

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL INFORMATION

AS OF DECEMBER 31, 2012

2012

The number '2012' is rendered in a large, bold, red sans-serif font. The final '2' is partially obscured by a graphic element consisting of a red square at the bottom and an orange trapezoidal shape on top, which together form a stylized '4'.

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**LEGRAND
CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
DECEMBER 31, 2012**

CONTENTS

Consolidated Statement of Income	2
Consolidated Balance Sheet	3
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	5
Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	6
Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements	7

Consolidated Statement of Income

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Legrand	
	12 months ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenue (Note 2.11)	4,466.7	4,250.1
Operating expenses		
Cost of sales	(2,157.8)	(2,028.0)
Administrative and selling expenses	(1,197.1)	(1,137.4)
Research and development costs	(197.0)	(201.6)
Other operating income (expense) (Note 19.2)	(66.8)	(70.8)
Operating profit (Note 19)	848.0	812.3
Financial expense (Note 20.2)	(102.5)	(97.2)
Financial income (Note 20.2)	20.8	15.0
Exchange gains (losses) (Note 20.1)	(11.7)	10.6
Total net financial expense	(93.4)	(71.6)
Profit before tax	754.6	740.7
Income tax expense (Note 21)	(247.6)	(261.4)
Profit for the period	507.0	479.3
Attributable to:		
– Legrand	505.6	478.6
– Minority interests	1.4	0.7
Basic earnings per share (<i>euros</i>) (Notes 2.18 and 12.2)	1.920	1.822
Diluted earnings per share (<i>euros</i>) (Notes 2.18 and 12.2)	1.901	1.762

Statement of Comprehensive Income

<i>(in € millions)</i>	12 months ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Profit for the period	507.0	479.3
<i>Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss</i>		
Translation reserves (Notes 2.3 and 14.2)	(35.9)	(39.4)
Income tax relating to components of other comprehensive Income	(0.8)	3.3
<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		
Actuarial gains and losses (Notes 2.16 and 17)	(23.8)	(9.3)
Deferred taxes on actuarial gains and losses	7.2	2.8
Comprehensive income for the period	453.7	436.7

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Balance Sheet

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Legrand	
	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 2.4 and 11)	494.3	488.3
Income tax receivables	54.2	15.0
Trade receivables (Notes 2.5 and 9)	490.6	534.9
Other current assets (Note 10)	140.5	141.9
Inventories (Notes 2.9 and 8)	599.8	601.0
Other current financial assets (Note 23)	0.0	0.2
Total current assets	1,779.4	1,781.3
Non-current assets		
Intangible assets (Notes 2.6 and 4)	1,823.5	1,767.4
Goodwill (Notes 2.7 and 5)	2,455.2	2,403.5
Property, plant and equipment (Notes 2.8 and 6)	576.6	605.9
Other investments (Note 7)	0.7	0.9
Deferred tax assets (Notes 2.10 and 21)	93.8	91.9
Other non-current assets	2.3	4.6
Total non-current assets	4,952.1	4,874.2
Total Assets	6,731.5	6,655.5

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Legrand	
	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings (Notes 2.19 and 15.2)	80.1	218.0
Income tax payable	16.6	31.3
Trade payables	440.7	435.0
Short-term provisions (Note 16)	108.0	107.3
Other current liabilities (Note 18)	478.5	483.9
Other current financial liabilities (Note 23)	0.5	2.0
Total current liabilities	1,124.4	1,277.5
Non-current liabilities		
Deferred tax liabilities (Notes 2.10 and 21)	648.8	644.2
Long-term provisions (Note 16)	104.9	96.3
Other non-current liabilities	0.5	0.5
Provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits (Notes 2.6 and 17)	165.6	148.7
Long-term borrowings (Notes 2.19 and 15.1)	1,496.7	1,539.1
Total non-current liabilities	2,416.5	2,428.8
Equity		
Share capital (Note 12)	1,057.5	1,053.6
Retained earnings (Note 14.1)	2,335.9	2,064.3
Translation reserves (Note 14.2)	(208.3)	(172.1)
Equity attributable to equity holders of Legrand	3,185.1	2,945.8
Minority interests	5.5	3.4
Total equity	3,190.6	2,949.2
Total Liabilities and Equity	6,731.5	6,655.5

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Legrand	
	12 months ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
Profit for the period	507.0	479.3
Reconciliation of profit for the period to net cash provided of operating activities:		
– Depreciation expense (Note 19.1)	105.2	111.0
– Amortization expense (Note 19.1)	36.9	40.6
– Amortization of development costs (Note 19.1)	24.2	30.3
– Amortization of financial expense	2.2	1.0
– Impairment of goodwill (Notes 5 and 19.2)	0.0	15.9
– Changes in deferred taxes	10.8	7.4
– Changes in other non-current assets and liabilities (Notes 16 and 17)	32.2	38.0
– Exchange (gains)/losses, net	8.8	(7.3)
– Other adjustments	0.7	0.6
– (Gains)/losses on sales of assets, net	(2.5)	(2.4)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
– Inventories (Note 8)	15.8	(33.3)
– Trade receivables (Note 9)	65.0	(20.6)
– Trade payables	(1.3)	(8.2)
– Other operating assets and liabilities	(65.8)	(6.1)
Net cash of operating activities	739.2	646.2
– Net proceeds from sales of fixed and financial assets	8.4	13.5
– Capital expenditure (Notes 4 and 6)	(92.5)	(107.1)
– Capitalized development costs	(28.1)	(29.9)
– Changes in non-current financial assets and liabilities	(0.2)	0.6
– Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired (Note 3) and investments in non-consolidated entities	(196.0)	(342.4)
Net cash of investing activities	(308.4)	(465.3)
– Proceeds from issues of share capital and premium (Note 12)	21.9	2.7
– Net sales (buybacks) of treasury shares and transactions under the liquidity contract (Note 12)	(6.9)	0.7
– Dividends paid to equity holders of Legrand*	(245.0)	(231.4)
– Dividends paid by Legrand subsidiaries	(1.3)	0.0
– Proceeds from new borrowings and drawdowns (Note 15)	414.6	433.4
– Repayment of borrowings (Note 15)	(514.9)	(96.2)
– Debt issuance costs	(3.6)	(7.1)
– Proceeds from sales (purchases) of marketable securities	0.0	0.0
– Increase (reduction) in bank overdrafts	(82.9)	(25.9)
Net cash of financing activities	(418.1)	76.2
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(6.7)	(1.1)
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	6.0	256.0
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	488.3	232.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (Note 11)	494.3	488.3
Items included in cash flows :		
– Free cash flow (Note 25)	627.0	522.7
– Interest paid during the period	67.1	60.3
– Income taxes paid during the period	268.2	228.9

*See consolidated statement of changes in equity

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Equity attributable to equity holders of Legrand				Minority interests	Total equity
	Share capital	Retained earnings	Translation reserves	TOTAL		
As of December 31, 2010	1,052.6	1,810.7	(132.7)	2,730.6	5.4	2,736.0
Profit for the period		478.6		478.6	0.7	479.3
Income (expenses) recognized directly in equity, net		(3.2)	(39.4)	(42.6)	0.0	(42.6)
<i>Total recognized income and expenses, net</i>		<i>475.4</i>	<i>(39.4)</i>	<i>436.0</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>436.7</i>
Dividends paid		(231.4)		(231.4)		(231.4)
Issues of share capital and premium	1.0	1.7		2.7		2.7
Net sales (buybacks) of treasury shares and transactions under the liquidity contract		0.7		0.7		0.7
Change in scope of consolidation		(24.2)		(24.2)	(2.7)	(26.9)
Current taxes on share buybacks		(1.1)		(1.1)		(1.1)
Stock options		32.5		32.5		32.5
As of December 31, 2011	1,053.6	2,064.3	(172.1)	2,945.8	3.4	2,949.2
Profit for the period		505.6		505.6	1.4	507.0
Income (expenses) recognized directly in equity, net		(17.4)	(36.2)	(53.6)	0.3	(53.3)
<i>Total recognized income and expenses, net</i>		<i>488.2</i>	<i>(36.2)</i>	<i>452.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>453.7</i>
Dividends paid		(245.0)		(245.0)	(1.3)	(246.3)
Issues of share capital and premium (Note 12)	3.9	18.0		21.9		21.9
Net sales (buybacks) of treasury shares and transactions under the liquidity contract (Note 12)		(6.9)		(6.9)		(6.9)
Change in scope of consolidation*		(12.2)		(12.2)	1.7	(10.5)
Current taxes on share buybacks		(0.5)		(0.5)		(0.5)
Stock options (Note 13.1)		30.0		30.0		30.0
As of December 31, 2012	1,057.5	2,335.9	(208.3)	3,185.1	5.5	3,190.6

*Changes in scope of consolidation correspond mainly to acquisitions of additional shares in companies already consolidated in the Group's financial statements.

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

NOTES TO THE CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Detailed table of contents

Note 1 - General information	8
Note 2 - Accounting policies	8
Note 3 – Changes in the scope of consolidation	23
Note 4 - Intangible assets (Note 2.6)	24
Note 5 - Goodwill (Note 2.7)	26
Note 6 - Property, plant and equipment (Note 2.8)	28
Note 7 - Other investments	30
Note 8 - Inventories (Note 2.9)	31
Note 9 - Trade receivables (Note 2.5)	31
Note 10 - Other current assets	32
Note 11 - Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2.4)	32
Note 12 - Share capital and earnings per share (Note 2.18)	32
Note 13 - Stock option plans, performance share plans and employee profit-sharing (Note 2.14)	35
Note 14 - Retained earnings and translation reserves	37
Note 15 - Long-term and short term borrowings (Note 2.19)	38
Note 16 - Provisions	41
Note 17 - Pension and other post-employment defined benefit obligations (Note 2.16)	42
Note 18 - Other current liabilities	45
Note 19 - Analysis of certain expenses	46
Note 20 – Total net financial expense	46
Note 21 - Income tax expense (current and deferred) (Note 2.10)	47
Note 22 - Off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities	49
Note 23 - Financial instruments and management of financial risks	50
Note 24 - Information relating to corporate officers	58
Note 25 - Information by geographical segment (Note 2.17)	60
Note 26 - Quarterly data – non-audited	62
Note 27 - List of consolidated companies	65
Note 28 - Subsequent events	66

Note 1 - General information

Legrand ('the Company') along with its subsidiaries (together 'Legrand' or 'the Group') is the global specialist in electrical and digital building infrastructures.

The Group has manufacturing and/or distribution subsidiaries and offices in more than 70 countries, and sells its products in about 180 countries. Its key markets are France, Italy, the United States, the Rest of Europe and the Rest of the World. The last two markets accounted for 50% of annual revenue in 2012, with a steadily rising contribution from the new economies (38% of the consolidated total in 2012).

The Company is a *société anonyme* (public limited company) incorporated and domiciled in France. Its registered office is located at 128, avenue du Maréchal de Lattre de Tassigny, 87000 Limoges (France).

The 2011 Registration Document was filed with the AMF on April 5, 2012 under no, D 12-0291, with an updated version filed on May 11, 2012 under no, D 12-0291-A01.

The consolidated financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on February 13, 2013.

All amounts are presented in millions of euros unless otherwise specified. Some totals may include rounding differences.

Note 2 - Accounting policies

As a company incorporated in France, Legrand is governed by French company laws, including the provisions of the Commercial Code.

The consolidated financial statements cover the 12 months ended December 31, 2012. They have been prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and International Financial Reporting Interpretation Committee (IFRIC) interpretations adopted by the European Union and applicable or authorized for early adoption at December 31, 2012.

The IFRSs adopted by the European Union at December 31, 2012 can be downloaded from the "IAS/IFRS Standards and Interpretations" page of the European Commission's website:

http://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/accounting/ias/index_en.htm.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies.

The areas involving a specific degree of judgment or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the consolidated financial statements are disclosed in Note 2.21.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared using the historical cost convention, except for some classes of assets and liabilities that are measured in accordance with IFRS. The classes concerned are mentioned in the notes below.

2.1 New standards, amendments and interpretations

2.1.1 New standards, amendments and interpretations applied by the Group in 2012 that have no impact on its financial statements

Amendments to IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In October 2010, the IASB issued amendments to IFRS 7 entitled *Disclosures – Transfers of Financial Assets*. These amendments will allow users of financial statements to improve their understanding of transfer transactions of financial assets, and will require additional disclosures if a disproportionate amount of transfer transactions are undertaken around the end of the reporting period.

These amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after July 1, 2011.

2.1.2 New standards, amendments and interpretations those were early-applied by the Group in 2012

The Group has early applied the amendments to IAS 1 concerning the presentation of other comprehensive income (OCI). These amendments change the grouping of items presented in OCI. Items that could be reclassified (or “recycled”) to profit and loss at a future point in time are to be presented separately from items that will never be reclassified, and income tax relating to components of OCI is to be allocated between items that may be reclassified and those that may not be reclassified.

2.1.3 New standards, amendments to standards or new interpretations not applicable to the Group until future periods

Standards and interpretations adopted by the European Union

Amendments to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits

In June 2011, the IASB published amendments to IAS 19 – Employee Benefits concerning the recognition of defined benefit plans. These amendments concern, in particular, elimination of the “corridor” method of accounting for actuarial gains and losses, the immediate recognition of all past service costs and the use of high quality corporate bond yields to determine the discount rate for calculating the net interest cost of employee benefit obligations to the exclusion of other benchmarks.

These amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Amendments to IAS 12 – Income Taxes

In December 2010, the IASB issued amendments to IAS 12 entitled *Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets*. The amendments introduce a presumption that the carrying amount of an asset is fully recovered upon its sale, unless it is recovered otherwise.

These amendments are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

New standards – Consolidated Financial Statements, Joint Arrangements and Disclosure of Interests

In May 2011, the IASB issued new standards – IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements, IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements and IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities – as well as the resulting amendments to IAS 27, reissued as Separate Financial Statements, and IAS 28, reissued as Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures.

IFRS 10 – Consolidated Financial Statements introduces a single consolidation framework for all types of investee entities, based on the concept of control.

The new IFRS 11 – Joint Arrangements introduces new requirements in recognizing joint arrangements, with in particular the use of the equity method to account for joint ventures.

The new IFRS 12 – Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities integrates into a single standard the disclosures required for interests in subsidiaries, joint arrangements, associates and unconsolidated structured entities.

IAS 27 and IAS 28 have been amended to bring them in compliance with the changes introduced by the issuance of IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12.

These new standards are applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

IFRS 13 – Fair Value Measurement

In May 2011, IASB issued guidance for measuring fair value and for the related disclosures required in the notes to financial statements. The guidance is designed to establish a single framework for fair value measurement under IASs and IFRSs.

This new standard is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Amendments to IAS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation

Amendments to IFRS 7 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures

In December 2011, the IASB published amendments to IAS 32 clarifying the rules for offsetting financial assets and liabilities, as well as amendments to IFRS 7 introducing new disclosure requirements for financial assets and liabilities.

The amendments to IAS 32 are applicable retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

The amendments to IFRS 7 are applicable retrospectively and are effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

Standards and interpretations not yet adopted by the European Union

IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments

In November 2009, the IASB published IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments to replace IAS 39 – Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement. IFRS 9 uses a single approach to determine whether a financial asset is measured at amortized cost or fair value, replacing the many different rules in IAS 39. The approach in IFRS 9 is based on how an entity manages its financial instruments (its business model) and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset. The new standard also requires a single impairment method to be used, replacing the many different impairment methods in IAS 39.

In October 2010, the IASB issued additions to IFRS 9 – Financial Instruments for financial liability accounting. Under the new requirements, which concern the classification and measurement of financial liabilities, an entity choosing to measure a liability at fair value will present the portion of the change in its fair value due to changes in the entity's own credit risk in the other comprehensive income (OCI) section of the income statement, rather than within profit and loss.

This standard, including the latest additions, will be applicable for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015. Its early adoption is not possible as it has not yet been approved by the European Union.

Impact of standards adopted by the European Union but not yet applicable

The IFRSs that have been published but are not yet applicable have been analyzed to assess their probable impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements. As of December 31, 2012, these standards mainly concerned consolidation principles (IFRS 10-11-12), fair value measurement (IFRS 13) and employee benefits (IAS 19 (revised)).

The standards concerning consolidation principles and fair value measurement are not expected to have any material impact.

IAS 19 (revised) which is applicable to annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013, will primarily affect the following two items included in the calculation of post-employment benefit obligations:

- Past service costs: the costs arising from plan amendments will no longer be amortized over several years but will be recognized immediately in the year of the change. All unamortized past service costs in the opening balance sheet at January 1, 2013 will be deducted from equity, with a corresponding increase in the provision for pensions and other post-employment benefits. Early adoption of IAS 19 (revised) at December 31, 2012 would have led to a reduction in equity and an increase in provisions, of €5.8 million net of tax.

- Expected return on plan assets: the expected rates of return on plan assets will be aligned with the discount rates used to determine the present value of the projected benefit obligations. Early adoption of IAS 19 (revised) at December 31, 2012 would have led to a reduction in financial income of approximately €1.5 million (partly offset by the absence of past service cost amortization which would normally have amounted to €0.8 million) and a €0.2 million reduction in income tax expense.

2.2 Basis of consolidation

Subsidiaries controlled by the Group are fully consolidated. Control is defined as the power to govern the financial and operating policies of an entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities. Subsidiaries are consolidated from the date when effective control is transferred to the Group. They are deconsolidated from the date on which control ceases.

Associates are entities over which the Group has significant influence but not control. Significant influence is generally considered to be exercised when the Group holds 20 to 50% of the voting rights. Investments in associates are initially recognized at cost and are subsequently accounted for by the equity method.

2.3 Foreign currency translation

Items included in the financial statements of each Group entity are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the 'functional currency'). The consolidated financial statements are presented in euros, which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rate on the transaction date. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date are recognized in the income statement under the heading 'Exchange gains (losses)'.

Assets and liabilities of Group entities whose functional currency is different from the presentation currency are translated using the exchange rate at the balance sheet date. Statements of income are translated using the average exchange rate for the period. Gains or losses arising from the translation of the financial statements of foreign subsidiaries are recognized directly in equity, under 'Translation reserves', until the entities are sold or substantially liquidated.

A receivable from or payable to a foreign Group entity, whose settlement is not planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future, is treated as part of the net investment in that entity. As a result, in compliance with IAS 21, translation gains and losses on such receivables or payables are recognized directly in equity, under "Translation reserves".

2.4 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, short-term deposits and all other financial assets with an original maturity not in excess of three months. Cash equivalents are short-term (defined as maturing in less than three months), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Marketable securities are not considered as cash equivalents.

Bank overdrafts are considered to be a form of financing and are therefore included in short-term borrowings.

2.5 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are measured at fair value. A provision for impairment is recorded when there is objective evidence that the Group will not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

2.6 Intangible assets

2.6.1 Trademarks

Trademarks with finite useful lives are amortized:

- Over 10 years when management plans to gradually replace them by other major trademarks owned by the Group;
- Over 20 years when management plans to replace them by other major trademarks owned by the Group only over the long term or when, in the absence of such an intention, management considers that the trademarks may be threatened by a major competitor in the long term.

Amortization of trademarks is recognized in the income statement under 'Administrative and selling expenses'.

Trademarks are classified as having an indefinite useful life when management believes they will contribute indefinitely to future consolidated cash flows because it plans to continue using them indefinitely. Useful lives are reviewed at regular intervals, leading in some cases to trademarks classified as having an indefinite useful life being reclassified as trademarks with a finite useful life.

As the Group's trademarks that are classified as having an indefinite useful life are used internationally, they each contribute to all of the Group's cash-generating units.

2.6.2 Development costs

Costs incurred for the Group's main development projects (relating to the design and testing of new or improved products) are recognized as intangible assets when it is probable that the project will be a success, considering its technical, commercial and technological feasibility, and costs can be measured reliably. Capitalized development costs are amortized from the starting date of the sale of the product on a straight-line basis over the period in which the asset's future economic benefits are consumed, not exceeding 10 years.

Other development costs that do not meet the definition of an intangible asset are recorded in research and development costs for the year in which they are incurred.

2.6.3 Impairment tests

In accordance with IAS 36 - Impairment of Assets, when events or changes in market environment indicate that an intangible asset or item of property, plant and equipment may be impaired, the item concerned is tested for impairment to determine whether its carrying amount is greater than its recoverable amount, defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

Fair value less costs to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

Value in use is the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the use and subsequent sale of the asset.

An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Impairment losses on intangible assets may be reversed in subsequent periods if the impairment has decreased, provided that the increased carrying amount of the asset does not exceed the amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized.

Trademarks with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment annually, on a stand alone basis, with a similar method as the one used for goodwill (Note 2.7.2).

2.7 Goodwill

2.7.1 Business combinations

In accordance with IFRS 3 (revised) – Business Combinations and IAS 27 (revised) – Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements:

- Changes in the percentage of interest held in a controlled entity are recorded directly in equity without recognizing any additional goodwill.
- The cost of business combinations, as determined on the date when control is acquired, corresponds to the fair value of the acquired entities. As such, it does not include acquisition-related costs and expenses but does include contingent consideration at fair value.
- For each combination, the Group decides to use:
 - i. Either the full goodwill method, whereby goodwill is the difference between a) the consideration paid to acquire the business combination plus the fair value of the non-controlling interests in the combination and b) the fair value at date of acquisition of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed,
 - ii. Or the partial goodwill method, whereby goodwill is the difference between a) the consideration paid to acquire the business combination and b) the fair value at date of acquisition of the identifiable net assets acquired and liabilities assumed, with non-controlling interests measured at the fair value of their share of the identifiable net assets.

2.7.2 Impairment tests

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually, in the fourth quarter of each year, and whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

For impairment testing purposes, goodwill is allocated to a cash-generating unit (CGU) or a group of CGUs, corresponding to the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored. Within the Legrand Group, CGUs are defined as corresponding to individual countries or to a group of countries, when they either have similar market characteristics or are managed as a single unit.

The need to record an impairment loss is assessed by comparing the carrying amount of the CGU's assets and liabilities, including goodwill, and their recoverable amount, defined as the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use.

In accordance with IAS 36, value in use is estimated based on discounted cash flows for the next three to five years and a terminal value calculated by discounting data for the final year of the projection period. The cash flow data used for the calculation is generally taken from the most recent medium-term business plans approved by the Group. Cash flows beyond the projection period are estimated by applying a stable growth rate to subsequent years.

The discount rates applied derive from the capital asset pricing model. They are calculated for each individual country, based on financial market and/or valuation services firm data (average data over the last three years). The cost of debt used in the calculations is the same for all individual countries (being equal to the Group's cost of debt).

Fair value less costs to sell is the best estimate of the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset or cash-generating unit in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.

An impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount is less than the recoverable amount. In accordance with IAS 36, impairment losses recognized on goodwill are irreversible.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment

Land, buildings, machinery and equipment, and other fixed assets are carried at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Impairment tests are performed annually and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the assets' carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Assets acquired under lease agreements that transfer substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership to the Group are capitalized on the basis of the present value of future minimum lease payments and are depreciated over the shorter of the lease contract period and the asset's useful life determined in accordance with Group policies (see below).

Depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the respective assets; the most commonly adopted useful lives are the following:

Light buildings	25 years
Standard buildings	40 years
Machinery and equipment	8 to 10 years
Tooling.....	5 years
Office furniture and equipment	5 to 10 years

The depreciable amount of assets is determined after deducting their residual value when the amounts involved are material.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a useful life that is significantly different to the useful lives of other parts is depreciated separately.

Assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

2.9 Inventories

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost (of acquisition or production) or net realizable value, with cost determined principally on a first-in, first-out (FIFO) basis. The production cost of finished goods and work in progress comprises raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and related production overheads (based on normal operating capacity). It excludes borrowing costs. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less applicable variable selling expenses.

2.10 Deferred taxes

In accordance with IAS 12, deferred taxes are recognized for temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the consolidated balance sheet. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when the entity has a legally enforceable right of offset and they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority.

2.11 Revenue recognition

Revenues from the sale of goods are recognized when all of the following conditions have been satisfied: (i) the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been transferred to the buyer; (ii) the seller retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold; (iii) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably; (iv) it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the seller; and (v) the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably. For the Group, this policy results in the recognition of revenue when ownership title and the risk of loss are transferred to the buyer, which is generally upon shipment.

The Group offers some sales incentives to customers, consisting primarily of volume rebates and cash discounts. Volume rebates are typically based on three, six, and twelve-month arrangements with customers, and rarely extend beyond one year. Based on the trade of the current period, such rebates are recognized on a monthly basis as a reduction in revenue from the underlying transactions that reflect progress by the customer towards earning the rebate, with a corresponding deduction from the customer's trade receivables balance.

2.12 Valuation of financial instruments

2.12.1 Hierarchical classification of financial instruments

Under the amended IFRS 7, financial instruments are classified in a three-level hierarchy based on the inputs used to measure their fair value, as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices for similar instruments;
- Level 2: directly observable market inputs other than level 1 inputs;
- Level 3: inputs not based on observable market data.

2.12.2 Measurement of financial instruments

The carrying amounts of cash, short-term deposits, accounts receivable, accounts payable, accrued expenses and short-term borrowings approximate their fair value because of these instruments' short maturities. For short-term investments, comprised of marketable securities, fair value corresponds to the securities' market price. The fair value of long-term borrowings is estimated on the basis of interest rates currently available for issuance of debt with similar terms and remaining maturities. The fair value of interest rate swap agreements is the estimated amount that the counterparty would receive or pay to terminate the agreements, and is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows.

2.12.3 Non-derivative financial instruments designated as hedges

Under IAS 39, non-derivative financial instruments may be designated as hedges only when they are used to hedge foreign currency risk and provided that they qualify for hedge accounting.

Accordingly, in the case of hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is deemed to be an effective hedge is recognized in equity, as required under paragraph 102 of IAS 39.

2.12.4 Derivatives

Group policy consists of not entering into any transactions of a speculative nature involving financial instruments. All transactions in these instruments are entered into exclusively for the purpose of managing or hedging currency or interest rate risks, and changes in the prices of raw materials. For this purpose, the Group periodically enters into contracts such as swaps, caps, options, futures and forward contracts, according to the nature of its exposure.

Accounting treatment of derivative instruments

Derivatives are initially recognized at fair value at the contract inception date and are subsequently remeasured at fair value at each reporting date. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative qualifies for hedge accounting, and if so, the nature of the item being hedged.

Put on non-controlling interests

In the particular case of puts written on non-controlling interests without no transfer of risks and benefits, the contractual obligation to purchase these equity instruments is recognized as a liability by adjusting equity in application of IAS 32. Any subsequent changes in the liability are recorded in equity.

Other derivative instruments

In the case of other derivative instruments, the Group analyses the substance of each transaction and recognizes any changes in fair value in accordance with IAS 39.

The fair values of derivative instruments used for hedging purposes are disclosed in Note 23.

2.13 Environmental and product liabilities

In accordance with IAS 37, the Group recognizes losses and accrues liabilities relating to environmental and product liability matters. A loss is recognized if available information indicates that it is probable and reasonably estimable. In the event that a loss is neither probable nor reasonably estimable but remains possible, the contingency is disclosed in the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Losses arising from environmental liabilities are measured on a best-estimate basis, case by case, based on available information.

Losses arising from product liability issues are estimated on the basis of current facts and circumstances, past experience, the number of claims and the expected cost of administering, defending and, in some cases, settling such cases.

In accordance with IFRIC 6 - Liabilities arising from Participating in a Specific Market - Waste Electrical and Electronic Equipment, the Group manages waste equipment under the European Union Directive on waste electrical and electronic equipment by paying financial contributions to a recycling platform.

2.14 Share based payment transactions

The Group operates equity-settled, share-based compensation plans.

The cost of stock options or performance shares is measured at the fair value of the award on the grant date, using the Black & Scholes option pricing model or the binomial model, and is recognized in the income statement under 'Employee benefits expense' on a straight-line basis over the vesting period with a corresponding adjustment to equity. Changes in the fair value of stock options after the grant date are not taken into account.

The expense recognized by crediting equity is adjusted at each period-end during the vesting period to take into account changes in the number of shares that are expected to be delivered to employees when the performance shares vest or the stock options are exercised.

2.15 Transfers and use of financial assets

In accordance with IAS 39, financial assets are derecognized when the associated cash flows and substantially all the related risks and rewards have been transferred.

2.16 Pension and onther post employment benefit obligations

2.16.1 Pension obligations

Group companies operate various pension plans. The plans are funded through payments to insurance companies or trustee-administered funds, determined by periodic actuarial calculations. The Group has both defined contribution and defined benefit plans.

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which the Group pays fixed contributions into a separate entity. Contributions are recognized as an expense for the period of payment.

The Group has no legal or constructive obligations to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in current and prior periods.

Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a pension plan that defines an amount of pension benefit that an employee will receive on retirement, usually dependent on one or more factors such as age, years of service and end-of-career salary.

The liability recognized in the balance sheet for defined benefit pension plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, as adjusted for unrecognized past service costs, less the fair value of plan assets. Past service costs are recognized in the income statement on a straight-line basis over the average remaining vesting period.

The Group has elected to recognize all actuarial gains and losses outside profit or loss, in the statement of recognized income and expense, as allowed under IAS 19, paragraph 93A (amended).

Defined benefit obligations are calculated using the projected unit credit method. This method takes into account estimated years of service at retirement, final salaries, life expectancy and staff turnover, based on actuarial assumptions. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows using interest rates of investment grade corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and have terms to maturity approximating the period to payment of the related pension liability.

2.16.2 Other post-employment benefit obligations

Some Group companies provide post-employment healthcare benefits to their retirees. The entitlement to these benefits is usually conditional on the employee remaining with the company up to retirement age and completion of a minimum service period.

The benefits are treated as post-employment benefits under the defined benefit scheme.

2.17 Segment information

The Group is organized by country for management purposes and by geographical segment for internal reporting purposes. The geographical segments, determined according to the region of origin of invoicing, are France, Italy, Rest of Europe, United States and Canada, and Rest of the World.

2.18 Basic and diluted earnings per share

Earnings per share are calculated in accordance with IAS 33 – Earnings per Share.

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing net profit attributable to equity holders of Legrand by the weighted number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share are calculated according to the treasury stock method, by dividing profit attributable to equity holders of Legrand by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, plus the number of dilutive potential ordinary shares.

The weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding used in these calculations is adjusted for the share buybacks and sales carried out during the period and does not take into account shares held in treasury.

2.19 Short- and long-term borrowings

Short- and long-term borrowings mainly comprise bonds and bank loans. They are initially recognized at fair value, taking into account any transaction costs directly attributable to the issue, and are subsequently measured at amortized cost, using the effective interest method.

2.20 Borrowing costs

In accordance with the revised version of IAS 23, borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are included in the cost of that asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

Other borrowing costs are recognized as an expense for the period in which they were incurred.

2.21 Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that are reflected in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosures 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. Actual results may differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgments are continually evaluated. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events, and are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

2.21.1 Impairment of goodwill and intangible assets

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and goodwill are tested for impairment at least annually in accordance with the accounting policy described in Notes 2.6 and 2.7. Intangible assets with finite useful lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives and are tested for impairment when there is any indication that their recoverable amount may be less than their carrying amount.

Judgments regarding the existence of indications of impairment are based on legal factors, market conditions and operational performance of the acquired businesses. Future events could cause the Group to conclude that an indication of impairment exists and that goodwill or other identifiable intangible assets associated with the acquired businesses are impaired. Any resulting impairment loss could have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial condition and results of operations of the Group.

Recognition of goodwill and other intangible assets involves a number of critical management judgments, including:

- Determining which intangible assets, if any, have indefinite useful lives and, accordingly, should not be amortized;
- Identifying events or changes in circumstances that may indicate that an impairment has occurred;
- Allocating goodwill to cash-generating units;
- Determining the recoverable amount of cash-generating units for the purposes of impairment tests of goodwill;
- Estimating the future discounted cash flows to be used for the purposes of periodic impairment tests of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives; and
- Determining the recoverable amount of intangible assets with indefinite useful lives for impairment testing purposes.

The recoverable amount of an asset is based either on the asset's quoted market price in an active market, if available, or, in the absence of an active market, on discounted future cash flows from operations less investments. The determination of recoverable amount requires the use of certain assumptions and estimates that may be affected by changes in the Group's economic environment. Other estimates using different, but still reasonable, assumptions could produce different results.

2.21.2 Accounting for income taxes

As part of the process of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the Group is required to estimate income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which it operate. This involves estimating the actual current tax exposure and assessing temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items such as deferred revenue or prepaid expenses for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are reported in the consolidated balance sheet.

The Group must then assess the probability that deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognized only when it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the underlying deductible temporary difference can be utilized.

The Group has not recognized all of its deferred tax assets because it is not probable that some of them will be recovered before they expire. The amounts involved mainly concern operating losses carried forward and foreign income tax credits. The assessment is based on estimates of future taxable profit by jurisdiction in which the Group operates and the period over which the deferred tax assets are recoverable. If actual results differ from these estimates or the estimates are adjusted in future periods, the Group may need to record a valuation allowance against deferred tax assets carried in the balance sheet.

2.21.3 Other assets and liabilities based on estimates

Other assets and liabilities based on estimates include provisions for pensions and other post-employment benefits, impairment of trade receivables, inventories and financial assets, stock options, provisions for contingencies and charges, capitalized development costs, and any annual volume rebates offered to customers.

Note 3 – Changes in the scope of consolidation

The contributions to the consolidated balance sheets and income statements of companies acquired since January 1, 2011 were as follows:

2011	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Electrorack	3 months' profit	6 months' profit	9 months' profit	12 months' profit
Intervox Systèmes		6 months' profit	9 months' profit	12 months' profit
Middle Atlantic Products Inc			4 months' profit	7 months' profit
SMS				5 months' profit
Megapower				Balance sheet only

2012	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
Intervox Systèmes	3 months' profit	6 months' profit	9 months' profit	12 months' profit
Middle Atlantic Products Inc	3 months' profit	6 months' profit	9 months' profit	12 months' profit
SMS	3 months' profit	6 months' profit	9 months' profit	12 months' profit
Megapower	3 months' profit	6 months' profit	9 months' profit	12 months' profit
Aegide		4 months' profit	7 months' profit	10 months' profit
Numeric UPS		Balance sheet only	4 months' profit	7 months' profit
NuVo Technologies				Balance sheet only

Companies consolidated in 2011 and 2012 on the basis presented in the above tables contributed in 2012 €306.7 million to consolidated revenue and €31.9 million to consolidated profit for the period attributable to Legrand.

The main acquisitions performed in 2012 were as follows:

- In February, Legrand acquired Aegide, the market leader in VDI (Voice, Data, Image) cabinets for datacenters in the Netherlands and a front-running European contender in this market. Based near Eindhoven, Aegide has 170 employees.

- In February, Legrand announced that it was acquiring Numeric UPS, India's market leader in low and medium power uninterruptible power supply (UPS) systems. The acquisition was completed in May. Based in Southeast India, Numeric UPS has eight production sites and a workforce of 2,500.

- In November, Legrand acquired NuVo Technologies, a specialist in multi-room audio systems in the United States. NuVo Technologies has a network of 40 distributors and around 1,000 dealers in the United States.

In all, acquisitions of subsidiaries (net of cash acquired) and acquisitions of minority interests and investments in non-consolidated entities came to a total of €196.0 million in 2012 (versus €342.4 million in 2011).

In addition, Legrand announced in June the signature of a joint venture agreement with Daneva, Brazil's leader in connection accessories. Completed in January 2013 after approval from the local competition authorities, the transaction involved the initial acquisition of 51% of Daneva's outstanding shares with an option to take full control from April 2014. Based near Sao Paulo, Daneva has nearly 500 employees.

Note 4 - Intangible assets (Note 2.6)

Intangible assets are as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Trademarks with indefinite useful lives	1,408.0	1,408.0
Trademarks with finite useful lives	236.3	191.3
Developed technology	5.5	0.0
Other intangible assets	173.7	168.1
	1,823.5	1,767.4

The Legrand and Bticino brands represent close to 98% of the total value of trademarks with indefinite useful lives.

Trademarks can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
At the beginning of the period	1,686.6	1,674.1
- Acquisitions	70.6	7.4
- Adjustments	0.0	2.4
- Disposals	0.0	0.0
- Translation adjustments	(7.9)	2.7
	1,749.3	1,686.6
Less accumulated amortization	(105.0)	(87.3)
At the end of the period	1,644.3	1,599.3

Trademarks with an indefinite useful life were tested for impairment, using a pre-tax discount rate ranging from 9.9% to 10.3% and a growth rate to perpetuity ranging from 2.8% to 3.1%.

No trademarks with an indefinite useful life were found to be impaired in the period ended December 31, 2012.

Sensitivity tests were performed on the discount rates and long-term growth rates used for impairment testing purposes. Based on the results of these tests, a 50-basis point change in these rates would not lead to any impairment losses being recognized on trademarks with an indefinite useful life.

Developed technology can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
At the beginning of the period	576.8	575.1
- Acquisitions	7.0	0.0
- Disposals	0.0	0.0
- Translation adjustments	(1.8)	1.7
	582.0	576.8
Less accumulated amortization	(576.5)	(576.8)
At the end of the period	5.5	0.0

Other intangible assets can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Capitalized development costs	232.8	206.2
Software	93.1	98.7
Other	72.3	69.3
	398.2	374.2
Less accumulated amortization	(224.5)	(206.1)
At the end of the period	173.7	168.1

Amortization expense related to intangible assets amounted to €61.1 million in 2012, of which €20.2 million concerned trademarks and developed technology, €24.2 million development costs and €16.7 million other intangible assets.

Amortization expense related to intangible assets amounted to €70.9 million in 2011.

Amortization expense for trademarks and developed technology for each of the next five years is expected to be as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Developed technology	Trademarks	Total
2013	0.8	19.2	20.0
2014	0.8	19.2	20.0
2015	0.8	19.2	20.0
2016	0.8	19.2	20.0
2017	0.8	19.2	20.0

Note 5 - Goodwill (Note 2.7)

Goodwill can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
France	640.5	639.6
Italy	366.8	366.8
Rest of Europe	280.2	260.9
USA/Canada	420.8	462.9
Rest of the World	746.9	673.3
	2,455.2	2,403.5

The geographic allocation of goodwill is based on the acquired company's value, determined as of the date of the business combination, taking into account synergies with other Group companies.

In the 'Rest of Europe' and 'Rest of the World' regions, no final amount of goodwill allocated to a CGU (cash-generating unit) represents more than 10% of total goodwill.

Changes in goodwill can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
At the beginning of the period	2,403.5	2,132.2
- Acquisitions	145.5	317.6
- Adjustments	(65.2)	(16.3)
- Impairment	0.0	(15.9)
- Translation adjustments	(28.6)	(14.1)
At the end of the period	2,455.2	2,403.5

Adjustments correspond to the difference between provisional and final goodwill.

For impairment testing purposes, goodwill has been allocated to various countries, grouping units (CGU: cash-generating units) which represent the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored.

These CGU are tested for impairment annually, and whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their value may be impaired, by comparing their carrying amount, including goodwill, to their value in use.

Value in use corresponds to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the subsidiaries included in the cash-generating unit. As required by IAS 36, it is calculated by applying pre-tax discount rates to pre-tax future cash flows.

Goodwill arising on partial acquisitions has been measured using the partial goodwill method (Note 2.7.1).

The following impairment testing parameters were used in the period ended December 31, 2012:

	Recoverable amount	Carrying amount of goodwill	Value in use	
			Discount rate (before tax)	Growth rate to perpetuity
France		640.5	10.5%	2%
Italy		366.8	15.9%	2%
Rest of Europe	Value in use	280.2	9.4 to 18.7%	2 to 5%
USA/Canada		420.8	10.8%	3%
Rest of the World		746.9	11.8 to 20.9%	2 to 5%
		2,455.2		

No goodwill impairment losses were identified in the period ended December 31, 2012.

Sensitivity tests performed on the discount rates, long-term growth rates and operating margin rates showed that a 50 basis point unfavorable change in each of these three parameters would not lead to any material impairment of goodwill.

The following impairment testing parameters were used in the period ended December 31, 2011:

	Recoverable amount	Carrying amount of goodwill	Value in use	
			Discount rate (before tax)	Growth rate to perpetuity
France		639.6	11.5%	2%
Italy		366.8	13.6%	2%
Rest of Europe	Value in use	260.9	8.5 to 15.1%	2 to 5%
USA/Canada		462.9	11.1%	3%
Rest of the World		673.3	12 to 20.3%	2 to 5%
		2,403.5		

For the year ended December 31, 2011, goodwill impairment has been recognized in an amount of €15.9 million, primarily due to the Spain CGU.

For business combinations, the fair values of the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed are determined on a provisional basis. As a result, the related goodwill is subject to adjustment during the year following the provisional allocation.

Allocation of acquisition prices for the 12 months ended December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011 has been as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	12 months ended	
	December 31,	December 31,
	2012	2011
- Trademarks	70.6	7.4
- Deferred taxes on trademarks	(10.1)	(2.3)
- Developed technology	7.0	0.0
- Deferred taxes on developed technology	(2.4)	0.0
- Other intangible assets	4.9	12.9
- Deferred taxes on other intangible assets	(1.2)	(4.0)
- Goodwill	145.5	317.6

Note 6 - Property, plant and equipment (Note 2.8)

6.1 Property, plant and equipment by geographic area

Property, plant and equipment, including finance leases, are as follows as of December 31, 2012:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012					
	France	Italy	Rest of Europe	USA/ Canada	Rest of the World	Total
Land	19.6	4.6	12.5	2.5	8.8	48.0
Buildings	89.5	63.7	25.9	19.3	26.4	224.8
Machinery and equipment	66.5	60.5	24.9	13.4	61.2	226.5
Assets under construction and other	18.0	6.1	14.0	13.0	26.2	77.3
	193.6	134.9	77.3	48.2	122.6	576.6

Total property, plant and equipment includes €5.8 million corresponding to assets held for sale, which are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

Property, plant and equipment, including finance leases, are as follows as of December 31, 2011:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2011					
	France	Italy	Rest of Europe	USA/ Canada	Rest of the World	Total
Land	19.8	4.6	12.4	2.5	8.9	48.2
Buildings	92.5	66.6	26.3	20.7	26.9	233.0
Machinery and equipment	72.5	68.7	25.2	14.7	64.6	245.7
Assets under construction and other	23.0	6.6	10.4	13.1	25.9	79.0
	207.8	146.5	74.3	51.0	126.3	605.9

6.2 Analysis of changes in property, plant and equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment in 2012 can be analyzed as follows:

December 31, 2012						
<i>(in € millions)</i>	France	Italy	Rest of Europe	USA/ Canada	Rest of the World	Total
Acquisitions	19.1	12.5	15.1	8.1	27.1	81.9
Disposals	0.0	(0.1)	(0.7)	(0.4)	(3.7)	(4.9)
Depreciation expense	(33.3)	(23.9)	(16.0)	(9.5)	(22.5)	(105.2)
Transfers and changes in scope of consolidation	0.0	(0.1)	2.2	(0.1)	0.4	2.4
Translation adjustments	0.0	0.0	2.4	(0.9)	(5.0)	(3.5)
	(14.2)	(11.6)	3.0	(2.8)	(3.7)	(29.3)

December 31, 2012							
<i>(in € millions)</i>	Acquisitions	Transfers from 'Assets under construction'	Disposals	Depreciation expense	Transfers and changes in scope of consolidation	Translation adjustments	Total
Land	0.0	0.3	0.0	(0.6)	0.2	(0.1)	(0.2)
Buildings	3.5	8.1	(2.3)	(20.6)	3.6	(0.5)	(8.2)
Machinery and equipment	35.1	20.7	(1.0)	(70.8)	(0.9)	(2.3)	(19.2)
Assets under construction and other	43.3	(29.1)	(1.6)	(13.2)	(0.5)	(0.6)	(1.7)
	81.9	0.0	(4.9)	(105.2)	2.4	(3.5)	(29.3)

Changes in property, plant and equipment in 2011 can be analyzed as follows:

December 31, 2011						
<i>(in € millions)</i>	France	Italy	Rest of Europe	USA/ Canada	Rest of the World	Total
Acquisitions	23.1	20.2	11.3	6.0	35.3	95.9
Disposals	(0.3)	(7.9)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(1.8)	(11.1)
Depreciation expense	(40.5)	(24.3)	(14.4)	(9.2)	(22.6)	(111.0)
Transfers and changes in scope of consolidation	(0.9)	0.7	0.1	14.0	12.3	26.2
Translation adjustments	0.0	0.0	(3.9)	1.3	(4.9)	(7.5)
	(18.6)	(11.3)	(7.5)	11.6	18.3	(7.5)

December 31, 2011							
<i>(in € millions)</i>	Acquisitions	Transfers from 'Assets under construction'	Disposals	Depreciation expense	Transfers and changes in scope of consolidation	Translation adjustments	Total
Land	0.1	0.1	(0.1)	(1.1)	1.0	(0.9)	(0.9)
Buildings	5.8	3.0	(5.1)	(23.1)	13.8	(1.6)	(7.2)
Machinery and equipment	44.3	24.1	(5.3)	(72.9)	14.1	(4.3)	0.0
Assets under construction and other	45.7	(27.2)	(0.6)	(13.9)	(2.7)	(0.7)	0.6
	95.9	0.0	(11.1)	(111.0)	26.2	(7.5)	(7.5)

6.3 Property, plant and equipment include the following assets held under finance leases:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Land	2.3	2.3
Buildings	36.2	40.4
Machinery and equipment	31.5	31.2
	70.0	73.9
Less accumulated depreciation	(38.9)	(38.5)
	31.1	35.4

6.4 Finance lease liabilities are presented in the balance sheets as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Long-term borrowings	13.8	15.3
Short-term borrowings	2.1	2.6
	15.9	17.9

6.5 Future minimum lease payments under finance leases are as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Due in less than one year	2.4	2.9
Due in one to two years	1.6	2.3
Due in two to three years	1.5	1.5
Due in three to four years	1.5	1.4
Due in four to five years	1.5	1.4
Due beyond five years	9.3	10.7
	17.8	20.2
Of which accrued interest	(1.9)	(2.3)
Net present value of future minimum lease payments	15.9	17.9

Note 7 - Other investments

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Other investments	0.7	0.9

Note 8 - Inventories (Note 2.9)

Inventories are as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Purchased raw materials and components	231.8	239.2
Sub-assemblies, work in progress	92.5	95.2
Finished products	386.0	372.0
	710.3	706.4
Less impairment	(110.5)	(105.4)
	599.8	601.0

Note 9 - Trade receivables (Note 2.5)

In 2012, the Group derived over 95% of its revenue from sales to distributors of electrical equipment. The two largest distributors accounted for approximately 24% of consolidated net revenue and no other distributor accounted for more than 5% of consolidated net revenue.

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Trade accounts receivable	498.8	491.2
Notes receivable	53.8	103.9
	552.6	595.1
Less impairment	(62.0)	(60.2)
	490.6	534.9

The factoring contract terms qualify the receivables for derecognition under IAS 39. The amount derecognized as of December 31, 2012 was €21.0 million (€12.5 million as of December 31, 2011).

Past-due trade receivables can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Less than 3 months past due	71.6	67.7
From 3 to 12 months past due	19.5	16.1
More than 12 months past due	19.1	19.3
	110.2	103.1

Provisions for impairment of past-due trade receivables amounted to €54.6 million as of December 31, 2012 (€56.0 million as of December 31, 2011). These provisions break down as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Provisions for receivables less than 3 months past due	17.2	27.4
Provisions for receivables 3 to 12 months past due	18.3	9.3
Provisions for receivables more than 12 months past due	19.1	19.3
	54.6	56.0

Note 10 - Other current assets

Other current assets are as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Employee advances	4.2	4.4
Other receivables	30.5	26.5
Prepayments	23.5	20.3
Prepaid and recoverable taxes other than income tax	82.3	90.7
	140.5	141.9

These assets are valued at historical cost and there are no events or special circumstances indicating that they may be impaired.

Note 11 - Cash and cash equivalents (Note 2.4)

Cash and cash equivalents totaled €494.3 million as of December 31, 2012 and corresponded primarily to deposits with an original maturity not in excess of three months (Note 23.2.4).

Note 12 - Share capital and earnings per share (Note 2.18)

Share capital as of December 31, 2012 amounted to €1,057,499,500 represented by 264,374,875 ordinary shares with a par value of €4 each, for 287,329,469 voting rights.

Changes in share capital were as follows:

	Number of shares	Par value	Share capital (euros)	Premiums (euros)
As of December 31, 2011	263,388,995	4	1,053,555,980	1,071,588,642
Exercise of options under the 2007 plan	350,145	4	1,400,580	7,423,074
Exercise of options under the 2008 plan	635,735	4	2,542,940	10,540,486
As of December 31, 2012	264,374,875	4	1,057,499,500	1,089,552,202

Share capital consists exclusively of ordinary shares, each with a par value of €4.

Fully paid-up shares held in registered form in the name of the same shareholder for at least two years carry double voting rights.

In 2012, 985,880 shares were issued under the 2007 and 2008 stock option plans, resulting in a €3.9 million capital increase with a €18.0 million premium.

12.1 Share buyback program and transactions under the liquidity contract

12.1.1 Share buyback program

As of December 31, 2011, the Group held 330,036 shares in treasury. During 2012, it acquired a further 420,000 shares, at a cost of €11,288,775, and allocated 698,452 shares to employees under performance share plans.

As of December 31, 2012, the Group held 51,584 shares under the program, acquired at a total cost of €1,208,758. These shares are being held for the following purposes:

- For allocation upon exercise of performance share plans (46,663 shares purchased at a cost of €1,086,127) and
- For allocation to employees who choose to re-invest their profit-shares in Legrand stock through a corporate mutual fund (4,921 shares purchased at a cost of €122,631).

12.1.2 Liquidity contract

On May 29, 2007, the Group appointed a financial institution to maintain a liquid market for its ordinary shares on the NYSE Euronext™ Paris market under a liquidity contract complying with the Code of Conduct issued by the AMAFI (French Financial Markets Association) approved by the AMF on March 22, 2005.

Cash used to purchase shares under the liquidity contract is capped at €15.0 million.

As of December 31, 2012, the Group held 100,000 shares under this contract, purchased at a total cost of €2,945,821.

During 2012, transactions under the liquidity contract led to a cash inflow of €4,407,497 corresponding to net sales of 130,500 shares.

12.2 Earnings per share

Basic and diluted earnings per share, calculated on the basis of the average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, are as follows:

		December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Profit attributable to equity holders of Legrand (<i>in € millions</i>)	A	505.6	478.6
Number of ordinary shares outstanding:			
- At the period-end		264,374,875	263,388,995
- O/w held in treasury		151,584	560,536
- Average for the period (excluding shares held in treasury)	B	263,401,182	262,628,527
- Average for the period after dilution (excluding shares held in treasury)	C	266,012,909	271,602,478
Number of stock options and performance share grants outstanding at the period end		9,620,375	10,404,457
Sales (buybacks) of shares and transactions under the liquidity contract (net during the period)		(289,500)	(13,666)
Shares allocated during the period under performance share plans		698,452	253,265
Basic earnings per share (<i>euros</i>) (Note 2.18)	A/B	1.920	1.822
Diluted earnings per share (<i>euros</i>) (Note 2.18)	A/C	1.901	1.762
Dividend per share (<i>euros</i>)		0.930	0.880

During 2012, the Group:

- issued 985,880 shares under the stock option plans,
- transferred 698,452 shares under performance share plans, of which 420,000 shares bought back for this purpose in 2012,
- sold a net 130,500 shares under the liquidity contract.

These movements were taken into account on an accrual basis in the computation of the average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, in accordance with IAS 33. If the shares had been issued and bought back on January 1, 2012, earnings per share and diluted earnings per share would have amounted to €1.914 and €1.890 respectively for the 12 months ended December 31, 2012.

During 2011, the Group:

- issued 227,649 shares under the stock option plans and the performance share plans,
- transferred 253,265 shares under performance share plans,
- bought back a net 13,666 shares.

These movements were taken into account on an accruals basis in the computation of the average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, in accordance with IAS 33. If the shares had been issued and bought back on January 1, 2011, earnings per share and diluted earnings per share would have amounted to €1.821 and €1.761 respectively for the 12 months ended December 31, 2011.

Note 13 - Stock option plans, performance share plans and employee profit-sharing (Note 2.14)

13.1 2007 to 2012 Legrand performance share plans and stock option plans

13.1.1 Performance share plans

The Board of Directors meeting on March 7, 2012 approved a plan to grant 985,656 performance shares.

The following performance shares vested during 2012: 293,980 shares granted under the 2008 plan and 404,472 shares granted under the 2010 plan.

Information on performance share plans	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Plan	2011 Plan	2012 Plan
Date of Board of Directors Meeting	March 5, 2008	March 4, 2009	March 4, 2010	March 3, 2011	March 7, 2012
Total number of performance shares granted	654,058	288,963	896,556	1,592,712	985,656
<i>Of which to corporate officers</i>	<i>47,077</i>	<i>23,491</i>	<i>62,163</i>	<i>127,888</i>	<i>30,710</i>
- Gilles Schnepf	24,194	12,075	38,373	65,737	30,710
- Olivier Bazil*	22,883	11,416	23,790	62,151	-
Vesting/exercise conditions	Shares vest after a maximum of 4 years, except in the event of resignation or termination for willful misconduct.				
Performance shares vested during 2008 and 2009	(400)				
Performance shares cancelled during 2008 and 2009	(16,050)	(6,281)			
Performance shares vested during 2010	(329,359)	(463)			
Performance shares cancelled during 2010	(2,908)	(3,845)	(21,358)		
Performance shares vested during 2011	(538)	(120,818)	(1,058)	(1,446)	
Performance shares cancelled during 2011	(7,358)	(7,972)	(21,635)	(34,090)	
Performance shares vested during 2012	(293,980)		(404,472)		
Performance shares cancelled during 2012	(3,465)	(1,182)	(6,326)	(17,764)	(7,738)
Total number of performance shares outstanding as of December 31, 2012	0	148,402	441,707	1,539,412	977,918

* Who stepped down as Vice-Chairman and Chief Operating Officer after the General Meeting of May 26, 2011.

If all these shares were to vest, the Company's capital would be diluted by 1.2% as of December 31, 2012.

13.1.2 Stock option plans

During 2012, 350,145 options granted under the 2007 plan and 635,735 options granted under the 2008 plan were exercised.

Information on stock options	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Plan
Date of Board of Directors Meeting	May 15, 2007	March 5, 2008	March 4, 2009	March 4, 2010
Total number of options	1,638,137	2,015,239	1,185,812	3,254,726
<i>Of which to corporate officers</i>	<i>79,281</i>	<i>141,231</i>	<i>93,964</i>	<i>217,646</i>
- Gilles Schnepf	40,745	72,583	48,300	134,351
- Olivier Bazil*	38,536	68,648	45,664	83,295
Vesting/exercise conditions	Options vest after a maximum of 4 years, except in the event of resignation or termination for willful misconduct.			
Starting date of the option exercise period	May 16, 2011	March 6, 2012	March 5, 2013	March 5, 2014
End of the option exercise period	May 15, 2017	March 5, 2018	March 4, 2019	March 4, 2020
Option exercise price	€25.20	€20.58	€13.12	€21.82
Options cancelled during 2007, 2008 and 2009	(80,147)	(52,496)	(21,093)	
Options cancelled during 2010	(13,830)	(19,112)	(18,739)	(75,317)
Options exercised during 2010	(2,046)	(2,853)	(1,852)	
Options cancelled during 2011	(10,643)	(31,760)	(33,552)	(75,713)
Options exercised during 2011	(100,965)	(1,614)	(732)	(3,703)
Options cancelled during 2012	(1,023)	(10,395)	(7,416)	(30,097)
Options exercised during 2012	(350,145)	(635,735)		
Outstanding options as of December 31, 2012	1,079,338	1,261,274	1,102,428	3,069,896

* Who stepped down as Vice-Chairman and Chief Operating Officer after the General Meeting of May 26, 2011.

The weighted average price of shares purchased by employees upon exercise of stock options in 2012 was €20.04.

If all these options were to be exercised, the Company's capital would be diluted by a maximum of 2.5% (this is a maximum dilution as it does not take into account the exercise price of these options) as of December 31, 2012.

13.1.3 Valuation model applied to stock option plans

The fair value of share-based payment instruments is measured at the grant date, using the Black & Scholes option-pricing model or the binomial model, based on the following assumptions:

Assumptions	2007 Plan	2008 Plan	2009 Plan	2010 Plan
Risk-free rate	4.35%	3.40%	2.25%	2.91%
Expected volatility	28.70%	30.00%	38.40%	28.00%
Expected return	1.98%	3.47%	5.00%	3.20%

Options granted under all of these plans are considered as having a 5-year life.

13.1.4 IFRS 2 charges

In accordance with IFRS 2, a charge of €30.0 million was recorded for 2012 (2011: €32.5 million) for all of these plans combined.

13.2 Employee profit-sharing

Under French law, the French entities in the Group are required to pay profit shares to employees when their after-tax profit exceeds a certain level. Amounts accrued are generally payable to employees after a period of five years.

In addition to this obligation, a number of the Group's French entities and foreign subsidiaries have set up discretionary profit-sharing plans. Under these plans, employees receive a portion of the entity's profit calculated on the basis of predetermined formulas negotiated by each entity.

An accrual of €35.8 million was recorded in 2012 for statutory and discretionary profit-sharing plans (2011: €37.8 million).

Note 14 - Retained earnings and translation reserves

14.1 Retained earnings

Consolidated retained earnings of Legrand and its subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 amounted to €2,335.9 million.

As of the same date, the parent company – Legrand – had retained earnings of €1,431.2 million available for distribution.

14.2 Translation reserves

As explained in Note 2.3, the translation reserve reflects the effects of currency fluctuations on the financial statements of subsidiaries when they are translated into euros.

The translation reserve records the impact of fluctuations in the following currencies:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
US dollar	(148.8)	(134.7)
Other currencies	(59.5)	(37.4)
	(208.3)	(172.1)

As explained in Note 2.12, unrealized foreign exchange gains and losses on US dollar-denominated 8½% Debentures (Yankee bonds) are recognized in the translation reserve. Gains on these bonds recognized in the translation reserve in 2012 amounted to €6.4 million, resulting in a net balance of €15.0 million at December 31, 2012.

In addition, as indicated in Note 2.3, translation gains and losses on receivables or payables treated as part of a net investment in the related foreign Group entity were charged against "Translation reserves", for a loss of €4.0 million at December 31, 2012.

Note 15 - Long-term and short term borrowings (Note 2.19)

15.1 Long term borrowings

The Group actively manages its debt. Through diversified sources of financing, it increases the resources available to support medium-term business growth while guaranteeing a robust financial position over the long term.

Long-term borrowings can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Facility Agreement	0.0	135.2
8 ½% debentures	296.1	302.1
Bonds	1,104.3	707.8
Bank borrowings	0.0	282.5
Other borrowings*	106.7	120.5
	1,507.1	1,548.1
Debt issuance costs	(10.4)	(9.0)
	1,496.7	1,539.1

*Including €61.7 million corresponding to private placement notes held by employees through the "Legrand Obligations Privées" corporate mutual fund (€52.0 million at December 31, 2011).

Long-term borrowings (excluding debt issuance costs) are denominated in the following currencies:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Euro	1,117.6	1,108.6
US dollar	333.8	397.6
Other currencies	55.7	41.9
	1,507.1	1,548.1

Long-term borrowings (excluding debt issuance costs) can be analyzed by maturity as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Due in one to two years	23.2	396.8
Due in two to three years	14.9	82.4
Due in three to four years	45.7	30.9
Due in four to five years	318.3	25.9
Due beyond five years	1,105.0	1,012.1
	1,507.1	1,548.1

Average interest rates on borrowings are as follows:

	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Facility Agreement	-	1.32%
8½% debentures	8.50%	8.50%
Bonds	3.77%	3.98%
Bank borrowings	-	2.09%
Other borrowings	3.04%	5.08%

These borrowings are secured as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets mortgaged or pledged as collateral	7.8	7.6
Guarantees given to banks	190.7	203.8
	198.5	211.4

15.1.1 Credit Facility

2006 Credit Facility

On January 10, 2006, the Group signed a credit facility with five mandated arrangers.

Initially, this 2006 Credit Facility comprised notably (i) a €700.0 million Tranche A representing a multicurrency term loan repayable in semi-annual installments equal to 10% of the nominal amount between January 10, 2007 and July 10, 2010, with a final 20% installment due on January 10, 2011 and (ii) a €1.2 billion Tranche B consisting of a revolving multicurrency facility utilizable through drawdowns. Tranches A and B were originally five-year loans that could be rolled over for two successive one-year periods.

An initial installment of Tranche A equal to 10% of the nominal amount was paid in January 2007 and a second installment equal to 7.78% of the nominal amount was paid in July 2007. In March 2007 and November 2007, the Group exercised its option to extend the 2006 Credit Facility for two successive one-year periods, with the final installment becoming due in January 2013.

Consequently, the repayments in semi-annual installments of Tranche A are equal to 6.22% of the original nominal amount from January 10, 2008 to July 10, 2011, 7.12% of the original nominal amount on January 10, 2012, 6.02% of the original nominal amount on July 10, 2012 and 19.32% on January 10, 2013.

In August 2012, the Group redeemed an amount of €177.4 million, corresponding to the total balance of the 2006 Credit Facility due January 10, 2013.

Repayments due under the 2006 Credit Facility (Tranche A) can be analyzed as follows by maturity as of December 31, 2012, and December 31, 2011:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Due within one year (short-term borrowings)	0.0	92.0
Due in one to two years	0.0	135.2
	0.0	227.2

2011 Credit Facility

In October 2011, the Group signed an agreement with six banks to set up €900.0 million revolving multicurrency facility (2011 Credit Facility) utilizable through drawdowns. The five-year facility may be extended for two successive one-year periods. In October 2012, the Group announced that all participating banks had agreed to a one-year extension. As a result, the facility now expires in October 2017.

Funds drawn down are subject to an interest rate equivalent to Euribor/Libor plus a margin determined on the basis of the Group's credit rating. As of December 31, 2012, this spread was 55 bps. In addition, the 2011 Credit Facility does not contain any covenants.

15.1.2 8½% Debentures (Yankee bonds)

On February 14, 1995, Legrand France issued \$400.0 million worth of 8½% debentures due February 15, 2025, through a public placement in the United States. Interest on the debentures is payable semi-annually in arrears on February 15 and August 15 of each year, beginning August 15, 1995.

The debentures are not subject to any sinking fund and are not redeemable prior to maturity, except upon the occurrence of certain changes in the law requiring the payment of amounts in addition to the principal and interest. Should Legrand France be prevented by law from paying any such additional amounts, early redemption would generally be mandatory or, if such amounts could be paid, Legrand France may, at its option, redeem all – but not part – of the debentures in advance. Each debenture holder may also require Legrand France to redeem its debentures in advance upon the occurrence of a hostile change of control.

15.1.3 Bank borrowings

In April 2012, the Group decided to redeem in advance all of its bank borrowings in a total amount of €282.5 million.

15.1.4 Bonds

In February 2010, the Group carried out a €300.0 million 4.25% seven-year bond issue. The bonds will be redeemable at maturity on February 24, 2017.

In March 2011, the Group carried out a €400.0 million 4.375% seven-year bond issue. The bonds will be redeemable at maturity on March 21, 2018.

In April 2012, the Group carried out a €400.0 million 3.375% ten-year bond issue. The bonds will be redeemable at maturity on April 19, 2022.

15.1.5 Unused credit lines

As of December 31, 2012, the Group had access to drawdown capacity of €900.0 million (revolving facility) of the 2011 Credit Facility.

15.2 Short term borrowings

Short-term borrowings can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Facility Agreement	0.0	92.0
Other borrowings	80.1	126.0
	80.1	218.0

Note 16 - Provisions

Changes in provisions in 2012 are as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012					
	Products guarantee	Claims and litigation	Fiscal and employee risks	Restructuring	Other	Total
At beginning of period	15.7	60.3	34.9	26.3	66.4	203.6
Changes in scope of consolidation	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	3.1
Increases	9.2	25.3	11.9	13.3	19.9	79.6
Utilizations	(2.3)	(6.2)	(0.8)	(9.9)	(10.3)	(29.5)
Reversals of surplus provisions	(0.8)	(23.3)	(0.9)	(5.2)	(12.1)	(42.3)
Reclassifications	0.0	3.0	1.0	(1.2)	(1.8)	1.0
Translation adjustments	(0.2)	(1.2)	(0.2)	(0.7)	(0.3)	(2.6)
At end of period	24.1	57.9	45.9	22.6	62.4	212.9
<i>Of which non-current portion</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>104.9</i>

Changes in provisions in 2011 were as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2011					
	Products guarantee	Claims and litigation	Fiscal and employee risks	Restructuring	Other	Total
At beginning of period	11.6	61.4	36.1	34.7	61.6	205.4
Changes in scope of consolidation	0.8	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.5	5.2
Increases	5.7	13.4	0.0	7.8	34.0	60.9
Utilizations	(2.8)	(1.7)	(0.2)	(11.5)	(7.9)	(24.1)
Reversals of surplus provisions	(1.7)	(6.2)	(1.0)	(1.5)	(23.6)	(34.0)
Reclassifications	2.0	(6.6)	1.0	(2.6)	(1.1)	(7.3)
Translation adjustments	0.1	(0.9)	(1.0)	(0.6)	(0.1)	(2.5)
At end of period	15.7	60.3	34.9	26.3	66.4	203.6
<i>Of which non-current portion</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>96.3</i>

Note 17 - Pension and other post-employment defined benefit obligations (Note 2.16)

Pension and other post-employment defined benefit obligations can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Non-current portion		
France (Note 17.2)	79.8	63.5
Italy (Note 17.3)	35.0	35.3
United States and United Kingdom (Note 17.4)	36.3	37.5
Other countries	14.5	12.4
Total non-current portion	165.6	148.7
Current portion		
France (Note 17.2)	0.0	0.0
Italy (Note 17.3)	5.0	5.0
United States and United Kingdom (Note 17.4)	1.3	1.4
Other countries	1.4	0.7
Total current portion	7.7	7.1
Total pension and other post-employment defined benefit obligations	173.3	155.8

The total amount of those liabilities is €173.3 million as of December 31, 2012 (€155.8 million as of December 31, 2011) and is analyzed in Note 17.1, which shows total liabilities of €316.3 million as of December 31, 2012 (€286.1 million as of December 31, 2011) less total assets of €135.0 million as of December 31, 2012 (€121.4 million as of December 31, 2011), adjusted for an unrecognized past service cost of €8.0 million as of December 31, 2012 (€8.9 million as of December 31, 2011).

17.1 Analysis of pension and other post-employment defined benefit obligations

The total (current and non-current) obligation under the Group's pension and other post-employment benefit plans, consisting primarily of plans in France, Italy, the United States and the United Kingdom, is as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009	December 31, 2008
Defined benefit obligation					
Projected benefit obligation at beginning of period	286.1	278.1	247.9	240.5	263.9
Acquisitions	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1
Goodwill allocation	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Service cost	7.6	4.7	5.7	7.5	6.1
Interest cost	11.0	10.6	10.4	11.1	11.5
Benefits paid	(17.3)	(25.3)	(17.1)	(21.0)	(19.3)
Employee contributions	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0
Plan amendments	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Actuarial loss/(gain)	29.5	6.8	11.2	8.9	(7.5)
Curtailments, settlements, special termination benefits	(1.3)	0.0	0.1	(1.9)	0.2
Past service cost	0.0	0.0	10.1	(0.1)	0.0
Translation adjustments	0.2	3.9	8.6	2.2	(14.3)
Other	0.0	6.3	0.6	0.0	(0.2)
Projected benefit obligation at end of period (I)	316.3	286.1	278.1	247.9	240.5
Unrecognized past service cost (II)	8.0	8.9	9.7	0.0	0.1
Fair value of plan assets					
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of period	121.4	124.4	111.9	89.9	131.4
Acquisitions	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Expected return on plan assets	7.3	7.5	7.5	6.6	8.2
Employer contributions	12.4	9.3	5.6	12.2	6.4
Employee contributions	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Benefits paid	(12.5)	(21.4)	(9.3)	(12.3)	(13.3)
Actuarial (loss)/gain	5.7	(2.5)	2.1	12.8	(32.0)
Translation adjustments	0.2	3.5	6.0	2.0	(11.3)
Fair value of plan assets at end of period (III)	135.0	121.4	124.4	111.9	89.9
Liability recognized in the balance sheet (I) – (II) – (III)	173.3	155.8	144.0	136.0	150.5
Current liability	7.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	6.4
Non-current liability	165.6	148.7	136.9	128.9	144.1

Actuarial losses recognized in equity (comprehensive income for the period) as of December 31, 2012 amounted to €23.8 million (€16.6 million after tax).

The discount rates used are determined by reference to the yield on high quality bonds based on the following benchmark indices:

- Euro zone: iBoxx € Corporates AA 10+
- United Kingdom: iBoxx £ Corporates AA 15+
- United States: Citibank Pension Liability Index

Sensitivity tests were performed on the discount rates applied and on the expected return on plan assets. According to the results of these tests, a 50-basis point decline in discount rates and in the expected return on plan assets would lead to the recognition of additional actuarial losses of around €21.0 million and would increase in proportion the value of the defined obligation as of December 31, 2012.

The impact on profit is as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Service cost – rights acquired during the period	(7.6)	(6.3)
Service cost – cancellation of previous rights	0.0	0.0
Benefits paid (net of cancellation of liability recognized in prior periods)	0.0	0.0
Interest cost	(11.0)	(10.6)
Other	0.4	(0.8)
Expected return on plan assets	7.3	7.5
	(10.9)	(10.2)

The weighted-average allocation of pension plan assets is as follows as of December 31, 2012:

<i>(as a percentage)</i>	France	United States and United Kingdom	Weighted total
Equity instruments		49.0	47.8
Debt instruments		46.2	45.1
Insurance funds	100.0	4.8	7.1
	100.0	100.0	100.0

17.2 Provisions for retirement benefits and supplementary pension benefits in France

The provisions recorded in the consolidated balance sheet concern the unvested entitlements of active employees. The Group has no obligation with respect to the vested entitlements of former employees, as the benefits were settled at the time of their retirement, either directly or through payments to insurance companies in full discharge of the liability.

In France, provisions recorded in the consolidated balance sheet amount to €79.8 million as of December 31, 2012 (€63.5 million as of December 31, 2011), corresponding to the difference between the projected benefit obligation of €90.9 million as of December 31, 2012 (€74.7 million as of December 31, 2011) and the fair value of the related plan assets of €3.1 million as of December 31, 2012 (€23 million as of December 31, 2011), adjusted for an unrecognized past service cost of €8.0 million as of December 31, 2012 (€8.9 million as of December 31, 2011).

The projected benefit obligation is computed on the basis of staff turnover and mortality assumptions, estimated rates of salary increases and an estimated discount rate. In France, the calculation was based on a salary increase rate of 3.0%, a discount rate of 3.0% (3.0% and 4.5% in 2011) and an expected return on plan assets of 3.0% (3.8% in 2011). The provisions recorded in the consolidated balance sheet correspond to the portion of the total obligation remaining payable by the Group; this amount is equal to the difference between the total obligation recalculated at each balance sheet date, based on the actuarial assumptions described above, and the net residual value of the plan assets at that date.

17.3 Provisions for termination benefits in Italy

The changes introduced in the Italian Act no.296 dated December 27, 2006 came into effect on January 1, 2007.

From this date, Italian termination benefit plans (*Trattamento di fine rapporto*, TFR) are qualified as defined contribution plans under IFRS.

The resulting provisions for termination benefits, which correspond to the obligation as of December 31, 2006 plus the ensuing actuarial revisions, amounted to €40.0 million as of December 31, 2012 (€40.3 million as of December 31, 2011).

The calculations for these provisions are based on a discount rate of 4.0% in 2012 (4.0% in 2011).

17.4 Provisions for retirement benefits and other post-employment benefits in the United States and the United Kingdom

In the United States and the United Kingdom, the Group provides pension benefits for employees and health care and life insurance for certain retired employees.

The provisions recorded in the consolidated balance sheet amounted to €37.6 million as of December 31, 2012 (€38.9 million as of December 31, 2011), corresponding to the difference between the projected benefit obligation of €159.9 million (€148.8 million as of December 31, 2011) and the fair value of the related plan assets of €122.3 million (€109.9 million as of December 31, 2011).

The projected benefit obligation is computed on the basis of staff turnover and mortality assumptions, estimated rates of salary increases and an estimated discount rate. In the United States, the calculation was based on a salary increase rate of 3.5%, a discount rate of 3.5% (3.5% and 4.4% in 2011) and an expected return on plan assets of 7.3% (7.5% in 2011). In the United Kingdom, the calculation was based on a salary increase rate of 3.8%, a discount rate of 4.0% (4.0% and 4.7% in 2011), and an expected return on plan assets of 5.5% (5.4% in 2011).

Note 18 - Other current liabilities

Other current liabilities can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Tax liabilities	68.8	74.7
Accrued employee benefits expense	186.3	178.8
Current portion of statutory and discretionary profit-sharing reserve	33.4	35.9
Payables related to fixed asset purchases	11.1	14.8
Accrued expenses	71.6	77.3
Accrued interest	45.7	39.4
Deferred revenue	15.8	15.8
Current portion of pension and other post-employment benefit obligations	7.7	7.1
Other current liabilities	38.1	40.1
	478.5	483.9

Note 19 - Analysis of certain expenses

19.1 Analysis of operating expenses

Operating expenses include the following categories of costs:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Raw materials and component costs	(1,415.9)	(1,313.6)
Salaries and payroll taxes	(1,120.0)	(1,055.0)
Employee profit-sharing	(35.8)	(37.8)
Total personnel costs	(1,155.8)	(1,092.8)
Depreciation expense	(105.2)	(111.0)
Amortization expense	(61.1)	(70.9)

As of December 31, 2012 the Group had 33,079 employees on the payroll (December 31, 2011: 31,066).

19.2 Analysis of other operating income and expense

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Restructuring costs	(25.5)	(18.6)
Goodwill impairment	0.0	(15.9)
Other	(41.3)	(36.3)
	(66.8)	(70.8)

Note 20 – Total net financial expense

20.1 Exchange gains (losses)

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Exchange gains (losses)	(11.7)	10.6

At December 31, 2012, exchange losses were mainly attributable to the euro's decline against most of the other main currencies.

They substantially correspond to unrealized exchange gains or losses on intragroup transactions. These unrealized exchange gains or losses were offset by a corresponding change in the translation reserves.

20.2 Net financial expense

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Financial income	20.8	15.0
Change in fair value of financial instruments	0.0	0.0
Total financial income	20.8	15.0
Financial expense	(102.1)	(97.0)
Change in fair value of financial instruments	(0.4)	(0.2)
Total financial expense	(102.5)	(97.2)
Net financial expense	(81.7)	(82.2)

Financial expense corresponds essentially to interest costs on borrowings (Note 15).

Note 21 - Income tax expense (current and deferred) (Note 2.10)

Income tax expense consists of the following:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Current taxes:		
France	(72.1)	(94.2)
Outside France	(166.0)	(160.0)
	(238.1)	(254.2)
Deferred taxes:		
France	5.0	14.7
Outside France	(14.5)	(21.9)
	(9.5)	(7.2)
Total income tax expense:		
France	(67.1)	(79.5)
Outside France	(180.5)	(181.9)
	(247.6)	(261.4)

The reconciliation of total income tax expense for the period to income tax calculated at the standard tax rate in France is as follows:

<i>(Tax rate)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Standard French income tax rate	34.43%	34.43%
Increases (reductions):		
- Effect of foreign income tax rates	(4.61%)	(4.49%)
- Non-taxable items	1.60%	2.24%
- Income taxable at specific rates	0.68%	0.82%
- Other	0.68%	1.33%
	32.78%	34.33%
Impact on deferred taxes of:		
- Changes in tax rates	0.12%	0.05%
- Recognition or non-recognition of deferred tax assets	(0.08%)	0.92%
Effective tax rate	32.82%	35.30%

Deferred taxes recorded in the balance sheet result from temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities and their tax base and can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Deferred taxes recorded by French companies	(300.0)	(310.6)
Deferred taxes recorded by foreign companies	(255.0)	(241.7)
	(555.0)	(552.3)
Origin of deferred taxes:		
- Impairment losses on inventories and receivables	43.3	38.9
- Margin on inventories	19.8	18.4
- Tax loss carryforwards	9.2	4.4
- Finance leases	(14.9)	(14.6)
- Fixed assets	(145.1)	(123.1)
- Trademarks	(534.8)	(533.3)
- Developed technology	(1.9)	0.0
- Other provisions	28.5	31.8
- Statutory profit-sharing	3.9	6.0
- Pensions and other post-employment benefits	43.1	36.2
- Fair value adjustments to derivative instruments	(2.1)	(4.4)
- Other	(4.0)	(12.6)
	(555.0)	(552.3)
- Of which deferred tax assets	93.8	91.9
- Of which deferred tax liabilities	(648.8)	(644.2)

Short and long-term deferred taxes can be analyzed as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Deferred taxes – short term	83.8	80.1
Deferred taxes – long term	(638.8)	(632.4)
	(555.0)	(552.3)

Tax losses carried forward broke down as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Net recognized operating losses carried forward	30.6	14.1
Recognized deferred tax assets	9.2	4.4
Net unrecognized operating losses carried forward	122.2	122.3
Unrecognized deferred tax assets	32.5	33.9
Total net operating losses carried forward	152.8	136.4

The recognized deferred tax assets are expected to be utilized no later than five years from the period-end.

Note 22 - Off-balance sheet commitments and contingent liabilities

22.1 Specific transactions

Specific commitments and their expiry dates are discussed in the following notes:

- Note 6: Property, plant and equipment,
- Note 15: Long-term and short term borrowings,
- Note 17: Pension and other post-employment benefit obligations.

22.2 Routine transactions

22.2.1 Operating leases

The Group uses certain facilities under lease agreements and leases certain equipment. There are no special restrictions related to these operating leases. Future minimum rental commitments under leases are detailed below:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Due within one year	44.4	38.7
Due in one to two years	36.9	30.9
Due in two to three years	31.2	24.7
Due in three to four years	22.8	20.8
Due in four to five years	16.6	14.4
Due beyond five years	54.4	45.8
	206.3	175.3

22.2.2 Commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment

Commitments to purchase property, plant and equipment amounted to €5.1 million as of December 31, 2012.

22.3. Contingent liabilities

The Group is involved in a number of claims and legal proceedings arising in the normal course of business. In the opinion of management, all such matters have been adequately provided for or are without merit, and are of such nature that, should the outcome nevertheless be unfavorable to the Group, they should not have a material adverse effect on the Group's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Note 23 - Financial instruments and management of financial risks

23.1 Financial instruments

23.1.1 Derivatives

	December 31, 2012			
<i>(in € millions)</i>	Financial income and expense, net	Equity	Book value	IFRS designation
Exchange rate derivatives				
Forwards and options designated as fair value hedges	(1.9)		(0.5)	Trading
Forward contracts designated as net investment hedges				NIH*
Commodity derivatives				
Futures and options				Trading
Interest rate derivatives				
Interest rate caps	(0.2)		0.0	Trading
	(2.1)		(0.5)	

* *Net Investment Hedge*

All financial instruments are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy described in Note 2.12.

23.1.2 Impact of financial instruments

<i>(in € millions)</i>	12 months ended December 31, 2012			
	Impact on financial income and expense, net	Impact on equity		
		Fair value	Translation adjustment	Other
Trade receivables				
Trade payables				
Borrowings	(76.1)		6.4	
Derivatives	(2.1)		-	
	(78.2)		6.4	

Debentures denominated in US dollars ("Yankee bonds") are designated as hedges of the foreign currency risk associated with the net investment in the United States (see discussion of net investment hedges in Note 2.12).

23.1.3 Breakdown of balance sheet items by type of financial instrument

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012					December 31, 2011
	Type of financial instrument					Carrying amount
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Instruments designated at fair value through profit or loss	Receivables, payables and borrowings at amortized cost	Derivatives	
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Trade receivables	490.6	490.6		490.6		534.9
Other current financial assets	0.0	0.0				0.2
Total current assets	490.6	490.6		490.6		535.1
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES						
Current liabilities						
Short-term borrowings	80.1	80.1		80.1		218.0
Trade payables	440.7	440.7		440.7		435.0
Other current financial liabilities	0.5	0.5			0.5	2.0
Total current liabilities	521.3	521.3		520.8	0.5	655.0
Non-current liabilities						
Long-term borrowings	1,496.7	1,621.8		1,496.7		1,539.1
Total non-current liabilities	1,496.7	1,621.8		1,496.7		1,539.1

23.2 Management of financial risks

The Group's cash management strategy is based on overall financial risk management principles and involves taking specific measures to manage the risks associated with interest rates, exchange rates, commodity prices and the investment of available cash. The Group does not conduct any trading in financial instruments, in line with its policy of not carrying out any speculative transactions. All transactions involving derivative financial instruments are conducted with the sole purpose of managing interest rate, exchange rate and commodity risks and as such are limited in duration and value.

This strategy is centralized at Group level. Its implementation is deployed by the Financing and Treasury Department who recommends appropriate measures and implements them after they have been validated by the Corporate Finance Department and Group General management. A detailed reporting system has been set up to permit permanent close tracking of the Group's positions and effective oversight of the management of the financial risks described in this note.

Current financial assets and liabilities are measured based on observable market data and are as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Other current financial assets	0.0	0.2
Swaps	0.0	0.0
Financial derivatives with a positive fair value	0.0	0.2
Other current financial liabilities	0.5	2.0
Swaps	0.0	0.0
Financial derivatives with a negative fair value	0.5	2.0

23.2.1 Interest rate risk

As part of an interest rate risk management policy aimed mainly at managing the risk of a rate increase, the Group has structured its debt into a combination of fixed and variable rate financing.

Net debt (excluding debt issuance costs) breaks down as follows between fixed and variable interest rates before the effect of hedging instruments:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012							December 31, 2011
	Due within 1 year	Due in 1 to 2 years	Due in 2 to 3 years	Due in 3 to 4 years	Due in 4 to 5 years	Due beyond 5 years	Total	Total
Financial assets*								
Fixed rate								
Variable rate	494.3						494.3	488.3
Financial liabilities**								
Fixed rate	(3.5)	(13.1)	(13.6)	(24.0)	(315.3)	(1,096.1)	(1,465.6)	(1,065.4)
Variable rate	(76.6)	(10.1)	(1.3)	(21.7)	(3.0)	(8.9)	(121.6)	(700.7)
Net exposure								
Fixed rate	(3.5)	(13.1)	(13.6)	(24.0)	(315.3)	(1,096.1)	(1,465.6)	(1,065.4)
Variable rate	417.7	(10.1)	(1.3)	(21.7)	(3.0)	(8.9)	372.7	(212.4)

*Financial assets: cash and marketable securities

**Financial liabilities: borrowings (excluding debt issuance costs)

Interest rate hedging instruments consist of caps and swaps and are described below.

Caps

Variable-rate debt is hedged by interest-rate instruments with maturities of no more than three years. These contracts are mainly caps, in line with the Group's policy of setting an upper limit on interest rates while retaining the opportunity to benefit from more favorable rate changes.

The portfolio of caps on euro-denominated debt breaks down as follows:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012		
	Notional amount	Benchmark rate	Average guaranteed rate including premium
Period covered			
January 2013 – March 2013	350.0	3-month Euribor	3.57%
April 2013 – December 2013	400.0	3-month Euribor	4.72%

The caps do not fulfill the criteria for the application of hedge accounting under IAS 39 and have therefore been measured at fair value and recognized in 'Other current financial assets', in an amount equal to zero as of December 31, 2012 (December 31, 2011: €0.2 million). The effect of changes in fair value on consolidated profit was a €0.2 million loss in 2012 (2011: €0.2 million loss), recognized in 'Net financial expense' (Note 20.2).

Interest-rate swaps

In April 2011, the Group purchased interest rate swaps on a notional amount of €275.0 million expiring on March 21, 2015.

In 2011, the Group cancelled the interest rate swaps and accordingly adjusted the hedged debt by €12.3 million. In accordance with IAS 39, the debt adjustment will be amortized to profit or loss as a deduction to financial expense in the period through March 2015, i.e. over the initial life of the swaps. The gain recognized in 2012 was €3.5 million (€1.0 million in 2011).

Further interest rate swaps may be set up in the future, based on changes in market conditions.

Sensitivity

The following table shows the sensitivity of net debt to changes in interest rates, before hedging instruments:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity before tax	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity before tax
Impact of a 100-bps increase in interest rates	1.0	1.0	(3.5)	(3.5)
Impact of a 100-bps decrease in interest rates	(1.5)	(1.5)	1.9	1.9

The impact of a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in a gain of €1.0 million due to a net positive exposure to variable rate. Conversely, the impact of a 100 basis points decrease in interest rates would result in a loss of €1.5 million.

23.2.2 Currency risk

The Group operates in international markets and is therefore exposed to risks through its use of several different currencies.

The following table shows the breakdown of net debt (excluding debt issuance costs) by currency:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012				December 31, 2011	
	Financial assets*	Financial liabilities**	Net exposure before hedging	Hedging	Net exposure after hedging	Net exposure after hedging
Euro	175.5	(1,126.1)	(950.6)	(71.2)	(1,021.8)	(1,055.5)
US dollar	104.6	(345.0)	(240.4)	37.8	(202.6)	(268.9)
Other currencies	214.2	(116.1)	98.1	33.4	131.5	46.6
	494.3	(1,587.2)	(1,092.9)	0.0	(1,092.9)	(1,277.8)

*Financial assets: cash and marketable securities

**Financial liabilities: borrowings (excluding debt issuance costs)

The following table shows the sensitivity of gross debt to changes in the exchange rate of the euro against other currencies, before hedging instruments:

	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011		
<i>(in € millions)</i>					
	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity before tax	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity before tax	
	10% increase		10% increase		
US dollar		4.6	34.2	12.8	43.0
Other currencies		10.1	10.1	7.6	7.6

	December 31, 2012		December 31, 2011		
<i>(in € millions)</i>					
	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity before tax	Impact on profit before tax	Impact on equity before tax	
	10% decrease		10% decrease		
US dollar		(4.6)	(34.2)	(12.8)	(43.0)
Other currencies		(10.1)	(10.1)	(7.6)	(7.6)

Natural hedges are favored in particular by aiming at an optimized breakdown by currency of, on the one hand, net debt and operating profit, on the other hand.

If required, when acquisition of an asset is financed using a currency other than the functional currency of the country, the Group may enter into forward-contracts to hedge its exchange rate risk. As of December 31, 2012 the Group has set up forward contracts in Brazilian reals, Australian dollars and US dollars which have a negative net fair value of €0.5 million, reported in 'Other current financial liabilities'. (December 31, 2011: negative net fair value of €2.0 million, reported in 'Other current financial liabilities').

Operating assets and liabilities break down as follows by reporting currency:

	December 31, 2012			December 31, 2011
<i>(in € millions)</i>				
	Operating assets*	Operating liabilities**	Net exposure	Net exposure
Euro	453.5	(592.0)	(138.5)	(82.9)
US dollar	164.6	(118.8)	45.8	37.9
Other currencies	612.8	(316.4)	296.4	296.6
	1,230.9	(1,027.2)	203.7	251.6

*Operating assets: trade receivables, inventories and other receivables, net of impairment

**Operating liabilities: trade payables, short-term provisions and other current liabilities

The table below presents the breakdown of net sales and operating expenses by currency as of December 31, 2012:

<i>(in € millions)</i>	Net sales		Operating expenses	
Euro	2,002.4	44.8%	1,547.1	42.8%
US dollar	751.6	16.8%	636.7	17.6%
Other currencies	1,712.7	38.4%	1,434.9	39.6%
	4,466.7	100.0%	3,618.7	100.0%

As shown in the above table, natural hedges are also set up by matching costs and revenues in each of the Group's operating currencies.

Residual amounts are hedged by options to limit the Group's exposure to fluctuations in the main currencies concerned. These hedges are for periods of less than 18 months. No such hedges were entered into in 2012.

The Group estimates that, all other things being equal, a 10% increase in the exchange rate of the euro against all other currencies applied to 2012 figures would have resulted in a decrease in net revenue of approximately €224.0 million and a decrease in operating profit of approximately €35.7 million, while a 10% decrease would have resulted in an increase in net revenue of approximately €246.4 million and an increase in operating profit of approximately €39.3 million.

In the same way, such increase applied to 2011 figures would have resulted in a decrease in net revenue of approximately €194.9 million and a decrease in operating profit of approximately €30.7 million, while a 10% decrease would have resulted in an increase in net revenue of approximately €214.4 million and an increase in operating profit of approximately €33.8 million.

23.2.3 Commodity risk

The Group is exposed to commodity risk arising from changes in the price of raw materials.

Raw materials purchases amounted to around €450.0 million in 2012.

A 10% increase in the price of all the raw materials used by the Group would theoretically feed through to around a €45.0 million increase in annual purchasing costs. The Group believes that it could, circumstances permitting, raise the prices of its products in the short term to offset the overall adverse impact of any such increases.

Additionally, the Group can set up specific derivative financial instruments (options) for limited amounts and periods to hedge part of the risk of an unfavorable change in copper and certain other raw material prices.

The Group did not set up any such hedging contracts in 2012.

23.2.4 Credit risk

Credit risk covers both:

- Risks related to outstanding customer receivables.
- Counterparty risks with financial institutions.

As explained in note 9, a substantial portion of Group revenue is generated with two major distributors. Other revenue is essentially derived from distributors of electrical products but sales are diversified due to the large number of customers and their geographic dispersion. The Group actively manages its credit risk by establishing regularly reviewed individual credit limits for each customer, constantly monitoring collection of its outstanding receivables and systematically chasing up past due receivables. In addition, the situation is reviewed regularly with the Corporate Finance Department. When the Group is in a position to do so, it can resort to either credit insurance or factoring.

Financial instruments that may potentially expose the Group to counterparty risk are principally cash equivalents, short-term investments and hedging instruments. These assets are placed with well-rated financial institutions or Corporates with the aim of fragmenting the exposure to these counterparties. Those strategies are decided and monitored by the Corporate Finance Department, which ensures a daily follow up of notations and Credit Default Swap rates of any one of these counterparties.

23.2.5 Liquidity risk

The Group considers that managing liquidity risk depends primarily on having access to diversified sources of financing as to their origin and maturity. This approach represents the basis of the Group's financing policy.

The total amount of net debt (€1,082.5 million as of December 31, 2012) is fully financed by financing facilities expiring at the earliest in 2013 and at the latest in 2025. The average maturity of gross debt is eight years.

In February 2012, Standard & Poor's raised Legrand's credit rating to A- with a stable outlook, attesting to the strength of the Group's business model and balance sheet.

Rating agency	Long term debt	Outlook
S&P	A-	Stable

Note 24 - Information relating to corporate officers

24.1 Short-term benefits

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Advances and loans to corporate officers	0.0	0.0
Compensation paid to corporate officers*	1.8	2.7

* Compensation paid during the base period to executive officers and members of the Board of Directors who hold operating responsibilities within the Group.

Compensation paid includes fixed compensation and all variable compensation payable at the beginning of the year in relation to the achievement of targets for the previous year.

Olivier Bazil's duties as Vice-Chairman and Chief Operating Officer ended at the May 26, 2011 Annual Shareholders' Meeting and on May 31, 2011, he began claiming pension benefits in respect of his past service as an employee. However, he keeps his administrator mandate and is a member of the Strategy Committee.

24.2 Remuneration and benefits due on termination of corporate office's position

	Employment contract ⁽¹⁾		Supplementary pension entitlement ⁽²⁾		Indemnities or benefits due or which may become due as a result of termination or change of office		Indemnities relating to non-competition clause ⁽³⁾	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Corporate officer								
Gilles Schnepf								
Chairman and CEO		x	x			x	x	
Commencement : 05/22/2008								
Expiration : 12/31/2013								

⁽¹⁾ In line with the recommendations of the Code of Corporate Governance, the Board of Directors on March 4, 2009, took due note of the decision of Gilles Schnepf to renounce his contract of employment with immediate effect and without consideration.

⁽²⁾ In 2001, the Legrand Group entered into an agreement with an insurance company for the provision of services relating to pensions, retirement and services of a related nature to the members of the Group Executive Committee benefiting from the French pension system for salaried workers. At December 31, 2012, the Group's commitment in connection with this agreement amounted to approximately €11.9 million, of which approximately €0.4 million of net assets, while the remaining €11.5 million is accrued in the accounts. Furthermore, the Social Security contributions due on the capital component of annuities according to the level of the pension are accrued in the provisions for €6.0 million. At December 31, 2012, the Executive Committee has nine members, including the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

Additional pension entitlements are calculated to set total pensions, including these additional entitlements and all other amounts received after retirement, at the equivalent of 50% of the average of the two highest amounts of compensation received by the beneficiaries in their last three years with the Group. To benefit from the additional pension, employees must have been with the Group for at least ten years and have reached the legal retirement age. In the event of the beneficiary's death, the Group will pay the surviving spouse 60% of the supplementary pension.

Corporate officer's pension entitlements at retirement would represent roughly 1% of his total compensation (salary and bonus) per year of service with the Group.

⁽³⁾ As a corporate officer, Gilles Schnepf is subject to a two-year covenant not to compete that is enforceable at the Group's initiative. In consideration of this, should the Group decide to enforce the covenant, Mr. Schnepf would receive a monthly indemnity equal to 50% of his average monthly compensation, including bonus, for his last 12 months with the Group.

24.3 Termination benefits

Except for above-mentioned payments due upon retirement or enforcement of the covenant not to compete, the Company has no other firm or potential obligations towards Gilles Schnepf, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer for the payment of salaries, compensation or other benefits upon or subsequent to the termination of his appointment or any changes thereto.

24.4 Share-based payment

Under the 2012 performance share plans, the corporate officer was granted 30,710 shares.

Under the 2011 performance share plans, the corporate officers were granted 127,888 shares.

24.5 Compensation paid to members of the Executive Committee other than corporate officers

<i>(in € millions)</i>	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Total compensation paid	3.4	2.5

The increase in total compensation paid was primarily due to the rise in the number of Executive Committee members.

Note 25 - Information by geographical segment (Note 2.17)

The information by geographical segment presented below corresponds to the information used by the Group General management to allocate resources to the various segments and to assess each segment's performance. It is extracted from the Group's consolidated reporting system.

12 months ended December 31, 2012 (in € millions)	Geographical segments					Items not allocated to segments	Total
	France	Europe Italy	Others	USA/ Canada	Rest of the world		
Revenue to third parties	1,073.7	576.5	808.2	750.3	1,258.0		4,466.7
Cost of sales	(396.9)	(221.2)	(472.5)	(365.3)	(701.9)		(2,157.8)
Administrative and selling expenses, R&D costs	(415.2)	(172.8)	(204.8)	(269.9)	(331.4)		(1,394.1)
Other operating income (expense)	(13.6)	(3.3)	(22.5)	(3.6)	(23.8)		(66.8)
Operating profit	248.0	179.2	108.4	111.5	200.9		848.0
- of which acquisition-related amortization, expense and income*	(4.7)	2.9	(2.6)	(10.7)	(11.3)		(26.4)
- of which goodwill impairment							0.0
Adjusted operating profit	252.7	176.3	111.0	122.2	212.2		874.4
- of which depreciation expense	(32.8)	(23.8)	(15.7)	(9.5)	(22.6)		(104.4)
- of which amortization expense	(4.0)	(3.9)	(1.0)	(1.8)	(1.5)		(12.2)
- of which amortization of development costs	(14.7)	(7.4)	0.0	(1.0)	(1.1)		(24.2)
- of which restructuring costs	(12.0)	(1.5)	(3.7)	(0.4)	(7.9)		(25.5)
Exchange gains (losses)						(11.7)	(11.7)
Net financial expense						(81.7)	(81.7)
Income tax expense						(247.6)	(247.6)
Minority interest and share of (loss)/profit of associates						1.4	1.4
Net cash provided by operating activities						739.2	739.2
Net proceeds from sales of fixed and financial assets						8.4	8.4
Capital expenditure	(20.9)	(16.7)	(16.1)	(10.7)	(28.1)		(92.5)
Capitalized development costs	(20.3)	(6.6)	(0.2)	(0.5)	(0.5)		(28.1)
Free cash flow**						627.0	627.0
Segment assets***	229.1	128.8	262.1	163.8	447.1		1,230.9
Segment liabilities***	363.4	165.7	123.8	118.5	255.8		1,027.2

* Amortization of intangible assets remeasured as part of the purchase price allocation process, plus any acquisition-related expense and income.

** Free cash flow is defined as the sum of net cash provided by operating activities and net proceeds from sales of fixed and financial assets minus capital expenditure and capitalized development costs.

***Segment assets and liabilities are defined as the sum of current operating assets and liabilities excluding taxes.

12 months ended December 31, 2011 (in € millions)	Geographical segments					Items not allocated to segments	Total
	France	Europe Italy	Others	USA/ Canada	Rest of the world		
Revenue to third parties	1,110.0	661.7	784.9	628.0	1,065.5		4,250.1
Cost of sales	(397.3)	(262.9)	(466.8)	(306.5)	(594.5)		(2,028.0)
Administrative and selling expenses, R&D costs	(445.2)	(187.4)	(197.5)	(225.4)	(283.5)		(1,339.0)
Other operating income (expense)	(18.8)	2.4	(26.3)	(1.2)	(26.9)		(70.8)
Operating profit	248.7	213.8	94.3	94.9	160.6		812.3
- of which acquisition-related amortization, expense and income*	(12.4)	(3.1)	5.7	(10.1)	(8.6)		(28.5)
- of which goodwill impairment			(11.0)		(4.9)		(15.9)
Adjusted operating profit	261.1	216.9	99.6	105.0	174.1		856.7
- of which depreciation expense	(40.0)	(24.2)	(14.1)	(9.2)	(22.6)		(110.1)
- of which amortization expense	(3.6)	(4.0)	(0.9)	(1.2)	(1.0)		(10.7)
- of which amortization of development costs	(18.3)	(6.6)	0.0	(5.2)	(0.2)		(30.3)
- of which restructuring costs	(8.0)	0.1	(9.9)	0.9	(1.7)		(18.6)
Exchange gains (losses)						10.6	10.6
Net financial expense						(82.2)	(82.2)
Income tax expense						(261.4)	(261.4)
Minority interest and share of (loss)/profit of associates						0.7	0.7
Net cash provided by operating activities						646.2	646.2
Net proceeds from sales of fixed and financial assets						13.5	13.5
Capital expenditure	(28.1)	(23.8)	(12.1)	(7.1)	(36.0)		(107.1)
Capitalized development costs	(19.8)	(6.6)	(0.1)	(2.1)	(1.3)		(29.9)
Free cash flow**						522.7	522.7
Segment assets***	284.5	154.0	280.6	147.9	410.8		1,277.8
Segment liabilities***	369.5	176.7	118.0	110.0	252.0		1,026.2

* Amortization of intangible assets remeasured as part of the purchase price allocation process, plus any acquisition-related expense and income.

** Free cash flow is defined as the sum of net cash provided by operating activities and net proceeds from sales of fixed and financial assets minus capital expenditure and capitalized development costs.

***Segment assets and liabilities are defined as the sum of current operating assets and liabilities excluding taxes.

Note 26 - Quarterly data – non-audited

26.1 Quarterly revenue by geographical segment (billing region)

<i>(in € millions)</i>	1 st quarter 2012	1 st quarter 2011
France	280.2	284.2
Italy	160.6	187.6
Rest of Europe	189.4	187.1
USA/Canada	172.5	139.3
Rest of the world	283.5	238.2
Total	1,086.2	1,036.4

<i>(in € millions)</i>	2 nd quarter 2012	2 nd quarter 2011
France	285.3	299.0
Italy	156.2	180.6
Rest of Europe	204.9	194.6
USA/Canada	189.9	144.9
Rest of the world	301.2	252.3
Total	1,137.5	1,071.4

<i>(in € millions)</i>	3 rd quarter 2012	3 rd quarter 2011
France	243.4	250.6
Italy	130.6	148.6
Rest of Europe	202.1	201.0
USA/Canada	203.2	180.7
Rest of the world	331.8	259.6
Total	1,111.1	1,040.5

<i>(in € millions)</i>	4 th quarter 2012	4 th quarter 2011
France	264.8	276.2
Italy	129.1	144.9
Rest of Europe	211.8	202.2
USA/Canada	184.7	163.1
Rest of the world	341.5	315.4
Total	1,131.9	1,101.8

26.2 Quarterly income statements

<i>(in € millions)</i>	1 st quarter 2012	1 st quarter 2011
Revenue	1,086.2	1,036.4
Operating expenses		
Cost of sales	(509.3)	(474.7)
Administrative and selling expenses	(302.8)	(286.9)
Research and development costs	(49.6)	(50.9)
Other operating income (expense)	(8.6)	(14.1)
Operating profit	215.9	209.8
Financial expense	(25.0)	(21.3)
Financial income	4.7	3.4
Exchange gains (losses)	(5.1)	6.0
Total net financial expense	(25.4)	(11.9)
Profit before tax	190.5	197.9
Income tax expense	(66.5)	(70.2)
Profit for the period	124.0	127.7
Attributable to:		
- Equity holders of Legrand	123.3	127.5
- Minority interests	0.7	0.2

<i>(in € millions)</i>	2 nd quarter 2012	2 nd quarter 2011
Revenue	1,137.5	1,071.4
Operating expenses		
Cost of sales	(542.0)	(506.3)
Administrative and selling expenses	(302.3)	(283.8)
Research and development costs	(46.2)	(48.6)
Other operating income (expense)	(18.6)	(17.0)
Operating profit	228.4	215.7
Financial expense	(26.0)	(25.2)
Financial income	5.8	8.7
Exchange gains (losses)	(5.5)	4.7
Total net financial expense	(25.7)	(11.8)
Profit before tax	202.7	203.9
Income tax expense	(57.3)	(64.8)
Profit for the period	145.4	139.1
Attributable to:		
- Equity holders of Legrand	145.4	138.9
- Minority interests	0.0	0.2

<i>(in € millions)</i>	3rd quarter 2012	3rd quarter 2011
Revenue	1,111.1	1,040.5
Operating expenses		
Cost of sales	(546.1)	(499.5)
Administrative and selling expenses	(291.6)	(272.6)
Research and development costs	(49.8)	(48.7)
Other operating income (expense)	(12.9)	(13.2)
Operating profit	210.7	206.5
Financial expense	(25.6)	(24.3)
Financial income	4.4	(0.7)
Exchange gains (losses)	(1.6)	6.5
Total net financial expense	(22.8)	(18.5)
Profit before tax	187.9	188.0
Income tax expense	(65.8)	(65.3)
Profit for the period	122.1	122.7
Attributable to:		
- Equity holders of Legrand	121.7	122.5
- Minority interests	0.4	0.2

<i>(in € millions)</i>	4th quarter 2012	4th quarter 2011
Revenue	1,131.9	1,101.8
Operating expenses		
Cost of sales	(560.4)	(547.5)
Administrative and selling expenses	(300.4)	(294.1)
Research and development costs	(51.4)	(53.4)
Other operating income (expense)	(26.7)	(26.5)
Operating profit	193.0	180.3
Financial expense	(25.9)	(26.4)
Financial income	5.9	3.6
Exchange gains (losses)	0.5	(6.6)
Total net financial expense	(19.5)	(29.4)
Profit before tax	173.5	150.9
Income tax expense	(58.0)	(61.1)
Profit for the period	115.5	89.8
Attributable to:		
- Equity holders of Legrand	115.2	89.7
- Minority interests	0.3	0.1

Note 27 - List of consolidated companies

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Legrand and 157 subsidiaries. All Legrand Group subsidiaries are fully consolidated.

The main fully consolidated operating subsidiaries as of December 31, 2012 are as follows:

French subsidiaries

Groupe Arnould
Legrand France
Legrand SNC

Foreign subsidiaries

Bticino	Italy
Bticino Chile Ltda	Chile
Bticino de Mexico SA de CV	Mexico
Cablofil Inc	United States
Electrical Industries SAE	Egypt
GL Eletro-Eletronicos Ltda	Brazil
HDL Da Amazonia Industria Eletronica Ltda	Brazil
Inform Elektronik	Turkey
Kontaktor	Russia
Legrand	Russia
Legrand Colombia	Colombia
Legrand Electric	United Kingdom
Legrand Electrical	China
Legrand Elektrik	Turkey
Legrand Electrique	Belgium
Legrand España	Spain
Legrand Group Pty Ltd	Australia
Legrand Netherlands	Netherlands
Legrand Polska	Poland
Legrand Zrt	Hungary
Middle Atlantic Products Inc	United States
Novateur Electrical and Digital Systems (NEDS)	India
Ortronics Inc.	United States
Pass & Seymour Inc.	United States
Rocom	Hong Kong
Shidean	China
SMS Tecnologia Eletrônica Ltda	Brazil
TCL International Electrical	China
TCL Wuxi	China
WattStopper	United States
Wiremold Company	United States

At December 31, 2012 all subsidiaries were wholly owned except for Alborz Electrical Industries Ltd, Kontaktor, Legrand Polska and Shidean, which were all over 96%-owned, and Megapower, which is 80%-owned.

Note 28 - Subsequent events

In January 2013, the acquisition of Daneva was completed after the necessary local approvals had been obtained.

In February 2013, the Group announced the purchase of Seico, leader of the Saudi market for industrial metal cable trays. Seico has three production plants in Saudi Arabia and its 2012 sales totaled around €23.0 million.



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