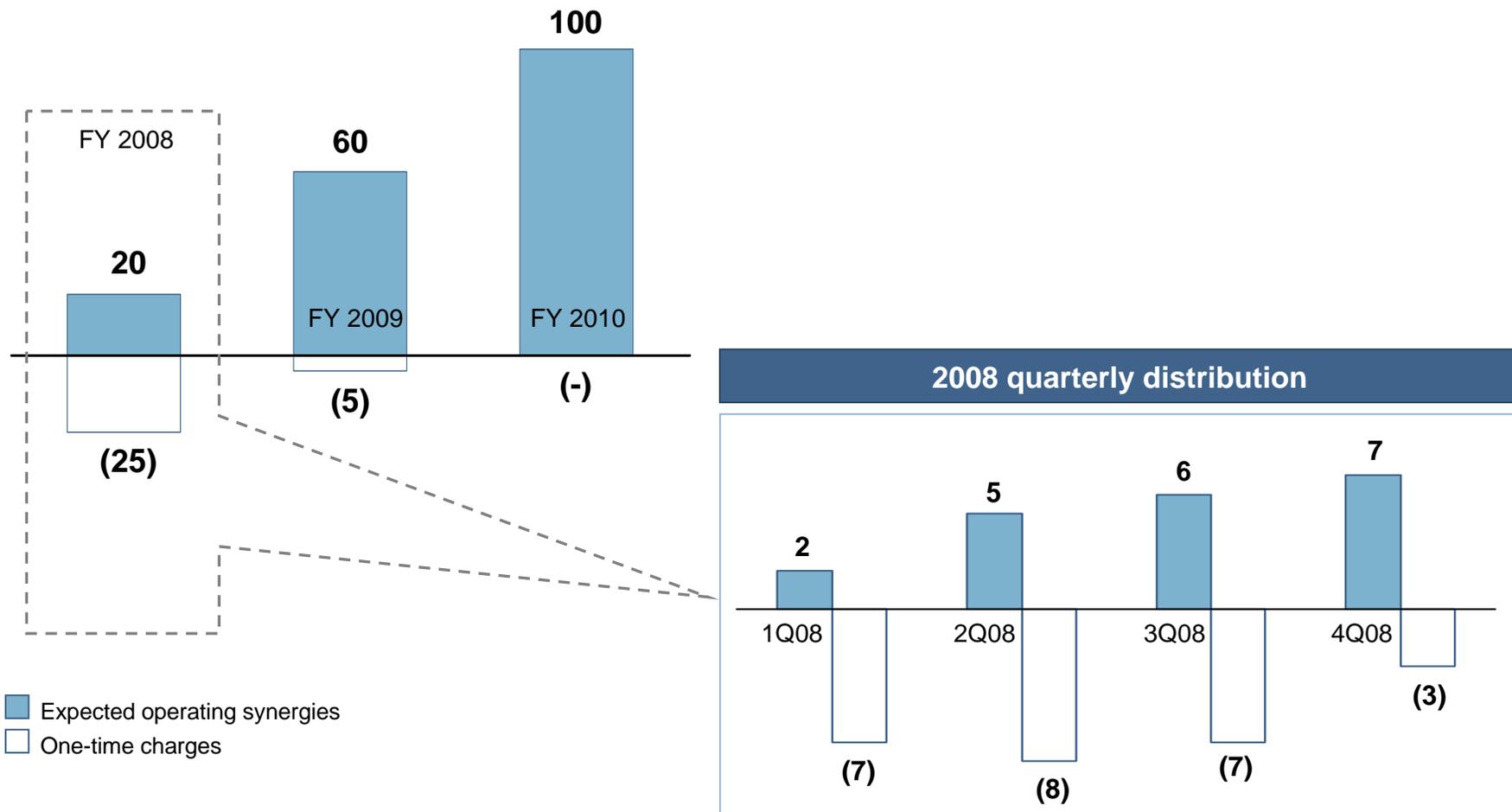
2007 Wholesale O.I. quarterly distribution (FY Wholesale operating income = 100%)

	1Q07	2Q07	3Q07	4Q07
Lux stand-alone	28.6%	31.2%	19.4%	20.8%
Oakley	9.3%	30.5%	35.6%	24.6%



Oakley synergies by year and in 2008

Expected operating synergies and one-time charges – millions of €



Wholesale guidance

Operating margin

	1Q	FY	
▶ 2007 Luxottica stand-alone	27.5%	26.5%	
▶ 2007 Lux+Oakley pro forma	23.3%	23.0%	
▶ 2008 guidance	+75/+100bps	+100/125bps	vs. 2007 pro forma

North America retail profitability throughout 2008

1H

1H08 Unfavorable:

- ▶ Closing as of the end of the 1Q of all remaining watch-only stores
- ▶ Oakley one-time restructuring charges
- ▶ Expenses commitment (i.e. advertising)

1H07 Favorable:

- ▶ Recognition of revenue relating to the expiration of retail warranty programs sold in previous years

2H

2H08 Favorable:

- ▶ Effects of cost reduction projects (i.e. store labs, manufacturing and supply chain, G&A)
- ▶ Oakley integration synergies
- ▶ Optimal level of marketing spending
- ▶ 53rd week
- ▶ Postponement of capex and new store openings

2H07 Unfavorable:

- ▶ Sudden sales slowdown in the last 40 days (-3% comp sales⁽¹⁾ in 4Q)
- ▶ Oakley one-time restructuring charges

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

Retail guidance

Operating margin:

	1Q	FY	
▶ 2007 Luxottica stand-alone	12.2%	11.2%	
▶ 2007 Lux+Oakley pro forma	11.8%	11.1%	
▶ 2008 guidance with +0%/+2% comp sales ⁽¹⁾	-250/-200bps	+25/+50bps	vs. 2007 pro forma
▶ Sensitivity at -2%/0% comp sales ⁽¹⁾	-300/-250bps	flat/+25bps	vs. 2007 pro forma

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

EPS guidance

EPS before trademark amortization⁽¹⁾

	1Q	FY
▶ 2007 Luxottica stand-alone⁽²⁾	0.30	1.14
<i>€/US\$ exchange rate</i>	<i>1.31</i>	<i>1.37</i>
▶ 2008 guidance		
▪ at constant exchange rates	0.30 – 0.31	1.29 – 1.32
▪ at €1 = US\$1.45	0.27 – 0.28	1.22 – 1.25
▶ Sensitivity at €1 = US\$1.50	0.26 – 0.27	n.d.

(1) Historical and forecasted EPS before trademark amortization are non-U.S. GAAP measures. For additional disclosure regarding non-U.S. GAAP measures and reconciliation to U.S. GAAP measures, see Appendix.

(2) Excluding a non-recurring gain related to the sale of a real estate property in 2007. The impact of the sale was approximately €20 million before taxes or approximately €13 million after taxes, equivalent to €0.03 at EPS level.

Conclusions



- ▶ **Strong commitment and great results coming from the integration with Oakley**
- ▶ **Focus on speed, flexibility, simplicity**
- ▶ **Working hard to be much stronger emerging from this challenging environment**
- ▶ **Comfortable with 2008 results so far**

▶ **Appendix**

1Q07 Segmental information

Thousand of Euro

	Manufacturing and Wholesale	Retail	Inter-Segment Transactions and Corporate Adjustments	Consolidated
2007 Lux stand-alone				
Net Sales	548,498	833,562	(82,235)	1,299,825
Operating income	151,010	101,383	(28,268)	224,125
<i>% of sales</i>	27.5%	12.2%		17.2%
2007 Adjusted⁽¹⁾				
Net Sales	675,418	868,410	(98,925)	1,444,904
Operating income	157,399	102,421	(34,944)	224,875
<i>% of sales</i>	23.3%	11.8%		15.6%

(1) These adjusted segment figures reflect the consolidation of results of Oakley, Inc., a subsidiary that was acquired in November 2007, as if it was acquired on January 1, 2007, to provide equivalent comparison with the results of subsequent years.

1H07 Segmental information

Thousand of Euro

	Manufacturing and Wholesale	Retail	Inter-Segment Transactions and Corporate Adjustments	Consolidated
2007 Lux stand-alone				
Net Sales	1,119,828	1,681,571	(174,797)	2,626,602
Operating income	315,743	205,158	(34,291)	486,611
<i>% of sales</i>	28.2%	12.2%		18.5%
2007 Adjusted⁽¹⁾				
Net Sales	1,408,171	1,762,721	(224,421)	2,946,471
Operating income	342,776	213,570	(47,460)	508,886
<i>% of sales</i>	24.3%	12.1%		17.3%

(1) These adjusted segment figures reflect the consolidation of results of Oakley, Inc., a subsidiary that was acquired in November 2007, as if it was acquired on January 1, 2007, to provide equivalent comparison with the results of subsequent years.

9M07 Segmental information

Thousand of Euro

	Manufacturing and Wholesale	Retail	Inter-Segment Transactions and Corporate Adjustments	Consolidated
2007 Lux stand-alone				
Net Sales	1,514,493	2,519,868	(256,807)	3,777,554
Operating income	418,017	303,035	(39,420)	681,632
<i>% of sales</i>	27.6%	12.0%		18.0%
2007 Adjusted⁽¹⁾				
Net Sales	1,960,896	2,647,183	(326,958)	4,281,122
Operating income	468,662	317,802	(58,948)	727,516
<i>% of sales</i>	23.9%	12.0%		17.0%

(1) These adjusted segment figures reflect the consolidation of results of Oakley, Inc., a subsidiary that was acquired in November 2007, as if it was acquired on January 1, 2007, to provide equivalent comparison with the results of subsequent years.

FY 2007 Segmental information

Thousand of Euro

	Manufacturing and Wholesale	Retail	Inter-Segment Transactions and Corporate Adjustments	Consolidated
2007 Lux stand-alone				
Net Sales	1,992,740	3,233,802	(347,452)	4,879,090
Operating income	527,991	361,809	(60,204)	829,595
<i>% of sales</i>	26.5%	11.2%		17.0%
2007 Adjusted⁽¹⁾				
Net Sales	2,577,786	3,407,907	(446,693)	5,539,000
Operating income	593,898	376,660	(92,433)	878,125
<i>% of sales</i>	23.0%	11.1%		15.9%

(1) These adjusted segment figures reflect the consolidation of results of Oakley, Inc., a subsidiary that was acquired in November 2007, as if it was acquired on January 1, 2007, to provide equivalent comparison with the results of subsequent years.

Non-U.S. GAAP Measure: Net Debt to EBITDA ratio

Net debt to EBITDA ratio: Net debt means the sum of bank overdrafts, current portion of long-term debt and long-term debt, less cash. EBITDA represents operating income before depreciation and amortization. The Company believes that EBITDA is useful to both management and investors in evaluating the Company's operating performance compared to that of other companies in its industry. Our calculation of EBITDA allows us to compare our operating results with those of other companies without giving effect to financing, income taxes and the accounting effects of capital spending, which items may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to the overall operating performance of a company's business. The ratio of net debt to EBITDA is a measure used by management to assess the Company's level of leverage, which affects our ability to refinance our debt as it matures and incur additional indebtedness to invest in new business opportunities. The ratio also allows management to assess the cost of existing debt since it affects the interest rates charged by the Company's lenders.

Historical and forecasted EBITDA and the historical and forecasted ratio of net debt to EBITDA are not measures of performance under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). We include them in this presentation in order to:

- ▶ improve transparency for investors;
- ▶ assist investors in their assessment of the Company's historical and forecasted operating performance and its ability to refinance its debt as it matures and incur additional indebtedness to invest in new business opportunities;
- ▶ assist investors in their assessment of the Company's cost of debt;
- ▶ ensure that these measures are fully understood in light of how the Company evaluates its operating results and leverage;
- ▶ properly define the metrics used and confirm their calculation; and
- ▶ share these measures with all investors at the same time.

Historical and forecasted EBITDA and the historical and forecasted ratio of net debt to EBITDA are not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for items appearing on our financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Rather, these non-GAAP measures should be used as a supplement to U.S. GAAP results to assist the reader in better understanding the operational performance of the Company. The Company cautions that these measures are not defined terms under U.S. GAAP and their definitions should be carefully reviewed and understood by investors. Investors should be aware that Luxottica Group's method of calculating EBITDA and the ratio of net debt to EBITDA may differ from methods used by other companies. The Company recognizes that the usefulness of EBITDA and the ratio of net debt to EBITDA as evaluative tools may have certain limitations, including:

- ▶ EBITDA does not include interest expense. Because we have borrowed money in order to finance our operations, interest expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate profits and cash flows. Therefore, any measure that excludes interest expense may have material limitations;
- ▶ EBITDA does not include depreciation and amortization expense. Because we use capital assets, depreciation and amortization expense is a necessary element of our costs and ability to generate profits. Therefore, any measure that excludes depreciation and expense may have material limitations;
- ▶ EBITDA does not include provision for income taxes. Because the payment of income taxes is a necessary element of our costs, any measure that excludes tax expense may have material limitations;
- ▶ EBITDA does not reflect cash expenditures or future requirements for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- ▶ EBITDA does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, working capital needs;
- ▶ EBITDA does not allow us to analyze the effect of certain recurring and non-recurring items that materially affect our net income or loss; and
- ▶ The ratio of net debt to EBITDA is net of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and short-term investments, thereby reducing our debt position. Because we may not be able to use our cash to reduce our debt on a dollar-for-dollar basis, this measure may have material limitations.

We compensate for the foregoing limitations by using EBITDA and the ratio of net debt to EBITDA as two of several comparative tools, together with U.S. GAAP measurements, to assist in the evaluation of our historical and forecasted operating performance and leverage.

See the tables on the following pages for a reconciliation of historical net debt to long-term debt, which is the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, a reconciliation of historical and forecasted EBITDA to operating income, which is the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measure, as well as the calculation of the historical and forecasted ratio of net debt to EBITDA.

Non-U.S. GAAP Measure: Net debt

Millions of Euro

	Dec. 31, 2007
Long-term debt (+)	1,926.5
Current portion of long-term debt (+)	792.6
Bank overdrafts (+)	455.6
Cash (-)	(302.9)
Net debt (=)	2,871.8

Non-U.S. GAAP Measure: pro-forma EBITDA and Net Debt to EBITDA ratio

Millions of Euro

	FY 2007 adjusted ⁽¹⁾
Operating income (+)	878.1
Depreciation & amortization (+)	288.2
EBITDA (=)	1,166.3
Net debt / EBITDA	2.5x

(1) These adjusted segment figures reflect the consolidation of results of Oakley, Inc., a subsidiary that was acquired in November 2007, as if it was acquired on January 1, 2007, to provide equivalent comparison with the results of subsequent years.

Non-U.S. GAAP Measures: Forecast of EBITDA and Net Debt to EBITDA ratio

Billions of Euro, showing a range for FY08 E

	FY 2008 E (€1 = US\$1.45)
Forecast of operating income (+)	0.9 – 0.95
Forecast of depreciation & amortization (+)	0.3
Forecast of EBITDA (=)	1.2 – 1.25
	FY 2008 E (€1 = US\$1.45)
Estimated net debt ⁽¹⁾ (+)	2.7 – 2.75
Forecast of EBITDA (/)	1.2 – 1.25
Forecast net debt / EBITDA (=)	~2.2x

(1) The Company believes that it is not practical to provide a reconciliation of the estimated net debt for 2008 to a forecast of long-term debt, which is the most closely related GAAP measure, because the components of the calculation of estimated net debt will depend, in part, on future cash management decisions by the Company that cannot reasonably be predicted at this time.

Non-U.S. GAAP Measures: EPS before Trademark Amortization

Earnings per share before trademark amortization: Earnings per share (EPS) before trademark amortization means earnings per share before trademark and other similar intangible asset amortization expense, net of taxes, per share. The Company believes that EPS before trademark amortization is useful to both management and investors in evaluating the Company's operating performance and prospects compared to that of other companies in its industry. Our calculation of EPS before trademark amortization allows us to compare our earnings per share with those of other companies without giving effect to the accounting effects of the amortization of the Company's trademarks and other similar intangible assets, which may vary for different companies for reasons unrelated to the overall operating performance of a company's business.

Historical and forecasted EPS before trademark amortization are not measures of performance under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (U.S. GAAP). We include them in this presentation in order to:

- ▶ improve transparency for investors;
- ▶ assist investors in their assessment of the Company's historical and forecasted operating performance;
- ▶ ensure that these measures are fully understood in light of how the Company evaluates its operating results;
- ▶ properly define the metrics used and confirm their calculation; and
- ▶ share these measures with all investors at the same time.

Historical and forecasted EPS before trademark amortization are not meant to be considered in isolation or as a substitute for items appearing on our financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP. Rather, these non-GAAP measures should be used as a supplement to U.S. GAAP results to assist the reader in better understanding the historical and forecasted operational performance of the Company. The Company cautions that these measures are not defined terms under U.S. GAAP and their definitions should be carefully reviewed and understood by investors. Investors should be aware that Luxottica Group's method of calculating EPS before trademark amortization may differ from methods used by other companies. The Company recognizes that the usefulness of EPS before trademark amortization as an evaluative tool may have certain limitations, including:

- ▶ EPS before trademark amortization does not include the effects of amortization of the Company's trademarks and other intangible assets. Because trademarks and other intangible assets are important to our business and to our ability to generate sales, we consider trademark amortization expense as an element of our costs. Therefore, any measure that excludes trademark amortization expense may have material limitations.

We compensate for these limitations by using EPS before trademark amortization as one of several comparative tools, together with U.S. GAAP measurements, to assist in the evaluation of our historical and forecasted operating performance.

See the table on the following page for a reconciliation of the historical and forecasted EPS before trademark amortization to historical and forecasted EPS for 2007 and 2008, respectively, which are the most directly comparable U.S. GAAP financial measures.

Non-U.S. GAAP Measures: Historical and forecasted EPS before Trademark Amortization

Millions of Euro, unless otherwise noted

	FY 2007	FY 2008 E (€1 = US\$1.45)
Trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets (+)	64	83
Taxes on trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets (-)	(24)	(30)
Trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets, net of taxes (=)	40	53
Average number of shares outstanding as of March 31 (in thousands) (/)	455,185	458,000
Trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets, net of taxes, per share (=)	0.09	0.11
EPS⁽¹⁾ (+)	1.05	1.11 – 1.14
EPS before trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets, net of taxes (=)	1.14	1.22 – 1.25

(1) Excluding a non-recurring gain related to the sale of a real estate property in 2007. The impact of the sale was approximately €20 million before taxes or approximately €13 million after taxes, equivalent to €0.03 at EPS level.

Non-U.S. GAAP Measures: Historical and forecasted EPS before Trademark Amortization

Millions of Euro, unless otherwise noted

	1Q07	1Q08 E (€1 = US\$1.45)
Trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets (+)	15	22
Taxes on trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets (-)	(6)	(8)
Trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets, net of taxes (=)	9	14
Average number of shares outstanding as of March 31 (in thousands) (/)	453,990	456,500
Trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets, net of taxes, per share (=)	0.02	0.03
EPS (+)	0.28	0.24 – 0.25
EPS before trademark amortization and other similar intangible assets, net of taxes (=)	0.30	0.27 – 0.28

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