



FIRST
QUARTER
REPORT
2012

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**STATEMENT PURSUANT to ART. 154/bis, PARAGRAPH 2 – PART IV, TITLE III, CHAPTER II,
SECTION V-bis, of ITALIAN LEGISLATIVE DECREE no. 58/98**

Company Officers

Based on the one sole list presented by the majority shareholder Nuova FourB S.r.l., the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Parent Company Brembo S.p.A. held on 29 April 2011 appointed the Board of Directors, which will remain in office until the approval of the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2013. On 20 April 2012, the General Shareholders' Meeting of the Parent Company Brembo S.p.A. passed a resolution confirming and appointing Andrea Abbati Marescotti as member of the Board of Directors until the expiry of the current term of office, i.e., until the General Shareholders' Meeting held to approve the financial statements for the year ending 31 December 2013.

At 31 March 2012, Company Officers included:

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman	Alberto Bombassei (1) (8)
Executive Deputy Chairman	Matteo Tiraboschi (2) (8)
Managing Director and General Manager	Andrea Abbati Marescotti (3) (8)
Directors	Cristina Bombassei (4) (8)
	Giovanni Cavallini (5)
	Giancarlo Dallerà (5)
	Giovanna Dossena (6)
	Umberto Nicodano (7)
	Pasquale Pistorio (5) (9)
	Gianfelice Rocca (5)
	Pierfrancesco Saviotti (5)

BOARD OF STATUTORY AUDITORS (10)

Chairman	Sergio Pivato
Auditors	Enrico Colombo
	Mario Tagliaferri
Alternate Auditors	Gerardo Gibellini
	Marco Salvatore

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

PricewaterhouseCoopers S.p.A. (11)

MANAGER IN CHARGE OF

THE COMPANY'S FINANCIAL REPORTS

COMMITTEES

Audit Committee (13)

Matteo Tiraboschi (12)

Giovanni Cavallini (Chairman)
Giancarlo Dallerà
Pasquale Pistorio
Umberto Nicodano (Chairman)

Remuneration Committee

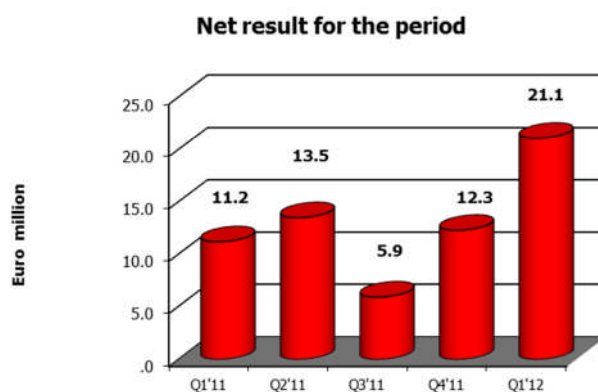
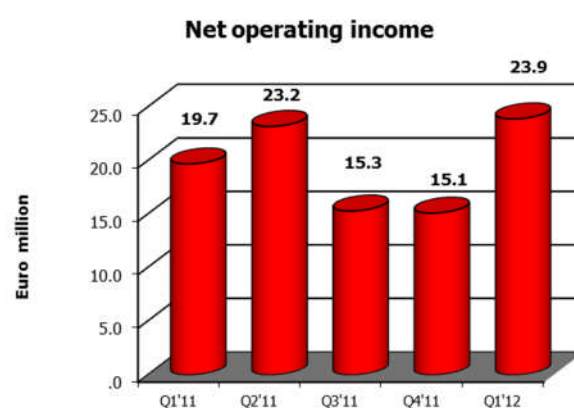
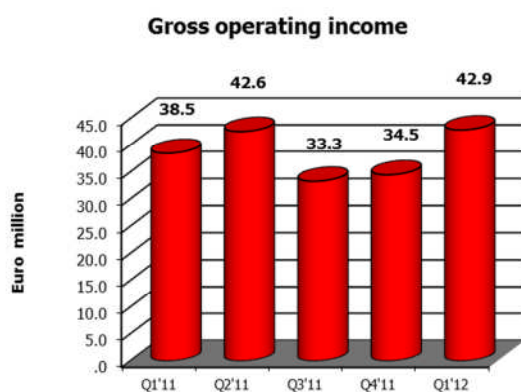
Giovanni Cavallini
Pierfrancesco Saviotti

Supervisory Committee

Marco Bianchi (Chairman) (14)
Giancarlo Dallerà
Alessandra Ramorino (15)

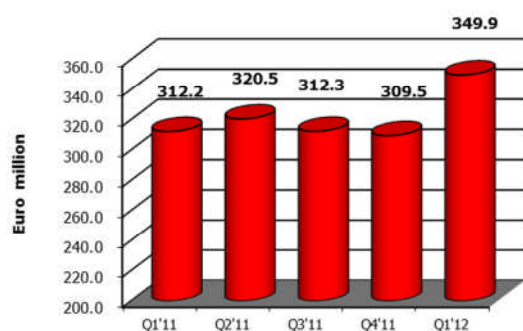
- (1) The Chairman is the Company's legal representative and has powers of ordinary management, within the limits of the law.
- (2) The Executive Deputy Chairman is the Company's legal representative; the Board of Directors granted him specific powers to manage the Company.
- (3) The Board of Directors granted the Managing Director and General Manager specific powers to manage the Company.
- (4) This Director also holds the position of Executive Director in charge of overseeing the functioning of the Internal Control System.
- (5) Independent and non-executive Directors pursuant to Article 148, paragraph 3, of the Finance Consolidation Law (TUF) (as required by Articles 147-ter, paragraph 4, and 147-quater of TUF) and Article 2.2.3, paragraph 3, of the Rules of Borsa Italiana S.p.A. and the Corporate Governance Manual of Brembo S.p.A. (Article 3).
- (6) Independent and non-executive Director pursuant to Article 148, paragraph 3, of TUF (as required by Articles 147-ter, paragraph 4, and 147-quater of TUF).
- (7) Non-executive Director.
- (8) Executive Directors.
- (9) This Director also holds the position of Lead Independent Director.
- (10) It holds the role of Audit Committee and Accounting Audit pursuant to Article 19 of Legislative Decree No. 39/2010.
- (11) The Shareholders' Meeting held on 27 April 2007 extended the mandate until financial year 2012.
- (12) Appointed by the Board of Directors on 29 April 2011. He also holds the position of Investor Relator.
- (13) Also acts as the Related Party Transactions Committee.
- (14) Private practice lawyer - Studio Castaldi Mourre & Partners, Milan.
- (15) Person in charge of Internal Control and Internal Audit Director of the Brembo Group.

Highlights

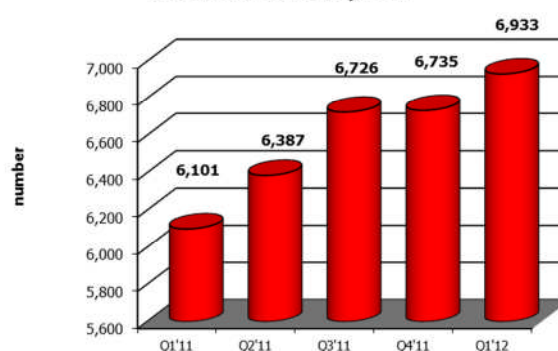


ECONOMIC RESULTS (euro million)	A				B	
	Q1'11	Q2'11	Q3'11	Q4'11	Q1'12	% B/A
Sales of goods and services	312.2	320.5	312.3	309.5	349.9	12.1%
Gross operating income	38.5	42.6	33.3	34.5	42.9	11.5%
% of sales	12.3%	13.3%	10.7%	11.1%	12.3%	
Net operating income	19.7	23.2	15.3	15.1	23.9	21.3%
% of sales	6.3%	7.2%	4.9%	4.9%	6.8%	
Result before taxes	16.9	20.9	9.3	7.5	23.8	40.4%
% of sales	5.4%	6.5%	3.0%	2.4%	6.8%	
Net result for the period	11.2	13.5	5.9	12.3	21.1	87.3%
% of sales	3.6%	4.2%	1.9%	4.0%	6.0%	

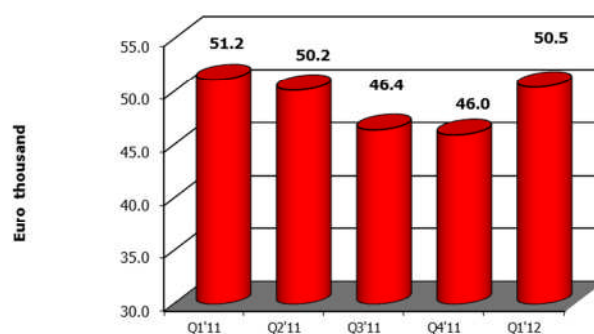
Sales of goods and services



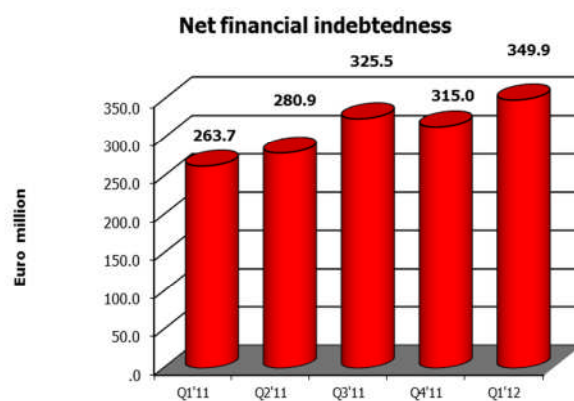
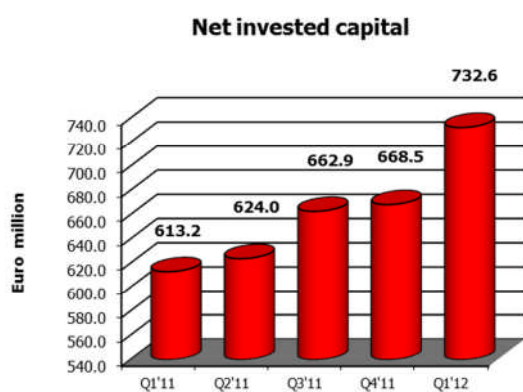
Personnel at end of period



Turnover per employee



	A				B	
FINANCIAL RESULTS (euro million)	Q1'11	Q2'11	Q3'11	Q4'11	Q1'12	% B/A
Net invested capital	613.2	624.0	662.9	668.5	732.6	19.5%
Shareholders' equity	329.7	323.4	317.5	333.9	363.1	10.1%
Net financial indebtedness	263.7	280.9	325.5	315.0	349.9	32.7%
PERSONNEL AND CAPITAL EXPENDITURE						
Personnel at end of period (No.)	6,101	6,387	6,726	6,735	6,933	13.6%
Turnover per employee (euro thousand)	51.2	50.2	46.4	46.0	50.5	-1.4%
Capital Expenditure (euro million)	28.3	49.0	42.8	45.3	32.4	14.5%



MAIN RATIOS	Q1'11	Q2'11	Q3'11	Q4'11	Q1'12
Net operating income/Sales of goods and services	6.3%	7.2%	4.9%	4.9%	6.8%
Result before taxes/Sales of goods and services	5.4%	6.5%	3.0%	2.4%	6.8%
Capital Expenditure/Sales of goods and services	9.1%	15.3%	13.7%	14.6%	9.3%
Net Financial indebtedness/Shareholders' equity	80.0%	86.9%	102.5%	94.3%	96.4%
Financial charges/Sales of goods and services	0.8%	0.6%	2.0%	2.1%	-0.1%
Financial charges/Net Operating Income	13.2%	8.6%	40.5%	42.4%	-2.1%
ROI	13.0%	14.9%	9.2%	2.3%	13.2%
ROE	14.0%	17.1%	7.1%	3.7%	23.2%

Notes:

ROI: Net operating income/ Net invested capital multiply by year days/period days.

ROE: Result before minority interests/ Shareholders equity multiply by year days/period days.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Consolidated Income Statement (First Quarter 2012)

<i>(euro thousand)</i>	Q1'12	Q1'11	Change	%
Sales of goods and services	349,882	312,179	37,703	12.1%
Other revenues and income	2,175	2,429	(254)	-10.5%
Costs for capitalised internal works	3,195	2,794	401	14.4%
Raw materials, consumables and goods	(177,335)	(158,749)	(18,586)	11.7%
Other operating costs	(64,487)	(58,041)	(6,446)	11.1%
Personnel expenses	(70,549)	(62,140)	(8,409)	13.5%
GROSS OPERATING INCOME	42,881	38,472	4,409	11.5%
% of sales of goods and services	12.3%	12.3%		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	(18,962)	(18,752)	(210)	1.1%
NET OPERATING INCOME	23,919	19,720	4,199	21.3%
% of sales of goods and services	6.8%	6.3%		
Net interest income (expense)	486	(2,571)	3,057	-118.9%
Interest income (expense) from investments	(611)	(200)	(411)	205.5%
RESULT BEFORE TAXES	23,794	16,949	6,845	40.4%
% of sales of goods and services	6.8%	5.4%		
Taxes	(2,970)	(5,536)	2,566	-46.4%
RESULT BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS	20,824	11,413	9,411	82.5%
% of sales of goods and services	6.0%	3.7%		
Minority interests	231	(174)	405	-232.8%
NET RESULT FOR THE PERIOD	21,055	11,239	9,816	87.3%
% of sales of goods and services	6.0%	3.6%		
BASIC/DILUTED EARNINGS PER SHARE	0.32	0.17		

Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income (First Quarter 2012)

<i>(euro thousand)</i>	Q1'12	Q1'11
RESULT BEFORE MINORITY INTERESTS	20,824	11,413
Effect of hedge accounting (cash flow hedge) of derivatives	(54)	0
Change in translation adjustment reserve	7,973	(7,548)
Tax effects on other components of comprehensive income	15	0
COMPREHENSIVE RESULT FOR THE YEAR	28,758	3,865
Of which attributable to:		
– the Group	29,203	3,877
– Minority Interests	(445)	(12)

Consolidated Balance Sheet

<i>(euro thousand)</i>	31.03.2012	31.12.2011	Change
ASSETS			
NON-CURRENT ASSETS			
Property, plant, equipment and other equipment	429,491	406,562	22,929
Development costs	42,383	41,372	1,011
Goodwill and other indefinite useful life assets	41,939	42,285	(346)
Other intangible assets	17,844	19,144	(1,300)
Shareholdings valued using the equity method	20,213	20,813	(600)
Other financial assets (including investments in other companies and derivatives)	150	154	(4)
Receivables and other non-current assets	3,545	2,840	705
Deferred tax assets	26,936	23,474	3,462
TOTAL NON-CURRENT ASSETS	582,501	556,644	25,857
CURRENT ASSETS			
Inventories	238,676	225,028	13,648
Trade receivables	237,265	208,287	28,978
Other receivables and current assets	38,802	37,229	1,573
Current financial assets and derivatives	9,660	9,784	(124)
Cash and cash equivalents	123,330	95,749	27,581
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	647,733	576,077	71,656
TOTAL ASSETS	1,230,234	1,132,721	97,513
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
GROUP EQUITY			
Share capital	34,728	34,728	0
Other reserves	109,978	101,791	8,187
Retained earnings/(losses)	187,036	144,138	42,898
Net result for the period	21,055	42,937	(21,882)
TOTAL GROUP EQUITY	352,797	323,594	29,203
TOTAL MINORITY INTERESTS	10,330	10,340	(10)
TOTAL EQUITY	363,127	333,934	29,193
NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Non-current payables to banks	249,410	230,840	18,570
Other non-current financial payables and derivatives	23,002	23,805	(803)
Other non-current liabilities	7,355	6,553	802
Provisions	5,328	5,642	(314)
Provisions for employee benefits	19,587	19,562	25
Deferred tax liabilities	7,502	8,576	(1,074)
TOTAL NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES	312,184	294,978	17,206
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Current payables to banks	201,398	158,810	42,588
Other current financial payables and derivatives	9,112	7,081	2,031
Trade payables	267,951	266,573	1,378
Tax payables	8,469	5,668	2,801
Other current payables	67,993	65,677	2,316
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	554,923	503,809	51,114
TOTAL LIABILITIES	867,107	798,787	68,320
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES	1,230,234	1,132,721	97,513

Consolidated Cash-Flow Statement

<i>(euro thousand)</i>	31.03.2012	31.03.2011
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	26,601	40,584
Consolidated result for the period before taxes	23,794	16,949
Depreciation, amortisation/Impairment losses	18,962	18,752
Capital gains/losses	(138)	(296)
Write-ups/Write-downs of shareholdings	611	200
Financial portion of defined funds and payables for personnel	256	180
Long-term provisions for employee benefits	276	335
Other provisions net of utilisations	2,889	(68)
Net cash flow generated by operations	46,650	36,052
Paid current taxes	(3,010)	(1,806)
Uses of long-term provisions for employee benefits	(793)	(845)
<i>Cash flow generated by operations</i>		
inventories	(16,474)	(7,463)
financial assets	4	404
trade receivables and receivables from companies valued using the equity method	(29,355)	(29,141)
receivables from others and other assets	(3,031)	3,264
<i>Increase (reduction) in current liabilities:</i>		
trade receivables and receivables from companies valued using the equity method	1,378	12,770
payables to others and other liabilities	4,442	(505)
Translation differences on current assets	(3,093)	(2,201)
Net cash flows from/(for) operating activities	(3,282)	10,529
<i>Investments in:</i>		
intangible assets	(4,019)	(3,348)
property, plant and equipment	(28,366)	(24,910)
financial assets (shareholdings)	0	(15)
Capital increase in consolidated companies by minority shareholders	435	0
Price for disposal, or reimbursement value of fixed assets	340	501
Net cash flows from/(for) investing activities	(31,610)	(27,772)
Change in fair value valuation	210	(31)
Capital increase in consolidated companies by minority shareholders	40,241	31,012
Repayment of long-term loans	(15,392)	(10,906)
Net cash flows from/(for) financing activities	25,059	20,075
Total cash flow	(9,833)	2,832
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF YEAR	16,768	43,416

Consolidated Net Financial Position

<i>(euro thousand)</i>	31.03.2012	31.12.2011
Cash	90	117
Other cash equivalents	123,240	95,632
Derivatives and securities held for trading	96	291
LIQUIDITY (A+B+C)	123,426	96,040
Current financial receivables	9,564	9,494
Current payables to banks	106,562	69,148
Current portion of non-current debt	94,836	89,663
Other current financial debts and derivatives	9,112	7,081
CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBT (F+G+H)	210,510	165,892
NET CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBT (I-E-D)	77,520	60,358
Non-current payables to banks	249,410	230,840
Bonds issued	0	0
Other non-current financial debts	23,002	23,805
NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL DEBT (K+L+M)	272,412	254,645
NET FINANCIAL DEBT (J+N)	349,932	315,003

Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity

	Share Capital	Other Reserves	Retained earnings (losses)	Hedging reserve (*)	Net result for the period	Group Equity	Result of minority interest	Share Capital and reserves of Minority Interests	Equity of Minority Interests	Equity
<i>(euro thousand)</i>										
Balance at 1 January 2011	34,728	120,892	130,128	0	32,271	318,019	(458)	8,298	7,840	325,859
Allocation of result for the previous year			32,271		(32,271)	0	458	(458)	0	0
Reclassification of merger surplus		(7,499)	7,499			0			0	0
<i>Components of comprehensive income:</i>										
Change in translation adjustment reserve		(7,362)				(7,362)		(186)	(186)	(7,548)
Net result for the period					11,239	11,239	174		174	11,413
Balance at 31 March 2011	34,728	106,031	169,898	0	11,239	321,896	174	7,654	7,828	329,724
Balance at 1 January 2012	34,728	101,791	144,138	0	42,937	323,594	406	9,934	10,340	333,934
Allocation of result for the previous year			42,937		(42,937)	0	(406)	406	0	0
Capital increase of consolidated companies by minority shareholders						0		435	435	435
<i>Components of comprehensive income:</i>										
Change in translation adjustment reserve		8,187				8,187		(214)	(214)	7,973
Effect of hedge accounting (cash flow hedge) of derivatives (*)				(39)		(39)			0	(39)
Net result for the period					21,055	21,055	(231)		(231)	20,824
Balance at 31 March 2012	34,728	109,978	187,075	(39)	21,055	352,797	(231)	10,561	10,330	363,127
(*) Hedging reserves are net of the related tax effect.										

Explanatory Notes to the Financial Statements

Accounting Principles and Valuation Criteria

The interim report for the first quarter of 2012 was prepared in accordance with paragraph 5 of Article 154-ter of Italy's Finance Consolidation Act, regarding financial disclosures, and the guidelines provided in Communication No. DEM/8041082 issued by CONSOB on 30 April 2008.

The interim report includes the Balance Sheet, Income Statement, Statement of Comprehensive Income, Cash-Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Explanatory Notes.

Reference is made to the 2011 Financial Statements for the relevant international accounting standards and principles adopted by the Group when preparing the above-mentioned financial statements.

The preparation of the interim report requires that the management make use of estimates and assumptions that have an effect on the amounts of recognised revenues, costs, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities as of the reporting date. If in the future such estimates and assumptions, which are based upon the management's best assessment, diverge from actual circumstances, they will be modified accordingly during the period in which such circumstances change.

It should also be noted that certain measurement processes, such as the determination of impairment for non-current assets, are typically carried out only during preparation of the annual financial statements when all necessary information is available, unless impairment indicators require immediate analysis. Actuarial valuations necessary to determine employee benefits are also typically performed during preparation of the annual financial statements. It should also be noted that the value of inventories has been calculated for Brembo S.p.A. by applying the cost of inventories as at 30 November 2011 to the inventory accounting results as at 31 March 2012.

This interim report has not been audited.

Consolidation Area

The financial statements for the first quarter of 2012 include the financial statements of Brembo S.p.A., the Parent Company, and the financial statements of the companies that Brembo S.p.A. directly or indirectly controls as per IFRS (IAS 27). The consolidation area changed with respect to the first quarter of 2011 as follows:

- On 17 May 2011, the company Brembo International S.p.A., formerly Brembo International S.A. under Luxembourg law, transferred its registered offices to Italy. On 21 June 2011, the Board of Directors approved the plan for the merger of Brembo International S.p.A. into Brembo S.p.A. The merger was finalised on 10 October 2011, effective from January 2011.
- On 24 May 2011, the stake in Softia S.r.l., in which Brembo held a minority interest of 40%, was sold.
- The agreement signed on 23 May 2011 by Brembo S.p.A. for the acquisition of the 75% of the share capital of Perdriel S.A. (now Brembo Argentina S.A.), an Argentinean manufacturer of brake discs with manufacturing operations in the Buenos Aires area, was executed on 1 August.

Notes on the Most Significant Changes in Items of the Consolidated Financial Statements

The performance in the first quarter of 2012 confirmed the Group's projections for 2012, showing an uptrend in turnover. Net sales in the first quarter of 2012 amounted to €349,882 thousand, up by 12.1% compared to the same period of 2011. Due to the change in the scope of consolidation, the two periods are not perfectly consistent in comparison, and net sales increased by 10.8% on a like-for-like consolidation basis.

In general, all sectors showed a positive performance compared to the first quarter of 2011: growth was mainly driven by the racing (+14.1%) and car (+13.3%) sectors, followed by applications for commercial vehicles (+10.5%); motorbike applications also performed very well, with an increase in turnover by 9.9%.

At geographic level, growth was in general reported in all markets: Germany, which continues to be the Group's key reference market (22.7% of total sales), reported an 18.8% increase. Excellent growth was also recorded in North America (USA, Canada, Mexico) at 23.6%. Within the European market, also the UK and France showed excellent results in the quarter with an increase of +36.1% and +29.4%, respectively. By contrast, sales remained stable in Italy, which continues to be the third reference market (accounting for 16.4% of total sales), after Germany and North America. Sales in the emerging markets declined in the reporting quarter to 5.2%, overall, whereas in Japan sales increased by +7.1% compared to the first quarter of 2011.

During the quarter, the **cost of sales** and other **net operating costs** amounted to €236,452 thousand, with a ratio of 67.6% to sales, in line with 67.8% for the same period in the previous year.

Development costs capitalised as intangible assets amounted to €3,195 thousand compared to €2,794 thousand in the first quarter of 2011.

Personnel expenses in the first quarter of 2012 amounted to €70,549 thousand, with a ratio of 20.2% to sales, slightly increasing compared to the same period of the previous year (19.9%).

At 31 March 2012, Brembo's **workforce** was 6,933 (6,735 at 31 December 2011 and 6,101 at 31 March 2011). The increase compared to the end of 2011 was primarily due to the rise in the number of employees required for the higher level of production associated with the increase in sales.

Gross operating income for the quarter was €42,881 thousand (12.3% of sales) compared to €38,472 thousand in the first quarter of 2011 (12.3% of sales).

Net operating income for the first quarter amounted to €23,919 thousand (6.8% of revenues), compared to €19,720 thousand (6.3% of sales) for the first quarter of 2011, after depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses of €18,962 thousand, compared to €18,752 thousand in the first quarter of 2011.

Net interest income amounted to €486 thousand (net interest expenses for €2,571 thousand in the first quarter of 2011), made up of net exchange rate gains of €3,796 thousand (€7 thousand in 2011) and interest expense of €3,310 thousand (€2,578 thousand in the same period of the previous year). The rise in interest expense was mainly due to the financial debt increase.

Income before taxes amounted to €23,794 thousand (6.8% on sales), compared to €16,949 thousand in the first quarter of 2011 (5.4% on sales).

Based on tax rates applicable for the year under current tax regulations, estimated taxes amounted to €2,970 thousand (€5,536 thousand in the first quarter of 2011). Tax rate was 12.5%, compared to 32.7% in the first quarter of 2011.

Net income for the quarter was €21,055 thousand, after €231 thousand in losses of minority interests.

Net Invested Capital at the end of the quarter amounted to €732,646 thousand, with an increase of €64,147 thousand compared to €668,499 thousand at 31 December 2011.

Net debt at 31 March 2012 was €349,932 thousand, compared to €315,003 thousand at 31 December 2011. The increase in indebtedness compared to 31 December 2011 amounted to €34,929 thousand, mainly due to the combined effect of the following factors:

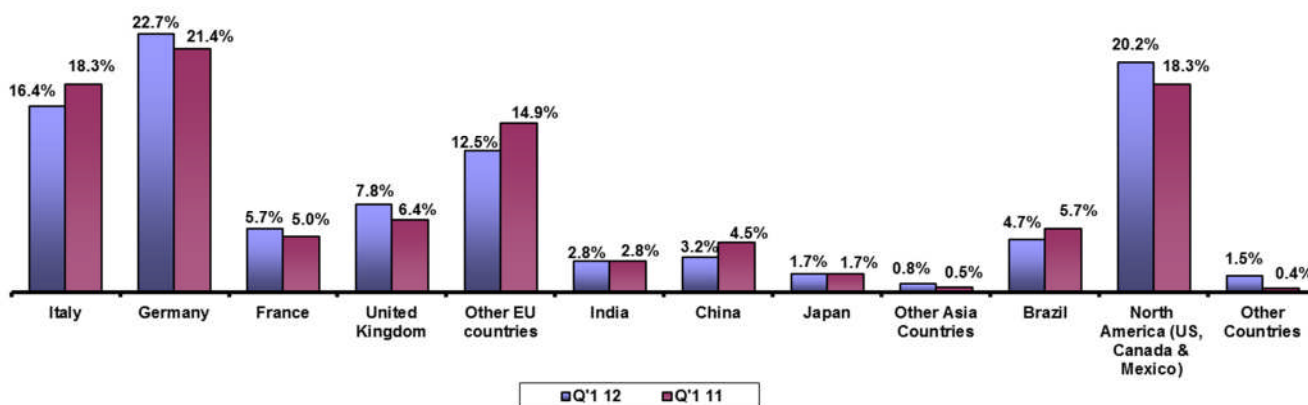
- investments in property, plant, equipment and intangible assets totalling €32,385 thousand, especially concentrated in Poland (26%), China (21%) and Czech Republic (13%); however significant investments continued to be made in Italy (29%), of which €3,399 thousand relating to development costs;
- a positive effect of the gross operating margin of €42,881 thousand;
- a negative change in working capital due to increased activities, totalling €46,129 thousand;
- payment of taxes for a total of €3,010 thousand.

Sales Breakdown by Application and Geographical Area

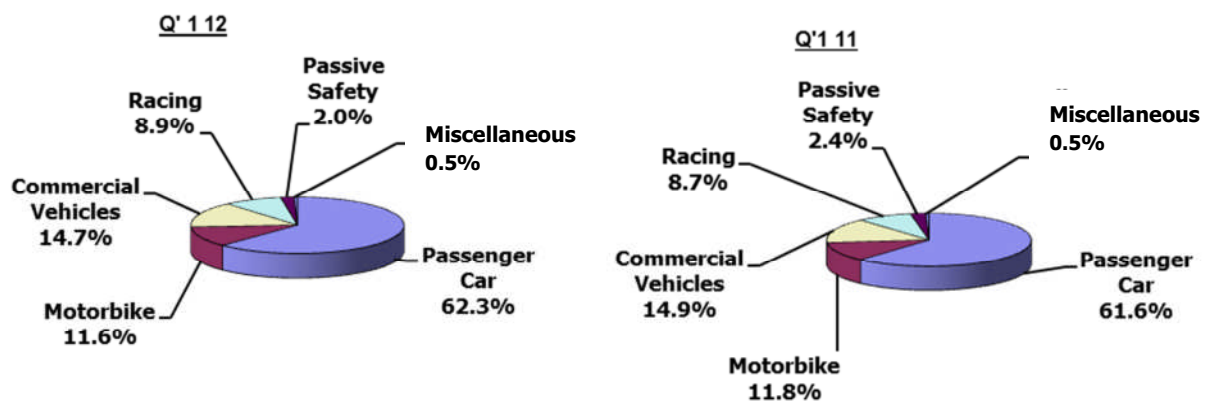
The following table shows the breakdown of net sales at 31 March 2012 by geographical area and application.

<i>(euro thousand)</i>	Q'1 12	%	Q'1 11	%	Change	%
GEOGRAPHICAL AREA						
Italy	57,406	16.4%	57,081	18.3%	325	0.6%
Germany	79,529	22.7%	66,922	21.4%	12,607	18.8%
France	20,093	5.7%	15,528	5.0%	4,565	29.4%
United Kingdom	27,214	7.8%	20,000	6.4%	7,214	36.1%
Other EU countries	43,767	12.5%	46,536	14.9%	(2,769)	-6.0%
India	9,668	2.8%	8,734	2.8%	934	10.7%
China	11,079	3.2%	13,963	4.5%	(2,884)	-20.7%
Japan	5,842	1.7%	5,453	1.7%	389	7.1%
Other Asia Countries	2,762	0.8%	1,640	0.5%	1,122	68.4%
Brazil	16,553	4.7%	17,935	5.7%	(1,382)	-7.7%
North America (US, Canada & Mexico)	70,584	20.2%	57,104	18.3%	13,480	23.6%
Other Countries	5,385	1.5%	1,283	0.4%	4,102	319.7%
Total	349,882	100.0%	312,179	100.0%	37,890	12.1%

The incidence of the overall turnover



<i>(euro thousand)</i>	Q'1 12	%	Q'1 11	%	Change	%
APPLICATION						
Passenger Car	218,057	62.3%	192,442	61.6%	25,615	13.3%
Motorbike	40,499	11.6%	36,849	11.8%	3,650	9.9%
Commercial Vehicles	51,437	14.7%	46,564	14.9%	4,873	10.5%
Racing	31,074	8.9%	27,238	8.7%	3,836	14.1%
Passive Safety	6,938	2.0%	7,383	2.4%	(445)	-6.0%
Miscellaneous	1,877	0.5%	1,703	0.5%	174	10.2%
Total	349,882	100.0%	312,179	100.0%	37,703	12.1%



Outlook

The orders backlog projections confirm a revenue growth trend for the rest of the year in all the segments in which the Group operates, although a certain degree of caution is in order, in light of the uncertain world economic scenario.

The completion of the new production facilities will contribute to increasing margins as of the second half of the year.

Directors' Report on Operations and Significant Events

Macroeconomic Context

In order to draw up an assessment of Brembo performance in the first quarter of the year, it is essential to consider the world macroeconomic scenario, specifically for the markets in which Brembo operates.

In the first few months of the year, tensions remained high on the markets, due mainly to expectations of a further slowdown of global growth in 2012. The Chinese economy, the true driver of the world economy in recent years, showed further signs of slowing, and to a greater extent than predicted by analysts. China's GDP increased by 8.1% compared to the expected 8.4%. The signs of a slowdown from emerging economies were accompanied by continuing financial market volatility. Nonetheless, the outlook for the global economy, according to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is gradually improving, although downside risks remain severe. The IMF's latest estimates call for global product to increase by 3.5% in 2012 (+0.2% compared to the January estimates). Furthermore, it has been estimated that in 2013 growth will increase to 4.1%.

In the Euro Area, the most recent April 2012 estimates surveyed by the IMF call for the region's GDP to decline by 0.3% in 2012 compared to 2011. Although performance remained negative on an annual basis (-1.8% compared to the same month of 2011), industrial production in the 17 Euro Area countries showed a reversal of the trend in February compared to the previous month, increasing by 0.5%. The recovery of the main Euro Area countries continued to be slowed by the climate of uncertainty that is severely conditioning the job market. The unemployment rate in the Euro Area continued to increase in the first two months of the year, reaching 10.7% in January and 10.8% in February. In Italy the unemployment rate remained below the European average, but increased more rapidly compared to the end of the year, reaching 9.3% in February (+0.4% compared to December 2011). Spain was cause for greater concerns, with an unemployment rate exceeding 23.5% in February.

According to the latest figures published by Eurostat, in March annual inflation in the Euro Area is expected to remain stable compared to the first months of the year at 2.7%. The figure for all of Europe is expected to climb to 2.9% in March.

The macroeconomic scenario in Europe, Brembo's primary market of operation, is certainly influenced by the performance of the automotive industry. Motor vehicle registrations in Europe (the EU27 and EFTA) declined by more than 7% in the first quarter of the year. The automotive industry showed varied evolutions. The German market grew by 1.3% in the first three months of the year. By contrast, in Italy, motor vehicle registrations contracted by more than 20% in the same period compared to the first quarter of 2011. At the beginning of April, the Director General of Italy's National Automobile Manufacturers Association (ANFIA) commented on the performance of the country's automotive market: "For the fourth consecutive month — and the third since the beginning of the year — the car market has registered a sharp, double-digit decline, returning once more to the levels of more than 30 years ago, i.e. March 1980."

In the United States, according to the most recent estimates by the IMF, GDP for the current year is expected to increase by 2.1%, up from the estimates published in January (+0.3%). There are signs of stability in industrial production, which in February and March remained unchanged compared to the first month of the year. Turning to the labour market, the unemployment rate fell to 8.2%, although there are five million more unemployed in the country than at the start of the crisis, i.e. the beginning of 2008. Some positive signs have begun to be seen in the real-estate market, where construction permits for new homes are on the rise, a fact that might signal a

recovery of the market in the coming months. In the light vehicles segment, sales of cars and pick-ups showed renewed signs of growth. In the first three months of 2012, sales increased by more than 13%.

In Japan, the fiscal year ending March 2012 was a decidedly negative year for Japanese companies, due to the tsunami of March 2011, the flooding in Thailand, which affected many foreign facilities, the European crisis and the weakness of the nation's currency. Nonetheless, Japanese firms were able to weather last year's events, and the most recent April estimates call for a 2% increase in GDP in 2012 following on the 0.7% decline registered in the previous year. The automotive market is among the most popular indicators to assess monthly trends in consumption. In the first quarter of 2012, car sales in Japan increased by approximately 50%.

The rate of growth slowed further in the main emerging countries. China and India once more proved the drivers of the international recovery, while also sustaining severe shocks as a result of the decrease in demand from mature markets.

In China, GDP underperformed expectations in the first quarter of 2012, falling to the lowest level of the past three years (+8.1%). This result represented the fifth consecutive slowdown; in the previous quarter, Chinese GDP had increased by 8.9%. The International Monetary Fund's latest June estimates predict a 8.2% growth in GDP for the Chinese market. This trend is also driven by the severe instability of exports as a result of the debt crisis in Europe and the recovery in the U.S., which is proving slower than expected. These external factors are in addition to the slowdown in the construction sector and the measures taken to dampen inflation. The growth rate, while lower than expected, was buoyed by industrial production, which in the final month of the first quarter increased by 11.9%, up from the annual 11.4% reported in the January-February period, but down compared to the 12.8% registered in the fourth quarter of 2011. The performance of the Chinese economy was most severely impacted by the difficulties in the real-estate sector. Retail sales also slowed compared to the fourth quarter of 2011, primarily as a result of the slowdown in sales of cars and electronic products. Light vehicle sales registered a decline of approximately 1% in the first quarter of the year. Despite this, the growth rates of the main European premium players remained very high.

In India, although the economy is still characterised by an expansionary trend, GDP growth in the first quarter stood at only 6.9%, the lowest rate in the last three years. The decline in global demand is among the prime causes in this case as well. The most recent estimates by the IMF of April 2012 call for GDP to increase by 6.9% in the current year, a rate of growth that might prove too low to ensure the jobs required to maintain social stability. Despite the slowdown, inflation has remained at very high levels, driven by the cost of oil imports and the weakness of the rupee.

In Brazil, the IMF's most recent April forecasts for GDP in 2012 were unchanged compared to the estimates published in January, calling for 3% growth. According to the most recent figures published by Fenabrave, the association of Brazilian dealerships, sales of light vehicles decreased slightly in Brazil in the first quarter of the year, falling by almost one percentage point.

In Russia, according to the IMF's April forecast, GDP is expected to increase by 4% in 2012, following on the 4.3% increase that took place in 2011. Figures for sales of cars and light commercial vehicles registered growth of nearly 19% in the first quarter of 2012.

Turning to the commodities market, prices were on the rise. The average price (the arithmetic average of the prices of the three grades of crude considered) in the first quarter was steadily over USD 110 a barrel, reaching USD 112.5, up 12.9% over the same period last year. In particular, in March, the average monthly price stood at USD 117.8 per barrel, up 4.5% compared to the price of February. The price of a barrel of oil continued to increase throughout the first quarter. The increase in prices was mainly due to the intensification of tensions in

the Middle East and the accumulation of inventory in the main emerging nations. The prices of non-energy commodities registered a more moderate increase.

Currency Markets

In the first three months of 2012, the dollar, which had appreciated against the Euro without interruption since May 2011, showed an inversion of the trend, bringing the exchange rate to 1.3454 (28 February). The exchange rate was also near that high at the end of the first quarter (1.3356).

Turning to the currencies of the main markets on which Brembo operates at an industrial and commercial level, the pound sterling did not show a well-defined trend during the first quarter, but rather fluctuated around 0.835, moving laterally and ending the period at 0.8339.

The Polish zloty, which depreciated constantly against the Euro throughout 2011, finally reversed the trend, appreciating from a low of 4.5054 (5 January) to reach 4.0992 (9 March). It remained near that high at the end of the quarter (4.1522).

The Czech koruna reversed the previous trend of depreciation against the Euro, which had been in effect since September 2011, appreciating to 24.464 (20 March) and closing after a slight upwards correction (24.73).

The Swedish krona fluctuated widely during the period, yet the net effect appears to have been a lateral movement within a very broad range (a high of slightly above 8.75 in January and a low of 8.9312 on 12 March). The exchange rate returned to the quarterly averages at the end of the quarter (8.8455 compared to the quarterly average value of 8.85289).

In the East, the Japanese yen put an end to the uptrend that had persisted for eight months, once more depreciating against all major currencies to reach 111.11 to the Euro on 20 March and closing at 109.56.

The Chinese yuan/renminbi, which had appreciated against the major currencies since May of the previous year, met with strong resistance at 8.00 (reaching a high of 8.0024 on 16 January) and then showed a reversal of the trend in the two following months, depreciating to 8.4766 (28 February). Closing rate: 8.4089 – the downtrend seems to have come to an end.

The Indian rupee appreciated constantly against the Euro, reaching 63.978 in the first half of the quarter. It then reversed that trend, depreciating to reach 68.042 at the end of the quarter (a figure very near the closing 2011 exchange rate of 68.713).

In the Americas, the Brazilian real appreciated until mid-February (2.2475 on 15 February) to then undergo a correction, closing at a low for the quarter (2.4323 on 30 March).

By contrast, the Mexican peso continued to appreciate throughout the first two and a half months of the first quarter. It reached a high of 16.4549 on 14 March, to close at 17.0222 on 30 March.

Finally, the Argentine peso began to depreciate constantly against the Euro in mid-January (when it had appreciated to 5.462141), reaching a low on the final day of February (5.860673) and ending the quarter not far from that level (5.84166).

Operating Structure and Reference Markets

Cars

During the first quarter of 2012, the global light vehicles market showed a 3.5% increase in sales, owing primarily to growth in the United States, Japan and India.

By contrast, the Western European car market continued to be affected by the difficult economic situation in Europe, and declined by 8.1% overall, although with differing performances in the major markets. In particular, Germany and Great Britain showed a slight increase in car sales of 1.3% and 0.9%, respectively, compared to the same period of 2011, while sales decreased significantly in Italy (-21%), France (-21.6%) and only slightly in Spain (-1.9%).

The Eastern European and Russian markets continued to perform well, though at a slowing rate compared to the previous year, closing the first quarter of 2012 with total growth in light vehicle registrations of 7.6% and 18.5%, respectively.

The United States closed a highly positive first quarter, with an overall increase of 13.3% in light vehicle sales compared to the first quarter of 2011. By contrast, the trend was slightly negative in Brazil and Argentina, which closed the first quarter with an overall decrease in sales of 2.8%.

In Asian markets, China closed the first quarter with a negative result for the first time in recent years, with light vehicles down -1.3% compared to the first quarter of 2011. By contrast, highly positive performances were reported by the Indian market, which grew by 15.7% in the first quarter of 2012, and the Japanese market, which began to recover after the tragic earthquake that struck the country on 11 March 2011, closing the first quarter up 47.7%. This result was achieved in part through the reintroduction of government incentives for the purchase of environmentally friendly vehicles.

Within this scenario, Brembo reported €218,057 thousand in net sales of car applications in the first quarter of 2012, accounting for 62.3% of the Group's turnover, up by 13.3% compared to the same period of 2011.

Commercial and Industrial Vehicles

In the first quarter of 2012, the European commercial vehicles market (EU27+EFTA), Brembo's reference market, showed a decrease in registrations of more than 9%.

During the reporting period, sales of light commercial vehicles (up to 3.5 tonnes) decreased by 10.7% overall compared to the same period of 2011. Of the top five European markets by sales volumes, only the German market was stable (+0.1%) compared to the first quarter of the previous year, whereas all of the other countries declined severely. In Italy, registrations decreased by 37.7%. By contrast, Eastern European countries registered an overall increase in sales of 10.5%.

The medium and heavy commercial vehicles segment (over 3.5 tonnes) also declined in the first quarter of 2012, registering a decrease in sales of 2% compared to the same period of the previous year. Of the main Western European markets of operation, France and Great Britain reported growth of 2.1% and 28.7%, respectively, whereas Germany and Italy registered declines of 4.4% and 22.7%, respectively. In Eastern Europe, sales of medium and heavy commercial vehicles dropped by 7% in the first quarter of the year, compared to the same period of 2011.

In the first quarter of 2012, Brembo's net sales of applications in this segment amounted to €51,437 thousand, increasing by 10.5% compared to the same period of 2011.

Motorbikes

Europe, the United States and Japan are Brembo's three most important markets in the motorbike sector. In the first quarter of 2012, motorbike registrations in Europe decreased by a total of 8.5% compared to the previous year. Among the primary markets of operation, Germany and the UK grew by 1.4% and 4.1%, respectively, compared to the first quarter of 2011. By contrast, registrations sharply decreased in Italy (-15.4%), Spain (-18.4%) and France (-10.9%). The only displacement categories that showed growth were those between 650 and 900 cc, which grew by 6% overall compared to the same period of 2011. In the United States, registrations of motorbikes, scooters and ATVs (all-terrain vehicles, four-wheel vehicles for recreation and business) showed growth of 6.2% in 2012. There was an increase in both ATVs (+5%), and motorbikes and scooters (+6.7% overall).

The Japanese market showed a recovery. In the first quarter of 2012, registrations of motorbikes with greater displacements than 50 cc increased by 4.7% compared to the same period of the previous year. There was growth in both the segment between 126 and 250 cc (+22%) and the over 250 cc segment (+15.2%). The only segment that declined was that of motorbikes with displacements between 50 and 125 cc, which decreased by 2%.

Positive signs were seen in emerging markets, and especially the Indian market, which showed a 14.6% increase in registrations of two-wheeled vehicles during the reporting period. In detail, motorbikes grew 12% and scooters grew 24.6%.

In the first quarter of 2012, Brembo's net sales of motorbike applications amounted to €40,499 thousand, increasing by 9.9% compared to the same period of 2011.

Racing

Brembo is present in the racing sector with three leading brands: Brembo Racing, with braking systems for race cars and motorbikes; AP Racing, with braking systems and clutches for race cars; Marchesini, with magnesium and aluminium wheels for racing motorbikes. Brembo is the long-time leader in this segment, claiming more than 200 world championships won to date.

In the first quarter of 2012, Brembo's net sales of application in this segment amounted to €31,074 thousand, increasing by 14.1% compared to the same period of 2011.

Passive Safety

Brembo also operates in three segments of the passive safety sector through its subsidiary Sabelt S.p.A.: racing, OEM seatbelts and racing seats and child safety.

In the first quarter of 2012, these applications yielded sales of €6,938 thousand, decreasing by 6% compared to the first quarter of 2011.

Significant Events During the Quarter

In January 2012, in a further sign of the commitment to the North American market that began with the inauguration in June 2010 of its new headquarters and research centre in Plymouth, Michigan, Brembo commenced production of its first brake discs in the United States at the Brembo North America Inc. plant in Homer, Michigan. The brake discs for the Cadillac XTS and ATS will be Brembo's very first brake discs to have been produced in the United States, strengthening the partnership between Brembo and Cadillac formed in 2004.

In March 2012, Brembo received the Daimler Supplier Award 2011, the most prestigious recognition bestowed by the German group each year to a supplier of excellence, chosen from among the thousands that supply components on the five continents on which the Daimler group operates. The award, acknowledging the technological leadership and industrial capacity that Brembo provides the German group, reaffirms and strengthens the partnership between Brembo and Daimler that began in the early Nineties.

Buy-back and Sale of Own Shares

The General Shareholders' Meeting held on 20 April 2012 approved a new plan for the buy-back and sale of own shares to undertake investments, also with the aim of supporting the liquidity of the Company's stock, to give effect to any share-based incentive plans for the directors, employees and collaborators of the company and/or its subsidiaries and to pursue any swap transactions with equity investments as part of strategic projects. The maximum number of shares that may be purchased is 2,680,000, representing 4.01% of the Company's share capital. The minimum purchase price is €0.52 (fifty-two Euro cents) and the maximum purchase price is €12.00 (twelve Euro), for a maximum expected outlay of €32,160,000. The authorisation to buy back own shares has a duration of 18 months from the date of the shareholders' resolution.

At today's date, the Company holds a total of 1,747,000 ordinary shares, representing 2.616% of share capital, purchased based on previous plans. Brembo neither bought nor sold own shares in 2012.

Significant Events After 31 March 2012

Brembo's General Shareholders' Meeting, held on 20 April 2012, approved the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2011 and the distribution of a gross dividend of €0.30 per share outstanding at ex-coupon date, with the exclusion of the Company's own shares. The dividend was paid on 10 May 2012, ex-coupon 7 May 2012.

On 25 April the new production hub in Nanjing was officially inaugurated, with Chairman Alberto Bombassei and major representatives from Italian and Chinese authorities in attendance. After more than ten years of presence on the Chinese market, Brembo has concentrated all of the Group's production into a single area of 95,000 square metres outside the city of Nanjing. Within the new facility, the Group has integrated all phases of production in the value chain, from the arrival of raw materials to the shipping of finished products, for a planned total investment of €70 million. The facilities will employ a staff of 850 (approximately 1,000 when fully operational) and their 41 production lines and foundry will yield an output of approximately six million discs a year.

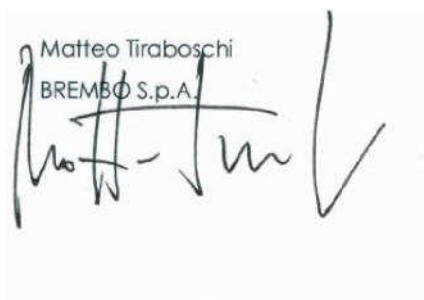
Statement Pursuant to Art. 154-*bis*, Paragraph 2, Part IV, Title III, Chapter II, Section V-*bis*, of Italian Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998: “Consolidation Act on Financial Brokerage Pursuant to Articles 8 and 21 of Italian Law No. 52 of 6 February 1996”

Re: Interim Report on Operations at 31 March 2012, approved on 14 May 2012.

I, the undersigned, Matteo Tiraboschi, the Executive Officer in charge of the financial reports of BREMBO S.p.A. hereby

DECLARE

in accordance with the second paragraph of Art. 154-*bis*, Part IV, Title III, Chapter II, Section V-*bis* of Italian Legislative Decree No. 58 of 24 February 1998, that to the best of my knowledge, the Interim Report on Operations at 31 March 2012 corresponds with the documented results, books and accounting records.



Matteo Tiraboschi
BREMBO S.p.A.

BREMBO S.p.A.

Registered offices: CURNO (Bergamo) - Via Brembo, 25

Share capital: €34,727,914

Tax Code (VAT Code) - Bergamo Register of Companies No. 00222620163