

AVON PRODUCTS INC
Form 10-Q
May 01, 2012

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

T Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012

OR

£ Transition Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-4881

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

New York	13-0544597
(State or other jurisdiction of Incorporation or organization)	(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)
1345 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10105-0196	
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)	

(212) 282-5000
(Telephone Number, including area code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>
Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/> (do not check if a smaller reporting company)	Smaller reporting company <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

The number of shares of Common Stock (par value \$0.25) outstanding at March 31, 2012 was 431,800,881

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(Unaudited)

(In millions, except per share data)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Net sales	\$2,532.8	\$2,591.5
Other revenue	42.6	37.6
Total revenue	\$2,575.4	\$2,629.1
Costs, expenses and other:		
Cost of sales	1,009.8	949.8
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,494.1	1,432.8
Operating profit	71.5	246.5
Interest expense	24.6	22.7
Interest income	(3.9)	(4.8)
Other expense, net	10.0	3.7
Total other expenses	30.7	21.6
Income from continuing operations, before taxes	40.8	224.9
Income taxes	(13.2)	(72.7)
Income from continuing operations, net of tax	27.6	152.2
Discontinued operations, net of tax	—	(8.6)
Net income	27.6	143.6
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1.1)	—
Net income attributable to Avon	\$26.5	\$143.6
Earnings per share:		
Basic from continuing operations	\$0.06	\$0.35
Basic from discontinued operations	—	(0.02)
Basic attributable to Avon	\$0.06	\$0.33
Diluted from continuing operations	\$0.06	\$0.35
Diluted from discontinued operations	—	(0.02)
Diluted attributable to Avon	\$0.06	\$0.33
Cash dividends per common share	\$0.23	\$0.23

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Net income	\$27.6	\$143.6
Other comprehensive income:		
Foreign currency translation adjustments	124.9	99.5
Change in derivative losses on cash flow hedges, net of taxes of \$0.5 and \$0.5	1.0	1.0
Change in derivative losses on net investment hedge	(0.3) —
Adjustments for amortization of net actuarial loss, prior service cost, and transition obligation, net of taxes of \$4.4 and \$3.9	9.3	7.9
Total other comprehensive income, net of taxes	134.9	108.4
Comprehensive income	162.5	252.0
Less: comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	0.6	0.2
Comprehensive income attributable to Avon	\$161.9	\$251.8

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Assets		
Current Assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,215.2	\$1,245.1
Accounts receivable, net	760.1	761.5
Inventories	1,250.8	1,161.3
Prepaid expenses and other	917.8	930.9
Total current assets	\$4,143.9	\$4,098.8
Property, plant and equipment, at cost	2,779.2	2,708.8
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,189.9	) (1,137.3
Property, plant and equipment, net	1,589.3	1,571.5
Goodwill	487.3	473.1
Other intangible assets, net	275.0	279.9
Other assets	1,287.8	1,311.7
Total assets	\$7,783.3	\$7,735.0
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		
Current Liabilities		
Debt maturing within one year	\$1,180.7	\$849.3
Accounts payable	849.1	850.2
Accrued compensation	214.1	217.1
Other accrued liabilities	647.9	663.6
Sales and taxes other than income	236.2	212.4
Income taxes	26.1	98.4
Total current liabilities	3,154.1	2,891.0
Long-term debt	2,201.8	2,459.1
Employee benefit plans	590.2	603.0
Long-term income taxes	64.8	67.0
Other liabilities	120.9	129.7
Total liabilities	\$6,131.8	\$6,149.8
Contingencies (Note 5)		
Shareholders' Equity		
Common stock	\$188.2	\$187.3
Additional paid-in capital	2,089.0	2,077.7
Retained earnings	4,652.3	4,726.1
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(719.5	) (854.4
Treasury stock, at cost	(4,573.9	) (4,566.3
Total Avon shareholders' equity	1,636.1	1,570.4
Noncontrolling interest	15.4	14.8
Total shareholders' equity	\$1,651.5	\$1,585.2
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$7,783.3	\$7,735.0
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.		

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(Unaudited)

(In millions)	Three Months Ended	
	March 31, 2012	March 31, 2011
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Net income	\$27.6	\$143.6
Discontinued operations, net of tax	—	8.6
Income from continuing operations	\$27.6	\$152.2
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	60.5	55.4
Provision for doubtful accounts	74.0	61.7
Provision for obsolescence	28.3	24.1
Share-based compensation	10.7	12.0
Deferred income taxes	(26.2)	(19.7)
Other	13.4	11.0
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(44.0)	(23.4)
Inventories	(80.1)	(142.0)
Prepaid expenses and other	37.2	(22.6)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(60.7)	(55.3)
Income and other taxes	(46.6)	(19.8)
Noncurrent assets and liabilities	(27.1)	(65.2)
Net cash used by operating activities of continuing operations	(33.0)	(31.6)
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Capital expenditures	(45.7)	(55.3)
Disposal of assets	4.5	3.0
Purchases of investments	(0.1)	(0.1)
Proceeds from sale of investments	—	3.0
Net cash used by investing activities of continuing operations	(41.3)	(49.4)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities*		
Cash dividends	(100.0)	(98.7)
Debt, net (maturities of three months or less)	50.2	520.3
Proceeds from debt	66.4	27.5
Repayment of debt	(41.1)	(554.6)
Interest rate swap termination	43.6	—
Proceeds from exercise of stock options	4.2	7.3
Excess tax benefit realized from share-based compensation	(2.2)	0.7
Repurchase of common stock	(7.4)	(5.8)
Net cash provided (used) by financing activities of continuing operations	13.7	(103.3)
Cash Flows from Discontinued Operations		
Net cash provided by investing activities of discontinued operations	—	2.3
Net cash provided by discontinued operations	—	2.3
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and equivalents	30.7	17.4
Net decrease in cash and equivalents	(29.9)	(164.6)
Cash and equivalents at beginning of year	\$1,245.1	\$1,179.9
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$1,215.2	\$1,015.3

*

Non-cash financing activities in 2012 and 2011 included the change in fair market value of interest-rate swap agreements of \$(4.5) and \$(15.9), respectively.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these statements.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

1. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

We prepare our unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). We consistently applied the accounting policies described in our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K ("2011 Form 10-K") in preparing these unaudited financial statements. In our opinion, we made all adjustments of a normal recurring nature that are necessary for a fair statement of the results for the interim periods. Results for interim periods are not necessarily indicative of results for a full year. You should read these unaudited interim consolidated financial statements in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements contained in our 2011 Form 10-K. When used in these notes, the terms "Avon," "Company," "we" or "us" mean Avon Products, Inc.

For interim consolidated financial statement purposes, our tax provision is determined using an estimate of our annual effective tax rate, adjusted for discrete items, if any, that are taken into account in the relevant period. We also provide for accruals under our various employee benefit plans for each quarter based on one quarter of the estimated annual expense.

New Accounting Standards Implemented

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2011-04, Fair Value Measurement (Topic 820): Amendments to Achieve Common Fair Value Measurement and Disclosure Requirements in U.S. GAAP and IFRS. ASU 2011-04 provides a consistent definition of fair value and ensures that the fair value measurement and disclosure requirements are similar between U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. ASU 2011-04 changes certain fair value measurement principles and enhances the disclosure requirements particularly for level 3 fair value measurements. ASU 2011-04 is effective for Avon as of January 1, 2012 and did not have a significant impact on our financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-05, Presentation of Comprehensive Income. ASU 2011-05 requires entities to present items of net income and other comprehensive income either in one continuous statement, referred to as the statement of comprehensive income, or in two separate, but consecutive, statements of net income and other comprehensive income. In addition, in December 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-12, Deferral of the Effective Date for Amendments to the Presentation of Reclassifications of Items Out of Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income in Accounting Standards Update No. 2011-05. ASU 2011-12 defers the requirement to present components of reclassifications of comprehensive income on the statement of comprehensive income, with all other requirements of ASU 2011-05 unaffected. Both ASU 2011-05 and 2011-12 are effective as of January 1, 2012 for Avon and did not have a significant impact on our financial statements, other than presentation.

In September 2011, the FASB issued ASU 2011-08, Testing Goodwill for Impairment. ASU 2011-08 provides entities with an option to perform a qualitative assessment to determine whether further impairment testing is necessary. ASU 2011-08 is effective for annual and interim goodwill impairment tests for Avon as of January 1, 2012 and will not have a significant impact on our financial statements.

Out-of-Period Items

During the first quarter of 2012, we recorded an out-of-period adjustment which decreased net income by approximately \$14 before tax (\$10 after tax) which related to 2011 and was associated with bad debt expense in our South Africa operations. We also identified and recorded other various out-of-period adjustments during the first quarter of 2012 (primarily related to cost of sales and selling, general and administrative expenses) that related to prior years. The net impact of these other items decreased net income for the first quarter of 2012 by approximately \$3 before tax (\$3 after tax). We evaluated the total out-of-period adjustments impacting the first quarter of 2012 of

approximately \$17 before tax (\$13 after tax), both individually and in the aggregate, in relation to the current period, which is when they were corrected, as well as the period in which they originated and concluded that these adjustments are not material to both the consolidated quarterly and annual financial statements for all impacted periods.

During the first quarter of 2011, the Company determined that the net after tax gain on sale of Avon Products Company Limited (“Avon Japan”), reported in our financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010, should have been reported as a net after tax loss of \$3, to correctly include all balances relating to Avon Japan that were previously included in Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (“AOCI”). In addition, in the first quarter of 2011 the Company released a liability relating to a previously owned health care business, which should have been released in a prior period, resulting in a \$4 increase in net income. The results of these businesses were originally reported within discontinued operations upon disposition. The net impact of these

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two items decreased net income for the first quarter of 2011 by \$9. We evaluated the total out-of-period adjustments impacting the first quarter of 2011 in relation to the period in which they were corrected, as well as the period in which they originated and concluded that these adjustments are immaterial to both the consolidated quarterly and annual financial statements for all impacted periods.

2. EARNINGS PER SHARE AND SHARE REPURCHASES

We compute earnings per share ("EPS") using the two-class method, which is an earnings allocation formula that determines earnings per share for common stock and participating securities. Our participating securities are our grants of restricted stock and restricted stock units, which contain non-forfeitable rights to dividend equivalents. We compute basic EPS by dividing net income allocated to common shareholders by the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted EPS is calculated to give effect to all potentially dilutive common shares that were outstanding during the period.

(Shares in millions)	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Numerator from continuing operations		
Income from continuing operations less amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$26.5	\$152.2
Less: Earnings allocated to participating securities	(0.8	) (1.3
Income from continuing operations allocated to common shareholders	25.7	150.9
Numerator from discontinued operations		
Loss from discontinued operations plus/less amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$—	\$(8.6
Less: Earnings allocated to participating securities	—	—
Loss allocated to common shareholders	—	(8.6
Numerator attributable to Avon		
Income attributable to Avon less amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$26.5	\$143.6
Less: Earnings allocated to participating securities	(0.8	) (1.3
Income allocated to common shareholders	25.7	142.3
Denominator:		
Basic EPS weighted-average shares outstanding	431.3	429.8
Diluted effect of assumed conversion of stock options	0.8	2.2
Diluted EPS adjusted weighted-average shares outstanding	432.1	432.0
Earnings per Common Share from continuing operations:		
Basic	\$0.06	\$0.35
Diluted	\$0.06	\$0.35
Loss per Common Share from discontinued operations:		
Basic	\$—	\$(0.02
Diluted	\$—	\$(0.02
Earnings per Common Share attributable to Avon:		
Basic	\$0.06	\$0.33
Diluted	\$0.06	\$0.33

At March 31, 2012 and 2011, we did not include stock options to purchase 22.0 million shares and 18.7 million shares of Avon common stock, respectively, in the calculations of diluted EPS because the exercise prices of those options were greater than the average market price, and therefore, their inclusion would have been anti-dilutive.

We purchased approximately 0.4 million shares of Avon common stock for \$7.4 during the first three months of 2012, as compared to approximately 0.3 million shares of Avon common stock for \$5.8 during the first three months of 2011 under our previously announced share repurchase program and through acquisition of stock from employees in connection with tax payments upon vesting of restricted stock units.

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 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
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3. INVENTORIES

Components of Inventories	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Raw materials	\$405.1	\$361.7
Finished goods	845.7	799.6
Total	\$1,250.8	\$1,161.3

4. EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

Net Periodic Benefit Costs	Three Months Ended March 31, Pension Benefits					
	U.S. Plans		Non-U.S. Plans		Postretirement Benefits	
	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011
Service cost	\$3.8	\$3.3	\$4.5	\$4.1	\$.5	\$.3
Interest cost	7.4	8.1	9.8	10.1	1.5	1.1
Expected return on plan assets	(9.2)	(9.1)	(9.8)	(10.3)	—	(.3)
Amortization of prior service credit	(.1)	(.1)	(.4)	(.3)	(3.3)	(2.4)
Amortization of actuarial losses	11.8	11.9	4.4	3.5	1.0	.5
Net periodic benefit costs	\$13.7	\$14.1	\$8.5	\$7.1	\$(.3)	\$(.8)

We expect to contribute approximately \$50 to \$55 and \$40 to \$45 to our U.S. and non-U.S. pension and postretirement plans, respectively, for the full year of 2012. As of March 31, 2012, we made approximately \$2 and \$5 of contributions to the U.S. and non-U.S. pension and postretirement plans, respectively. We anticipate contributing approximately \$48 to \$53 and \$35 to \$40 to fund our U.S. and non-U.S. pension and postretirement plans, respectively, during the remainder of 2012. Our funding requirements may be impacted by regulations or interpretations thereof.

5. CONTINGENCIES

In 2002, our Brazilian subsidiary received an excise tax assessment from the Brazilian tax authorities for alleged tax deficiencies during the years 1997-1998 asserting that the establishment in 1995 of separate manufacturing and distribution companies in that country was done without a valid business purpose and that Avon Brazil did not observe minimum pricing rules to define the taxable basis of excise tax. The structure adopted in 1995 is comparable to that used by many other companies in Brazil. We believe that our Brazilian corporate structure is appropriate, both operationally and legally, and that the 2002 assessment is unfounded. This matter is being vigorously contested and in the opinion of our outside counsel, the likelihood that the assessment ultimately will be upheld is remote. Management believes that the likelihood that the assessment will have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows is correspondingly remote. Other similar excise tax assessments involving different periods have been canceled and officially closed in our favor by the second administrative level.

In October 2010, the 2002 assessment was upheld at the first administrative level at an amount reduced to \$35 from \$83, including penalties and accruing interest, at the exchange rate on March 31, 2012. We have appealed this decision to the second administrative level. In the event that the 2002 assessment is upheld at the third and last administrative level, it may be necessary for us to provide security to pursue further appeals, which, depending on the circumstances, may result in a charge to income. It is not possible to make an estimate of the amount or range of loss that it is reasonably possible that we could incur from an unfavorable outcome in respect of this and any additional assessments that may be issued for subsequent periods.

As previously reported, we have engaged outside counsel to conduct an internal investigation and compliance reviews focused on compliance with the Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (“FCPA”) and related U.S. and foreign laws in China and additional countries. The internal investigation, which is being conducted under the oversight of our Audit Committee, began in June 2008. As we reported in October 2008, we voluntarily contacted the United States Securities and Exchange Commission

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("SEC") and the United States Department of Justice to advise both agencies of our internal investigation. We are continuing to cooperate with both agencies and inquiries by them, including but not limited to, signing tolling agreements, translating and producing documents and assisting with interviews.

As previously reported in July 2009, in connection with the internal investigation, we commenced compliance reviews regarding the FCPA and related U.S. and foreign laws in additional countries in order to evaluate our compliance efforts. We are conducting these compliance reviews in a number of other countries selected to represent each of the Company's international geographic segments. The internal investigation and compliance reviews are focused on reviewing certain expenses and books and records processes, including, but not limited to, travel, entertainment, gifts, use of third party vendors and consultants and related due diligence, joint ventures and acquisitions, and payments to third-party agents and others, in connection with our business dealings, directly or indirectly, with foreign governments and their employees. The internal investigation and compliance reviews of these matters are ongoing, and we continue to cooperate with both agencies with respect to these matters. In connection with the internal investigation and compliance reviews, we continue to enhance our ethics and compliance program, including our policies and procedures, FCPA compliance-related training, FCPA third party due diligence program and other compliance-related resources.

On October 26, 2011, the Company received a subpoena from the SEC requesting documents and information in connection with a Regulation FD investigation of the Company's contacts and communications with certain financial analysts and other representatives of the financial community during 2010 and 2011. The Company was also advised that a formal order of investigation was issued by the SEC relating to the FCPA matters described above and the Regulation FD matters that are referenced in the subpoena. The Company intends to cooperate fully with the SEC's investigation. We also have commenced an internal investigation, which is being conducted by outside counsel under the oversight of our Audit Committee, in connection with the Regulation FD matters.

In connection with the ongoing internal investigations and compliance reviews described above, certain personnel actions have been taken and additional personnel actions may be taken in the future. At this point we are unable to predict the duration, scope, developments in, results of, or consequences of the internal investigations and compliance reviews and government's investigation. In light of the fact that, among other things, these matters are ongoing, we are unable to make an estimate of the amount or range of loss that it is reasonably possible that we could incur from an unfavorable outcome.

In July and August 2010, derivative actions were filed in state court against certain present or former officers and/or directors of the Company (Carol J. Parker, derivatively on behalf of Avon Products, Inc. v. W. Don Cornwell, et al. and Avon Products, Inc. as nominal defendant (filed in the New York Supreme Court, Nassau County, Index No. 600570/2010); Lynne Schwartz, derivatively on behalf of Avon Products, Inc. v. Andrea Jung et al. and Avon Products, Inc. as nominal defendant (filed in the New York Supreme Court, New York County, Index No. 651304/2010)). These actions allege breach of fiduciary duty, abuse of control, waste of corporate assets, and, in one complaint, unjust enrichment, relating to the Company's compliance with the FCPA, including the adequacy of the Company's internal controls. The relief sought against the individual defendants in one or both of these derivative complaints includes certain declaratory and equitable relief, restitution, damages, exemplary damages and interest. The Company is a nominal defendant, and no relief is sought against the Company itself. We are unable to predict the outcome of these matters.

On July 6, 2011, a purported shareholder's class action complaint (City of Brockton Retirement System v. Avon Products, Inc., et al., No. 11-CIV-4665) was filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New

York against certain present or former officers and/or directors of the Company. On September 29, 2011, the Court appointed LBBW Asset Management Investmentgesellschaft mbH and SGSS Deutschland Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH as lead plaintiffs and Motley Rice LLC as lead counsel. Lead plaintiffs have filed an amended complaint on behalf of a purported class consisting of all persons or entities who purchased or otherwise acquired shares of Avon's common stock from July 31, 2006 through and including October 26, 2011. The amended complaint names the Company and two individual defendants and asserts violations of Sections 10(b) and 20(a) of the Exchange Act based on allegedly false or misleading statements and omissions with respect to, among other things, the Company's compliance with the FCPA, including the adequacy of the Company's internal controls. Pursuant to a scheduling stipulation, defendants' answer, motion to dismiss or other response is due June 14, 2012. In light of, among other things, the early stage of the litigation, we are unable to predict the outcome of this matter and are unable to make an estimate of the amount or range of loss that it is reasonably possible that we could incur from an unfavorable outcome. In April 2012, several purported shareholders' class actions were filed against the Company and certain present or former directors of the Company in New York Supreme Court, New York County (Pritika v. Jung, et al., Index No. 651072/2012; Feinman v. Avon Products, Inc., et al., Index No. 651087/2012; Gaines v. Jung, et al., Index No. 651097/2012; Schwartz v.

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Avon Products, Inc., et al., 651152/2012). In addition, one purported shareholder's class action filed against current directors of the Company in New York Supreme Court, New York County also asserted a derivative claim (Robaczynki, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated and derivatively on behalf of Avon Products, Inc. v. Jung, et al. and Avon Products, Inc. as nominal defendant, Index No. 651176/2012). All of these actions allege breach of fiduciary duty by defendants in connection with responses to expressions of interest by Coty, Inc. in acquiring the Company and seek certain declaratory and injunctive relief. On April 13, 2012, plaintiff Gaines discontinued his action. The parties in the remaining cases have agreed by stipulation to consolidate all remaining actions and to certain other procedural matters. In light of, among other things, the early stage of the litigation, we are unable to predict the outcome of the class action claims and are unable to make an estimate of the amount or range of loss that it is reasonably possible that we could incur from an unfavorable outcome. The Company is a nominal defendant on the purported derivative claim asserted by plaintiff Robaczynki, and no relief is sought against the Company on that claim.

With respect to the above-described internal investigations, compliance reviews, government's investigation and the derivative and class action matters, under some circumstances, adverse outcomes could be material to our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Various other lawsuits and claims, arising in the ordinary course of business or related to businesses previously sold, are pending or threatened against Avon. In management's opinion, based on its review of the information available at this time, the total cost of resolving such other contingencies at March 31, 2012, should not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

6. SEGMENT INFORMATION

Summarized financial information concerning our reportable segments was as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,		2011	
	2012		2011	
	Revenue	Operating Profit (Loss)	Revenue	Operating Profit (Loss)
Latin America	\$1,138.8	\$50.0	\$1,131.4	\$139.5
North America	490.3	4.6	512.3	27.8
Central & Eastern Europe	394.6	62.6	411.8	76.9
Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	330.0	(6.1	) 346.3	34.1
Asia Pacific	221.7	15.4	227.3	19.9
Total from operations	\$2,575.4	\$126.5	\$2,629.1	\$298.2
Global and other	—	(55.0	) —	(51.7
Total	\$2,575.4	\$71.5	\$2,629.1	\$246.5

Effective April 1, 2012, Central & Eastern Europe and Western Europe, Middle East & Africa are being managed as a single operating segment. Therefore, beginning in the second quarter of 2012, this change decreases our number of reportable segments to four: Latin America; North America; Europe, Middle East & Africa; and Asia Pacific.

Our consolidated net sales by classes of principal products were as follows:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Beauty ⁽¹⁾	\$1,858.6	\$1,874.9
Fashion ⁽²⁾	449.6	488.0
Home ⁽³⁾	224.6	228.6

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Net sales	\$2,532.8	\$2,591.5
Other revenue ⁽⁴⁾	42.6	37.6
Total revenue	\$2,575.4	\$2,629.1

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AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

- (1) Beauty includes color cosmetics, fragrances, skin care and personal care.
- (2) Fashion includes jewelry, watches, apparel, footwear, accessories and children's products.
- (3) Home includes gift and decorative products, housewares, entertainment and leisure products and nutritional products.
- (4) Other revenue primarily includes shipping and handling and order processing fees billed to Representatives. Sales from Health and Wellness products and mark. are included among these categories based on product type.

7. SUPPLEMENTAL BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, prepaid expenses and other included the following:

Components of Prepaid Expenses and Other	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Deferred tax assets	\$317.3	\$319.0
Receivables other than trade	120.5	142.8
Prepaid taxes and tax refunds receivable	203.1	192.0
Prepaid brochure costs, paper and other literature	124.7	126.9
Short-term investments	18.5	18.0
Interest-rate swap agreements (Notes 10 and 11)	5.6	18.8
Other	128.1	113.4
Prepaid expenses and other	\$917.8	\$930.9

At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, other assets included the following:

Components of Other Assets	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Deferred tax assets	\$779.6	\$759.5
Investments	45.5	44.4
Deferred software	188.7	176.7
Interest-rate swap agreements (Notes 10 and 11)	103.2	153.6
Other	170.8	177.5
Other assets	\$1,287.8	\$1,311.7

8. RESTRUCTURING INITIATIVES

2005 and 2009 Restructuring Programs

We launched restructuring programs in late 2005 (the "2005 Restructuring Program") and in February 2009 (the "2009 Restructuring Program"). The 2005 and 2009 Restructuring Programs initiatives include:

- enhancement of organizational effectiveness, including efforts to flatten the organization and bring senior management closer to consumers through a substantial organizational downsizing;
- implementation of a global manufacturing strategy through facilities realignment;
- implementation of additional supply chain efficiencies in distribution;
- restructuring our global supply chain operations;
- realigning certain local business support functions to a more regional base to drive increased efficiencies; and
- streamlining of transactional and other services through outsourcing, moves to lower-cost countries, and reorganizing certain other functions.

We have approved and announced all of the initiatives that are part of our 2005 and 2009 Restructuring Programs. We believe that we have substantially realized the anticipated savings associated with our 2005 Restructuring Program,

and we are on track to achieving our anticipated savings associated with our 2009 Restructuring Program. The savings achieved from these Restructuring Programs have been offset by investments in Representative Value Proposition and advertising. Since 2005, we

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AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

have recorded total costs to implement restructuring initiatives of \$526.1 for actions associated with the 2005 Restructuring Program, but we expect our total costs when fully implemented to be approximately \$520 when considering historical and future costs along with expected gains from sales of properties. With regards to the 2009 Restructuring Program, we have recorded total costs to implement restructuring initiatives of \$261.4 since 2009 and expect total costs to fully implement to reach \$300 to \$310.

Restructuring Charges – First Quarter of 2012

During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded total costs to implement of \$5.5 associated with previously approved initiatives that are part of our 2005 and 2009 Restructuring Programs, and the costs consisted of the following:

• net benefit of \$1.1, primarily for employee-related costs offset by adjustments to the reserve;

• implementation costs of \$4.3, for professional service fees, primarily associated with our initiatives to outsource certain finance processes and realign certain distribution operations; and

• accelerated depreciation of \$2.3, associated with our initiatives to realign certain distribution operations.

Of the total costs to implement, \$2.8 was recorded in selling, general, and administrative expenses and \$2.7 was recorded in cost of sales for the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Restructuring Charges – First Quarter 2011

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recorded total costs to implement of \$14.7 associated with previously approved initiatives that are part of our 2005 and 2009 Restructuring Programs, and the costs consisted of the following:

• net charge of \$9.6, primarily for adjustments to the reserves for employee-related costs;

• implementation costs of \$9.0, for professional service fees, primarily associated with our initiatives to outsource certain finance processes and realign certain distribution operations; and

• accelerated depreciation of \$1.6, associated with our initiatives to realign certain distribution operations, offset by a gain of \$5.5 due to the sale of land and building in Germany.

Of the total costs to implement, \$13.5 was recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses and \$1.2 was recorded in cost of sales for the three months ended March 30, 2011.

The liability balances for the initiatives under the 2005 and 2009 Restructuring Programs are shown below:

	Employee- Related Costs	Inventory Write-offs	Contract Terminations/ Other	Total
Balance December 31, 2011	\$74.6	\$(.2	) \$(.5	) \$73.9
2012 Charges	.7	—	—	.7
Adjustments	(1.8	) —	—	(1.8
Cash payments	(12.1	) —	—	(12.1
Foreign exchange	1.1	—	—	1.1
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$62.5	\$(.2	) \$(.5	) \$61.8

The following table presents the restructuring charges incurred to date, net of adjustments, under our 2005 and 2009 Restructuring Programs, along with the charges expected to be incurred under the plan:

Employee- Related Costs	Asset Write-offs	Inventory Write-offs	Currency Translation Adjustment Write-offs	Contract Terminations/ Other	Total
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Charges incurred to date	\$493.7	\$10.8	\$7.2	\$11.6	\$21.4	\$544.7
Charges to be incurred on approved initiatives	1.2	—	—	—	.3	1.5
Total expected charges on approved initiatives	\$494.9	\$10.8	\$7.2	\$11.6	\$21.7	\$546.2

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AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

The charges, net of adjustments, of initiatives under the 2005 and 2009 Restructuring Programs by reportable business segment were as follows:

	Latin America	North America	Central & Eastern Europe	Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	Asia Pacific	Corporate	Total
2005	\$3.5	\$6.9	\$1.0	\$11.7	\$22.4	\$6.1	\$51.6
2006	34.6	61.8	6.9	45.1	14.2	29.5	192.1
2007	14.9	7.0	4.7	65.1	4.9	12.7	109.3
2008	1.9	(1.1)	1.7	19.0	(.7)	(3.0)	17.8
2009	19.2	26.7	25.1	27.4	19.9	12.0	130.3
2010	13.6	17.8	.3	(1.1)	(.3)	11.0	41.3
2011	2.1	(1.1)	1.0	.9	(.3)	.8	3.4
First Quarter 2012	.1	(.9)	.2	(.5)	(.1)	.1	(1.1)
Charges recorded to date	\$89.9	\$117.1	\$40.9	\$167.6	\$60.0	\$69.2	\$544.7
Charges to be incurred on approved initiatives	.2	(.4)	1.1	.7	(.1)	—	1.5
Total expected charges on approved initiatives	\$90.1	\$116.7	\$42.0	\$168.3	\$59.9	\$69.2	\$546.2

As noted previously, we expect to record total costs to implement of approximately \$520 before taxes for all restructuring initiatives under the 2005 Restructuring Program and in the range of \$300 to \$310 before taxes for all restructuring initiatives under the 2009 Restructuring Program, in each case including restructuring charges and other costs to implement. The amounts shown in the tables above as charges recorded to date relate to initiatives that have been approved and recorded in the financial statements as the costs are probable and estimable. The amounts shown in the tables above as total expected charges on approved initiatives represent charges recorded to date plus charges yet to be recorded for approved initiatives as the relevant accounting criteria for recording an expense have not yet been met. In addition to the charges included in the tables above, we will incur other costs to implement restructuring initiatives such as other professional services and accelerated depreciation. These future costs are expected to be more than offset by gains on the sales of properties exited due to restructuring initiatives.

Additional Restructuring Charges

In an effort to improve operating performance, we identified certain actions in the first quarter of 2012 that we believe will enhance our operating model, reduce costs, and improve efficiencies. As a result of the analysis and the actions taken, we recorded total costs to implement this restructuring of \$21.8 associated with approved initiatives, and the costs consisted of the following:

- net charge of \$18.8, primarily for employee-related costs;
- implementation costs of \$3.0, for professional service fees.

Total costs to implement were recorded in selling, general and administrative expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2012. Cash payments associated with these charges are expected to be made during 2012 and 2013.

The liability balance for these as of March 31, 2012 is as follows:

	Employee- Related Costs
2012 Charges	\$ 18.8
Cash payments	(2.0)

Foreign Exchange	(0.1)
Balance at March 31, 2012	\$ 16.7	

The total additional restructuring charges approved to date by reportable business segment were as follows: \$4.6 in Latin America, \$.8 in North America, \$1.5 in Central & Eastern Europe, \$1.6 in Western Europe, Middle East & Africa, \$.7 in Asia Pacific, and \$9.6 in Corporate.

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AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

9. GOODWILL AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Goodwill

	North America	Latin America	Western Europe, Middle East & Africa	Central & Eastern Europe	Asia Pacific	Total
Gross balance at December 31, 2011	\$314.7	\$111.8	\$ 153.3	\$7.5	\$83.8	\$671.1
Accumulated impairments	(198.0)	—	—	—	—	(198.0)
Net balance at December 31, 2011	\$116.7	\$111.8	\$ 153.3	\$7.5	\$83.8	\$473.1
Changes during the period ended March 31, 2012:						
Foreign exchange	\$—	\$9.4	\$ 4.0	\$.6	\$.2	\$14.2
Gross balance at March 31, 2012	\$314.7	\$121.2	\$ 157.3	\$8.1	\$84.0	\$685.3
Accumulated impairments	(198.0)	—	—	—	—	(198.0)
Net balance at March 31, 2012	\$116.7	\$121.2	\$ 157.3	\$8.1	\$84.0	\$487.3

Intangible assets

	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Amortized Intangible Assets				
Customer relationships	\$224.9	\$(72.9)	\$221.8	\$(65.2)
Licensing agreements	61.9	(51.4)	58.2	(47.4)
Noncompete agreements	8.5	(7.0)	8.1	(6.6)
Trademarks	6.6	(4.6)	6.6	(4.0)
Indefinite Lived Trademarks	109.0	—	108.4	—
Total	\$410.9	\$(135.9)	\$403.1	\$(123.2)

Estimated Amortization Expense:

2012	\$23.6
2013	21.4
2014	20.6
2015	20.0
2016	19.3

Aggregate amortization expense during the three months ended March 31, 2012 was \$5.4, compared to \$6.2 for the same period of 2011.

10. FAIR VALUE

The fair value measurement provisions required by the Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures Topic of the Codification establish a fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value into three broad levels as follows:

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs, other than the quoted prices in active markets, that are observable either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Unobservable inputs based on our own assumptions.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2012:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets:			
Available-for-sale securities	\$1.9	\$—	\$1.9
Interest-rate swap agreements	—	103.2	103.2
Foreign exchange forward contracts	—	2.1	2.1
Total	\$1.9	\$105.3	\$107.2
Liabilities:			
Interest-rate swap agreements	\$—	\$6.2	\$6.2
Foreign exchange forward contracts	—	6.3	6.3
Total	\$—	\$12.5	\$12.5

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011:

	Level 1	Level 2	Total
Assets:			
Available-for-sale securities	\$1.8	\$—	\$1.8
Interest-rate swap agreements	—	153.6	153.6
Foreign exchange forward contracts	—	5.6	5.6
Total	\$1.8	\$159.2	\$161.0
Liabilities:			
Interest-rate swap agreements	\$—	\$6.0	\$6.0
Foreign exchange forward contracts	—	10.5	10.5
Total	\$—	\$16.5	\$16.5

Assets and Liabilities Recorded at Fair Value on a Non-recurring Basis

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy for those assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of December 31, 2011, and indicates the placement in the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques utilized to determine such fair value:

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Silpada goodwill	\$—	\$—	\$116.7	\$116.7
Silpada indefinite-lived trademark	—	—	85.0	85.0
Total	\$—	\$—	\$201.7	\$201.7

In the fourth quarter of 2011, we completed the annual goodwill and indefinite-lived intangible assets impairment assessments and subsequently determined that the goodwill and indefinite-lived trademarks associated with Silpada were impaired. As a result, the carrying amount of Silpada's goodwill was reduced from \$314.7 to its implied fair value of \$116.7, resulting in an impairment charge of \$198.0. In addition, the carrying amount of Silpada's indefinite-lived trademarks was reduced from \$150.0 to its implied fair value of \$85.0, resulting in an impairment charge of \$65.0.

We use a discounted cash flow ("DCF") approach to estimate the fair value of a reporting unit, which we believe is the most reliable indicator of fair value of a business, and is most consistent with the approach a market place participant

would use. The estimation of fair value utilizing a DCF approach includes numerous uncertainties which require our significant judgment when making assumptions of expected growth rates and the selection of discount rates, as well as assumptions regarding general economic and business conditions, among other factors. Key assumptions used in measuring the fair value of Silpada included

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

the discount rate (based on the weighted-average cost of capital), revenue growth, silver prices, and Representative growth and activity rates. The fair value of the Silpada trademark was determined using a risk-adjusted DCF model under the relief-from-royalty method. The royalty rate used was based on a consideration of market rates.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The net asset (liability) amounts recorded in the balance sheet (carrying amount) and the estimated fair values of financial instruments at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively, consisted of the following:

	2012		2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents	\$1,215.2	\$1,215.2	\$1,245.1	\$1,245.1
Available-for-sale securities	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8
Grantor trust cash and cash equivalents	.3	.3	.7	.7
Short term investments	18.5	18.5	18.0	18.0
Cash surrender value of supplemental life insurance	43.3	43.3	41.9	41.9
Debt maturing within one year	1,180.7	1,187.5	849.3	849.3
Long-term debt, net of related discount or premium	2,201.8	2,172.2	2,459.1	2,445.2
Foreign exchange forward contracts	(4.2	) (4.2	) (4.9	) (4.9
Interest-rate swap agreements	97.0	97.0	147.6	147.6

The methods and assumptions used to estimate fair value are as follows:

Cash and cash equivalents, Grantor trust cash and cash equivalents, and Short term investments - Given the short term nature of these financial instruments, the stated cost approximates fair value.

Available-for-sale securities - The fair values of these investments were the quoted market prices for issues listed on securities exchanges.

Cash surrender value of supplemental life insurance - The fair value is equal to the cash surrender value of the life insurance policy.

Debt maturing within one year and long-term debt - The fair values of all debt and other financing were determined using Level 2 inputs based on indicative market prices.

Foreign exchange forward contracts - The fair values of forward contracts were estimated based on quoted forward foreign exchange prices at the reporting date.

Interest-rate swap agreements - The fair values of interest-rate swap agreements were estimated based on LIBOR yield curves at the reporting date.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
 NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
 (Dollars in millions, except per share data)

11. DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGING ACTIVITIES

Derivatives are recognized on the balance sheet at their fair values. The following table presents the fair value of derivative instruments outstanding at March 31, 2012:

	Asset Balance Sheet Classification	Fair Value	Liability Balance Sheet Classification	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Interest-rate swap agreements	Other assets	\$97.0	Other liabilities	\$—
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	—	Accounts payable	—
Total derivatives designated as hedges		\$97.0		\$—
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Interest-rate swap agreements	Other assets	\$6.2	Other liabilities	\$6.2
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	2.1	Accounts payable	6.3
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		\$8.3		\$12.5
Total derivatives		\$105.3		\$12.5

The following table presents the fair value of derivative instruments outstanding at December 31, 2011:

	Asset Balance Sheet Classification	Fair Value	Liability Balance Sheet Classification	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as hedges:				
Interest-rate swap agreements	Other assets	\$147.6	Other liabilities	\$—
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	1.2	Accounts payable	—
Total derivatives designated as hedges		148.8		—
Derivatives not designated as hedges:				
Interest-rate swap agreements	Other assets	\$6.0	Other liabilities	\$6.0
Foreign exchange forward contracts	Prepaid expenses and other	4.4	Accounts payable	10.5
Total derivatives not designated as hedges		\$10.4		\$16.5
Total derivatives		\$159.2		\$16.5

When we become a party to a derivative instrument, we designate the instrument, for financial reporting purposes, as a fair value hedge, a cash flow hedge, a net investment hedge, or a non-hedge.

We assess, both at the hedge's inception and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in fair values or cash flows of hedged items. The ineffective portion of a derivative's gain or loss, if any, is recorded in earnings in other expense, net on the Consolidated Statements of Income. When we determine that a derivative is not highly effective as a hedge, hedge accounting is discontinued. When it is probable that a hedged forecasted transaction will not occur, we discontinue hedge accounting for the affected portion of the forecasted transaction, and reclassify gains or losses that were accumulated

in AOCI to earnings, in other expense, net on the Consolidated Statements of Income.

Interest Rate Risk

Our borrowings are subject to interest rate risk. We use interest-rate swap agreements, which effectively convert the fixed rate on long-term debt to a floating interest rate, to manage our interest rate exposure. The agreements are designated as fair value hedges. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we held interest-rate swap agreements that effectively converted approximately 54% and 74%, respectively, of our outstanding long-term, fixed-rate borrowings to a variable interest rate based on LIBOR. Our total exposure to floating interest rates at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 was approximately 71% and 82%, respectively.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

In March 2012, we terminated two of our interest-rate swap agreements designated as fair value hedges, with notional amounts totaling \$350. As of the interest-rate swap agreements' termination date the aggregate favorable adjustment to the carrying value of our debt was \$46.1, which is being amortized as a reduction to interest expense over the remaining term of the underlying debt obligations through March 2019. We incurred termination fees of \$2.5. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, the net impact of the gain amortization was immaterial. The interest-rate swap agreements were terminated in order to increase our ratio of fixed rate debt.

At March 31, 2012, we had interest-rate swap agreements designated as fair value hedges of fixed-rate debt, with notional amounts totaling \$1,375. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded a net loss of \$4.5 in interest expense for these interest-rate swap agreements designated as fair value hedges. The loss on these interest-rate swap agreements was offset by an equal and offsetting gain in interest expense on our fixed-rate debt. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recorded a net loss of \$15.9 in interest expense for these interest-rate swap agreements designated as fair value hedges. The loss on these interest-rate swap agreements was offset by an equal and offsetting gain in interest expense on our fixed-rate debt.

At times, we may de-designate the hedging relationship of a receive-fixed/pay-variable interest-rate swap agreement. In these cases, we enter into receive-variable/pay-fixed interest-rate swap agreements that are designed to offset the gain or loss on the de-designated contract. At March 31, 2012, we had interest-rate swap agreements that were not designated as hedges with notional amounts totaling \$250. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded an immaterial net gain in other expense, net associated with these undesignated interest-rate swap agreements. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recorded an immaterial net gain in other expense, net associated with these undesignated interest-rate swap agreements.

There was no hedge ineffectiveness for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, related to these interest-rate swaps.

Foreign Currency Risk

The primary currencies for which we have net underlying foreign currency exchange rate exposures are the Argentine peso, Australian dollar, Brazilian real, British pound, Canadian dollar, Chinese renminbi, Colombian peso, the euro, Mexican peso, Philippine peso, Polish zloty, Russian ruble, South African rand, Turkish lira, Ukrainian hryvnia and Venezuelan bolivar. We use foreign exchange forward contracts to manage a portion of our foreign currency exchange rate exposures. At March 31, 2012, we had outstanding foreign exchange forward contracts with notional amounts totaling approximately \$312.7 for the euro, the Mexican peso, the British pound, the Peruvian new sol, the Hungarian forint, the Romanian leu, the Czech Republic koruna, and the New Zealand dollar.

We use foreign exchange forward contracts to manage foreign currency exposure of intercompany loans. These contracts are not designated as hedges. The change in fair value of these contracts is immediately recognized in earnings and substantially offsets the foreign currency impact recognized in earnings relating to the intercompany loans. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded a gain of \$3.4 in other expense, net related to these undesignated foreign exchange forward contracts. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we recorded a loss of \$2.9 related to the intercompany loans, caused by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recorded a gain of \$15.7 in other expense, net related to these undesignated foreign exchange forward contracts. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recorded a loss of \$14.2 related to the intercompany loans, caused by changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

We also used a foreign exchange forward contract to hedge a portion of the net assets of a foreign subsidiary, which was effective as a hedge. A loss of \$0.3 on the foreign exchange forward contract was recorded in AOCI for the three months ended March 31, 2012. The foreign exchange forward contract terminated in January 2012.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

OVERVIEW

We are a global manufacturer and marketer of beauty and related products. Our business is conducted worldwide, primarily in the direct selling channel. We presently have sales operations in 65 countries and territories, including the U.S., and distribute products in 42 more. Our reportable segments are based on geographic operations in five regions: Latin America; North America; Central & Eastern Europe; Western Europe, Middle East & Africa; and Asia Pacific. Our product categories are Beauty, Fashion and Home. Beauty consists of color cosmetics, fragrances, skin care and personal care. Fashion consists of jewelry, watches, apparel, footwear, accessories and children's products. Home consists of gift and decorative products, housewares, entertainment and leisure products and nutritional products. Sales are made to the ultimate consumer principally through direct selling by approximately 6.4 million active independent Representatives, who are independent contractors and not our employees. The success of our business is highly dependent on recruiting, retaining and servicing our Representatives. During 2011, approximately 83% of our consolidated revenue was derived from operations outside the U.S.

During the first three months of 2012, revenues declined 2% due to unfavorable foreign exchange. Constant \$ revenues increased 1%. Sales of products in the Beauty category decreased 1% due to unfavorable foreign exchange, and increased 2% on a Constant \$ basis. Active Representatives decreased 2%. See the "Segment Review" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information related to changes in revenue by segment.

We continue to experience increases in labor and commodity costs, including oil, silver and cotton. Our pricing strategies are helping to partially offset the resulting product cost increases but there is no assurance that we will be able to pass on product cost increases fully or immediately.

In an effort to improve operating performance, we identified certain actions in the first quarter of 2012 that we believe will enhance our operating model, reduce costs, and improve efficiencies. As a result of the analysis and the actions taken, we recorded total costs to implement this restructuring of \$21.8. In connection with these actions, effective April 1, 2012, Central & Eastern Europe and Western Europe, Middle East & Africa are being managed as a single operating segment. Therefore, beginning in the second quarter of 2012, this change decreases our number of reportable segments to four: Latin America; North America; Europe, Middle East & Africa; and Asia Pacific. In connection with these actions, we expect to realize operating profit benefits of approximately \$10 annually and cash flow benefits of approximately \$7 after taxes beginning in 2013, which will likely be a mitigating factor against inflationary cost pressures.

NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Information relating to new accounting standards is included in Note 1, Accounting Policies, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS—THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2012 AS COMPARED TO THREE MONTHS ENDED MARCH 31, 2011

Non- GAAP Financial Measures

To supplement our financial results presented in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States (“GAAP”), we disclose operating results that have been adjusted to exclude the impact of changes due to the translation of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars. We refer to these adjusted growth rates as Constant \$ growth, which is a non- GAAP financial measure. We believe this measure provides investors an additional perspective on trends. To exclude the impact of changes due to the translation of foreign currencies into U.S. dollars, we calculate current year results and prior year results at a constant exchange rate. Currency impact is determined as the difference between actual growth rates and constant currency growth rates.

We present gross margin, selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue, operating profit, operating margin and effective tax rate on a non-GAAP basis. The discussion of our segments presents operating profit and operating margin on a non-GAAP basis. We have provided a quantitative reconciliation of the difference between the non-GAAP financial measure and the financial measure calculated and reported in accordance with GAAP. These non-GAAP measures should not be considered in isolation, or as a substitute for, or superior to, financial measures calculated in accordance with GAAP. The Company uses the non-GAAP financial measures to evaluate its operating performance and believes that it is meaningful for investors to be made aware of, on a period-to-period basis, the impacts of costs to implement (“CTI”) restructuring initiatives. The Company believes investors find the non-GAAP information helpful in understanding the ongoing performance of operations separate from items that may have a disproportionate positive or negative impact on the Company’s financial results in any particular period. See Note 8, Restructuring Initiatives for more information on these items.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

Consolidated

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% / Point Change	
	2012	2011		
Total revenue	\$2,575.4	\$2,629.1	(2)%
Cost of sales	1,009.8	949.8	6	%
Selling, general and administrative expenses	1,494.1	1,432.8	4	%
Operating profit	71.5	246.5	(71)%
Interest expense	24.6	22.7	8	%
Interest income	(3.9	) (4.8	) (19)%
Other expense, net	10.0	3.7	*	
Net income attributable to Avon	26.5	143.6	(82)%
Diluted earnings per share attributable to Avon	.06	.33	(82)%
Advertising expenses ⁽¹⁾	\$74.9	\$82.0	(9)%
Gross margin	60.8	% 63.9	% (3.1)
CTI restructuring	.1	—	.1	
Adjusted Non-GAAP gross margin	60.9	% 63.9	% (3.0)
Selling, general and administrative expenses as a % of total revenue	58.0	% 54.5	% 3.5	
CTI restructuring	(1.0	) (.5	) (.5)
Adjusted Non-GAAP selling, general and administrative expenses as a % of total revenue	57.1	% 54.0	% 3.1	
Operating profit	\$71.5	\$246.5	(71)%
CTI restructuring	27.3	14.7		
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating profit	\$98.8	\$261.2	(62)%
Operating margin	2.8	% 9.4	% (6.6)
CTI restructuring	1.1	.6	.5	
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin	3.8	% 9.9	% (6.1)
Effective tax rate	32.3	% 32.3	% —	
CTI restructuring	.6	.4	.2	
Adjusted Non-GAAP effective tax rate	32.9	% 32.8	% .1	
Units sold			(1)%
Active Representatives			(2)%

Amounts in the table above may not necessarily sum because the computations are made independently.

* Calculation not meaningful

(1) Advertising expenses are included within selling, general and administrative expenses.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

Revenue

Total revenue decreased 2% in the three months ended March 31, 2012, with unfavorable foreign exchange contributing 3 percentage points to the revenue decrease. Constant \$ revenue increased 1% due to an increase in average order of 3% driven by a higher net per unit, partly offset by a 2% decline in Active Representatives and a 1% decline in units sold.

On a category basis, the decrease in revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012, was primarily driven by a decrease of 1% in Beauty sales due to unfavorable foreign exchange. On a Constant \$ basis, the Beauty category increased 2%. Within the Beauty category, the growth rates were as follows:

	%Point Change		
	US\$	Constant \$	
Beauty Category:			
Fragrance	(1	)% 3	%
Color	—	4	
Skincare	(1	) 2	
Personal Care	(2	)% 1	%

Fashion sales decreased 8% due partially to unfavorable foreign exchange, and Home sales decreased 2% due to unfavorable foreign exchange. Constant \$ sales of Fashion decreased 6%, and Constant \$ sales of Home increased 1%. See the "Segment Review" section of this Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information related to changes in revenue by segment.

Gross Margin

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, gross margin and Adjusted Non-GAAP gross margin decreased by 310 basis points and 300 basis points, respectively, primarily due to the following:

decline of 250 basis points from higher supply chain costs, primarily caused by commodities (170 basis points), manufacturing overhead (50 basis points) which is due to higher labor costs due to wage inflation primarily in Latin America, and increased freight costs (30 basis points);

40 basis point negative impact of foreign currency; and

40 basis point negative impact of product mix and pricing.

Selling, General and Administrative Expenses

Selling, general and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012 increased 350 basis points compared to the same period of 2011, while Adjusted Non-GAAP selling, general, and administrative expenses as a percentage of revenue increased 310 basis points, primarily due to the following:

120 basis points from increased investments in Representative Value Proposition ("RVP"), primarily driven by investments in the One Simple Sales Model in the U.S. and an increased focus on Representative engagement in Brazil;

60 basis points from higher bad debt expense primarily due to a higher provision to increase reserves for bad debt in South Africa;

60 basis points from higher compensation costs, impacted by a bonus accrual reversal that occurred in 2011, as well as wage inflation in 2012; and

50 basis points from increased investment in brochures.

We have revised the definition of RVP to represent the expenses of activities directly associated with Representatives and sales leaders including the cost of incentives and sales aids (net of any fees charged). RVP no longer includes strategic investments such as the Service Model Transformation and Web enablement, and it no longer adjusts for the impact of volume.

See the “Segment Review” section of Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations for additional information related to changes in operating margin by segment.

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Other Expense

Interest expense increased by 8% for the three months ended March 31, 2012, primarily due to higher outstanding debt balances. At March 31, 2012, we held interest-rate swap agreements that effectively converted approximately 54% of our outstanding long-term, fixed-rate borrowings to a variable interest rate based on LIBOR.

Interest income decreased by 19% for the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily due to lower average interest rates.

Other expense, net, increased during the three months ended March 31, 2012 due to higher foreign exchange losses and the fee associated with the termination of two of our interest-rate swap agreements designated as fair value hedges.

Effective Tax Rate

The effective tax rate was 32.3% for both the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. The effective tax rate for the three months ended March 31, 2012 includes a net benefit of 6.4 points from a reduction in a foreign tax liability, partially offset by 5.1 points due to audit settlements. Additionally, the 2012 rate was unfavorably impacted by a greater tax cost associated with the repatriation of current year earnings.

Segment Review

Latin America

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% / Point Change			
	2012	2011	US\$	Constant \$		
Total revenue	\$1,138.8	\$1,131.4	1	% 5	%	
Operating profit	50.0	139.5	(64	)%	(62)%
CTI restructuring	4.7	(2.3)			
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating profit	54.7	137.2	(60	)%	(58)%
Operating margin	4.4	% 12.3	% (7.9	)	(7.9)
CTI restructuring	.4	(.2)			
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin	4.8	% 12.1	% (7.3	)	(7.3)
Units sold				(1)%	
Active Representatives				2	%	

Amounts in the table above may not necessarily sum because the computations are made independently.

Total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012 increased due to higher average order as well as an increase in Active Representatives, partially offset by unfavorable foreign exchange. Average order benefited from higher advertising and the favorable impacts of pricing and mix, and Active Representatives benefited from increased investments in RVP. Revenue in Brazil declined 4% while revenue in Mexico grew 2% for the three months ended March 31, 2012, with both markets being negatively impacted by foreign exchange. Revenue in Venezuela grew 26%. Constant \$ revenue during the three months ended March 31, 2012 benefited from growth of 26% in Venezuela, 10% in Mexico, and 2% in Brazil.

Brazil's performance continues to be pressured by lower than normal service levels. While service levels in Brazil have improved compared to the latter half of 2011, they are weaker than the first quarter of 2011. Brazil's sales of Beauty products were flat with prior year, but increased 6% in Constant \$. Revenues in Brazil were positively

impacted by higher Active Representatives, partially offset by lower average order due to uncompetitive pricing in Fashion and Home as well as lower service levels. Brazil sales were also negatively impacted by increased competition. Active Representative growth benefited from increased investments in RVP. Constant \$ revenue growth in Mexico for the three months ended March 31, 2012, was driven by higher average order as well as an increase in Active Representatives. Revenue growth during the three months ended March 31, 2012 in Venezuela was the result of higher average order, benefiting from the inflationary impact on pricing, as well as an increase in Active Representatives. Additional information regarding our Venezuela operations is discussed in more detail below.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

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Operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was negatively impacted by .6 points as compared to the prior year period due to the negative impact of higher CTI restructuring. The decrease in Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was primarily driven by:

- 3.3 points of lower gross margin caused primarily by approximately .8 points from foreign exchange, .7 points from wage inflation, .6 points from commodities, primarily oil, and .6 points from higher obsolescence;
- 1.3 points from increased overhead primarily due to wage inflation;
- 1.2 points from increased investments in RVP, primarily in Brazil; and
- 1.1 points due to higher distribution costs primarily related to increases in compensation and transportation costs (.8 points) and external warehouse costs (.5 points), partially offset by the elimination of dual facilities (.3 points).

Currency restrictions enacted by the Venezuelan government in 2003 have impacted the ability of Avon Venezuela to obtain foreign currency at the official rate to pay for imported products. Since 2003, Avon Venezuela had been obtaining its foreign currency needs beyond the amounts that could be obtained at official rates through non-government sources where the exchange rates were less favorable than the official rate (“parallel market”). In late May 2010, the Venezuelan government took control over the previously freely-traded parallel market. Trading in the parallel market was suspended for several weeks in May and June and reopened as a regulated (“SITME”) market in early June 2010. The government has imposed volume restrictions on trading activity, limiting an entity’s activity to a maximum of \$0.35 per month. The current limit is below the monthly foreign exchange requirements of our Venezuelan operations and, unless these restrictions are modified, may have a negative impact on Avon Venezuela’s future operations. There is no assurance that the Company will be able to recover the higher cost of obtaining foreign currency in the SITME market as compared to the official rate through operating activities, such as increased pricing or cost reductions in other areas.

We account for Venezuela as a highly inflationary economy. At March 31, 2012, we had a net asset position of \$191.9 associated with our operations in Venezuela, which included cash balances of approximately \$217.8 of which approximately \$214.9 was denominated in Bolívares remeasured at the March 31, 2012 official exchange rate and approximately \$2.9 was denominated in U.S. dollars. Of the \$191.9 net asset position, approximately \$226.2 was associated with Bolívar-denominated monetary net assets and deferred income taxes. Additionally, during the first three months of 2012 Avon Venezuela’s revenue and operating profit represented approximately 5% of Avon’s consolidated revenue and 19% of Avon’s consolidated operating profit.

During the first three months of 2012, the exchange rate in the SITME market ranged within 5 to 6 Bolívares to the U.S. Dollar; however, as noted previously, access to U.S. Dollars in the SITME market is limited. To illustrate our sensitivity to potential future changes in the official exchange rate in Venezuela, if the official exchange rate was further devalued as of March 31, 2012, from the official rate of 4.3 to a rate of 9.0 Bolívares to the U.S. dollar, or an approximate 52% devaluation, our results will be negatively impacted as follows:

As a result of the use of a further devalued exchange rate for the remeasurement of Avon Venezuela’s revenues and profits, Avon’s annualized consolidated revenues would likely be negatively impacted by approximately 3% and annualized consolidated operating profit would likely be negatively impacted by approximately 5% prospectively, assuming no operational improvements occurred to offset the negative impact of a further devaluation.

Avon’s consolidated operating profit during the first twelve months following the devaluation, in this example, would likely be negatively impacted by approximately 11%, assuming no offsetting operational improvements. The larger negative impact on operating profit during the first twelve months as compared to the prospective impact is caused by costs of nonmonetary assets being carried at historic dollar cost in accordance with the requirement to account for Venezuela as a highly inflationary economy while revenue would be remeasured at the further devalued rate.

We would likely incur an immediate charge of approximately \$96.5 (\$83.9 in “Other expenses, net” and \$12.6 in “Income taxes”) associated with the \$226.2 of Bolívar-denominated monetary net assets and deferred income taxes. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, costs associated with acquiring goods that required settlement in U.S. dollars through the SITME markets in Venezuela included within operating profit were approximately \$4. The amounts reported for costs associated with acquiring goods that required settlement in U.S. dollars through the parallel or SITME markets in Venezuela included within operating profit for the three months ended March 31, 2011, were approximately \$4. Additionally, if the exchange rate in the SITME market is further devalued to a rate of 9.0 Bolívares to the U.S. dollar, or an alternative source of exchange becomes available at an unfavorable rate beyond the rate of 5.7 Bolívares to the U.S. dollar, our results could be negatively impacted, including an immediate charge of approximately \$56, as well as higher ongoing costs.

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At March 31, 2012, Avon Venezuela had pending requests submitted with an agency of the Venezuelan government for approximately \$129 for remittance of dividends and royalties to its parent company in the U.S. These outstanding requests had been periodically submitted between 2005 and 2011.

North America

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% / Point Change	
	2012	2011	US\$	Constant \$
Total revenue	\$490.3	\$512.3	(4)	(4)
Operating profit	4.6	27.8	(83)	(83)
CTI restructuring	4.4	11.6		
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating profit	9.0	39.4	(77)	(77)
Operating margin	.9	% 5.4	% (4.5)	(4.5)
CTI restructuring	.9	2.3		
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin	1.8	% 7.7	% (5.9)	(5.8)
Units sold				1
Active Representatives				(10)

Amounts in the table above may not necessarily sum because the computations are made independently.

The North America segment consists of the North America Avon business and also includes the results of our Silpada business. Revenue in the North America Avon business for the three months ended March 31, 2012 declined 3% on a reported and Constant \$ basis due to a decline in Active Representatives, partially offset by larger average order which benefited from increased Smart Value and giftable offerings. Sales of the North America Silpada business declined 17% on both a reported and Constant \$ basis, due to declines in Active Representatives and average order. Sales of Beauty products declined 1%. Sales of non-Beauty products declined 10% during the three months ended March 31, 2012, impacted by the declines of the North America Silpada business, partially offset by the giftable offerings of the North America Avon business.

Operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the prior year period benefited by 1.4 points due to lower CTI restructuring. Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin during the three months ended March 31, 2012 declined primarily due to:

3.2 points of lower gross margin caused primarily by 2.3 points from the negative impact of mix and pricing, and 1.2 points due to higher supply chain costs due to transportation and commodities, primarily cotton, oil, silver, and palm oil; and

2.8 points from increased investments in RVP, partly due to costs related to the One Simple Sales Model implementation in the U.S.

Within the North America Avon business, we are continuing to focus on field transformation as we have begun the move to a stronger multi-level leadership structure, as well as simplifying and enhancing the earnings opportunity for Representatives. As we focus on field transformation and redistricting, we expect variability in our financial results through 2012.

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Central & Eastern Europe

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% / Point Change			
	2012	2011	US\$	Constant \$		
Total revenue	\$394.6	\$411.8	(4)%	—	%
Operating profit	62.6	76.9	(19	)%	(15)%
CTI restructuring	2.8	(2.9)			
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating profit	65.4	74.0	(12	)%	(8)%
Operating margin	15.9	% 18.7	% (2.8	)	(2.7)
CTI restructuring	.7	(.7)			
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin	16.6	% 18.0	% (1.4	)	(1.3)
Units sold					(5)%
Active Representatives					(1)%

Amounts in the table above may not necessarily sum because the computations are made independently.

Total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012 decreased due to unfavorable foreign exchange. On a Constant \$ basis revenue was flat, as a decline in Active Representatives was offset by higher average order. In Russia, revenue declined 1% due to unfavorable foreign exchange for the three months ended March 31, 2012. On a Constant \$ basis revenue in Russia increased 1% for the three months ended March 31, 2012 due to an increase in Active Representatives.

Operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the prior year period was negatively impacted by 1.4 points due to higher CTI restructuring. On an Adjusted Non-GAAP basis, operating margin decreased during the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily due to lower gross margin of .9 points, which was primarily due to commodity cost pressures, mainly oil and resin, as well as increased investment in brochures which negatively impacted operating margin by .7 points.

Western Europe, Middle East & Africa

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% / Point Change			
	2012	2011	US\$	Constant \$		
Total revenue	\$330.0	\$346.3	(5	)%	1	%
Operating (loss) profit	(6.1	) 34.1	(118	)%	(116)%
CTI restructuring	1.8	(.9)			
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating (loss) profit	(4.3	) 33.2	(113	)%	(110)%
Operating margin	(1.8	)% 9.8	% (11.6	)	(11.0)
CTI restructuring	.5	(.3)			
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin	(1.3	)% 9.6	% (10.9	)	(10.2)
Units sold					2	%
Active Representatives					(4)%

Amounts in the table above may not necessarily sum because the computations are made independently.

Total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012 decreased due to unfavorable foreign exchange. On a Constant \$ basis, revenue increased due to higher average order which was partially offset by a decline in Active Representatives. The region's Constant \$ revenue growth for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was primarily due to significant growth in South Africa, which was partially offset by declines in the United Kingdom and continental Europe, partially reflecting a continued weak macroeconomic environment.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

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(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 revenue in South Africa increased 15%, or 28% on a Constant \$ basis, primarily due to higher average order as well as an increase in Active Representatives. In Turkey, revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012 declined 13% primarily due to unfavorable foreign exchange, or 1% on a Constant \$ basis due to a decline in Active Representatives partially offset by higher average order. For the three months ended March 31, 2012, revenue in the United Kingdom declined 6%, or 5% on a Constant \$ basis, primarily due to a decline in Active Representatives, which was partially offset by higher average order.

Operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to the prior year period was negatively impacted by .8 points from higher CTI restructuring. Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was negatively impacted by 6.7 points of higher bad debt expense primarily due to a higher provision to increase reserves for bad debt in South Africa as a result of growth in Representatives in new territories, of which 4.2 points was an out-of-period adjustment. Operating margin was also negatively impacted by lower gross margin, which was caused by a negative impact of approximately 4 points due to foreign exchange, primarily due to the weakening of the Turkish Lira against the Euro, and 1.1 points due to higher obsolescence.

Asia Pacific

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% / Point Change	
	2012	2011	US\$	Constant \$
Total revenue	\$221.7	\$227.3	(2)	(4)
Operating profit	15.4	19.9	(23)	(25)
CTI restructuring	.7	(.5)))
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating profit	16.1	19.4	(17)	(20)
Operating margin	6.9	% 8.8	% (1.9)	(2.0)
CTI restructuring	.3	(.2)))
Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin	7.3	% 8.5	% (1.2)	(1.5)
Units sold				(3)
Active Representatives				(9)

Amounts in the table above may not necessarily sum because the computations are made independently.

Total revenue for the three months ended March 31, 2012, decreased due to a decline in Active Representatives, partially offset by higher average order and favorable foreign exchange. Revenue grew 7% in the Philippines for the three months ended March 31, 2012, partially benefiting from favorable foreign exchange. Constant \$ revenue in the Philippines grew 5% for the three months ended March 31, 2012, driven primarily by growth in Active Representatives. The region's results were negatively impacted by declines in China of 15%, or 18% in Constant \$, during the three months ended March 31, 2012 as our transitioning to a direct-selling business is facing greater than expected challenges.

Operating margin for the three months ended March 31, 2012 was negatively impacted by .5 points as compared to the prior year period due to the negative impact of higher CTI restructuring. Adjusted Non-GAAP operating margin declined during the three months ended March 31, 2012, primarily driven by approximately 1.2 points due to lower revenues while continuing to incur overhead expenses that do not vary directly with revenue, and .5 points due to higher bad debt expense which was a result of growth in developing markets coming from new Representatives. Partially offsetting these items was lower investments in RVP, which had approximately .7 points of a favorable impact on operating margin.

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(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

Global Expenses

	Three Months Ended March 31,		% Change	
	2012	2011		
Total global expenses	\$165.5	\$168.0	(1)%
Allocated to segments	(110.5	) (116.3	) (5)%
Net global expenses	\$55.0	\$51.7	6	%
CTI restructuring	\$12.9	\$9.7		
Adjusted Non-GAAP net global expenses	\$42.1	\$42.0	—	%

Total global expenses declined during the three months ended March 31, 2012 primarily due to lower marketing costs and lower benefit-related costs, partially offset by higher expenses associated with management incentive programs as well as higher costs to implement restructuring initiatives. Amounts allocated to segments decreased for the three month period ended March 31, 2012 primarily due to a decrease in costs associated with initiatives more specifically benefiting the segments as compared to global initiatives. Professional and related fees associated with the FCPA investigation and compliance reviews described in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements included herein, amounted to approximately \$23.4 and \$22.5 during the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. While these fees are difficult to predict, they are expected to continue and may vary during the course of this investigation. These fees were not allocated to the segments. Please see "Risk Factors" contained in our Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 and Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements included herein, for more information regarding the FCPA investigation and other related matters.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal sources of funds historically have been cash flows from operations, commercial paper, borrowings under lines of credit, public offerings of notes, and a private placement. As disclosed in the Latin America Segment Review, at March 31, 2012, we held cash balances associated with our Venezuela operations denominated in Bolívares amounting to approximately \$214.9 when translated at the official exchange rate. Currency restrictions enacted by the Venezuelan government have impacted our ability to repatriate dividends and royalties from our Venezuelan operations on a timely basis. We currently believe that existing cash outside of Venezuela, as well as cash to be generated from operations outside of Venezuela along with available sources of public and private financing are adequate to meet the Company's anticipated requirements for general corporate needs. Substantially all of our cash and cash equivalents are held outside of the U.S., as it relates to undistributed earnings of certain foreign subsidiaries, a portion of which we intend to reinvest indefinitely in our foreign subsidiaries. If these indefinitely reinvested earnings were distributed to the U.S. parent as dividends, we may be subject to additional taxes. With respect to 2012, we have decided to not indefinitely reinvest any current year earnings of our foreign subsidiaries.

We may, from time to time, seek to repurchase our equity or to retire our outstanding debt in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions, derivative instruments or otherwise.

Retirements of debt will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors, and the amounts involved may be material. We may also elect to incur additional debt or issue equity or convertible securities to finance ongoing operations, acquisitions or to meet our other liquidity needs.

Any issuances of equity securities or convertible securities could have a dilutive effect on the ownership interest of our current shareholders and may adversely impact earnings per share in future periods.

Our liquidity could also be impacted by dividends, capital expenditures, acquisitions, and certain contingencies described more fully in Note 5, Contingencies, to our consolidated financial statements included herein. At any given time, we may be in discussions and negotiations with potential acquisition candidates. Acquisitions may be accretive or dilutive and by their nature involve numerous risks and uncertainties. See our Cautionary Statement for purposes of the "Safe Harbor" Statement under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995.

Cash Flows

Net Cash Used by Operating Activities

During the first three months of 2012, operating activities used \$33.0 of cash as compared to \$31.6 in 2011. Operating cash flow during the first three months of 2012 was negatively impacted by lower cash related net income and the unfavorable timing of collections of accounts receivable. Partially offsetting these unfavorable comparisons was a \$75.0 contribution to the U.S. pension plan in 2011, the higher recovery of value added taxes in Brazil, and improvements in inventory levels.

Net Cash Used by Investing Activities

Net cash used by investing activities during the first three months of 2012 was \$8.1 lower than during the first three months of 2011, primarily due to lower capital expenditures, which declined by \$9.6, as 2011 included higher investment associated with new distribution facilities in Latin America.

Net Cash Provided/Used by Financing Activities

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$13.7 during the first three months of 2012 compared favorably to cash used by financing activities of \$103.3 during the first three months of 2011 primarily due to the scheduled repayment

of our \$500 principal amount of notes in 2011, which was partially offset by issuance of commercial paper. In addition, the first three months of 2012 included proceeds of \$43.6 related to the termination of two of our interest-rate swap agreements designated as fair value hedges. See Note 11, Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities for further details.

We maintained our quarterly dividend payments at \$0.23 per share in 2012 and 2011.

Capital Resources

We maintain a \$1 billion revolving credit facility, which expires in November 2013. As discussed below, the \$1 billion available under the credit facility is effectively reduced to the extent of any commercial paper outstanding. The credit facility contains various covenants, including a financial covenant that requires our interest coverage ratio (determined in relation to our consolidated pretax income and interest expense) to equal or exceed 4:1. Based on interest rates at March 31, 2012, the full

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\$1 billion facility can be drawn down without violating any covenant, at which point the outstanding commercial paper would have to be settled.

We also maintain a \$1 billion commercial paper program, which is supported by the credit facility. Under this program, we may issue from time to time unsecured promissory notes in the commercial paper market in private placements exempt from registration under federal and state securities laws, for a cumulative face amount not to exceed \$1 billion outstanding at any one time and with maturities not exceeding 270 days from the date of issue. The commercial paper short-term notes issued under the program are not redeemable prior to maturity and are not subject to voluntary prepayment. The commercial paper program is supported by the credit facility. Outstanding commercial paper effectively reduces the amount available for borrowing under the credit facility. At March 31, 2012, there was \$754.1 outstanding under this program. Recently, the demand for the Company's commercial paper has declined, partially impacted by recent rating agency action with respect to the Company. For more information regarding risks associated with our ability to access certain debt markets, including the commercial paper market, see "Risk Factors - A general economic downturn, a recession globally or in one or more of our geographic regions or sudden disruption in business conditions or other challenges may adversely affect our business and our access to liquidity and capital" included in Item 1A of our 2011 Form 10-K.

FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS AND RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

Interest Rate Risk

We use interest rate swaps to manage our interest rate exposure. The interest rate swaps are used to either convert our fixed rate borrowing to a variable interest rate or to unwind an existing variable interest rate swap on a fixed rate borrowing. At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, we held interest-rate swap agreements that effectively converted approximately 54% and 74%, respectively, of our outstanding long-term, fixed-rate borrowings to a variable interest rate based on LIBOR. Our total exposure to floating interest rates was 71% at March 31, 2012 and 82% at December 31, 2011.

Foreign Currency Risk

We conduct business globally, with operations in various locations around the world. We derive approximately 83% of our consolidated revenue from operations of subsidiaries outside of the U.S. The functional currency for most of our foreign operations is the local currency. We may reduce our exposure to fluctuations in cash flows associated with changes in foreign exchange rates by creating offsetting positions through the use of derivative financial instruments.

CAUTIONARY STATEMENT FOR PURPOSES OF THE "SAFE HARBOR" STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Statements in this report that are not historical facts or information are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Words such as "estimate," "project," "forecast," "plan," "believe," "may," "expect," "anticipate," "intend," "planned," "potential," "can," "expectation" and similar expressions, or the negative of those expressions, may identify forward-looking statements. Such forward-looking statements are based on management's reasonable current assumptions and expectations. Such forward-looking statements involve risks, uncertainties and other factors, which may cause the actual results, levels of activity, performance or achievement of Avon to be materially different from any future results expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements, and there can be no assurance that actual results will not differ materially from management's expectations. Such factors include, among others, the following:

• our ability to implement the key initiatives of, and realize the gross and operating margins and projected benefits (in the amounts and time schedules we expect) from, our global business strategy, including our multi-year restructuring programs and any initiatives arising under our long-range business review, product mix and pricing strategies,

Enterprise Resource Planning, customer service initiatives, sales and operation planning process, outsourcing strategies, Internet platform and technology strategies, information technology and related system enhancements and cash management, tax, foreign currency hedging and risk management strategies;

our ability to realize the anticipated benefits (including any financial projections concerning, for example, future revenue, profit, cash flow and operating margin increases) from our multi-year restructuring programs, any initiatives arising under our long-range business review or other initiatives on the time schedules or in the amounts that we expect, and our plans to invest these anticipated benefits ahead of future growth;

the possibility of business disruption in connection with our multi-year restructuring programs, long-range business review or other initiatives;

our ability to realize sustainable growth from our investments in our brand and the direct-selling channel;

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our ability to transition our business in North America, including enhancing our Sales Leadership model and optimizing our product portfolio;

a general economic downturn, a recession globally or in one or more of our geographic regions, or sudden disruption in business conditions, and the ability of our broad-based geographic portfolio to withstand an economic downturn, recession, cost inflation, commodity cost pressures, economic or political instability, competitive or other market pressures or conditions;

the effect of political, legal, tax and regulatory risks imposed on us in the United States and abroad, our operations or our Representatives, including foreign exchange or other restrictions, adoption, interpretation and enforcement of foreign laws, including in non-U.S. jurisdictions such as Brazil, Venezuela and Argentina, and any changes thereto, as well as reviews and investigations by government regulators that have occurred or may occur from time to time, including, for example, local regulatory scrutiny in China;

- our ability to effectively manage inventory and implement initiatives to reduce inventory levels, including the potential impact on cash flows and obsolescence;
- our ability to achieve growth objectives, particularly in our largest markets, such as the U.S., and developing and emerging markets, such as Brazil or Russia;

our ability to successfully identify new business opportunities and identify and analyze acquisition candidates, secure financing on favorable terms and negotiate and consummate acquisitions as well as to successfully integrate or manage any acquired business;

the challenges to our acquired businesses, such as Silpada, including the effect of rising costs, macro-economic pressures, competition, and the impact of declines in expected future cash flows and growth rates, and a change in the discount rate used to determine the fair value of expected future cash flows, which have impacted, and may continue to impact, the estimated fair value of the recorded goodwill and intangible assets;

the effect of economic factors, including inflation and fluctuations in interest rates and currency exchange rates, as well as the designation of Venezuela as a highly inflationary economy, foreign exchange restrictions and the potential effect of such factors on our business, results of operations and financial condition;

our ability to successfully transition to a direct-selling business in China, including retaining and increasing the number of Active Representatives, and to maintain the estimated fair value of the recorded goodwill;

general economic and business conditions in our markets, including social, economic and political uncertainties in the international markets in our portfolio;

any developments in or consequences of investigations and compliance reviews, and any litigation related thereto, including the ongoing internal investigation and compliance reviews of Foreign Corrupt Practices Act and related U.S. and foreign law matters in China and additional countries, as well as any disruption or adverse consequences resulting from such investigations, reviews, related actions or litigation;

key information technology systems, process or site outages and disruptions;

disruption in our supply chain or manufacturing and distribution operations;

other sudden disruption in business operations beyond our control as a result of events such as acts of terrorism or war, natural disasters, pandemic situations, large-scale power outages and similar events;

the risk of product or ingredient shortages resulting from our concentration of sourcing in fewer suppliers;

the quality, safety and efficacy of our products;

the success of our research and development activities;

our ability to attract and retain key personnel;

competitive uncertainties in our markets, including competition from companies in the cosmetics, fragrances, skincare and toiletries industry, some of which are larger than we are and have greater resources;

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our ability to implement our Sales Leadership program globally, to generate Representative activity, to increase the number of consumers served per Representative and their engagement online, to enhance the Representative and consumer experience and increase Representative productivity through field activation programs, execution of Service Model Transformation and other investments in the direct-selling channel, and to compete with other direct-selling organizations

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AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

(Dollars in millions, except per share data)

to recruit, retain and service Representatives and to continue to innovate the direct-selling model;
the impact of the typically seasonal nature of our business, adverse effect of rising energy, commodity and raw material prices, changes in market trends, purchasing habits of our consumers and changes in consumer preferences, particularly given the global nature of our business and the conduct of our business in primarily one channel;
our ability to protect our intellectual property rights;
the risk of an adverse outcome in any material pending and future litigations or with respect to the legal status of Representatives;
our ratings, our access to cash and short and long-term financing and ability to secure financing, or financing at attractive rates;
the impact of possible pension funding obligations, increased pension expense and any changes in pension regulations or interpretations thereof on our cash flow and results of operations; and
the impact of changes in tax rates on the value of our deferred tax assets.
Additional information identifying such factors is contained in Item 1A of our 2011 Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. We undertake no obligation to update any such forward-looking statements.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

There have been no material changes in market risk from the information provided in Item 7A, Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk, of our 2011 Form 10-K.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, our principal executive and principal financial officers carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Rule 13a-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act"). In designing and evaluating our disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management was required to apply its judgment in evaluating and implementing possible controls and procedures. Based upon their evaluation, the principal executive and principal financial officers concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2012, at the reasonable assurance level. Disclosure controls and procedures are designed to ensure that information relating to Avon (including our consolidated subsidiaries) required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Securities and Exchange Commission's rules and forms and to ensure that information required to be disclosed is accumulated and communicated to management to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Our management has evaluated, with the participation of our principal executive and principal financial officers, whether any changes in our internal control over financial reporting that occurred during our last fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting. Based on the evaluation we conducted, our management has concluded that no such changes have occurred.

We are implementing an enterprise resource planning ("ERP") system on a worldwide basis, which is expected to improve the efficiency of our supply chain and financial transaction processes. The implementation is expected to occur in phases over the next several years. The implementation of a worldwide ERP system will likely affect the processes that constitute our internal control over financial reporting and will require testing for effectiveness.

We completed implementation in certain significant markets and will continue to roll-out the ERP system over the next several years. As with any new information technology application we implement, this application, along with the internal controls over financial reporting included in this process, were tested for effectiveness prior to and concurrent with the implementation in these countries. We concluded, as part of our evaluation described in the above paragraph, that the implementation of ERP in these countries is not reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

See Note 5, Contingencies, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(c) Repurchases

The table below sets forth the information with respect to purchases made by or on behalf of the Company of its common stock during the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012.

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Programs ⁽¹⁾	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Program
1/1 - 1/31/12	11,088	⁽²⁾ \$20.24	—	\$1,819,573,000
2/1 - 2/29/12	5,170	⁽³⁾ 18.24	3,378	1,819,513,000
3/1 - 3/31/12	381,237	⁽²⁾ 18.62	—	1,819,513,000
Total	397,495	\$18.66	3,378	

All of the shares purchased during the first quarter as part of our \$2.0 billion share repurchase program, publicly announced on October 11, 2007, consist of shares purchased in private transactions from a broker in connection with stock based obligations under our Deferred Compensation Plan. The program commenced on December 17, 2007 and is scheduled to expire on December 17, 2012.

All shares were repurchased by the Company in connection with employee elections to use shares to pay withholding taxes upon the vesting of their restricted stock units.

Includes 3,378 shares repurchased under our publicly announced program and 1,792 shares that were repurchased by the Company in connection with employee elections to use shares to pay withholding taxes upon the vesting of their restricted stock units.

ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

Effective May 3, 2012, Robert Loughran, Vice President and Assistant Controller of Avon, will serve as Vice President and Corporate Controller of Avon. Mr. Loughran will succeed Stephen Ibbotson, Group Vice President and Corporate Controller of Avon. Mr. Ibbotson, who has held positions of increasing responsibility with the Company, will continue as Group Vice President and oversee financial planning and analysis, effective May 3, 2012.

Mr. Loughran, age 47, has served as the Vice President and Assistant Controller of Avon since September 2009 and prior to that Executive Director and Assistant Controller of Avon since joining the company in July 2004. Before joining Avon, Mr. Loughran worked on SEC financial reporting, technical accounting research, and accounting policies in various positions at Gartner, Inc., GE Corporation, Applera Corporation, IBM Corporation and Praxair, Inc. from 1996 to 2004. Mr. Loughran began his career with seven years of public accounting experience from 1989 to 1996 - six years at PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP and one year at Deloitte & Touche LLP. Mr. Loughran is a Certified Public Accountant.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

See Exhibit Index.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.
(Registrant)

Date: May 1, 2012

/s/ Stephen Ibbotson
Stephen Ibbotson
Group Vice President, and
Corporate Controller

Signed both on behalf of the
registrant and as chief
accounting officer.

AVON PRODUCTS, INC.

EXHIBIT INDEX

- 10.1 Form of Retention Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Avon Products, Inc. 2010 Stock Incentive Plan
- 10.2 Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Agreement under the Avon Products, Inc. 2010 Stock Incentive Plan
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, As Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 101 The following materials formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) Consolidated Statements of Income, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income, (iii) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.