## L'ORÉAL

## HALF-YEAR FINANCIAL REPORT at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$

## Half-year situation at June $\mathbf{3 0}^{\text {th }}, 2014$

The following statements have been examined by the Board of Directors of July $31^{\text {st }}, 2014$ and have been the object of a limited review by the Statutory Auditors.

This is a free translation into English of the L'Oréal 2014 Half-year Financial Report issued in the French language and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking readers. In case of discrepancy the French version prevails

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## 1. Activity report

It should be noted that L'Oréal's half-year results are not representative of the full-year results

### 1.1 The Group consolidated

Like-for-like, i.e. based on a comparable structure and identical exchange rates, the sales growth was $+3.8 \%$.

The net impact of changes in consolidation was $-0.2 \%$.
Currency fluctuations had a negative impact of $-5.1 \%$. If the exchange rates at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$, i.e. $€ 1=\$ 1.366$, are extrapolated up to December $31^{\text {st }}$, the impact of currency fluctuations on sales would be approximately $-3.5 \%$ for the whole of 2014.

Growth at constant exchange rates was $+3.6 \%$.
Based on reported figures, the Group's sales at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$ amounted to 11.17 billion euros, a decrease of $-1.5 \%$.

### 1.1.1 Consolidated income statements

Gross profit, at 8,023 million euros, has come out at $71.8 \%$ of sales, compared with $71.7 \%$ in the first half of 2013, representing an improvement of 10 basis points.

Research and Development expenses have increased from $3.2 \%$ to $3.3 \%$ as a percentage of sales. This increase illustrates the Group's constant determination to support its Research and Innovation effort.

Advertising and promotion expenses came out at $29.3 \%$ of sales, which is 70 basis points below the first-half 2013 level, as announced at the beginning of the year.

Selling, general and administrative expenses, at $21.1 \%$ of sales, have come to a higher level, by 50 basis points, compared to the first half of 2013.

Overall, the operating profit at 2,029 million euros, has grown by $0.2 \%$, and amounts to $18.2 \%$ of sales. At constant exchange rates, operating profit growth would have been $+4.5 \%$.

Overall finance costs amounted to 8.1 million euros, compared with 12.9 million euros in the first half of 2013. This decline reflected the continuing strengthening of our financial structure in the first half.
The Sanofi dividends for 2013 amounted to 331 million euros.
Income tax excluding non-recurring items amounted to 575 million euros, representing a taxation rate of $24.5 \%$, slightly above the rate of the first half of 2013 , which came out at $24.1 \%$.
Net profit from continuing operations, excluding non-recurring items, attributable to owners of the company, which amounted to $1,773.5$ million euros, is flat compared to that of the first half of 2013.

Net EPS, calculated without taking into account the impact of the strategic transaction with Nestlé, amounted to 2.92 euros. It is flat compared to that of the first half of 2013.
Net profit attributable to owners of the company, amounted to $1,734.8$ million euros, an increase of $1.5 \%$.

### 1.1.2 Cash flow statements/balance sheet

Gross cash flow amounted to 2,108 million euros, up by $2.2 \%$ compared with the first half of 2013.

As is the case each year in the first half, the change in working capital has increased significantly. In this half, the increase is very close to that of the first half of 2013, at 598 million euros.

Investments at 484 million euros, represent $4.3 \%$ of sales.
Operating cash flow has come out at 1,025 million euros, up by $5.9 \%$.
After payment of the dividend and acquisitions, consisting mainly of the acquisitions of Magic Holdings, Decléor and Carita, the residual cash flow amounts to -1,346 million euros.
At June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$, net cash is positive at 922 million euros.
The balance sheet structure is particularly robust, as shareholders' equity amounted to 22.9 billion euros, has been strengthened compared with December 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}, 2013$.

### 1.2. Segment information

### 1.2.1 Turnover by branch

### 1.2.1.1 Cosmetics



The Professional Products Division has posted growth of $+3.0 \%$ like-for-like and $-1.7 \%$ based on reported figures. The Division's growth was weaker in Asia, but has been confirmed in Western Europe and the United States.

- Haircare, driven by the new Biolage by Matrix, and hair colourants, boosted by the further success of ODS ${ }^{2}$ technology, are the main contributors to growth. Styling is growing strongly, thanks to the relaunch of TecniArt by L'Oréal Professionnel and Redken's styling range.
- The return to growth in mature markets has been confirmed. The Division is maintaining good momentum in the New Markets (excluding Japan), which are still dynamic, especially in India, Russia and Brazil.

The Consumer Products Division recorded growth of $+2.0 \%$ like-for-like and $-4.2 \%$ based on reported figures. Well-positioned to benefit from the gradual improvement in European markets, the Division was nevertheless held back by an American mass market that has been slow to pick up, and, to a certain extent, by slower growth of the market in the emerging countries.

- Recent launches, which have provided a strong boost in hair where the Division is continuing to win market share, have been less effective in facial skincare in the first part of the year. The Division is maintaining its very good momentum in haircare, particularly in China, in Europe with the launches of Fibralogy by L'Oréal Paris and Ultimate Blends by Garnier, and in the United States with sustained growth on both L'Oréal Paris Advanced Haircare and Garnier Fructis. In hair colourants, the roll-out of Garnier Olia continues. In make-up, L'Oréal Paris is expanding well, and is innovating with Butterfly and Miss Manga mascaras.
- Amongst the geographic Zones, North America has been held back by a sluggish market and a high comparison base. The Division has posted solid growth in Western Europe and Brazil. The Division continues to be dynamic in Southern Asia, Eastern Europe and Africa, Middle East, where it is gaining market share.

The sales of L'Oréal Luxe grew by $+7.4 \%$ like-for-like and $+2.7 \%$ based on reported figures at endJune. The Division is continuing to make strong market share gains.

- Urban Decay, the Californian L’Oréal Luxe brand, driven by its cult Naked Palette product, is recording very strong growth, and the same is true of the American alternative brands Kiehl's and Clarisonic. Giorgio Armani, with its women's fragrance "Si", Yves Saint Laurent, with its lip make-up, and Ralph Lauren, thanks to its fragrances Polo Red and Midnight Romance, are maintaining their dynamism. Lancôme's fragrance "La Vie est belle" is now number one, both in the French market and in the five major European markets combined, and the brand has successfully launched Visionnaire Crème.
- The Division is expanding in all its strategic categories and is gaining market shares across all geographic Zones, particularly in the New Markets, notably China, and in the United States and Western Europe.

In the first half, the Active Cosmetics Division continued its sustained growth at $+8.1 \%$ like-for-like and $+3.2 \%$ based on reported figures.

- The first-half headline was the very good start made by sun protection, both at Vichy (Capital Soleil) and at La Roche-Posay (Anthelios). Vichy is maintaining its momentum with the launch of Aqualia Thermal and the roll-out of Teint Idéal.
La Roche-Posay has posted once again double-digit growth on every continent. Note the launch of Effaclar Duo [+], an anti-blemish corrective skincare line that unclogs pores and targets marks. It is strengthening the Effaclar franchise for acne-prone skin, one of the main reason of dermatological consultations. Roger\&Gallet successfully launched a new fresh fragrance, Gingembre Rouge, in the second quarter.
- All the geographic Zones are contributing to growth, with strong market share gains in France, Russia, Brazil and China.


### 1.2.1.2 The Body Shop

At end-June, The Body Shop recorded sales of $-1.7 \%$ like-for-like and $-1.4 \%$ based on reported figures. Business in Europe, North America, the Middle East, Africa and Brazil, was driven by innovations. The strategic priority given to skincare is delivering, driving growth in this category. Asia is still facing challenges in certain markets, that are affecting performances.

At June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$, The Body Shop has 3,041 points of sale, including those of Emporio Body Store.

### 1.2.2 Operating profit by operational Division

NB: The announcement on February $11^{\text {th }}$, 2014, of the disposal of $50 \%$ of Galderma leads to account for this business in accordance with IFRS 5 accounting rule on discontinued operations. In accordance with IFRS 11 accounting rule, Inneov has been consolidated under the equity method of January $1^{\text {st }}$, 2014. All figures for earlier periods have been restated accordingly.
(2013 figures restated in accordance with IFRS 5 and IFRS 11 accounting rules)

|  | 06/30/13 |  | 12/31/13 |  | 06/30/14 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | €m | \% of sales | €m | \% of sales | €m | \% of sales |
| By operational Division |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Professional Products | 307.3 | 20.1\% | 609.5 | 20.5\% | 294.7 | 19.6\% |
| Consumer Products | 1,190.2 | 20.8\% | 2,166.7 | 19.9\% | 1,157.2 | 21.1\% |
| L'Oréal Luxe | 566.2 | 20.0\% | 1,174.2 | 20.0\% | 590.6 | 20.3\% |
| Active Cosmetics | 247.1 | 27.7\% | 342.6 | 21.7\% | 259.5 | 28.2\% |
| Total Divisions before non-allocated | 2,310.8 | 21.1\% | 4,293.0 | 20.2\% | 2,302.0 | 21.3\% |
| Non-allocated ${ }^{(1)}$ | -294.8 | -2.7\% | -604.5 | -2.8\% | -275.7 | -2.6\% |
| Total Divisions after non-allocated | 2,016.1 | 18.4\% | 3,688.5 | 17.3\% | 2,026.3 | 18.7\% |
| The Body Shop | 9.8 | 2.7\% | 71.9 | 8.6 \% | 2.7 | 0.8\% |
| Group | 2,025.9 | 17.9 \% | 3,760.4 | 17.0 \% | 2,029.0 | 18.2\% |

(1) Non-allocated expenses = Central Group expenses, fundamental research expenses, stock option and free grant of shares expenses and miscellaneous items. As a \% of total Divisions sales.

With the exception of the Professional Products Division, whose profitability has declined from $20.1 \%$ to $19.6 \%$, the profitability of each of the Divisions has increased during the first half:

- The Consumer Products Division, from $20.8 \%$ to $21.1 \%$, representing a rise of 30 basis points.
- L'Oréal Luxe, from $20.0 \%$ to $20.3 \%$, representing plus 30 basis points.
- And the Active Cosmetics Division, from $27.7 \%$ to $28.2 \%$, that is plus 50 basis points.

The Body Shop makes most of its profit in the second half, as it does every year. The first-half trend is therefore not significant.

### 1.2.3 Cosmetics sales by geographic Zone



### 1.2.3.1. Western Europe

In Western Europe, the Group is maintaining its growth trend at $+2.8 \%$ like-for-like and $+2.4 \%$ based on reported figures. All the Divisions contributed to growth. The strong market share gains made by L'Oréal Luxe and the Active Cosmetics Division are worth noting. The Consumer Products Division is winning market share in haircare and hair colourants, and is continuing to prove dynamic with market share gains in Spain and Portugal.

### 1.2.3.2. North America

In the first half, L'Oréal posted growth of $+0.9 \%$ like-for-like and $-4.4 \%$ based on reported figures. The Professional Products, Active Cosmetics and L'Oréal Luxe Divisions are gaining market shares.
Urban Decay is growing very strongly, establishing itself as the number two L'Oréal Luxe brand, after Lancôme. In a sluggish mass market environment in the first half of 2014, the Consumer Products Division was faced with a high 2013 comparison base. In hair, L'Oréal Paris Advanced Haircare and Garnier Fructis are winning market share, while L'Oréal Paris make-up is strengthening its position thanks to the new Butterfly mascara.

- Asia, Pacific: L'Oréal recorded growth of $+6.6 \%$ like-for-like and $-0.8 \%$ based on reported figures. The market in this Zone is still dynamic, despite a slight slowdown, and the Group is continuing to win market share. The first half was marked by very good performances from the Kiehl's, Yves Saint Laurent, Giorgio Armani, La Roche Posay and Clarisonic brands. By country, India, Hong Kong and Australia are contributing particularly strongly to this performance. Magic Holdings, the recent acquisition in China, posted solid sales growth over the period.
- Latin America: In the first half, L'Oréal recorded growth of $+7.8 \%$ like-for-like and $-8.9 \%$ based on reported figures. The growth of the Consumer Products Division is being driven by the good performances of Elsève and Maybelline. The three selective Divisions are performing well, with double-digit growth for L'Oréal Luxe and the Active Cosmetics Division. Growth is being driven by the success of L'Oréal Professionnel hair colourants, sun protection in all the Active Cosmetics brands, and fragrances at L'Oréal Luxe, such as "La Vie est Belle", Polo Red and "Si".
- Eastern Europe: The Zone has posted growth of $+6.1 \%$ like-for-like and $-6.2 \%$ based on reported figures. L'Oréal Luxe and the Professional Products Division are proving highly dynamic in almost all countries in this Zone. The Consumer Products Division is winning market share across the Zone as a whole, reflecting the leadership now attained in hair colourants and the strong dynamism of deodorants.
- Africa, Middle East: The Zone achieved growth of $+14.5 \%$ like-for-like and $+9.3 \%$ based on reported figures, outperforming the market in the region. The good growth figures in Egypt, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia, and the acceleration in Nigeria and South Africa, are worth noting. Market share gains are also accelerating in fragrances for L'Oréal Luxe, and in hair colourants and make-up for the Consumer Products Division in particular L'Oréal Paris and Maybelline. The Active Cosmetics brands are also recording strong growth in the Middle East.


### 1.3. Important events during the period

## Acquisition of Magic Holdings

On January 9th, L'Oréal obtained the approval of the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China to proceed with the acquisition of all the shares of Magic Holdings International Ltd., a company listed on the Hong Kong stock exchange. On April $8^{\text {th }}$, 2014, the acquisition of Magic Holdings was finalised. This move marks L'Oréal's largest investment to date in the Chinese beauty market.

## Strategic transaction with Nestlé

On February 11th, L'Oréal and Nestlé announced a strategic transaction under which L'Oréal was to buy 48.5 million of its own shares from Nestlé (representing 8\% of L'Oréal shares), under the suspensive condition of the sale by L'Oréal of its stake in the pharmaceutical laboratory Galderma. On March $20^{\text {th }}$, the Board of Directors of L'Oréal authorized the sale of Galderma to Nestlé after the employee representative bodies issued their opinion. The sales contract was signed on March, $21^{\text {st }}$ (See "Subsequent events" section hereunder)

## Renewal of the tenure of Mr. Jean-Paul Agon as CEO

On April 17 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2014, the Annual General Meeting of L'Oréal shareholders renewed the tenure of Mr Jean-Paul Agon as Director. The Board of Directors, which met at the end of the Annual General Meeting, decided to renew the duties of Mr Jean-Paul Agon as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer.

## Acquisition of Decléor and Carita

On February $19^{\text {th }}$ L'Oréal and Shiseido signed an acquisition contract by which L'Oréal acquired Decléor and Carita. Finalised on April $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$, the acquisition of the Decléor and Carita brands provides the Professional Products Division with a key position in the worldwide professional skincare market in beauty institutes, spas and hair salons.

## Acquisition of NYX Cosmetics

On June $18^{\text {th }}, 2014$, L'Oréal announced the signing of a definitive agreement to acquire $N Y X$ Cosmetics, a mass market brand rooted in professional make-up artistry with its headquarters in Los Angeles. (see "subsequent events" section hereafter)

### 1.4. Risk factors and transactions between related parties

### 1.4.1 Risk factors

Risk factors are similar to those presented in the volume 1.8 of the 2013 Registration Document (pages 20 to 27) and did not change significantly during the first half-year of 2014.

The amounts relating to market and financial risks at June 302014 are described in notes 16 and 17 in section "Notes to financial statements" of this half-year report.

### 1.4. 2 Transactions between related parties

Transactions between the companies consolidated under the equity method do not represent a significant amount at June 30th, 2014. Furthermore, during the first six months of 2014, there was no significant transaction concluded with a member of the senior management or with a shareholder having a material influence on the Group, with the exception of the transactions with Nestlé (the buyback of 48.5 million L'Oréal shares and the disposal by L'Oréal to Nestlé of its stake in Galderma) which were concluded during the first six months of 2014 and were finalised on July 8, 2014.

### 1.5 Prospects

A good progression in operating profitability was once again achieved in the first half, at $18.2 \%$ of sales, further illustrating the robustness of L'Oréal's strong value-creating business model.

First-half sales showed contrasts by distribution channel. L’Oréal Luxe is growing rapidly, driven by the vitality of the novel brands Urban Decay, Kiehl's and Clarisonic and by the success of fragrances with Lancôme, "La Vie est Belle" and Giorgio Armani, "Si". The Active Cosmetics Division also delivered a very good performance thanks to La Roche-Posay, which this year once again is growing very strongly, the continuing recovery of Vichy, and the roll-out of SkinCeuticals. The Professional Products Division is confirming its gradual improvement across all its brands. The Consumer Products Division's growth is held back by a sluggish American market and, to a certain extent, by a slowdown in the New Markets, but remains solid in Western Europe.

In an uncertain economic and monetary environment, we are confident in the Group's ability to once again outperform the market in 2014 and to post another year of like-for-like sales growth, improved profitability and increased net earnings per share.

Following the finalisation on July $8^{\text {th }}, 2014$ of the strategic transaction between L'Oréal and Nestlé, the Group will record this year a capital gain of more than 2 billion euros. The cancellation of 48.5 million shares will have an accretive impact of more than $5 \%$ on net earnings per share on a full year basis.

### 1.6. Subsequent events

- The strategic transaction with Nestlé announced on February $11^{\text {th }}, 2014$ (the buyback and cancellation by L'Oréal of 48.5 million of its own shares -representing $8 \%$ of its share capital- and the disposal by L'Oréal to Nestlé of its stake in Galderma) was finalised on July $8^{\text {th }}, 2014$. The sale of Galderma will result, in the second half of the year, in a capital gain net of tax of about 2.1 billion euros.
- The acquisition of NYX Cosmetics, a mass market brand rooted in professional make-up artistry with its headquarters in Los Angeles, announced on June $18^{\text {th }}, 2014$, was finalised on July $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$.


## 2 Condensed consolidated financial statements

### 2.1. Compared consolidated income statements

| € millions | Notes | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half $2013{ }^{(1)}$ | $2013{ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | 4 | 11,174.6 | 11,342.4 | 22,124.2 |
| Cost of sales |  | $-3,151.2$ | -3,212.7 | -6,379.4 |
| Gross profit |  | 8,023.4 | 8,129.7 | 15,744.8 |
| Research and development |  | -367.2 | -364.4 | -748.3 |
| Advertising and promotion |  | -3,270.9 | -3,400.5 | -6,621.7 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses |  | -2,356.2 | -2,338.9 | -4,614.4 |
| Operating profit | 4 | 2,029.0 | 2,025.9 | 3,760.4 |
| Other income and expenses | 7 | -48.0 | -28.5 | -128.6 |
| Operational profit |  | 1,981.1 | 1,997.4 | 3,631.8 |
| Finance costs on gross debt |  | -13.0 | -10.3 | -23.1 |
| Finance income on cash and cash equivalents |  | 23.1 | 18.6 | 36.4 |
| Finance costs, net |  | 10.1 | 8.3 | 13.3 |
| Other financial income (expenses) |  | -18.2 | -21.2 | -44.7 |
| Sanofi dividends |  | 331.1 | 327.5 | 327.5 |
| Profit before tax and associates |  | 2,304.0 | 2,311.9 | 3,928.0 |
| Income tax |  | -607.1 | -615.9 | -1,043.6 |
| Share of profit in associates |  | -1.5 | 0.6 | -3.0 |
| Net profit from continuing operations |  | 1,695.4 | 1,696.6 | 2,881.4 |
| Net profit from discontinued operations | 3 | 41.0 | 14.0 | 80.0 |
| Net profit |  | 1,736.4 | 1,710.6 | 2,961.4 |
| Attributable to: |  |  |  |  |
| - owners of the company |  | 1,734.8 | 1,708.9 | 2,958.2 |
| - non-controlling interests |  | 1.6 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| Earnings per share attributable to owners of the company (euros) |  | 2.89 | 2.86 | 4.95 |
| Diluted earnings per share attributable to owners of the company (euros) |  | 2.85 | 2.81 | 4.87 |
| Earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company (euros) | 8.2 | 2.82 | 2.84 | 4.82 |
| Diluted earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company (euros) | 8.2 | 2.79 | 2.79 | 4.73 |
| Earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company, excluding non-recurring items (euros) | 8.3 | 2.96 | 2.97 | 5.07 |
| Diluted earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company, excluding non-recurring items (euros) | 8.3 | 2.92 | 2.92 | 4.99 |

(1) The consolidated income statements for full-year 2013 and first-half 2013 have been restated to reflect the impacts of IFRS 5 concerning discontinued operations (see Note 3) along with the impact of applying IFRS 11 (see Note 1).

### 2.2. Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

| € millions | Notes | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Consolidated net profit for the period |  | 1,736.4 | 1,710.6 | 2,961.4 |
| Financial assets available-for-sale |  | 54.4 | 973.0 | 677.4 |
| Cash flow hedges |  | -73.8 | -18.6 | 13.2 |
| Cumulative translation adjustments |  | 69.3 | -104.2 | -457.0 |
| Income tax on items that may be reclassified to profit or loss ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | 18.3 | -35.1 | -32.1 |
| Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss |  | 68.2 | 815.1 | 201.5 |
| Actuarial gains and losses | 14.4 | -139.8 | - | 188.9 |
| Income tax on items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss ${ }^{(1)}$ |  | 49.3 | - | -63.8 |
| Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss |  | -90.5 | - | 125.1 |
| Other comprehensive income |  | -22.3 | 815.1 | 326.6 |
| Consolidated comprehensive income |  | 1,714.1 | 2,525.7 | 3,288.0 |
| Attributable to: |  |  |  |  |
| - owners of the company |  | 1,712.2 | 2,524.0 | 3,284.9 |
| - non-controlling interests |  | 1.9 | 1.7 | 3.1 |
| ${ }^{(1)}$ The tax effect is as follows: |  |  |  |  |
| € millions |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | 2013 |
| Financial assets available-for-sale |  | -2.3 | -40.2 | -28.0 |
| Cash flow hedges |  | 20.6 | 5.1 | -4.1 |
| Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss |  | 18.3 | -35.1 | -32.1 |
| Actuarial gains and losses |  | 49.3 | - | -63.8 |
| Items that may not be reclassified to profit or loss |  | 49.3 | - | -63.8 |
| Total |  | 67.6 | -35.1 | -95.9 |

### 2.3. Compared consolidated balance sheets

ASSETS

|  |  |  | 06.30.2013 ${ }^{(1)}$ | $12.31 .2013{ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| € millions | Notes | 06.30.2014 |  |  |
| Non-current assets |  | 22,051.2 | 21,910.8 | 21,489.3 |
| Goodwill | 9 | 6,941.6 | 6,299.1 | 6,206.0 |
| Other intangible assets | 9 | 2,157.5 | 2,135.5 | 2,105.4 |
| Property, plant and equipment | 10 | 2,982.6 | 2,894.2 | 2,891.2 |
| Non-current financial assets | 11 | 9,262.1 | 9,499.7 | 9,204.0 |
| Investments in associates | 12 | 0.8 | 370.9 | 435.2 |
| Deferred tax assets |  | 706.6 | 711.4 | 647.5 |
| Current assets |  | 12,026.7 | 8,542.0 | 9,389.6 |
| Current assets excluding assets held for sale |  | 11,593.7 | 8,542.0 | 9,389.6 |
| Inventories |  | 2,217.4 | 2,146.9 | 2,085.2 |
| Trade accounts receivable |  | 3,576.7 | 3,484.1 | 3,022.8 |
| Other current assets |  | 1,615.1 | 1,500.1 | 1,500.2 |
| Current tax assets |  | 41.7 | 62.6 | 122.1 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 13 | 4,142.8 | 1,348.3 | 2,659.3 |
| Assets held for sale | 3 | 433.0 | - | - |
| Total |  | 34,077.9 | 30,452.8 | 30,878.9 |

(1) Includes the impact of applying IFRS 11 (see Note 1).

EQUITY \& LIABILITIES

| € millions | Notes | 06.30.2014 | 06.30.2013 ${ }^{(1)}$ | $12.31 .2013{ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Equity | 14 | 22,913.2 | 21,788.0 | 22,642.8 |
| Share capital |  | 121.7 | 121.2 | 121.2 |
| Additional paid-in capital |  | 2,222.3 | 1,839.6 | 2,101.2 |
| Other reserves |  | 15,731.0 | 14,713.8 | 14,220.8 |
| Other comprehensive income |  | 4,278.5 | 4,505.7 | 4,370.1 |
| Cumulative translation adjustments |  | -497.4 | -213.6 | -566.4 |
| Treasury stock |  | -685.3 | -891.5 | -568.1 |
| Net profit attributable to owners of the company |  | 1,734.8 | 1,708.9 | 2,958.2 |
| Equity attributable to owners of the company |  | 22,905.6 | 21,784.1 | 22,637.0 |
| Non-controlling interests |  | 7.6 | 3.9 | 5.8 |
| Non-current liabilities |  | 2,014.4 | 2,085.4 | 1,928.6 |
| Provisions for employee retirement obligations and related benefits |  | 1,019.4 | 1,121.3 | 939.6 |
| Provisions for liabilities and charges | 15 | 175.8 | 188.4 | 174.5 |
| Deferred tax liabilities |  | 733.9 | 740.4 | 730.6 |
| Non-current borrowings and debt | 16 | 85.3 | 35.3 | 83.9 |
| Current liabilities |  | 9,150.3 | 6,579.4 | 6,307.5 |
| Trade accounts payable |  | 3,253.1 | 3,347.7 | 3,249.7 |
| Provisions for liabilities and charges | 15 | 514.7 | 494.7 | 528.8 |
| Other current liabilities |  | 2,061.4 | 1,942.5 | 2,095.5 |
| Income tax |  | 185.4 | 188.6 | 178.3 |
| Current borrowings and debt | 16 | 3,135.7 | 605.9 | 255.2 |
| Total |  | 34,077.9 | 30,452.8 | 30,878.9 |

[^0]
### 2.4. Consolidated statements of changes in equity

| € millions | Common shares outstanding | Share capital | Additional paid-in capital | Retained earnings and net profit | Other comprehensive income | Treasury stock | Cumulative translation adjustments | Equity attributable to owners of the company | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At 12.31.2012 | 598,356,662 | 121.8 | 1,679.0 | 16,547.4 | 3,586.4 | -904.5 | -109.4 | 20,920.7 | 4.8 | 20,925.5 |
| Consolidated net profit for the period |  |  |  | 2,958.2 |  |  |  | 2,958.2 | 3.2 | 2,961.4 |
| Financial assets available-for-sale |  |  |  |  | 649.5 |  |  | 649.5 |  | 649.5 |
| Cash flow hedges |  |  |  |  | 9.1 |  |  | 9.1 | -0.1 | 9.0 |
| Cumulative translation adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  | -457.0 | -457.0 |  | -457.0 |
| Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss |  |  |  |  | 658.6 |  | -457.0 | 201.6 | -0.1 | 201.5 |
| Actuarial gains and losses |  |  |  |  | 125.1 |  |  | 125.1 |  | 125.1 |
| Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to profit and loss |  |  |  |  | 125.1 |  |  | 125.1 |  | 125.1 |
| Consolidated comprehensive income |  |  |  | 2,958.2 | 783.7 |  | -457.0 | 3,284.9 | 3.0 | 3,288.0 |
| Capital increase | 6,199,701 | 1.2 | 422.2 |  |  |  |  | 423.4 |  | 423.4 |
| Cancellation of Treasury stock |  | -1.8 |  | -996.7 |  | 998.5 |  | - |  | - |
| Dividends paid (not paid on Treasury stock) |  |  |  | -1,380.6 |  |  |  | -1,380.6 | -2.5 | -1,383.1 |
| Share-based payment |  |  |  | 97.2 |  |  |  | 97.2 |  | 97.2 |
| Net changes in Treasury stock | -4,762,333 |  |  | 1.4 |  | -662.1 |  | -660.7 |  | -660.7 |
| Purchase commitments for minority interests |  |  |  | -48.3 |  |  |  | -48.3 | -0.9 | -49.2 |
| Changes in scope of consolidation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | 1.4 | 1.4 |
| Other movements |  |  |  | 0.4 |  |  |  | 0.4 | - | 0.4 |
| At 12.31.2013 | 599,794,030 | 121.2 | 2,101.2 | 17,179.0 | 4,370.1 | -568.1 | -566.4 | 22,637.0 | 5.8 | 22,642.8 |
| Consolidated net profit for the period |  |  |  | 1,734.8 |  |  |  | 1,734.8 | 1.6 | 1,736.4 |
| Financial assets available-for-sale |  |  |  |  | 52.1 |  |  | 52.1 |  | 52.1 |
| Cash flow hedges |  |  |  |  | -53.2 |  |  | -53.2 |  | -53.2 |
| Cumulative translation adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  | 69.0 | 69.0 | 0.3 | 69.3 |
| Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss |  |  |  |  | -1.1 |  | 69.0 | 67.9 | 0.3 | 68.2 |
| Actuarial gains and losses |  |  |  |  | -90.5 |  |  | -90.5 |  | -90.5 |
| Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to profit and loss |  |  |  |  | -90.5 |  |  | -90.5 |  | -90.5 |
| Consolidated comprehensive income |  |  |  | 1,734.8 | -91.6 |  | 69.0 | 1,712.2 | 1.9 | 1,714.1 |
| Capital increase | 2,397,512 | 0.5 | 121.1 |  |  |  |  | 121.6 | 2.3 | 123.9 |
| Cancellation of Treasury stock |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - |  | - |
| Dividends paid (not paid on Treasury stock) |  |  |  | -1,507.3 |  |  |  | -1,507.3 | -2.9 | -1,510.2 |
| Share-based payment |  |  |  | 54.5 |  |  |  | 54.5 |  | 54.5 |
| Net changes in Treasury stock | -921,177 |  |  |  |  | -117.2 |  | -117.2 |  | -117.2 |
| Purchase commitments for minority interests |  |  |  | 4.7 |  |  |  | 4.7 | 0.8 | 5.5 |
| Changes in scope of consolidation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | -0.3 | -0.3 |
| Other movements |  |  |  | 0.1 |  |  |  | 0.1 |  | 0.1 |
| At 06.30.2014 | 601,270,365 | 121.7 | 2,222.3 | 17,465.8 | 4,278.5 | -685.3 | -497.4 | 22,905.6 | 7.6 | 22,913.2 |

Changes in first half 2013

| € millions | Common shares outstanding | Share capital | Additional paid-in capital | Retained earnings and net profit | Other comprehensive income | Treasury stock | Cumulative translation adjustments | Equity attributable to owners of the company | Non-controlling interests | Total equity |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At 12.31.2012 | 598,356,662 | 121.8 | 1,679.0 | 16,547.4 | 3,586.4 | -904.5 | -109.4 | 20,920.7 | 4.8 | 20,925.5 |
| Consolidated net profit for the period |  |  |  | 1,708.9 |  |  |  | 1,708.9 | 1.7 | 1,710.6 |
| Financial assets available-for-sale |  |  |  |  | 932.8 |  |  | 932.8 |  | 932.8 |
| Cash flow hedges |  |  |  |  | -13.5 |  |  | -13.5 |  | -13.5 |
| Cumulative translation adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  | -104.2 | -104.2 |  | -104.2 |
| Other comprehensive income that may be reclassified to profit and loss |  |  |  |  | 919.3 |  | -104.2 | 815.1 |  | 815.1 |
| Actuarial gains and losses |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other comprehensive income that may not be reclassified to profit and loss |  |  |  |  | - |  | - | - |  | - |
| Consolidated comprehensive income |  |  |  | 1,708.9 | 919.3 |  | -104.2 | 2,524.0 | 1.7 | 2,525.7 |
| Capital increase | 2,206,942 | 0.4 | 160.6 |  |  |  |  | 161.0 |  | 161.0 |
| Cancellation of Treasury stock |  | -1.0 |  | -498.2 |  | 499.2 |  | - |  | - |
| Dividends paid (not paid on Treasury stock) |  |  |  | -1,380.6 |  |  |  | -1,380.6 | -2.5 | -1,383.1 |
| Share-based payment |  |  |  | 44.7 |  |  |  | 44.7 |  | 44.7 |
| Net changes in Treasury stock | -3,829,135 |  |  | 0.5 |  | -486.2 |  | -485.7 |  | -485.7 |
| Other movements |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | - | -0.1 | -0.1 |
| At 06.30.2013 | 596,734,469 | 121.2 | 1,839.6 | 16,422.7 | 4,505.7 | -891.5 | -213.6 | 21,784.1 | 3.9 | 21,788.0 |

### 2.5. Compared consolidated statements of cash flows

| € millions | Notes | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half $2013{ }^{(1)}$ | $2013{ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Cash flows from operating activities |  |  |  |  |
| Net profit attributable to owners of the company |  | 1,734.8 | 1,708.9 | 2,958.2 |
| Non-controlling interests |  | 1.6 | 1.7 | 3.2 |
| Elimination of expenses and income with no impact on cash flows: |  |  |  |  |
| - depreciation, amortisation and provisions |  | 334.4 | 325.0 | 767.8 |
| - changes in deferred taxes |  | 22.6 | 7.0 | 15.9 |
| - share-based payment (including free shares) |  | 54.5 | 44.8 | 97.2 |
| - capital gains and losses on disposals of assets |  | -0.2 | -2.3 | 0.1 |
| Net profit from discontinued operations |  | -41.0 | -14.0 | -80.0 |
| Share of profit in associates net of dividends received |  | 1.5 | -8.1 | -4.6 |
| Gross cash flow |  | 2,108.2 | 2,063.0 | 3,757.9 |
| Changes in working capital |  | -598.0 | -592.1 | -67.6 |
| Net cash provided by operating activities (A) |  | 1,510.2 | 1,470.9 | 3,690.3 |
| Cash flows from investing activities |  |  |  |  |
| Purchases of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets |  | -484.8 | -502.6 | -1,018.8 |
| Disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets |  | 13.1 | 5.3 | 8.5 |
| Changes in other financial assets (including investments in nonconsolidated companies) |  | -143.2 | -454.2 | -464.8 |
| Dividends received from discontinued operations |  | 41.7 | 56.3 | 56.3 |
| Effect of changes in the scope of consolidation |  | -750.4 | -83.2 | -138.4 |
| Net cash (used in) from investing activities (B) |  | -1,323.6 | -978.4 | -1,557.2 |
| Cash flows from financing activities |  |  |  |  |
| Dividends paid |  | -1,539.8 | -1,414.3 | -1,425.4 |
| Capital increase of the parent company |  | 121.5 | 161.0 | 423.4 |
| Capital increase of subsidiaries |  | 2.3 | - | - |
| Disposal (acquisition) of Treasury stock |  | -117.2 | -485.8 | -660.6 |
| Issuance (repayment) of short-term loans |  | 2,856.0 | 374.4 | 48.9 |
| Issuance of long-term borrowings |  | 0.2 | - | - |
| Repayment of long-term borrowings |  | -10.0 | -16.4 | -19.7 |
| Net cash (used in) from financing activities (C) |  | 1,313.0 | -1,381.1 | -1,633.4 |
| Net cash (used in) from discontinued operations (D) | 3.2 | - | 10.5 | 23.0 |
| Net effect of changes in exchange rates and fair value (E) |  | -16.1 | 1.7 | -75.6 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents ( $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{E}$ ) |  | 1,483.5 | -876.4 | 447.1 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (F) |  | 2,659.3 | 2,235.2 | 2,235.2 |
| Change in cash and cash equivalents of discontinued operations (G) |  | - | -10.5 | -23.0 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period ( $\mathrm{A}+\mathrm{B}+\mathrm{C}+\mathrm{D}+\mathrm{E}+\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{G}$ ) | 13 | 4,142.8 | 1,348.3 | 2,659.3 |

${ }^{(1)}$ The statements of cash flows for full-year 2013 and first-half 2013 have been restated to reflect the impacts of IFRS 5 concerning discontinued operations (see Note 3) along with the impact of applying IFRS 11 (see Note 1).

Income taxes paid amount to $€ 502.0$ million, $€ 504.0$ million and $€ 970.6$ million respectively for first half 2014 and 2013 and year 2013.

Interests paid amount to €13.0 million, €11.2 million and $€ 24.9$ million respectively for first half 2014 and 2013 and year 2013.

Dividends received amount to €331.1 million, €327.5 million and $€ 327.5$ million respectively for first half 2014 and 2013 and year 2013, and are included within gross cash flow.

### 2.6. Notes to the condensed consolidated financial statements

## NOTE 1 Accounting principles

The condensed half-year consolidated financial statements of L'Oréal and its subsidiaries ("the Group") have been prepared in accordance with the international accounting standard IAS 34.
As condensed financial statements, they do not include all the information required by IFRS for the preparation of the annual financial statements and must therefore be read in conjunction with the Group consolidated financial statements prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted in the European Union for the year ending at December 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}, 2013$.
The Board of Directors reviewed the condensed half-year consolidated financial statements as at June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2014, on July $31^{\text {st }}, 2014$.

The accounting methods applied are identical to those applied when preparing the consolidated financial statements for the year ended December $31^{\text {st }}, 2013$, except as regards income tax and the change in accounting policy further to the application of IFRS 10, "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11, "Joint Arrangements", and IFRS 12, "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities" described below.
The tax charge (current and deferred) is calculated for the halfyear financial statements by applying to the profit for the period the estimated annual tax rate for the current tax year for each entity or tax group.
The Group did not early adopt any standards or interpretations not mandatorily applicable in 2014.
The Group is concerned by interpretation IFRIC 21, "Levies", which is mandatorily applicable as of January $1^{\text {st }}, 2015$. This interpretation provides guidance on when to recognise a liability for a levy imposed by a government. The Group is currently analysing the potential impact of IFRIC 21 but it is not expected to be material.

Change in accounting policies applicable as from January $1^{\text {st }}$, 2014: IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements", IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements" and IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities"

These standards redefine the notion of control over another entity and also require jointly controlled entities to be accounted for using the equity method, since proportionate consolidation is no longer permitted.

Consequently Innéov and Galderma, which were proportionately consolidated up to December $31^{\text {st }}, 2013$, have been equityaccounted.
The income statements for first-half 2013 and full-year 2013 have been restated accordingly. The balance sheets at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$ and December $31^{\text {st }}$, 2013 have also been restated.

Since the Boards of Directors of Nestlé and L'Oréal unanimously approved the sale of L'Oréal's interest in Galderma to Nestlé on February $10^{\text {th }}, 2014$, Galderma has been classified as held for sale for accounting purposes as from January $1^{\text {st }}, 2014$ in accordance with IFRS 5 (Note 3).

## NOTE 2 Changes in the scope of consolidation

### 2.1. First half 2014

On April $30^{\text {th }}$, 2014, L'Oréal finalised the acquisition of Decléor and Carita. Decléor/Carita achieved a turnover of approximately $€ 80$ million in 2013. Founded in 1974, Decléor is the world's leading brand in aromatherapy. Created in 1945 by Maria \& Rosy Carita, known as hairdressers for stars, Carita incarnates the art of prestigious French pampering.
This acquisition has been fully consolidated since May $1^{\text {st }}, 2014$.
On August $15^{\text {th }}$, 2013, L'Oréal and Magic Holdings International Limited have announced L'Oréal's proposal to acquire all of the shares of Magic Holdings International Limited, a company listed in the Hong Kong Stock Exchange. The proposed price is HK \$6.30 per share.
The transaction has been approved by the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China (MOFCOM) in early January 2014.
A specialist in cosmetic facial masks, Magic's turnover in 2013 was approximately €166 million. Facial masks are one of China's beauty market's fastest growing areas with very promising development prospects. Magic's MG brand is one of China's leading brands in this category.
This acquisition was finalised on April $8^{\text {th }}, 2014$, following the approval of the Shareholders' meeting of Magic Holdings International Limited.
This acquisition has been fully consolidated since April $1^{\text {st }}, 2014$.
The cost of these new acquisitions represents $€ 840.6$ million. The total amount of goodwill and other intangible assets resulting from these acquisitions has been provisionally estimated at $€ 700.4$ million and $€ 0.7$ million, respectively. Since the allocation of the purchase price to the identifiable intangible assets of these two acquisitions had not been finalised at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$, the full amount of the difference between the purchase price and the net assets acquired is temporarily shown in Goodwill.

These acquisitions represent around $€ 44.9$ million in half-year net sales and $€ 6.1$ million in half-year operating profit.

### 2.2. Year 2013

On January $31^{\text {st }}$, 2013, L'Oréal finalised the acquisition of the Colombia-based Vogue group, the country's leader in massmarket make-up. In 2012, the Vogue group reported consolidated net sales of $€ 35.3$ million.
This acquisition has been fully consolidated since February $1^{\text {st }}$, 2013.

On February 27 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2013, Galderma Pharma S.A. finalised the acquisition of Spirig Pharma A.G. The Galderma business was reclassified within Assets held for sale in 2014.

On April $15^{\text {th }}$, 2013, L'Oréal announced it has acquired the Health \& Beauty business of Interconsumer Products Limited (ICP) in Kenya from its founding shareholder. With a turnover of approximately $€ 15$ million in 2012, ICP is a significant player on the Kenyan beauty market, with strong positions in the hair and skin care markets.
This acquisition has been fully consolidated since April $12^{\text {th }}, 2013$.
On December $13^{\text {th }}, 2013$, following the approval of the Brazilian Anti-Trust Authority CADE, The Body Shop finalised the acquisition of $51 \%$ of Emporio Body Store in Brazil with the option of increasing its shareholding to $80 \%$ by 2019.
Founded in 1997 in Porto Alegre by Tobias Chanan, Emporio Body Store offers a complete range of beauty products sold through a franchise network.
Emporio Body Store achieved in 2012 a consolidated turnover of 20 million Reais (approximately $€ 7$ million). Since 2011, the business has grown strongly and increased from 36 points of sale in 2010 to 84 in 2012 , to reach an estimated 130 points of sale end of 2013.
This acquisition has been fully consolidated since December $31^{\text {st }}$, 2013.

The cost of these new acquisitions (excluding Galderma operations) amounts to $€ 123.8$ million. The total amount of goodwill and other intangible assets resulting from the acquisitions was provisionally estimated at $€ 84.5$ million and €32.7 million, respectively.
These acquisitions (excluding Galderma operations) represent around $€ 60$ million in full-year net sales and €8 million in full-year operating profit.

## NOTE 3 Discontinued operations and assets held for sale

Nestle and L'Oreal announced that their respective Boards of Directors, in meetings held on February 10th, 2014, have approved by unanimous decision of their voting members a strategic transaction for both companies under which L'Oréal will buy 48.5 million of its own shares ( $8 \%$ of its share capital) from Nestlé.

This buyback will be financed:

- Partially through the disposal by L'Oréal to Nestlé of its $50 \%$ stake in Swiss dermatology pharmaceuticals company Galderma (a 50/50 joint venture between L'Oréal and Nestlé) for an enterprise value of $€ 3.1$ billion ( $€ 2.6$ billion of equity value), paid by Nestlé in L'Oréal shares ( 21.2 million shares). This transaction is expected to result in a pre-tax capital gain of around $€ 2.2$ billion for accounting purposes;
- For the remainder, corresponding to 27.3 million L'Oréal shares held by Nestlé, in cash for an amount of $€ 3.4$ billion.

The transaction was subject to customary conditions, including the prior consultation of Galderma's and L'Oréal's works councils. Clearance of relevant antitrust authorities has been obtained. This operation was completed on July $8^{\text {th }}, 2014$ (note 19).

For simplicity, Galderma has been classified within Assets held for sale for accounting purposes since January $1^{\text {st }}, 2014$.

Consequently, Galderma is shown within Discontinued operations in the consolidated income statements and consolidated statements of cash flows for all periods presented. Galderma's consolidated net assets at June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2014 are classified within Assets held for sale in the consolidated balance sheet. At both December $31^{\text {st }}$, 2013 and June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2013, Galderma is shown in the balance sheet within Investments in equity-accounted companies.

The price per L'Oréal share retained for this transaction is the average of its closing prices between Monday November $11^{\text {th }}$, 2013 and Monday February 10 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2014: €124.48.
All the shares bought back by L'Oréal will be cancelled.

### 3.1. Income statements of discontinued operations

| € millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | 2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales | - | 380.6 | 826.3 |
| Operating profit | - | 16.3 | 116.8 |
| Net profit of discontinued operations ${ }^{(1)}$ | 41.0 | 14.0 | 80.0 |

(1) Includes for first-half 2014, €41.7 million of Galderma dividends.

### 3.2. Statements of cash flows of discontinued operations

| € millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | 2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | - | -10.9 | 54.8 |
| Net cash (used in) from investing activities | - | -116.8 |  |
| Net cash (used in) from financing activities | -130.1 |  |  |
| Net cash (used in) from discontinued operations | - | 138.2 | 98.3 |

## NOTE 4 Segment information

### 4.1. Segment information

The Cosmetics branch is organised into four sectors, each operating with specific distribution channels:

- Professional Products Division: products used and sold in hair salons;
- Consumer Products Division: products sold in mass-market retail channels;
- L’Oréal Luxe Division: products sold in selective retail outlets, i.e. department stores, perfumeries, travel retail, the Group's own boutiques and certain online sites;
- Active Cosmetics Division: products for "borderline" complexions (i.e. neither healthy nor problematic), sold through all health channels such as pharmacies, parapharmacies, drugstores and medispas.

The non-allocated item includes expenses incurred by the Functional Divisions, fundamental research and the costs of stock options not allocated to the Cosmetics Divisions. It also includes activities that are auxiliary to the Group's core businesses, such as insurance, reinsurance and banking.

The "The Body Shop" branch: The Body Shop offers a wide range of naturally inspired cosmetics and toiletry products. The brand, originally created in the United Kingdom, distributes its products and expresses its values through a large multi-channel network of exclusive retail shops (in more than 60 countries), as well as through home and online sales. The Body Shop net sales and operating profit are characterised by strong seasonal fluctuations due to a high level of activity during the last few months of the year.
The Dermatology branch, consisting of Galderma, a joint venture between L'Oréal and Nestlé, is classified within discontinued operations (Note 3). Data for first-half and full-year 2013 have been restated accordingly.

Data by branch and by division are prepared using the same accounting principles as those used for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.
The performance of each branch and division is measured on the basis of "operating profit".

As of July $1^{\text {st }}, 2013$, Turkey and Israel were reclassified from the "Africa, Middle East" geographic zone to the Eastern Europe geographic zone.
Data for first half 2013 has been adjusted to reflect these changes.

### 4.1.1. Sales of Branches and Divisions

| $€$ millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half $2013{ }^{(1)}$ | $2013{ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Professional Products | 1,505.1 | 1,531.8 | 2,973.8 |
| Consumer Products | 5,481.5 | 5,723.0 | 10,873.2 |
| L'Oréal Luxe | 2,903.3 | 2,826.8 | 5,865.2 |
| Active Cosmetics | 920.9 | 892.0 | 1,576.3 |
| Cosmetics branch | 10,810.8 | 10,973.6 | 21,288.4 |
| The Body Shop branch | 363.8 | 368.8 | 835.8 |
| Group | 11,174.6 | 11,342.4 | 22,124.2 |

(1) Net sales for full-year and first-half 2013 have been restated to reflect the impacts of discontinued operations (note 3) along with the impact of applying IFRS 11 (note 1).

### 4.1.2. Operating profit of Branches and Divisions

| € millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half $2013{ }^{(1)}$ | $2013{ }^{(1)}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Professional Products | 294.7 | 307.3 | 609.5 |
| Consumer Products | 1,157.2 | 1,190.2 | 2,166.7 |
| L'Oréal Luxe | 590.6 | 566.2 | 1,174.2 |
| Active Cosmetics | 259.5 | 247.1 | 342.6 |
| Cosmetics divisions total | 2,302.0 | 2,310.8 | 4,293.0 |
| Non-allocated | -275.7 | -294.8 | -604.5 |
| Cosmetics branch | 2,026.3 | 2,016.1 | 3,688.5 |
| The Body Shop branch | 2.7 | 9.8 | 71.9 |
| Group | 2,029.0 | 2,025.9 | 3,760.4 |

[^1]
### 4.2. Information by geographic zone

All information is presented on the basis of geographic location of the subsidiaries

### 4.2.1. Consolidated net sales by geographic zone

|  | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 |  | Growth (\%) |  | $1^{\text {st }}$ half $2013{ }^{(1)}$ |  | $2013{ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | € millions | \% of total | Published data | Excluding exchange effect | € millions | \% of total | € millions | \% of total |
| Western Europe | 4,226.0 | 37.8\% | 2.2\% | 1.9\% | 4,135.9 | 36.5\% | 8,019.6 | 36.2\% |
| of which France | 1,368.7 | 12.2\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 1,362.4 | 12.0\% | 2,573.5 | 11.6\% |
| North America | 2,694.7 | 24.1\% | -4.4\% | 0.7\% | 2,818.1 | 24.8\% | 5,538.2 | 25.0\% |
| New Markets | 4,253.8 | 38.1\% | -3.1\% | 7.3\% | 4,388.4 | 38.7\% | 8,566.4 | 38.7\% |
| Group | 11,174.6 | 100.0\% | -1.5\% | 3.6\% | 11,342.4 | 100.0\% | 22,124.2 | 100.0\% |

[^2]4.2.2. Cosmetics net sales by geographic zone

|  | 1st half 2014 |  | Growth (\%) |  | 1st half $2013{ }^{(1)}$ |  | $2013{ }^{(1)}$ |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | € millions | \% of total | Published data | Excluding exchange effect | € millions | \% of total | € millions | \% of total |
| Western Europe | 3,980.9 | 36.8\% | 2.4\% | 2.2\% | 3,889.0 | 35.4\% | 7,467.6 | $35.1 \%$ |
| of which France | 1,356.4 | 12.5\% | 0.5\% | 0.5\% | 1,350.2 | 12.3\% | 2,546.8 | 12.0\% |
| North America | 2,622.3 | 24.3\% | -4.4\% | 0.6\% | 2,743.2 | 25.0\% | 5,356.1 | 25.2\% |
| New Markets | 4,207.6 | 38.9\% | -3.1\% | 7.3\% | 4,341.4 | 39.6\% | 8,464.7 | 39.8\% |
| Asia, Pacific | 2,221.9 | 20.6\% | -0.8\% | 6.4\% | 2,240.2 | 20.4\% | 4,382.2 | 20.6\% |
| Latin America | 876.9 | 8.1\% | -8.9\% | 8.2\% | 962.2 | 8.8\% | 1,886.2 | 8.9\% |
| Eastern Europe | 824.3 | 7.6\% | -6.2\% | 5.9\% | 878.9 | 8.0\% | 1,691.3 | 7.9\% |
| Africa, Middle East | 284.5 | 2.6\% | 9.3\% | 17.2\% | 260.1 | 2.4\% | 505.1 | 2.4\% |
| Cosmetics branch | 10,810.8 | 100.0\% | -1.5\% | 3.7\% | 10,973.6 | 100.0\% | 21,288.4 | 100.0\% |

${ }^{(1)}$ Net sales for full-year and first-half 2013 have been restated to reflect the impacts of discontinued operations (note 3) along with the impact of applying IFRS 11 (note 1).

## NOTE 5 Depreciation and amortisation expense

Depreciation and amortisation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets included in operating expenses amount to $€ 412.0$ million, €406.7 million and €838.3 million respectively for first half 2014 and 2013 and year 2013.

## NOTE $6 \quad$ Foreign exchange gains and losses

Foreign exchange gains and losses break down as follows:

| € millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | 2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Time value | 0.4 | -10.0 | -25.7 |
| Other foreign exchange gains and losses | 33.2 | 15.4 | 67.0 |
| Total | 33.6 | $\mathbf{5 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 3}$ |

Foreign currency transactions are translated at the spot rate at the transaction date.

Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have been translated using the exchange rates effective at the closing date. Foreign exchange gains and losses also include the following items relating to derivative instruments:

- changes in market value linked to variations in the time value;
- changes in market value linked to variations in the spot rate between the inception of the hedge and the date on which the hedged transactions are completed;
- residual ineffectiveness linked to excess hedges and recognised directly in the income statement under other foreign exchange gains and losses for a positive 0.8 million for the first half 2014 , a positive $€ 0.2$ million for the first half 2013 and a positive €0.5 million for year 2013.

These amounts are allocated to the appropriate operating expense items as follows:

| € millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | 2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Cost of sales | 30.7 | 10.3 | 46.2 |
| Research and development | -4.7 | -7.0 | -15.4 |
| Advertising and promotion | 4.7 | 1.3 | 6.3 |
| Selling, general and administrative expenses | 3.0 | 0.8 | 4.2 |
| Foreign exchange gains and losses | $\mathbf{3 3 . 6}$ | $\mathbf{5 . 4}$ | $\mathbf{4 1 . 3}$ |

## NOTE $7 \quad$ Other operational income and expenses

This item breaks down as follows:

| € millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Capital gains and losses on disposals of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | 0.2 | 2.3 | -0.1 |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets ${ }^{(1)}$ | -1.6 | -10.0 | -35.4 |
| Restructuring costs ${ }^{(2)}$ | -29.3 | -18.8 | -65.9 |
| Other ${ }^{(3)}$ | -17.3 | -2.0 | -27.2 |
| Total | -48.0 | -28.5 | -128.6 |

(1) These impairment charges mainly relate to:

- in first-half 2013, the Club des Créateurs de Beauté goodwill for $€ 10.0$ million;
in 2013, the Club des Créateurs de Beauté goodwill for $€ 35.4$ million following the decision taken in November 2013 to cease its activity.
(2) Including:
- in first-half 2014, $€ 40.0$ million as a result of the termination of the distibution of the Garnier brand in China offset by decreasing adjustments of expenses relating to the cessation of the Club des Créateurs de Beauté activity for $€ 4.3$ million and the industrial reorganisation in the United States for $€ 5.2$ million;
- in first-half 2013, $€ 17.4$ million as a result of termination of the distribution of the Helena Rubinstein brand in Spain and Portugal, $€ 7.2$ million relating to a voluntary departure plan implemented in Italy, and $€ 7.9$ million relating to the reversal of impairment charged against the building of the Solon plant in light of its forthcoming sale (by end-2013);
- in 2013, the reorganisation of Industrial and logistics activities in Spain for $€ 11.4$ million, the termination of the distribution of the Helena Rubinstein brand in Spain and Portugal for $€ 17.1$ million, a voluntary departure plan implemented in Italy for $€ 9.3$ million, the decision to cease the Club des Créateurs de Beauté activity for $€ 28.7$ million and $€ 7.0$ million relating to the reversal of impairment charged against the building of the Solon plant following its sale at the end of 2013.
(3)
in first-half 2014, the exceptional "solidarity" tax on high salaries for $€ 8.1$ million as well costs relating to acquisitions for $€ 9.3$ million;
in first-half 2013, costs relating to acquisitions for $€ 1.6$ million;
- In 2013, costs relating to acquisitions for $€ 11.1$ million, the exceptional "solidarity" tax on high salaries for $€ 14.6$ million.

NOTE 8 Net profit of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items - Earnings per share

### 8.1. Reconciliation with net profit from continuing operations

Net profit attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items reconciles as follows with net profit attributable to owners of the company:

| € millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | 2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net profit attributable to owners of the company | 1,693.8 | 1,694.9 | 2,878.3 |
| Capital gains and losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | -0.2 | -2.3 | 0.1 |
| Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets | 1.6 | 10.0 | 35.4 |
| Restructuring costs | 29.3 | 18.8 | 65.9 |
| Other | 17.3 | 2.0 | 27.2 |
| Tax effect on non-recurring items | -13.5 | 9.7 | -15.9 |
| $3 \%$ additional levy on paid dividends ${ }^{(1)}$ | 45.2 | 41.4 | 41.4 |
| Net profit attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items | 1,773.5 | 1,774.5 | 3,032.4 |

[^3]
### 8.2. Earnings per share of continuing operations

The tables below set out earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company:

| $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | Net profit attributable to owners of the company <br> ( $€$ millions) | Number of shares | Earnings per share attributable to owners of the company |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings per share | 1,693.8 | 599,767,760 | 2.82 |
| Stock options | - | 5,452,751 |  |
| Free shares | - | 2,446,996 |  |
| Diluted earnings per share | 1,693.8 | 607,667,507 | 2.79 |


| $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | Net profit attributable to owners of the company (€ millions) | Number of shares | Earnings per share attributable to owners of the company |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings per share | 1,694.9 | 597,786,339 | 2.84 |
| Stock options | - | 8,119,210 |  |
| Free shares | - | 1,923,583 |  |
| Diluted earnings per share | 1,694.9 | 607,829,132 | 2.79 |


|  | Net profit <br> attributable to owners of <br> the company <br> $(€$ millions) | Number of shares | Earnings per share <br> attributable to owners of <br> the company <br> $(€)$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| 2013 | $2,878.3$ | $597,734,044$ | 4.82 |
| Earnings per share | - | $8,053,243$ |  |
| Stock options | - | $2,214,120$ |  |
| Free shares | $\mathbf{-}$ |  |  |
| Diluted earnings per share | $\mathbf{2 , 8 7 8 . 3}$ | $\mathbf{6 0 8 , 0 0 1 , 4 0 7}$ | $\mathbf{4 . 7 3}$ |

### 8.3. Earnings per share of continuing operations excluding non-recurring items

The tables below set out in detail earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company excluding nonrecurring items:

| $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | Net profit attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items (€ millions) | Number of shares | Earnings per share attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings per share excluding non-recurring items | 1,773.5 | 599,767,760 | 2.96 |
| Stock options | - | 5,452,751 |  |
| Free shares | - | 2,446,996 |  |
| Diluted earnings per share excluding non-recurring items | 1,773.5 | 607,667,507 | 2.92 |


| $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2013 | Net profit attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items <br> (€ millions) | Number of shares | Earnings per share attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings per share excluding non-recurring items | 1,774.5 | 597,786,339 | 2.97 |
| Stock options | - | 8,119,210 |  |
| Free shares | - | 1,923,583 |  |
| Diluted earnings per share excluding non-recurring items | 1,774.5 | 607,829,132 | 2.92 |


| 2013 | Net profit attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items <br> (€ millions) | Number of shares | Earnings per share attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Earnings per share excluding non-recurring items | 3,032.4 | 597,734,044 | 5.07 |
| Stock options | - | 8,053,243 |  |
| Free shares | - | 2,214,120 |  |
| Diluted earnings per share excluding non-recurring items | 3,032.4 | 608,001,407 | 4.99 |

### 8.4. Recognition of the strategic transaction with Nestlé

The recognition of the strategic transaction with Nestlé at January $1^{\text {st }}, 2014$ would have the following impacts on first-half 2014 earnings per share.

| $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014 | Net profit of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items (€ millions) | Diluted number of shares | Earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diluted earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items | 1,773.5 | 607,667,507 | 2.92 |
| Theoretical financial expenses relating to the operation | -3.3 |  |  |
| Treasury stock purchased |  | -48,500,000 |  |
| Adjusted diluted earnings per share of continuing operations attributable to owners of the company excluding non-recurring items | 1,770.2 | 559,167,507 | 3.17 |

### 8.5. Calculation of the number of shares

All potential ordinary shares are included in the calculation of earnings per share since all stock option plans have a dilutive impact for first-half 2014 and 2013 and full-year 2013.

## NOTE $9 \quad$ Goodwill and other intangible assets

Since no events of an adverse nature occurred in the period, no impairment tests were carried out at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$.
No impairment was recognized against goodwill or other intangible assets in first-half 2014.

The $€ 735.6$ million increase in "Goodwil" results chiefly reflects changes in the scope of consolidation and acquisitions carried out in the period for $€ 701.0$ million, along with the positive impact of exchange rate fluctuations amounting to $€ 41.7$ million.

The €52.1 million increase in "Other intangible assets" essentially reflects the acquisitions for the half year for $€ 65.9$ million, the positive impact of exchange rate fluctuations amounting to $€ 34.2$ million and changes in the opening balance sheet for $€ 16$ million following the allocation of the purchase price of entities Emporio Body Store and Cheryl's partly offset $€ 70.6$ million in depreciation and amortization expense in the period.

## NOTE 10 Property, plant and equipment

Investments for the first half of 2014 amount to $€ 413.4$ million compared with $€ 432.1$ million and $€ 891.8$ million respectively for the first half 2013 and year 2013.

The depreciation and provisions for the first half of 2014 amount to $€ 341.4$ million compared with $€ 333.5$ million and $€ 681.7$ million respectively for the first half 2013 and year 2013.

## NOTE 11 Non-current financial assets

| € millions | 06.30.2014 |  | 06.30.2013 |  | 12.31.2013 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Carrying amount | Acquisition cost | Carrying amount | Acquisition cost | Carrying amount | Acquisition cost |
| Financial assets available-for-sale |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Sanofi ${ }^{(1)}$ | 9,172.1 | 4,033.5 | 9,413.3 | 4,033.5 | 9,117.7 | 4,033.5 |
| - Unlisted securities ${ }^{(2)}$ | 4.8 | 5.4 | 5.2 | 6.3 | 4.7 | 5.3 |
| Financial assets at amortised cost |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| - Non-current loans and receivables | 85.3 | 89.8 | 81.2 | 86.1 | 81.6 | 86.5 |
| Total | 9,262.1 | 4,128.6 | 9,499.7 | 4,125.9 | 9,204.0 | 4,125.3 |

[^4]NOTE 12 Investments in associates

| € millions | 06.30 .2014 | 06.30 .2013 | 12.31 .2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Investments in associates |  |  |  |
| $\cdot$ GALDERMA $^{(1)}$ | - | 364.6 | 433.0 |
| $\cdot$ INNÉOV | 0.8 | 6.3 | 2.2 |
| Total | $\mathbf{0 . 8}$ | $\mathbf{3 7 0 . 9}$ | $\mathbf{4 3 5 . 2}$ |

(1) Classified within assets held for sale since January 1 ${ }^{\text {st }}, 2014$ (note 3).

The key figures for Galderma (based on an interest of $100 \%$ ) can be summarized as follows:

| € millions | $1^{\text {st }}$ half $2013 /$ | $2013 /$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Net sales | 06.30 .2013 | 12.31 .2013 |
| Net profit | 761.1 | $1,652.6$ |
| Balance sheets total | 28.0 | 159.9 |
| Net debt | $2,646.5$ | $2,704.4$ |

## NOTE 13 Cash and cash equivalents

| € millions | 06.30.2014 |  | 06.30.2013 |  | 12.31.2013 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Carrying amount | Acquisition cost | Carrying amount | Acquisition cost | Carrying amount | Acquisition cost |
| Marketable securities | 2,601.5 | 2,599.9 | - | - | 1,024.2 | 1,023.9 |
| Bank accounts and other cash and cash equivalents | 1,541.3 | 1,541.3 | 1,348.3 | 1,348.3 | 1,635.1 | 1,635.1 |
| Total | 4,142.8 | 4,141.2 | 1,348.3 | 1,348.3 | 2,659.3 | 2,659.0 |

Marketable securities consist mainly of SICAV money-market funds and unit trusts (on which the return is based on EONIA). Marketable securities are considered as Financial assets available-for-sale.

Unrealised gains amount to $€ 1.6$ million at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$. Term accounts with a maturity of less than 3 months at inception are shown on the "Bank accounts and other cash and cash equivalents" line.

## NOTE 14 Equity

### 14.1. Share capital and additional paid in capital

Share capital consists of 608,299,399 shares with a par value of $€ 0.20$ at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$, compared with $605,940,519$ shares at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$ and 605,901,887 shares at December $31^{\text {st }}, 2013$.

### 14.2. Treasury stock

Shares acquired under the shareholder-approved L'Oréal share buyback programme are deducted from consolidated equity. Capital gains or losses relating to these shares are also recorded in equity net of tax.
a) $1^{\text {st }}$ half 2014

The change in the number of shares for the first half 2014 is as follows:

| In shares | Share capital | Treasury stock | Common shares <br> outstanding |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| At 01.01.2014 | $605,901,887$ | $-6,107,857$ | $599,794,030$ |
| Shares cancelled | - | - | - |
| Options and free shares exercised | $2,397,512$ | 28,823 | $2,426,335$ |
| Treasury stock purchased ${ }^{(1)}$ | - | $-950,000$ | $-950,000$ |
| At 06.30.2014 | $608,299,399$ | $-7,029,034$ | $601,270,365$ |

(1) The strategic transaction with Nestlé led to the cancellation of 48,500,000 shares at July $8^{\text {th }}, 2014$ (note 3). Taking into account this cancellation, a total of $552,770,365$ shares are issued and outstanding.

The change in Treasury stock for the first half 2014 is as follows:

| In shares | Buyback programme | Allocated to stock options/ free shares plans | Total | € millions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At 01.01.2014 | 1,955,000 | 4,152,857 | 6,107,857 | 568.1 |
| Shares cancelled |  |  | - |  |
| Options and free shares exercised |  | -28,823 | -28,823 | -1.7 |
| Treasury stock purchased | 950,000 |  | 950,000 | 118.9 |
| At 06.30.2014 | 2,905,000 | 4,124,034 | 7,029,034 | 685.3 |
| € millions | 363.4 | 321.9 | 685.3 |  |

b) Year 2013

The change in the number of shares in 2013 was as follows:

| In shares | Share capital | Treasury stock | Common shares <br> outstanding |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| At 01.01.2013 | $608,810,827$ | $-10,454,165$ | $598,356,662$ |
| Shares cancelled | $-9,108,641$ | $9,108,641$ | - |
| Options and free shares exercised | $6,199,701$ | $1,224,058$ | $7,423,759$ |
| Treasury stock purchased |  | $-5,986,391$ | $-5,986,391$ |
| At 12.31.2013 | $605,901,887$ | $-6,107,857$ | $599,794,030$ |

The change in Treasury stock in 2013 was as follows:

| In shares | Buyback programme | Allocated to stock options/ free shares plans | Total | € millions |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| At 01.01.2013 | 5,077,250 | 5,376,915 | 10,454,165 | 904.5 |
| Shares cancelled | -9,108,641 |  | -9,108,641 | -998.5 |
| Options and free shares exercised |  | -1,224,058 | -1,224,058 | -81.7 |
| Treasury stock purchased | 5,986,391 |  | 5,986,391 | 743.8 |
| At 12.31.2013 | 1,955,000 | 4,152,857 | 6,107,857 | 568.1 |
| € millions | 244.5 | 323.6 | 568.1 |  |

### 14.3. Free shares

On April 17 ${ }^{\text {th }}$, 2014 the Board of Directors decided to conditionally grant 1,068,565 free shares.

## Vesting conditions

For the conditional grant of shares, the plan provides for a 4-year vesting period after which vesting is effective and final, subject to meeting the conditions of the plan. After this vesting period, a 2year mandatory holding period applies for French residents, during which the shares cannot be sold.

The performance conditions concern:

- for $50 \%$ of shares granted, the increase in comparable Cosmetic revenues for the 2015, 2016 and 2017 fiscal years in relation to the growth in revenues for a panel of competitors;
- for $50 \%$ of shares granted, the increase over the same period in Group consolidated operating profit.


### 14.4. Actuarial gains and losses

## At June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$

The fall of around 50 basis points since December $31^{\text {st }}, 2013$ in the benchmark EUR and USD interest rates used to determine the present value of the Group's pension obligations led to an increase in the provision for employee retirement obligations, partially offset by the increase in the value of plan assets. The net impact on the pension provision is a rise of $€ 144.5$ million. After the recognition of an associated deferred tax asset for $€ 50.4$ million, the net effect after tax on actuarial gains and losses is $€ 94.1$ million.

The calculation will be based on the arithmetic average of the performance in the 2015, 2016 and 2017 fiscal years and will use a predefined allocation scale based on the performance percentage achieved. No performance condition applies below a block of 200 shares.

## Fair value of free shares granted

The fair value corresponds to the value of the share at the grant date, less dividends expected to be paid during the vesting period. The cost of the additional 2-year holding period applicable to French residents is determined based on the interest rate granted to the employee, considered equivalent to the rate which would be granted by a bank to a private individual customer with an average financial profile. The cost of the holding period amounts to $4.46 \%$ of the share value.

On the basis of these assumptions, the fair values amount to $€ 104.58$ for French residents and to €109.99 for non-residents, compared to a share price of $€ 121.35$.

## At June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$

The rise in benchmark interest rates used to determine the present value of employee retirement obligations as of December $31^{\text {st }}, 2012$ is mainly attributable to USD rates, which moved up 70 basis points. The decrease of the provision for employee retirement obligations and related benefits by around $€ 80$ million, or $2 \%$ of the actuarial liability induced by this increase in rates is not accounted for at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$.

## NOTE 15 Provisions for liabilities and charges

### 15.1. Closing balances

| € millions | 06.30.2014 | 06.30.2013 | 12.31.2013 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Non-current provisions for liabilities and charges | 175.8 | 188.4 | 174.5 |
| Other non-current provisions ${ }^{(1)}$ | 175.8 | 188.4 | 174.5 |
| Current provisions for liabilities and charges | 514.7 | 494.7 | 528.8 |
| Provisions for restructuring | 58.8 | 107.9 | 98.2 |
| Provisions for product returns | 262.1 | 212.1 | 226.6 |
| Other current provisions ${ }^{(1)(2)}$ | 193.8 | 174.7 | 204.0 |
| Total | 690.5 | 683.1 | 703.3 |

${ }^{(1)}$ This item includes provisions for tax risks and litigations, industrial, environmental and commercial risks relating to operations (breach of contract), personnel-related costs and risks relating to investigations carried out by competition authorities.
${ }^{(2)}$ Investigations have been launched into the cosmetics sector by national competition authorities in several European countries.
Each of the proceedings is at a different stage:

- in Spain, the decision made by the Court of First Instance was contested through an appeal and the matter has now been referred to the supreme court. The amount of the fine as originally handed down continues to be covered by a provision;
- in Italy, the case was heard by the Court of First Instance and the resulting fine was paid in order to avoid any late-payment penalties. The appeal decision handed down in April 2012 reduced the fine by $25 \%$ but the case is still pending before the High Court;
- in France, a statement of objections was received from the antitrust authorities in 2013 concerning the consumer products sector. No provision has been booked in this respect. L'Oréal has challenged these objections and the case is still under review;
- in Belgium, a case is also under review;
- the proceedings brought in Germany in 2008 in the bodycare and personal care sector are still in progress, an appeal was lodged against the ruling of the Court of First Instance of March 14, 2013. Accordingly, the $€ 9.7$ million fine has not yet been paid.
The provisions relating to these litigations amount to $€ 42.6$ million at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$ compared with $€ 45.4$ million at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$ and $€ 43.0$ million at December $31^{\text {st }}, 2013$.


### 15.2. Changes in provisions for liabilities and charges during the period

| € millions | 06.30.2013 | 12.31.2013 | Charges ${ }^{(2)}$ | Reversals (used) ${ }^{(2)}$ | Reversals (not used) ${ }^{(2)}$ | Impact of change in scope/ Exchange rate/ Other ${ }^{(1)}$ | 06.30.2014 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Provisions for restructuring | 107.9 | 98.2 | 13.7 | -42.8 | -10.6 | 0.3 | 58.8 |
| Provisions for product returns | 212.1 | 226.6 | 135.5 | -84.2 | -24.6 | 8.8 | 262.1 |
| Other provisions for liabilities and charges | 363.1 | 378.5 | 65.9 | -61.0 | -16.6 | 2.8 | 369.6 |
| Total | 683.1 | 703.3 | 215.1 | -188.0 | -51.8 | 11.9 | 690.5 |

(1) Mainly resulting from translation differences.
(2) These figures can be analysed as follows:

| € millions | Charges | Reversals <br> (used) | Reversals <br> (not used) |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| • Other income and expenses | 13.7 | -43.1 | -10.9 |
| - Operating profit | 195.0 | -144.1 | -35.9 |
| - Financial (income)/expense | - | -0.1 | - |
| - Income tax | 6.4 | -0.7 | -5.0 |

## NOTE 16 Borrowings and debt

The Group uses bank loans for its medium-term financing needs and commercial paper issues in France and in the US for its short-term financing needs. None of these loans contain an early repayment clause linked to financial ratios (covenants).

### 16.1. Debt by type

| € millions | 06.30.2014 |  | 06.30.2013 |  | 12.31.2013 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current | Non-current | Current |
| Short-term paper | - | 2,832.7 | - | 331.9 | - | - |
| MLT bank loans | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | - | 0.1 | - |
| Debt on capital lease contracts | 25.8 | 5.3 | 27.9 | 9.0 | 28.0 | 7.3 |
| Overdrafts | - | 51.7 | - | 45.2 | - | 34.4 |
| Other borrowings and debt | 59.3 | 245.9 | 7.4 | 219.8 | 55.8 | 213.6 |
| Total | 85.3 | 3,135.7 | 35.3 | 605.9 | 83.9 | 255.2 |

### 16.2. Debt by maturity date

| € millions | 06.30 .2014 | 06.30 .2013 | 12.31 .2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| ${\text { Under } 1 \text { year }{ }^{(1)}}{ }^{(1)}$ | $3,135.7$ | 605.9 | 255.3 |
| 1 to 5 years | 70.3 | 17.5 | 65.7 |
| Over 5 years | 15.0 | 17.8 | 18.2 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 1 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 1 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 9 . 2}$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ At June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2014, the Group had confirmed undrawn credit lines for $€ 3,400.0$ million compared with $€ 2,588.2$ million at June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2013 and $€ 3,236.3$ million at December $31^{\text {st }}, 2013$. These lines were not subject to any covenants.

### 16.3. Debt by currency

| € millions | 06.30 .2014 | 06.30 .2013 | 12.31 .2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Euro (EUR) | $2,524.3$ | 98.6 | 25.1 |
| US Dollar (USD) | 340.0 | 298.0 | 11.9 |
| Brazilian Real (BRL) ${ }^{(1)}$ | 107.2 | 27.8 | 111.9 |
| Canadian Dollar (CAD) | 91.0 | 79.3 | 61.5 |
| Chinese Yuan Renminbi (CNY) | 38.3 | 39.9 | 43.7 |
| British Pound (GBP) | 20.4 | 18.8 | 18.1 |
| Indonesian Rupiah (IDR) | 19.4 | - | 18.2 |
| Egyptian Pound (EGP) | 11.7 | - | 4.2 |
| Indian Rupee (INR) | 10.5 | 10.0 | 9.4 |
| Other | 58.2 | 68.9 | 35.2 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 1 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 1 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 9 . 2}$ |

[^5]
### 16.4. Breakdown of fixed rate and floating rate debt

 (after allowing for interest rate hedging instruments)| € millions | 06.30 .2014 | 06.30 .2013 | 12.31 .2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Floating rate | $3,188.7$ | 604.9 | 302.5 |
| Fixed rate | 32.3 | 36.3 | 36.7 |
| Total | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 1 . 0}$ | $\mathbf{6 4 1 . 2}$ | $\mathbf{3 3 9 . 2}$ |

### 16.5. Effective interest rates

Effective interest rates on Group debt after allowing for hedging instruments were respectively $0.33 \%$ and $0.09 \%$ at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$ and June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$ for short-term paper. The Group no longer had any short-term paper at December $31^{\text {st }}, 2013$ and no longer held any bank loans at either June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$ or June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$ and December $31^{\text {st }}, 2013$.

### 16.6. Average debt interest rates

Average debt interest rates after allowing for hedging instruments break down as follows:

|  | 06.30 .2014 | 06.30 .2013 | 12.31 .2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- |
| Euro (EUR) ${ }^{(1)}$ | $0.42 \%$ | $0.10 \%$ | $0.10 \%$ |
| US Dollar (USD) | $0.09 \%$ | $0.11 \%$ | $0.10 \%$ |

${ }^{(1)}$ The increase in the euro rate reflects the extended average maturity of the Group's drawdowns on commercial paper.

### 16.7. Fair value of borrowings and debt

The fair value of fixed-rate debt is determined for each loan by discounting future cash flows, based on bond yield curves at the balance sheet date, after allowing for the spread corresponding to the Group's risk rating.

The net carrying amount of outstanding bank loans and other floating-rate loans is a reasonable approximation of their fair value.

At June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$, the fair value of borrowings and debt amounts to $€ 3,221.9$ million compared with $€ 641.6$ million and $€ 340.0$ million respectively at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$ and December $31^{\text {st, }}$, 2013.

## NOTE 17 Derivatives and exposure to market risks

To manage its exposure to currency and interest rate risks arising in the course of its normal operations, the Group uses derivatives negotiated with counterparties rated investment grade.

In accordance with Group rules, currency and interest rate derivatives are set up exclusively for hedging purposes.

### 17.1. Hedging of currency risk

The Group is exposed to currency risk on commercial transactions recorded on the balance sheet and on highly probable future transactions.

Based on information supplied by the subsidiaries, future operating transactions are covered by exchange rate hedges, either by options, or by purchases or sales of forward contracts.
At June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2014, the change in the mark to market value of the hedging instruments allocated to future transactions and deferred through equity amounts to +€ $€ 4.8$ million compared with $+€ 76.8$ million and $+€ 108.6$ million respectively at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$ and December 31 ${ }^{\text {st }}$, 2013.

### 17.2. Hedging of interest rate risk

At June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2014, the Group no longer had any interest rate hedging instruments as at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2013$ and December $31^{\text {st }}$, 2013.

### 17.3. Shareholding risk

No cash has been invested in shares.
Available cash is invested with top-ranking financial institutions in the form of non-speculative instruments which can be drawn in very short periods. At June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$, marketable securities consist mainly of SICAV money-market funds and unit trusts (note 11).
At June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2014, the Group holds $118,227,307$ Sanofi shares for an amount of $€ 9,172.1$ million (note 10). A change of plus or minus $10 \%$ in the market price of these shares relative to the market price of $€ 77.58$ on June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$ would have an impact of plus or minus $€ 917.2$ million before tax on Group equity.
If the share price were to fall significantly below $€ 34.12$ (the initial cost of the Sanofi shares), or fall below that price for a prolonged length of time, L'Oréal may have to recognise an impairment loss on its asset through profit or loss.

### 17.4. Fair value hierarchy

IFRS 7 as amended in 2009 requires financial assets and liabilities recognised at fair value in the balance sheet to be classified according to three levels:

- level 1: quoted prices on an active market;
- level 2: valuation techniques using observable inputs;
- level 3: valuation techniques using unobservable inputs.

The following table provides an analysis of financial instruments recorded at fair value by level of the fair value hierarchy
$\left.\begin{array}{llll}\begin{array}{l}\text { € millions } \\ \text { June } 30^{\text {th }}, 2014\end{array} & \text { level } 1 & \text { level } 2 & \text { Total fair } \\ \text { value }\end{array}\right\}$

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { € millions } \\ & \text { June } 30^{\text {th }}, 2013^{(1)} \end{aligned}$ | level 1 | level 2 | level 3 | Total fair value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets at fair value |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign exchange derivatives |  | 144.2 |  | 144.2 |
| Sanofi shares | 9,413.3 |  |  | 9,413.3 |
| Marketable securities | - |  |  | - |
| Total assets at fair value | 9,413.3 | 144.2 | - | 9,557.5 |
| Liabilities at fair value |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign exchange derivatives |  | 67.0 |  | 67.0 |
| Total liabilities at fair value | - | 67.0 | - | 67.0 |


| € millions December 31st, $2013{ }^{(1)}$ | level 1 | level 2 | level 3 | Total fair value |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Assets at fair value |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign exchange derivatives |  | 195.2 |  | 195.2 |
| Sanofi shares | 9,117.7 |  |  | 9,117.7 |
| Marketable securities | 1,024.2 |  |  | 1,024.2 |
| Total assets at fair value | 10,141.9 | 195.2 | - | 10,337.1 |
| Liabilities at fair value |  |  |  |  |
| Foreign exchange derivatives |  | 90.4 |  | 90.4 |
| Total liabilities at fair value | - | 90.4 | - | 90.4 |

[^6]
## NOTE 18 Contingent liabilities

In the course of its normal operations, the Group is involved in legal actions and is subject to tax assessments, customs controls and administrative audits. The Group sets aside a provision wherever a risk is found to exist, and the related cost can be reliably estimated.

On this basis, a provision has been set aside for risks relating to investigations carried out by competition authorities described in note 15.
In terms of taxation, in early January 2013, L'Oréal Brasil received a tax reassessment notice regarding the indirect IPI tax for fiscal year 2008. The reassessment concerned an amount of BRL 353 million including BRL 201 million (€118 million) in interest and penalties. The Brazilian tax authorities questioned the price used to calculate the IPI tax base. After consulting its tax advisors, L'Oréal Brasil considers that the Brazilian tax authorities' position is unfounded and has challenged this notice. Consequently, no provision has been recorded.

At the present time, no exceptional event or dispute is highly likely to have a material impact on the earnings, financial position, assets or operations of the L'Oréal Company or Group.

## NOTE 19 Subsequent events

On July $8^{\text {th }}, 2014$, L'Oréal announced that it had finalised:

- the acquisition of $48,500,000$ L'Oréal shares ( $8 \%$ of its share capital) owned by Nestlé, and
- the disposal of its $50 \%$ ownership in Galderma to Nestlé (note 3).

The L'Oréal shares acquired have been immediately cancelled.

In the second half of 2014, the sale of Galderma will lead to a pre-tax capital gain of $€ 2.2$ billion and a post-tax capital gain of €2.1 billion.

The acquisition of NYX Cosmetics, a mass market brand rooted in professional make-up artistry with its headquarters in Los Angeles, announced on June $18^{\text {th }}$, 2014, was finalised on July $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$.
In 2013, NYX reported net sales of USD 72 million, a growth of +46\% vs. 2012.

## 3- Statutory auditors' review report on the 2014 Half-Year Financial Information

## (Six months ended June 30, 2014)

This is a free translation into English of the Statutory Auditors' review report issued in French and is provided solely for the convenience of English speaking readers. This report should be read in conjunction with, and construed in accordance with, French law and professional auditing standards applicable in France.

In compliance with the assignment entrusted to us by your Shareholders' Annual General Meeting and in accordance with the requirements of article L. 451-1-2 III of the French Monetary and Financial Code ("Code monétaire et financier"), we hereby report to you on:

- the review of the accompanying condensed half-year consolidated financial statements of L’Oréal, for the six months ended June 30, 2014 ;
- the verification of the information contained in the half-year management report.

These condensed half-year consolidated financial statements are the responsibility of the Board of Directors. Our role is to express a conclusion on these financial statements based on our review.

## I. Conclusion on the financial statements

We conducted our review in accordance with professional standards applicable in France. A review of half-year financial information consists of making inquiries, primarily of persons responsible for financial and accounting matters, and applying analytical and other review procedures. A review is substantially less in scope than an audit conducted in accordance with professional standards applicable in France and consequently does not enable us to obtain assurance that we would become aware of all significant matters that might be identified in an audit. Accordingly, we do not express an audit opinion.

Based on our review, nothing has come to our attention that causes us to believe that the accompanying condensed half-year consolidated financial statements are not prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with IAS 34 - standard of the IFRSs as adopted by the European Union applicable to interim financial information.

## II. Specific verification

We have also verified the information given in the half-year management report on the condensed half-year consolidated financial statements subject to our review.

We have no matters to report as to its fair presentation and consistency with the condensed half-year consolidated financial statements.

Neuilly-sur-Seine, August $1^{\text {st }}, 2014$

The Statutory Auditors

## French original signed by

PricewaterhouseCoopers Audit
Deloitte \& Associés

Gérard Morin
David Dupont-Noel

## 4 . Declaration by the person responsible for the 2014 Half-Year Financial Report

I declare that, to the best of my knowledge, the summary consolidated financial statements for the ending semester have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards and give a true and fair view of the assets and liabilities, financial position and profit and loss of the Company and all the other companies included in the scope of consolidation, and that this Half-year Activity Report includes a fair review of the important events which occurred during the first six months of the year, their impact on the half-year financial statements and the main transactions between related parties, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that they face in the remaining six months of the year.

Clichy, August $1^{\text {st }}, 2014$

On the authority of the Chairman and Executive Officer

Christian Mulliez
Executive Vice-President, Administration and Finance


[^0]:    (1) Includes the impact of applying IFRS 11 (see Note 1).

[^1]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ Operating profit for full-year and first-half 2013 have been restated to reflect the impacts of discontinued operations (note 3) along with the impact of applying IFRS 11 (note 1).

[^2]:    (1) Net sales for full-year and first-half 2013 have been restated to reflect the impacts of discontinued operations (note 3) along with the impact of applying IFRS 11 (note 1)

[^3]:    (1) The 3\% additional levy on the amount of dividends paid by L'Oréal represents an additional tax payment on past profit distributions and depending on decisions made at the Annual General Meeting. So as not to distort the presentation of the Group's operational performance in the period, this surtax is recognised on the "income tax" line of the income statement as a non-recurring item.

[^4]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ L'Oréal's stake in Sanofi was $8.95 \%$ at June 30th, 2014. The carrying amount at June 30 th , 2014, June $30^{\text {th }}$, 2013 and December $31^{\text {st }}$, 2013 ( $€ 9,172.1$ million, $€ 9,413.3$ million and $€ 9,117.7$ million respectively) corresponds to the market value of the shares based on the closing price at each of these dates ( $€ 77.58, € 79.62$ and $€ 77.12$ respectively). The acquisition cost of $€ 4,033.5$ million corresponds to an entry cost of $€ 34.12$.
    ${ }^{(2)}$ As the fair value of unlisted securities cannot be reliably determined, they are stated at cost less any impairment losses.

[^5]:    ${ }^{(1)}$ Including $€ 52.6$ million in amounts due to non-controlling interests at June $30^{\text {th }}, 2014$ in respect of the Emporio Body Store acquisition.

[^6]:    (1) Includes the impact of applying IFRS 11.

