

DIAGEO

Annual
Report 2010



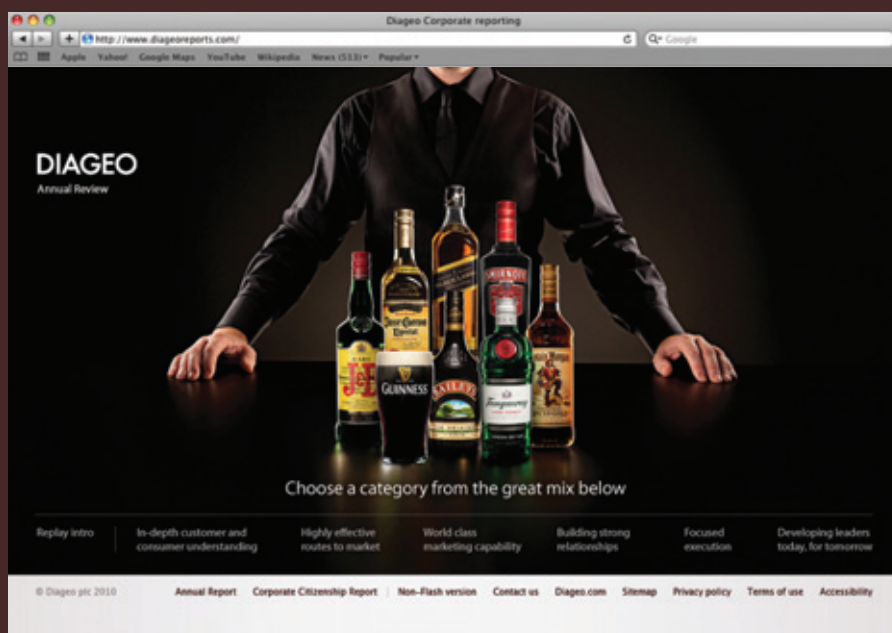
2010 was characterised by variability. Diageo's brand positions, global scale and agility in response to changing conditions delivered a good performance in the year.

About Diageo

Diageo plc is the world's leading premium drinks business with an outstanding collection of beverage alcohol brands across spirits, wines and beer categories. These brands include Johnnie Walker, Guinness, Smirnoff, J&B, Baileys, Tanqueray, Captain Morgan, Crown Royal, Gordon's, Beaulieu Vineyard and Sterling Vineyards wines. The company also has distribution rights for Jose Cuervo.

Diageo is a global company, with its products sold in more than 180 markets around the world. The management team expects to continue the strategy of investing behind Diageo's global brands, launching innovative new products, and seeking to expand selectively through partnerships or acquisitions that add long term value for shareholders. The company is listed on both the New York Stock Exchange (DEO) and the London Stock Exchange (DGE).

For more information about Diageo, its people and its brands, visit www.diageo.com. For Diageo's global resource that promotes responsible drinking through the sharing of best practice tools, information and initiatives, visit www.DRINKiQ.com.



Go online and view our 2010 reports
www.diageo.com

- 1 Online Review
- 2 Annual Report
- 3 Corporate Citizenship Report



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This is the Annual Report of Diageo plc for the year ended 30 June 2010 and it is dated 25 August 2010. It includes information that is required by the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for Diageo's US filing of its Annual Report on Form 20-F. This information may be updated or supplemented at the time of the filing of that document with the SEC or later amended if necessary, although Diageo does not undertake to update any such information. The Annual Report is made available to all shareholders on Diageo's website (www.diageo.com). The content of the company's website should not be considered to form a part of or be incorporated into this report. This report includes names of Diageo's products, which constitute trademarks or trade names which Diageo owns or which others own and license to Diageo for use. In this report, the term 'company' refers to Diageo plc and terms 'group' and 'Diageo' refer to the company and its consolidated subsidiaries, except as the context otherwise requires. A glossary of terms used in this report is included at the end of the report.

Diageo's consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed and adopted for use in the European Union (EU) and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). References to IFRS hereafter should be construed as references to both IFRS as adopted by the EU and IFRS as issued by the IASB. Unless otherwise indicated, all financial information contained in this document has been prepared in accordance with IFRS. The brand ranking information presented in this report, when comparing volume information with competitors, has been sourced from data published during 2010 by Impact Databank. Market data information and competitive set classifications are taken from independent industry sources in the markets in which Diageo operates.

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► p4-5

Performance overview

Management focus on growth drivers and costs has delivered a good performance in variable market conditions



► p6-7

Outstanding brands

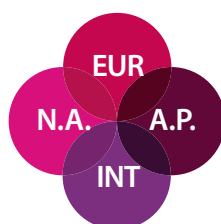
The strength and breadth of Diageo's brand range provides both resilience and growth opportunities



► p12-13

Chief executive's review

Agility has been key in responding to changing market conditions



► p8-9

Regional overview

Performance in developing markets drove overall growth while developed markets remained challenging



► p77-103

Governance

Diageo is committed to achieving the highest standards of corporate governance

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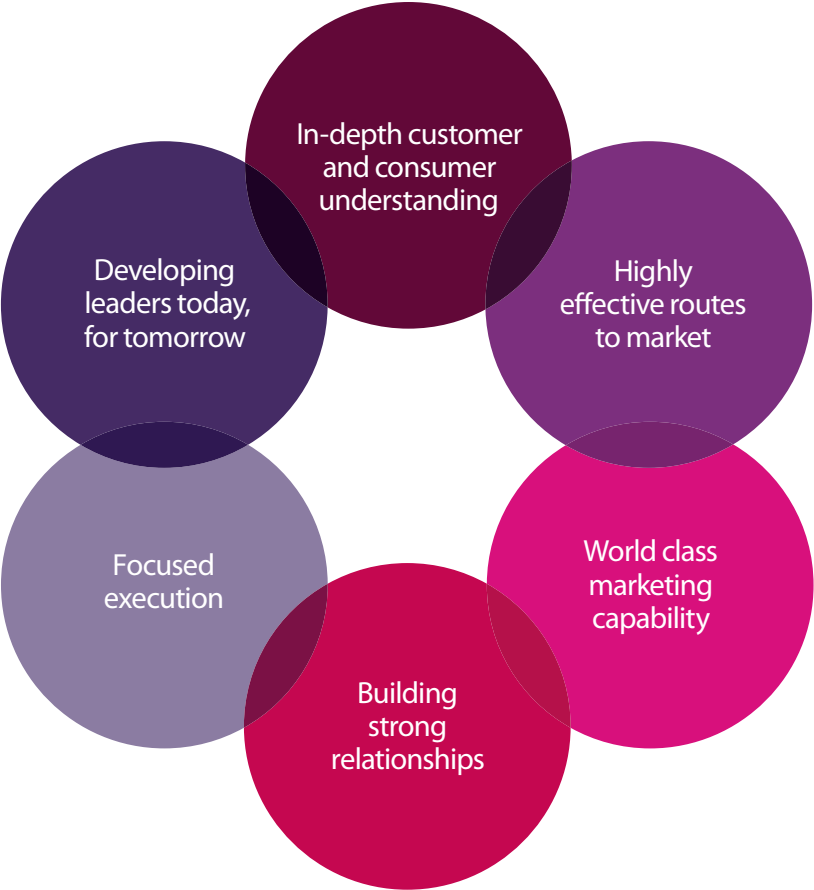
Delivering value through a great mix

Diageo has a combination of great assets...



+

Driven through active management...



=

Creating long term value



See more at:
www.diageo.com

Performance summary contents

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Diageo continually seeks to understand what consumers and shoppers want which informs customer relationships and helps people celebrate with its brands everyday, everywhere.

Diageo goes to great lengths to understand what its consumers want and how best to engage with them. This continual process informs the way Diageo relates to its consumers through clarity in communication, impactful marketing activations and brilliant innovations, and, increasingly, how it better interacts with customers for mutual benefit.

🌐 www.diageoreports.com

In-depth customer
and consumer
understanding



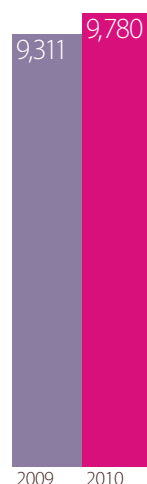
Performance overview



Operating profit (£m) before exceptionals

6%
Reported movement

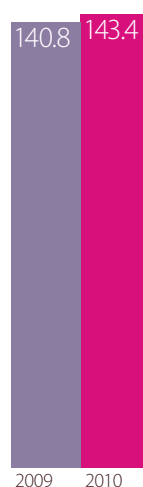
2%
Organic movement



Net sales (£m)

5%
Reported movement

2%
Organic movement



Volume (Millions of equivalent units)

2%
Reported movement

2%
Organic movement



Operating profit (£m)

6%
Reported movement



Profit attributable to parent company's equity shareholders (£m)

1%
Reported movement



Recommended full year dividend per share (p)

5.5%
Reported movement



Basic earnings per share (p)

1%
Reported movement

Information presented
Unless otherwise stated in this document, percentage movements are organic movements. Commentary, unless otherwise stated, refers to organic movements. Share, unless otherwise stated, refers to value share. See the 'Business review' for an explanation of organic movement calculations. The market data and competitive set classifications contained in this document are taken from independent industry sources in the markets in which Diageo operates.

Brand performance overview

	Volume movement*	Organic net sales movement	Reported net sales movement
	%	%	%
Global priority brands	–	(1)	3
Other brands	4	5	8
Total	2	2	5
Global priority brands**			
Johnnie Walker	11	7	12
Smirnoff	(1)	(4)	–
Baileys	(1)	(4)	–
Captain Morgan	3	2	6
Jose Cuervo	(13)	(14)	(12)
J&B	(7)	(8)	(3)
Tanqueray	1	(1)	2
Guinness	(3)	–	–
Other brands			
Crown Royal – North America	–	(1)	2
Buchanan's – International	11	15	13
Ketel One – North America	2	4	6
Windsor – Asia Pacific	–	–	9

* Volume movement is both reported and organic.

** Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

'In a challenging year characterised by variable market conditions, we have demonstrated agility in responding to the changing environment. We have taken a number of actions to enhance the positions of our great brands and to further strengthen our financial health, which in turn makes us a stronger business for the future.'

Paul Walsh,
Chief executive

Key figures

£2,024m
Free cash flow – 2010

£1,204m
Free cash flow – 2009

Improved working capital management contributed to exceptional free cash flow in 2010.

21.2%
Operating margin*

23.50p
Recommended
final dividend

+6%

The Board's confidence in the strength of Diageo has led it to recommend an increase in the final dividend growth rate.

14.8%
Return on
invested capital**

+30 basis points

* Operating profit before exceptional items expressed as a percentage of sales.

**See page 38 for calculation of return on average total invested capital.

Outstanding brands

'Pace and change is now faster than ever. The strength and breadth of our brand range, built over many years, equips us to be successful and continue to grow.'

Andy Fennell,
Chief marketing officer

3%
Increase in
marketing spend



The John Walker, an ultra deluxe variant of Johnnie Walker, has had successful initial launches in Asia Pacific and Global Travel.

Brand performance

Stronger performance in scotch in the second half resulted in full year net sales growth of 5%. Strong growth in developing markets was the key driver of overall Johnnie Walker brand performance. Johnnie Walker Black Label had double-digit net sales growth driven by Global Travel and Middle East, Latin America and South East Asia.

J&B continued to be affected by the decline in the spirits market in Iberia. Buchanan's and Old Parr performed well in Latin America.

Vodka was the most competitive category in the developed markets. In North America, Smirnoff net sales declined mainly due to lapping the increase in stock levels of the prior year. Effective marketing campaigns, including the 'Be There' programme, drove share gains in the United States and volume grew ahead of net sales in Great Britain through promotional activity. In the brand's largest developing markets of Brazil and South Africa, net sales grew solidly. Diageo's super/ultra premium vodkas – Ketel One and Ciroc – remained in strong growth.

Baileys grew volume and net sales in a strong second half performance due to new flavours and greater on shelf visibility, but this did not offset a difficult start to the year.



Diageo Great Britain joined with Coca-Cola Enterprises to market popular spirit and mixer combinations ahead of the summer season.

Very strong growth of Captain Morgan in Europe and International offset the net sales decline in North America. In the United States, growth of the rum category slowed during the year but Captain Morgan benefited from successful innovations and increased marketing spend, and grew share. Rum brands grew well, in particular Cacique and Zacapa.



No1
Johnnie Walker is
No1 in the global
scotch whisky category



No1
Smirnoff is
No1 in the global
vodka category



No1
Tanqueray is No1
in the US imported
gin segment



No1
Baileys is No1
in the global
liqueur category

The ongoing weakness of the North American on trade channel and aggressive pricing from competitors led to a sharp decline in Jose Cuervo. The new variant Especial Silver continued to perform well and is now the fastest growing silver tequila in the US off trade.

Double-digit net sales growth of Tanqueray in Spain and Great Britain only partially offset net sales decline in North America.

Guinness posted flat net sales with strong double-digit growth in South East Asia broadly offsetting a 2% decline in Europe and flat net sales in Africa. In Great Britain and Ireland, Guinness once again gained share but net sales declined as a result of the continued decline of beer in those markets. While Guinness performance slowed in Africa as some consumers chose to trade down to less expensive products, Diageo's local lager brands – notably Harp and Tusker – had strong net sales growth.

Marketing spend

Marketing spend was up 3% driven by major increases in proven campaigns behind Diageo's most important brands and categories in the second half. This resulted in double-digit increases in full year spend behind vodka and rum categories, and a significant increase in spend behind scotch, particularly Johnnie Walker in International. Marketing spend for Baileys was reduced as part of the current review of the brand's programme, while a decrease in Guinness spend in Europe was broadly offset by increases in the other regions. Spend was down 2% on ready to drink and up 7% on wine.

Customer marketing

Diageo continued to invest to enhance the capabilities of its customer marketing function which now consists of about 500 people in over 30 countries covering over 80% of Diageo's net sales. Diageo made it



Flavour innovation across our vodka brands, such as Ciroc Red Berry and Ciroc Coconut, have helped to drive innovation performance in North America.

easier for shoppers to find, choose and buy products in the spirits category, forming partnerships with customers which helped them to offer the right range of products, the appropriate amount of shelf space and providing navigation through signage.

Innovation

Innovation remains a key element of Diageo's organic growth strategy, and in the year it delivered another strong performance. The overall approach remains simple: to innovate on core brands, to deliver ideas rooted in deep consumer and shopper insight. Key areas of focus for innovation include: using innovation to bring new premium offerings to consumers, as exemplified by the success of our launches on the Johnnie Walker brand range like The John Walker; using innovation in developing markets to increase consumer accessibility of Diageo brands and to target new occasions, such as canned beer and premix spirits in Africa; and maintaining brand relevance and consumer interest in developed markets through innovation across a broad range of occasions and categories as demonstrated by flavour innovations on Ciroc Coconut and Red Berry in North America.



Nº1

Jose Cuervo is No1 in the global tequila category



Nº1

Guinness is No1 in the global stout category



Nº2

Captain Morgan is No2 in the global rum category

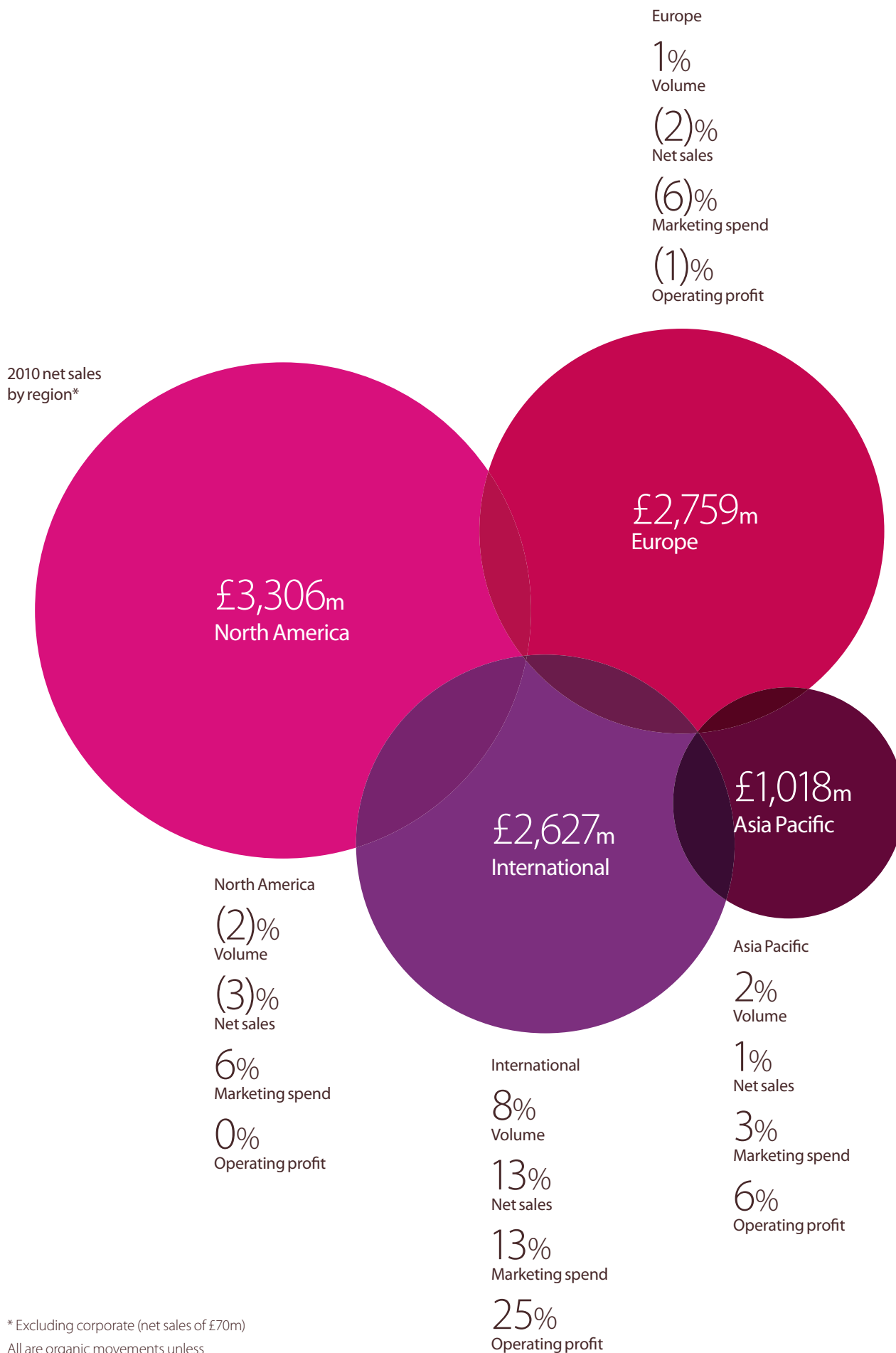


Nº4

J&B is No4 in the global scotch whisky category

* Source: Impact Databank Top 100 Premium Spirits (February 2010, September and December 2009)

Regional overview



'Even though markets and categories have been affected in different ways and to differing degrees, we have been consistent in our focus to deliver growth.'

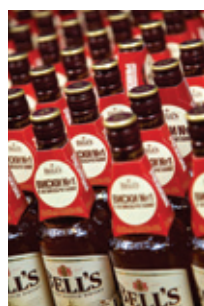
Paul Walsh,
Chief executive



Strong marketing campaigns supported continued good performances of Ciroc and Ketel One vodka.

North America

- Diageo's key spirits brands gained share, outperforming most major competitors
- Shipments and depletions were in line and therefore comparison against fiscal 2009, when shipments exceeded depletions, contributed to the volume decline against the prior year
- Strong performance by reserve brands improved mix in the second half as the super premium segment returned to growth
- Diageo's brands continued to sell at a price premium
- Diageo's beer brands outperformed other imported beers and gained share
- Innovation in the year added significantly to net sales as Diageo addressed changing consumer trends
- Ready to drink declined overall but innovation in the year improved the performance of Smirnoff ready to drink in the United States
- Marketing spend increased by 20% in the second half with investment behind innovation launches and key brands
- Margins benefited from production and overhead cost savings and lower raw material costs



Growth in Russia reflects the successful introduction of lower priced scotch brands to appeal to value conscious consumers and maintain category participation.

Europe

- Volume increase was led by the strong performance in Great Britain, up 9%, where successful customer focus increased visibility of Diageo's brands in the off trade during key selling periods
- Continued consumer weakness in Spain and Ireland led to a decline in net sales in those markets
- Russia delivered a very strong performance with significant share gains and double-digit growth following the launch of new brands to capture opportunities in the scotch category as consumers traded down
- Marketing spend reduced in line with consumer trends in difficult markets and was focused behind key brands, Smirnoff and Captain Morgan, and innovation
- Guinness grew share in Great Britain and Ireland but volume was down in a tough beer market



Johnnie Walker Black Label increased net sales by 38% in GTME and regained its position as the No1 deluxe scotch in Travel Retail.

International

- Latin America and the Caribbean delivered 15% net sales growth, driven by scotch brands Johnnie Walker, Buchanan's and Old Parr
- Growth of lager brands led to 10% net sales growth in Africa
- Global Travel and Middle East returned to growth, led by the strong growth of premium and super premium brands
- Marketing spend increased ahead of net sales behind the key categories of scotch, beer and vodka



Increases in marketing spend behind Guinness in South East Asia supported its premium price position and drove strong net sales growth in the region.

Asia Pacific

- Double-digit growth in South East Asia was driven by strong growth in Johnnie Walker and Guinness
- Australia volume and net sales declined slightly driven by weakness of Bundaberg ready to drink in an increasingly competitive segment
- Good depletions of Johnnie Walker and Windsor drove share growth in China as the scotch category returned to growth, although overall performance was held back by the destock of Dimple
- The scotch category was weak in Korea, however share gains extended Diageo's leadership position
- A strong performance from The Singleton led to 10% net sales growth in Taiwan
- India was impacted by a destock in the first half and the business performed more strongly in the second half
- Marketing spend increased 3% with focused investment on Windsor, Guinness, Johnnie Walker and Smirnoff



Strategic thinking and action provided strength

This has been a challenging year, but one in which Diageo has performed with considerable success. Our business has faced continued volatility and highly unpredictable economic conditions in many markets. In these circumstances our outstanding collection of brands and our highly talented people have enabled the business to demonstrate great resilience.

In some parts of the world we have seen noticeable improvement in trading conditions, but in almost all recovery has been inconsistent in pace, scale and durability. Against this background it is clear that our success owed a great deal to the decisive action taken early by our management team in the spring of 2009. At that point we made substantial changes to our business. Those centred on major reductions to our cost base and significant restructuring of our organisation. As I noted in last year's report, many of the decisions we took were, justifiably, a cause of concern for our employees and the communities in which we operate. It is greatly to the credit of both that the changes, even those which were difficult, have been implemented effectively and with great compassion.

Over the course of this year, our business has been managed with great discipline and has focused on capturing the opportunities as they arose while increasing the level of transparency and governance we apply to our everyday activities. The result has been greater efficiencies and strong performance. Much time has also been spent on bringing the company's values to life, not just within Diageo, but also in the way we conduct ourselves with our broad network of stakeholders. Now more than ever we have a responsibility to lead within our industry. As part of that responsibility, we continue to invest in building our capabilities and developing our people to make sure we are best placed to take advantage of recovery in the global economy.

'Our business has been managed with great discipline, generating greater efficiencies and strong performance.'

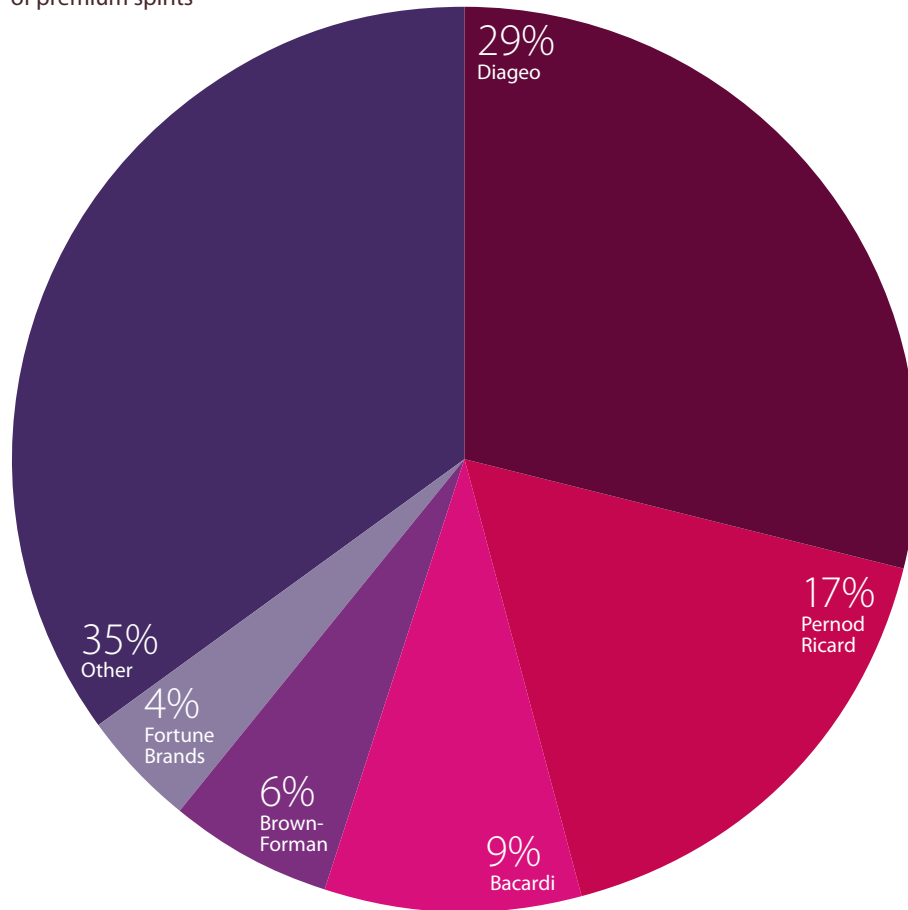
The Board has great confidence in the future of our business. That is demonstrated by our decision to recommend an increase in the final dividend, by our strong results and – in particular – by our exceptional cash generation. All are measures of a business in robust good health.

We must say a farewell to Nick Rose, who has been Diageo's chief financial officer for the majority of the company's existence. He retires after more than a decade of great achievement and we wish him very well in all that he does in the future. We also offer a very warm welcome to our new CFO, Deirdre Mahlan. She has a great track record within Diageo and a platform from which to continue to build.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Franz B. Humer'.

Dr Franz B Humer,
Chairman

Global volume share of premium spirits*



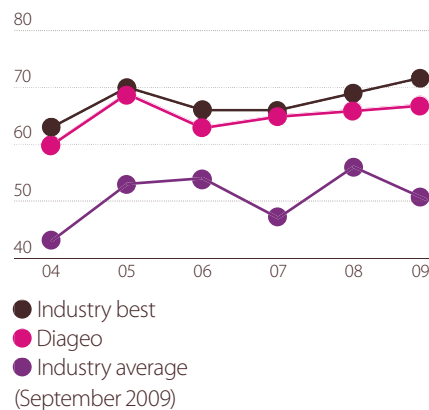
*Source: Impact Databank Top 100 Premium Spirits (February 2010)

Total cash returned to shareholders since merger in 1998

£10,288m
Dividends

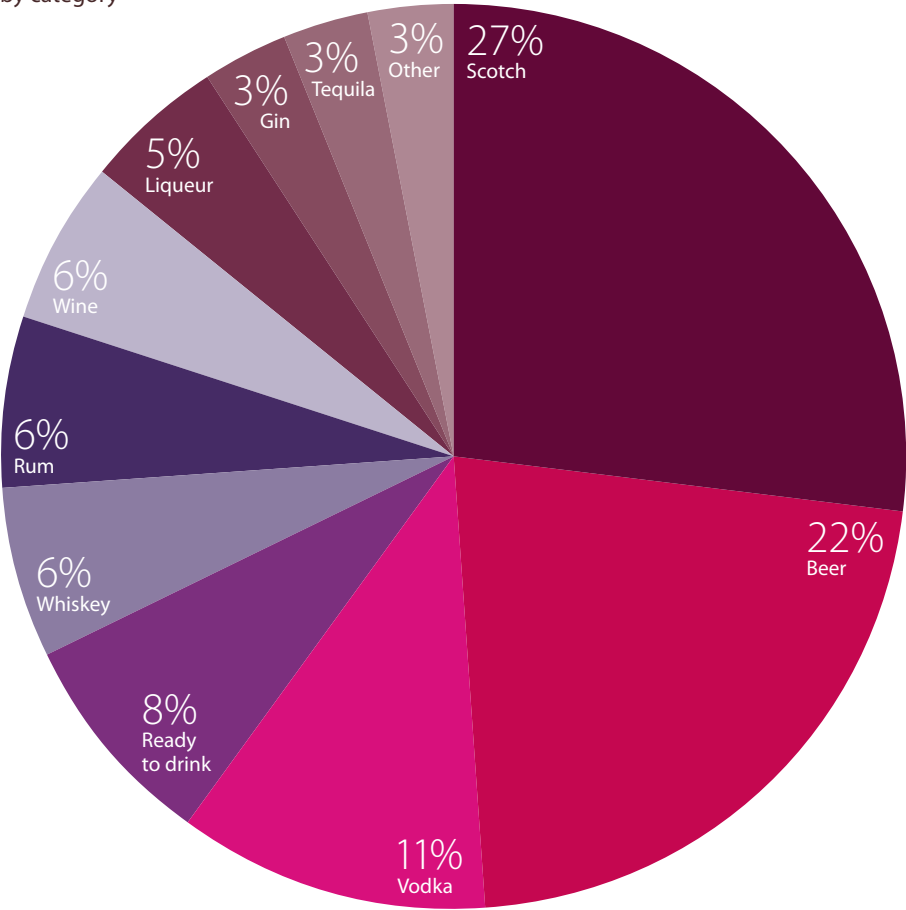
£11,826m
Share buyback

Dow Jones corporate sustainability assessment (%)

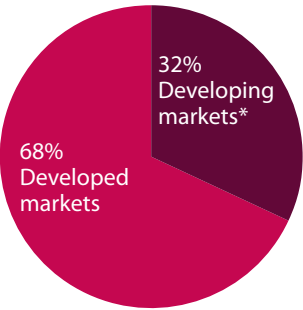


Chief executive’s review

2010 net sales by category

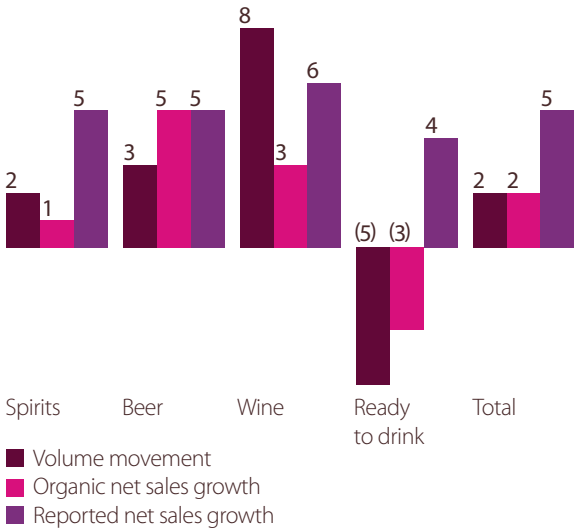


Net sales breakdown



*Developing markets include Africa, Asia excluding Korea and Japan, Eastern Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Middle East and North Africa, Russia.

Category performance (%)





Read more about
Paul Walsh and
our other directors
p77-79

We have demonstrated great agility in the year

This past year saw businesses like Diageo continue to face challenging operating circumstances. Markets, categories, price points and brands have been affected, but in different ways and to differing degrees. This variability, and the unpredictability it creates, characterised the year.

Our response to those factors and conditions has been to demonstrate outstanding agility as a business, agility which has allowed us to mitigate risk and maximise opportunity, and which has delivered a good financial performance, particularly in the second half. Agility will continue to be vital in fiscal 2011.

Our overarching aim has been to make the business stronger in spite of the prevailing economic situation.

We have increased marketing behind proven growth drivers in categories which have momentum, and we have invested in markets and behind growing brands in categories where we are performing well. But, beyond that, we have also been prepared to reduce investment in those markets where growth opportunities are currently elusive. This targeted approach means we have focused our increased marketing spend exactly where it should be.

Our innovation pipeline is full, allowing us to access the opportunities in changing consumer and customer trends, wherever they occur, and one of the most pleasing aspects of the past year has been the speed with which we have moved to develop and launch new products. This is proving to be a real competitive advantage.

We have enhanced our routes to market, for example in Vietnam, India, South Africa and China.

A greater focus on building industry leading customer marketing skills has borne real benefits in fiscal 2010. Working in partnership with our key global customers in the off trade to influence shopper behaviour at the point of purchase has seen growth in those outlets significantly ahead of historical performance. We win, and our customers win, as a consequence.

We prioritised cash generation in the year, and the extraordinary £2 billion of free cash we have reported is a testament to an outstanding effort by the whole business to deliver in this area.

All of these measures, and more, are examples of how our executive committee has actively managed the business in fiscal 2010, leveraging Diageo's inherent assets – global diversity, an outstanding collection of brands, highly effective routes to market, and our financial strength – to drive performance, and build our company.

But perhaps the key driver of all is the quality of our great people. My colleagues have worked enormously hard in what was a tough, though satisfying year. I want to recognise that enormous collective effort, and to say how fortunate I feel to work with such talented and dedicated people.

One of those people, our CFO Nick Rose, is retiring this year, and it would be remiss of me not to acknowledge the huge contribution he has made to the success of Diageo, not only in fiscal 2010, but over the past decade and more. He has been a great colleague and friend, and I wish Nick, and his family to whom he is devoted, every happiness for the future.

Paul S Walsh,
Chief executive

Historical information

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data for Diageo prepared under International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed and adopted for use in the European Union (EU) and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) for the five years ended 30 June 2010 and as at the respective year ends. References to IFRS hereafter should be construed as references to both IFRS as adopted by the EU and IFRS as issued by the IASB, unless otherwise indicated. The data presented below has been derived from Diageo's audited consolidated financial statements.

		Year ended 30 June				
		2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
		£ million	(restated) £ million	(restated) £ million	(restated) £ million	(restated) £ million
Income statement data						
Sales		12,958	12,283	10,643	9,917	9,704
Operating profit	1,2	2,574	2,418	2,212	2,160	2,031
Profit for the year						
Continuing operations	1,2	1,762	1,704	1,560	1,417	1,956
Discontinued operations	3	(19)	2	26	139	–
Total profit for the year	1,2	1,743	1,706	1,586	1,556	1,956
Per share data		pence	pence	pence	pence	pence
Dividend per share	4	38.10	36.10	34.35	32.70	31.10
Earnings per share						
Basic						
Continuing operations	1	66.3	64.5	58.0	50.2	66.9
Discontinued operations		(0.8)	0.1	1.0	5.2	–
Basic earnings per share	1	65.5	64.6	59.0	55.4	66.9
Diluted						
Continuing operations	1	66.2	64.3	57.6	49.9	66.6
Discontinued operations		(0.8)	0.1	1.0	5.1	–
Diluted earnings per share	1	65.4	64.4	58.6	55.0	66.6
		million	million	million	million	million
Average shares		2,486	2,485	2,566	2,688	2,841
		As at 30 June				
		2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
		£ million	(restated) £ million	(restated) £ million	(restated) £ million	(restated) £ million
Balance sheet data						
Total assets	1	19,454	18,018	15,992	13,934	13,909
Net borrowings	5	6,954	7,419	6,447	4,845	4,082
Equity attributable to the parent company's equity shareholders	1	4,007	3,169	3,463	3,947	4,477
Called up share capital	6	797	797	816	848	883

Notes to the historical information

1 Accounting policies

All comparative financial data has been restated following the adoption of the *Amendment to IAS 38 – Intangible assets* for advertising expenditure and a change in the accounting policy in respect of returnable bottles and crates.

The amendment to IAS 38 clarifies the accounting for advertising expenditure. The group charges advertising expenditure to the income statement when it has a right of access to the goods or services acquired, as opposed to charging such costs to the income statement when the advertisement is first shown to the public. Advertisements, non-depreciable point of sale materials, costs in respect of events and some sponsorship payments previously recorded in the income statement when delivered to the final customer are now expensed when delivered to the company. In addition, the group has changed its accounting policy in respect of returnable bottles and crates as the change more appropriately reflects the usage of these assets. These are now held within property, plant and equipment and depreciated on a straight-line basis to estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. Formerly a number of returnable bottles and crates were held within inventories and written down on purchase to their net realisable value.

The impacts of the adoption of these changes in accounting policies have reduced operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2009 by £25 million (2008 – £14 million; 2007 – increase of £1 million; 2006 – £13 million), reduced profit from continuing operations for the year ended 30 June 2009 by £19 million (2008 – £11 million; 2007 – £nil; 2006 – £9 million) and reduced basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 30 June 2009 by 0.6 pence (2008 – 0.3 pence; 2007 – nil; 2006 – 0.3 pence). The charge of £3 million for year ended 30 June 2009 is in respect of non-controlling interests (2008 – £3 million; 2007 – £nil; 2006 – £1 million). On the consolidated balance sheet at 30 June 2009 total assets decreased by £78 million (2008 – £35 million; 2007 – £22 million; 2006 – £18 million) and total equity reduced by £62 million (2008 – £42 million; 2007 – £29 million; 2006 – £29 million) of which non-controlling interests reduced by £10 million (2008 – £7 million; 2007 – £4 million; 2006 – £4 million).

2 Exceptional items

Exceptional items are charges or credits which, in management's judgement, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information. Such items are included within the income statement caption to which they relate. An analysis of exceptional items for continuing operations is as follows:

	Year ended 30 June				
	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million	2007 £ million	2006 £ million
Items included in operating profit					
Restructuring programmes	(142)	(170)	(78)	–	–
Brand impairment	(35)	–	–	–	–
Disposal of Park Royal property	–	–	–	40	–
	(177)	(170)	(78)	40	–
Sale of businesses					
(Losses)/gains on disposal and termination of businesses	(15)	–	9	(1)	6
Gain on disposal of General Mills shares	–	–	–	–	151
	(15)	–	9	(1)	157
Items included in taxation					
Tax credit on exceptional operating items	39	37	8	–	–
Tax credit on other exceptional items	10	–	–	–	2
Settlements agreed with tax authorities	–	155	–	–	313
	49	192	8	–	315
Exceptional items in continuing operations	(143)	22	(61)	39	472
Discontinued operations net of taxation	(19)	2	26	139	–
Exceptional items	(162)	24	(35)	178	472

3 Discontinued operations

In the year ended 30 June 2010 discontinued operations comprise a charge of £19 million in respect of the discounted value of anticipated future payments to new thalidomide claimants. In the years ended 30 June 2009, 30 June 2008 and 30 June 2007 discontinued operations are in respect of the quick service restaurants business (Burger King, sold 13 December 2002) and the packaged food business (Pillsbury sold 31 October 2001).

4 Dividends

The board expects that Diageo will pay an interim dividend in April and a final dividend in October of each year. Approximately 40% of the total dividend in respect of any financial year is expected to be paid as an interim dividend and approximately 60% as a final dividend. The payment of any future dividends, subject to shareholder approval, will depend upon Diageo's earnings, financial condition and such other factors as the board deems relevant. Proposed dividends are not considered to be a liability until they are approved by the board for the interim dividend and by the shareholders at the annual general meeting for the final dividend.

The table below sets out the amounts of interim, final and total cash dividends paid by the company on each ordinary share. The dividends are translated into US dollars per ADS (each ADS representing four ordinary shares) at the noon buying rate on each of the respective dividend payment dates.

		Year ended 30 June				
		2010 pence	2009 pence	2008 pence	2007 pence	2006 pence
Per ordinary share	Interim	14.60	13.90	13.20	12.55	11.95
	Final	23.50	22.20	21.15	20.15	19.15
	Total	38.10	36.10	34.35	32.70	31.10
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Per ADS	Interim	0.90	0.82	1.05	0.99	0.84
	Final	1.41	1.46	1.46	1.64	1.43
	Total	2.31	2.28	2.51	2.63	2.27

Note: Subject to shareholders' approval the final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2010 will be paid on 19 October 2010, and payment to US ADR holders will be made on 25 October 2010. In the table above, an exchange rate of £1 = \$1.50 has been assumed for this dividend, but the exact amount of the payment to US ADR holders will be determined by the rate of exchange on 19 October 2010.

5 Net borrowings definition

Net borrowings are defined as gross borrowings (short term borrowings and long term borrowings plus finance lease liabilities plus interest rate hedging instruments, cross currency interest rate swaps and funding foreign currency swaps and forwards used to manage borrowings) less cash and cash equivalents and other liquid resources.

6 Share capital

During the year ended 30 June 2010 the company did not repurchase any ordinary shares for cancellation or to be held as treasury shares.

During the year ended 30 June 2009, the company repurchased 38 million ordinary shares as part of its share buyback program at a cost including fees and stamp duty of £354 million (2008 – 97 million ordinary shares, cost of £1,008 million; 2007 – 141 million ordinary shares, cost of £1,405 million; 2006 – 164 million ordinary shares, cost of £1,407 million).

7 Exchange rates

A substantial portion of the group's assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses are denominated in currencies other than pounds sterling. For a discussion of the impact of exchange rate fluctuations on the company's financial condition and results of operations, see 'Business review – Risk management'.

The following table shows period end and average US dollar/pound sterling noon buying exchange rates, for the periods indicated, expressed in US dollars per £1.

	Year ended 30 June				
	2010	2009	2008	2007	2006
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Year end	1.50	1.65	1.99	2.01	1.85
Average rate ^(a)	1.57	1.60	2.01	1.93	1.78

The following table shows period end, high, low and average US dollar/pound sterling noon buying exchange rates by month, for the six-month period to 16 August 2010, expressed in US dollars per £1. The information in respect of the month of August is for the period up to and including 16 August 2010.

	2010					
	August	July	June	May	April	March
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Month end	1.57	1.57	1.50	1.45	1.53	1.52
Month high	1.60	1.57	1.51	1.53	1.55	1.54
Month low	1.56	1.50	1.40	1.43	1.52	1.48
Average rate ^(b)	1.58	1.53	1.48	1.47	1.53	1.51

(a) The average of the noon buying rates on the last business day of each month during the year ended 30 June.

(b) The average of the noon buying rates on each business day of the month.

(c) These rates have been provided for information only. They are not necessarily the rates that have been used in this document for currency translations or in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. See note 2(e) to the consolidated financial statements for the actual rates used in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Highly
effective routes
to market

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Diageo looks to reach increasing numbers of consumers around the world with its total beverage alcohol offering by focusing on effective and efficient routes to market.

With products sold in over 180 markets, Diageo's reach is truly global. Diageo looks to reach increasing number of consumers with its range of outstanding brands by focusing on effective and efficient routes to market. In the majority of cases, premium brands are managed by local management teams with strong local experience and networks. Where the company has not established its own company in market, it looks for opportunities for appropriate expansion through business partners and third party distributors. This model is supported by a world class supply and procurement organisation that excels in service, supply and technical standards to get Diageo's great brands to the right place, at the right time, in the right condition and at the right cost.

www.diageoreports.com



On 24 September 2009, as part of Guinness's 250th Celebration, Diageo orchestrated a simultaneous music event in key markets around the world.

Diageo is the world's leading premium drinks business, operating globally across spirits, beer and wine.

Diageo plc is incorporated as a public limited company in England and Wales. Diageo plc's principal executive office is located at Lakeside Drive, Park Royal, London NW10 7HQ and its telephone number is +44 (0) 20 8978 6000.

Diageo is a major participant in the global beverage alcohol industry. It brings together world class brands and a management team that seeks to maximise shareholder value over the long term. The management team expects to continue the strategy of investing behind Diageo's global brands, launching innovative new products, and seeking to expand selectively either through partnerships or acquisition that add long term value for shareholders.

Diageo produces and distributes a leading collection of branded premium spirits, beer and wine. These brands include Johnnie Walker, Smirnoff, Baileys, Captain Morgan, J&B, Tanqueray and Guinness. In addition it also has the distribution rights for the Jose Cuervo tequila brands in North America and many other markets.

Strategy

Diageo is one of a small number of premium drinks companies that operate globally across spirits, beer and wine. Diageo is the leading premium spirits business in the world by volume, by net sales and by operating profit. It manages eight of the world's top 20 spirits brands as defined by Impact Databank. Diageo's beer brands include the only global stout brand, Guinness, and beer in total accounts for approximately 22 % of Diageo's net sales. Diageo's wine brands are sold predominantly in North America and Europe and they comprise approximately 6 % of Diageo's net sales.

Diageo's size provides for scale efficiencies in production, distribution, selling and marketing. In addition to these cost efficiencies, Diageo is committed to the dissemination of best practice in business operations across markets and brands, allowing Diageo to serve its customers and consumers better.

All of the above factors enable Diageo to attract and retain talented individuals with the capabilities necessary to deliver Diageo's strategy of growing its premium drinks business organically while looking to selectively acquire premium drinks brands that add long term value for shareholders.

Diageo's brands have broad consumer appeal across geographies. The company and its employees are proud of the responsible manner in which the brands are marketed and the positive role that moderate consumption of these brands plays in the lives of many people.

Diageo acknowledges that when misused, alcohol – like many other products – may lead to health or social problems for the individual or society as a whole. Diageo seeks to be at the forefront of industry efforts to promote responsible drinking and works with other stakeholders to combat alcohol misuse. Diageo's approach is based on three strategic approaches: setting high company and industry standards in responsible marketing, implementing initiatives to minimise alcohol misuse and

promoting effective and targeted alcohol policies through stakeholder dialogue.

Market participation

Diageo manages its business through four regions: North America, Europe, International and Asia Pacific. The North American region, comprising the United States and Canada, accounts for the largest proportion of Diageo's net sales and operating profit. The second largest, Europe, is comprised of Great Britain, Ireland, Iberia, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, and Russia and Eastern Europe. The International region is made up of three distinct business units: Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico), Africa and Global Travel and Middle East (GTME). The Asia Pacific region comprises South Korea, Japan, the People's Republic of China, India and other Asian markets, Australia and New Zealand. In the past financial year roughly two-thirds of net sales were derived from developed markets (mainly North America and Western Europe) and one-third from developing markets (mainly Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa and Asia Pacific). In 2005 approximately four-fifths of net sales arose in developed markets and one-fifth in developing markets.

Product offering

Diageo classifies eight brands as global priority brands: Smirnoff, Johnnie Walker, Baileys, Captain Morgan, J&B, Jose Cuervo, Tanqueray and Guinness. These brands are the main focus for the business and receive the majority of the marketing spend. In aggregate, they comprise 54% of Diageo's net sales.

Several other brands also have leading positions in the markets in which they are distributed. They drive growth on a significant scale but with a narrower geographical reach than the global priority brands. Examples of brands with regional strength are Crown Royal Canadian whisky and Ketel One vodka in North America, Buchanan's scotch whisky in Latin America and the Caribbean, and Windsor Premier scotch whisky in Asia Pacific.

Business effectiveness

Over the long term, Diageo's strategy continues to focus on driving growth and increasing shareholder value.

Incorporation

Diageo was incorporated as Arthur Guinness Son & Company Limited on 21 October 1886. The group was formed by the merger of Grand Metropolitan Public Limited Company (GrandMet) and Guinness PLC (the Guinness Group) in December 1997.

Premium drinks

Diageo is engaged in a broad range of activities within the beverage alcohol industry, with products sold in approximately 180 markets around the world. Its operations include producing, distilling, brewing, bottling, packaging, distributing, developing and marketing a range of brands. Diageo markets a wide range of recognised beverage alcohol brands including a number of the world's leading spirits and beer brands. In calendar year 2009, the Diageo brand range included 17 of the top 100 premium distilled spirits brands worldwide.



Smirnoff vodka is the world's leading premium spirit by volume, according to Impact Databank Top 100 Premium Spirits (February 2010). In 2010 Smirnoff volume was 24.3 million nine-litre cases.

References to ready to drink products in this report include progressive adult beverages in the United States and certain markets supplied by the United States.

In the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo sold 114.9 million equivalent units of spirits (including ready to drink), 25 million equivalent units of beer and 3.5 million equivalent units of wine. In the year ended 30 June 2010, ready to drink products contributed 5.9 million equivalent units of total volume, of which Smirnoff ready to drink variants accounted for 3.9 million equivalent units. Volume has been measured on an equivalent units

basis to nine-litre cases of spirits. An equivalent unit represents one nine-litre case of spirits, which is approximately 272 servings. A serving comprises 33ml of spirits, 165ml of wine, or 330ml of ready to drink or beer. Therefore, to convert volume of products other than spirits to equivalent units, the following guide has been used: beer in hectolitres divide by 0.9, wine in nine-litre cases divide by five, ready to drink in nine-litre cases divide by 10 and certain pre-mixed products that are classified as ready to drink in nine-litre cases divide by five.

Diageo's portfolio of premium drinks comprises brands owned by the company as a principal and brands held by the company under agency or distribution agreements. Diageo's agency agreements vary depending on the particular brand, but tend to be for a fixed number of years. Diageo's principal agency brand is Jose Cuervo in North America and many other markets (with distribution rights extending to 2013). Diageo also brews and sells other companies' beer brands under licence, including Budweiser and Carlsberg lagers in Ireland, Heineken lager in Jamaica and Tiger beer in Malaysia. There can be no assurance that Diageo will be able to prevent termination of distribution, manufacturing or licence agreements or to renegotiate distribution, manufacturing or licence agreements on favourable terms when they expire.

Diageo classifies its brands as global priority brands and other brands. The classification of brands as 'local priority brands' and 'category brands' has been discontinued for reporting purposes.



Global priority brands

- Johnnie Walker scotch whiskies
- Smirnoff vodka and Smirnoff ready to drink products
- Baileys Original Irish Cream liqueur
- Captain Morgan rum and rum based products
- Jose Cuervo tequila (agency brand in North America and many other markets)
- J&B scotch whisky
- Tanqueray gin
- Guinness stout

Diageo has eight global priority brands that it markets worldwide. Diageo considers these brands to have the greatest current and future earnings potential. Each global priority brand is marketed consistently around the world, and therefore can achieve scale benefits. The group manages and invests in these brands on a global basis. Figures for global priority brands include related ready to drink products, unless otherwise indicated.

In the year ended 30 June 2010, global priority brands accounted for 57% of total volume (81.9 million equivalent units) and contributed net sales of £5,267 million.

Johnnie Walker scotch whiskies comprise Johnnie Walker Red Label, Johnnie Walker Black Label and several other brand variants. During the year ended 30 June 2010, Johnnie Walker Red Label sold 10 million equivalent units, Johnnie Walker Black Label sold 5.3 million equivalent units and the remaining variants sold 0.7 million equivalent units. The Johnnie Walker franchise was ranked, by volume, as the number one premium scotch whisky and the number three premium spirit brand in the world.

Smirnoff achieved volume of 28.3 million equivalent units in the year ended 30 June 2010. Smirnoff vodka volume was 24.3 million equivalent units. It was ranked, by volume, as the number one premium vodka and the number one premium spirit brand in the world. Smirnoff ready to drink volume totalled 3.9 million equivalent units.

Baileys was ranked, by volume, as the number one liqueur in the world, having sold 6.6 million equivalent units in the year ended 30 June 2010.

Captain Morgan was ranked number two in the world by volume, amongst its competitive set, the rum category, with volume of 8.9 million equivalent units in the year ended 30 June 2010.

Guinness is the group's only global priority beer brand, and for the year ended 30 June 2010 achieved volume of 10.7 million equivalent units.

Other global priority brands were also ranked, by volume, among the leading premium distilled spirits brands by Impact Databank. These include: Jose Cuervo, ranked the number one premium tequila in the world; J&B scotch whisky (comprising J&B Rare, J&B Reserve, J&B Exception and J&B Jet), ranked the number three premium scotch whisky in the world; and Tanqueray, ranked the number four premium gin brand in the world. During the year ended 30 June 2010, Jose Cuervo, J&B and Tanqueray sold 4.5 million, 4.9 million and 2.0 million equivalent units, respectively.

Other spirits brands include:

- Crown Royal Canadian whisky
- Buchanan's scotch whisky
- Ketel One vodka (exclusive worldwide distribution rights)
- Windsor Premier scotch whisky
- Gordon's gin and vodka
- Old Parr scotch whisky
- Seagram's 7 Crown whiskey and Seagram's VO whisky
- Cacique rum
- Bundaberg rum
- Bell's scotch whisky
- The Classic Malts scotch whiskies
- Cîroc vodka
- White Horse scotch whisky
- Don Julio tequila
- Bushmills Irish whiskey

For the year ended 30 June 2010, other spirits brands contributed volume of 33 million equivalent units, representing 23% of total volume, and net sales of £2,811 million.

Other beer brands include:

- Malta Guinness non-alcoholic malt
- Harp lager
- Tusker lager
- Smithwick's ale
- Senator lager
- Red Stripe lager

In the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo sold 14 million equivalent units of beers other than Guinness, achieving net sales of £985 million. Other beer volume was mainly attributable to owned brands with a minority being attributable to beers brewed and/or sold under licence, such as Tiger beer in Malaysia and Heineken lager in Jamaica.



Wine brands include:

- Blossom Hill
- Sterling Vineyards
- Beaulieu Vineyard
- Chalone Vineyard
- Navarro Correas
- Rosenblum Cellars
- Santa Rita

For the year ended 30 June 2010, wine volume was 3.5 million equivalent units, contributing net sales of £545 million.

Production

Diageo owns production facilities including maltings, distilleries, breweries, packaging plants, maturation warehouses, cooperages, vineyards, wineries and distribution warehouses. Production also occurs at plants owned and operated by third parties and joint ventures at a number of locations internationally.

Approximately 85% of total production is undertaken by Global Supply organised into four production centres, namely Europe Supply, America Supply, Global Beer Supply and Asia Supply. The remaining production activities of the group are integrated with the distribution organisation, principally in Africa within International. The majority of Global Supply's production centres have several production facilities. The locations, principal activities, products, packaging production capacity and packaging production volume of Global Supply's principal production centres in the year ended 30 June 2010 are set out in the following table:

Production centre	Location	Principal activities and products	Production capacity in millions of equivalent units*	Production volume in 2010 in millions of equivalent units
Europe Supply	United Kingdom	Scotch whisky, gin, vodka, rum, ready to drink	73	45
	Ireland (Baileys)	Irish cream liqueur, vodka	15	8
	Italy (Santa Vittoria)	Vodka, wine, rum, ready to drink	10	7
America Supply	United States, Canada	Vodka, gin, tequila, rum, Canadian whisky, American whiskey, progressive adult beverages, ready to drink	45	39
	United States	Wine	1	1
Global Beer Supply	Ireland (Guinness)	Beer	11	8
	Jamaica	Beer	1	1
Asia Supply	Australia	Rum, vodka, ready to drink	2	2

* Capacity represents ongoing production capacity at any production centre. The production capacities quoted in the table are based on actual production levels for the year ended 30 June 2010 adjusted for the elimination of unplanned losses and inefficiencies, and taking into account planned manning levels for the coming year.

Spirits are produced in distilleries located worldwide. The group owns 30 scotch whisky distilleries in Scotland, an Irish whiskey distillery in Northern Ireland, two whisky distilleries in Canada, and vodka/gin distilleries in the United Kingdom and the United States. Diageo produces Smirnoff vodka internationally, Popov vodka and Gordon's vodka in the United States, and Baileys in the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Rum is blended and bottled in the United States, Canada, Italy and the United Kingdom, and is distilled, blended and bottled in Australia and Venezuela. All of Diageo's maturing scotch whisky is located in warehouses in Scotland (primarily at Blackgrange), its maturing Canadian whisky in La Salle and Gimli in Canada and all its maturing American whiskey in Kentucky and Tennessee in the United States.

On 1 July 2009, the group announced a restructuring of its operations in Scotland. The plans included the consolidation of distilling, packaging and warehousing activities and involved the closure of a packaging plant, a distillery and a cooperage over a two-year period. New investment is concentrated in the production sites at Leven in Fife where work has begun on the expansion of the packaging facility which is due to be fully operational within two years, at Shieldhall near Glasgow and at Cambus near Alloa.

In June 2008, Diageo and the government of the US Virgin Islands announced a public/private initiative for the construction and operation of a high capacity distillery in St Croix. This new facility, expected to become operational by January 2011, will have the capacity to distil up to 12 million equivalent units annually and will supply all bulk rum used to produce Captain Morgan branded products for the United States.

Diageo produces a range of ready to drink products mainly in the United Kingdom, Italy, South Africa, Australia, the United States and Canada.

Diageo's principal brewing facilities are at the St James's Gate brewery in Dublin and in Kilkenny, Waterford and Dundalk in the Republic of Ireland, and in Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, Cameroon, Malaysia and Jamaica. Ireland is the main export centre for the Guinness brand. In other countries, Guinness is brewed by third parties under licence arrangements.

All Guinness Draught production is at the St James's Gate brewery in Dublin in the Republic of Ireland. Guinness Draught in cans and bottles, which uses an in-container system to replicate the taste of Guinness Draught, is packaged at Runcorn and Belfast in the United Kingdom. The Runcorn facility performs the keging of Guinness Draught, transported to the United Kingdom in bulk for the Great Britain market.

Diageo announced the restructuring of its brewing operations in Ireland in 2008 with the intention of consolidating operations to a new greenfield brewery in the Dublin area and decommissioning the existing brewing infrastructure. The project was reviewed in 2009 due to the changing economic conditions both globally and locally in Ireland. A review of options continued in 2010 to examine the desirability of network consolidation. The project remains under review and a business case for investment behind consolidation is being developed for approval.

Diageo's principal wineries are in the United States and Argentina. For European markets, wines are mainly bottled in Diageo's facilities in Italy. Wines are sold both in their local markets and overseas.

Property, plant and equipment

Diageo owns or leases land and buildings throughout the world. The principal production facilities are described above. As at 30 June 2010, Diageo's land and buildings are included in the group's consolidated balance sheet at a net book value of £746 million. Diageo's largest individual facility, in terms of book value, is St James's Gate brewery in Dublin. Diageo's properties are primarily a variety of



Captain Morgan is the fastest selling brand in the Top 20 Premium Spirits (Impact Databank February 2010) and marketing investment accelerated in the second half of 2010 to support its growth in the United States and other markets.

manufacturing, distilling, brewing, bottling and administration facilities spread across the group's worldwide operations, as well as vineyards and wineries in the United States. Approximately 39%, 22% and 20% of the book value of Diageo's land and buildings comprise properties located in Great Britain, Ireland and the United States, respectively. Approximately 91% by value of the group's properties are owned and approximately 3% are held under leases running for 50 years or longer.

In June 2010 Diageo entered into a sale and leaseback arrangement in respect of vineyards and facilities located in Napa Valley, California. The vineyards and facilities were purchased and leased back to Diageo under a 20-year lease, with Diageo holding options to extend the lease at fair value for up to 80 years in total. Diageo remains the operator of the properties under the lease agreement and retains ownership of the brands, vines and grapes, which remain a strategic part of Diageo's wine business.

Raw materials

The group has a number of long term contracts in place for the purchase of significant raw materials including glass, other packaging, tequila, bulk whisky, neutral spirits, cream, rum and grapes. In addition, forward contracts are in place for the purchase of other raw materials including sugar and cereals to minimise the effects of short term price fluctuations.

Cream is the principal raw material used in the production of Irish cream liqueur and is sourced from Ireland. Grapes are used in the production of wine and are sourced from suppliers in the United States and Argentina. Other raw materials purchased in significant quantities for the production of spirits and beer are tequila, bulk whisky, neutral spirits, molasses, rum, cereals, sugar and a number of flavours (such as juniper berries, agave, chocolate and herbs). These are sourced from suppliers around the world.

The majority of products are supplied to customers in glass bottles. Glass is purchased from suppliers located around the world, the principal supplier being the Owens Illinois group.

Diageo has a supply agreement with Casa Cuervo SA de CV, a Mexican company, for the supply of bulk tequila used to make the Jose Cuervo line of tequilas and tequila drinks in the United States. The supply agreement extends to June 2013.

Diageo has a supply agreement with Destil ria Serrall s Inc, a Puerto Rican corporation, under which Diageo purchases all bulk rum for use in Captain Morgan products sold in the United States. Diageo is entitled

to terminate this contract with effect from the end of December 2011, at which time Diageo intends to source rum for its Captain Morgan products from the distillery that is being built in the US Virgin Islands.

Marketing and distribution

Diageo is committed to investing in its brands. In the year ended 30 June 2010, £1,419 million was spent worldwide on marketing brands with a focus on the eight global priority brands that accounted for 64% of total marketing spend.

Diageo makes extensive use of magazine, newspaper, point of sale and poster and billboard advertising, and uses radio, cinema, television and internet advertising where appropriate and permitted by law. Diageo also runs consumer promotional programmes in the on trade (for example, licensed bars and restaurants). Diageo also uses sponsorship to market its brands and is a sponsor of the Formula One Racing Team Vodafone McLaren Mercedes, a NASCAR racing team and the Johnnie Walker golf championships.

Diageo markets and distributes its brands through four regions: North America, Europe, International and Asia Pacific.



Business analysis

In the year ended 30 June 2010, North America, Europe, International and Asia Pacific contributed 39%, 29%, 26% and 6%, respectively, of the group's operating profit before exceptional items and corporate costs.

An analysis of net sales and operating profit by operating segment for the year ended 30 June 2010 is as follows:

North America

North America is the largest market for Diageo in terms of operating profit, and the largest market for premium drinks in the world. Diageo markets its products through four operating units: US Spirits, Diageo-Guinness USA, Diageo Chateau & Estate Wines and Diageo Canada.

The US Spirits business, while managed as a single business unit, executes sales and marketing activities through 14 teams or clusters. National brand strategy and strategic accounts marketing

are managed at the corporate North America level. The spirits clusters market the majority of Diageo's collection of spirits brands (including Smirnoff vodka, Baileys Original Irish Cream liqueur, Jose Cuervo tequila, Johnnie Walker scotch whisky, Captain Morgan, Tanqueray gin, J&B scotch whisky, Crown Royal Canadian whisky, Seagram's 7 Crown American whiskey, Seagram's VO Canadian whisky, Buchanan's scotch whisky and Ketel One vodka) across the United States.

Diageo-Guinness USA markets Diageo's US beer brands (including Guinness stout, Harp lager, Red Stripe lager and Smithwick's ale) as well as the group's progressive adult beverages (including Smirnoff Ice, Smirnoff premium mixed drinks and Captain Morgan Parrot Bay Tropical Malt Beverage).

Diageo Chateau & Estate Wines (DC&E) owns and operates wineries in California and Washington State (including Beaulieu Vineyard, Sterling Vineyards, Chalone Vineyard and Provenance Vineyards) and markets these and other wines across the United States. In the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo undertook a review of the DC&E wine business and announced the restructuring of its wine division including a reduction in the sales force, the sale and leaseback of vineyards and facilities in Napa Valley, California, and the anticipated sale of non-strategic wine brands in the year ending 30 June 2011.

The Canada business unit distributes the group's collection of spirits, wine and beer brands across all Canadian territories.



Marketing spend for Crown Royal increased in 2010 behind its NASCAR sponsorship, multi-cultural marketing programmes and the new super premium variant Crown Royal Black.

Within the United States, there are generally two types of regulatory environments: open states and control states. In open states, spirits companies are allowed to sell spirits, wine and beer directly to independent distributors. In these open states, Diageo generally trades through a three-tier distribution system, where the product is initially sold to distributors, who then sell it to on and off trade retailers. In most control states, Diageo markets its spirits products to state liquor control boards through the bailment warehousing system, and from there to state or agency liquor stores. There are variations – for example, certain states control distribution but not retail sales. Generally, wines are treated in the same way as spirits, although most states that are control states for spirits are open states for wines. Beer distribution generally follows open states regulation across the United States. In Canada, beer and spirits distribution laws are generally consistent and similar to those of control states in the United States.

	Net sales £ million	Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items £ million	Operating profit/(loss) £ million
North America	3,306	1,170	1,132
Europe	2,759	859	806
International	2,627	771	766
Asia Pacific	1,018	176	146
Global Supply	—	—	(39)
Corporate	70	(225)	(237)
Total	9,780	2,751	2,574

For details see note 2 to the consolidated financial statements.

Diageo, however, has some licences to deliver keg beer directly to licensed accounts, which account for approximately 20% of Diageo's beer business in Canada.

Across the United States, Diageo's distributors and brokers have over 2,500 dedicated sales people focused on selling its spirits and wine brands. Diageo has pursued a distribution strategy centred around consolidating the distribution of Diageo's US spirits and wine brands into a single distributor or broker in each state where possible. The strategy is designed to provide a consolidated distribution network, which will limit the duplication of activities between Diageo and the distributor, improve Diageo's and distributors' selling capabilities and enable a number of alternative approaches to optimise product distribution. To date, Diageo has consolidated its business in 41 markets (40 states plus Washington DC), representing over 80% of Diageo's US spirits and wine volume. The remaining states will be consolidated as opportunities arise. Diageo is now focused on building the capabilities and selling tools of the distributors' dedicated sales forces and creating a more efficient and effective value chain.

Europe

Diageo Europe comprises six operating units: Great Britain, Ireland, Iberia, Northern Europe, Southern Europe, and Russia and Eastern Europe.

In Great Britain, Diageo sells and markets its products via three business units: Diageo GB (spirits, beer and ready to drink), Percy Fox & Co (wines) and Justerini & Brooks Retail (private client wines). Products are distributed both through independent wholesalers and directly to the major grocers, convenience and specialist stores. In the on trade (for example, licensed bars and restaurants), products are sold through the major brewers, multiple retail groups and smaller regional independent brewers and wholesalers. The customer base in Great Britain has seen consolidation in recent years in both the on trade and home consumption channels. In particular, Great Britain's top four

of brands in Ireland, are brewed and sold under licence in addition to Smithwick's ale and Harp lager.

In Russia, Diageo operates through its wholly owned subsidiary.

Across the remainder of mainland Europe, Diageo distributes its spirits brands primarily through its own distribution companies with the following exceptions. In France Diageo sells its spirits and wine products through a joint arrangement with Moët Hennessy, and its beer products through Brasseries Kronenbourg (part of the Carlsberg group). In Hungary Diageo sells its brands through its associate company Zwack. In the Baltic states, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Malta, various territories in the Balkans, CIS and Israel, Diageo sells and markets its brands via local distributors. In the Nordic countries Diageo has sales offices in Sweden, Norway and Denmark, and representation through third party distributors in Finland and Iceland. In all Nordic markets except Denmark, off trade sales are controlled by state monopolies, with alcohol tax rates among the highest in the world, and border trade and duty free are important sources of sales. Smirnoff Ice is sold in Nordic countries through Carlsberg.

A specialist unit has been established for the distribution of Diageo's beer brands in mainland Europe in order to achieve synergies in the marketing and distribution of Guinness and Kilkenny brands. The distribution of these brands is managed by this specialist unit with particular focus on the markets in Germany, Russia and France, which are the largest mainland European beer markets by size for Diageo.



national multiple grocers together make up over 60% of home consumption total spirits volume.

Ireland comprises the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. In both territories, Diageo sells and distributes directly to both the on trade and the off trade (for example, retail shops and wholesalers) through a telesales operation, extensive sales calls to outlets and third party logistics providers. The Guinness, Smirnoff and Baileys brands are market leaders in their respective categories of long alcoholic drinks, vodka and liqueurs. Budweiser and Carlsberg lagers, also major products in the Diageo collection

International

Diageo International comprises Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico), Africa (excluding North Africa) and Global Travel and Middle East business.

In Latin America and the Caribbean, distribution is achieved through a mixture of Diageo companies and third party distributors. In addition, Diageo owns a controlling interest in Desnoes & Geddes Limited, the Jamaican brewer of Red Stripe lager.

Africa provides some of the longest established and largest markets for the Guinness brand, with the brewing of Guinness Foreign Extra Stout in a number of African countries, either through subsidiaries or under licence. Diageo has a three-way venture with Heineken and Namibia Breweries Limited in South Africa for a combined beer, cider and ready to drink collection of brands. Diageo also has a 25% equity interest in a venture with Heineken which owns a brewery in Gauteng, South Africa. Diageo has a wholly owned brewery in Cameroon and also has majority owned breweries in Nigeria, Kenya, Ghana, Uganda and the Seychelles.

Global Travel and Middle East encompasses a sales and marketing organisation which targets the international consumer in duty free and travel retail outlets such as airport shops, airlines and ferries around the world, and distribution of Diageo brands in the Middle East and North Africa. The global nature of the travel channel and its organisation structure allows a specialist Diageo management team to apply a co-ordinated approach to brand building initiatives and to build on consumer insights in this trade channel, where consumer behaviour tends to be different from domestic markets. In the Middle East and North Africa, distribution is achieved through third party distributors. Lebanon is an exception, where a Diageo subsidiary distributes the majority of the Diageo brands sold there.

Asia Pacific

Diageo Asia Pacific comprises India, the People's Republic of China, South Korea, Japan, Thailand, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia and other Asian markets, Australia and New Zealand.

Diageo works with a number of joint venture partners in Asia Pacific. In Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong and Macau, the People's Republic of China and Thailand, Diageo distributes the majority of its spirits brands through joint venture arrangements with Moët Hennessy. Diageo also has a wholly owned subsidiary in China for brands not included in the joint venture such as Smirnoff, Windsor and Baileys. In South Korea, India, Vietnam and Taiwan, Diageo's own distribution companies distribute the majority of Diageo's brands. In Japan, the joint venture with Moët Hennessy distributes super premium brands, such as the super deluxe variants of Johnnie Walker, while the joint venture with Kirin distributes Diageo's other premium spirits, like Johnnie Walker Black Label and Smirnoff, as well as Guinness and Smirnoff Ice. Other spirit brands, which are not distributed by either Moët Hennessy or the Kirin joint venture, are handled by third parties. In Malaysia, Diageo's own and third party beers are brewed and distributed by a listed business (Guinness Anchor Berhad) in which Diageo and its partner, Asia Pacific Breweries, have a majority share through a jointly controlled joint venture company. In Singapore, Diageo's beer brands are brewed and distributed by Asia Pacific Breweries.

Generally, the remaining markets in Asia are served by third party distribution networks monitored by regional offices.

In Australia, Diageo has its own production and distribution company, which handles the majority of products sold in the Australian market. It also has production and distribution arrangements with VOK Beverages and a licensed brewing arrangement with Foster's. In New Zealand, Diageo operates through third party distributors and has a licensed brewing arrangement with Lion Nathan.



Diageo acquired the global distribution rights outside of Namibia and South Africa to Windhoek, the premium African lager in February 2009. The brand has since been successfully launched in Uganda, Cameroon and Great Britain.

Global Supply

Global Supply is responsible for the production of approximately 85% of Diageo's products sold globally, for sourcing materials and services through global procurement, for providing consistent technical support through the global technical function and providing logistic and customer services through the global supply chain organisation.

Production is managed by four Global Supply production centres, Europe Supply, America Supply, Global Beer Supply and Asia Supply. Europe Supply comprises Scotland (scotch whisky, gin, vodka, rum and ready to drink), Baileys Ireland (Irish cream liqueur and vodka) and Santa Vittoria Italy (vodka, wine, rum and ready to drink), all producing goods for markets globally. America Supply comprises North America Spirits Supply located in the United States and Canada (vodka, gin, tequila, rum, Canadian whisky, American whiskey, progressive adult beverages, wine and ready to drink) with domestic distribution, Venezuela (bulk rum) and North America wines. Global Beer Supply produces Guinness and other beers in Ireland distributed primarily in Europe and North America and beer in Jamaica. Asia Supply comprises Singapore (Baileys and scotch

whisky packaging), the Philippines and Australia (rum, vodka and ready to drink).

The global procurement organisation also forms part of Global Supply and has responsibility for sourcing goods and services for the group.

A global network of suppliers provides for a wide range of raw materials and packaging items that are necessary to ensure consistency of quality to support the brands. With the high level of dependency on agricultural commodities such as cereals, hops, agave and sugar, forward-buying takes place to minimise value at risk. In marketing, global procurement supports the business in sourcing creative media solutions, sponsorship and point of sale activities. Global procurement also supports business services, facilities and computer services.

The global technical function develops and implements consistent engineering solutions across the Global Supply organisation and in other production sites in Africa and Asia. The global supply chain function also provides logistics services in Europe and is responsible for a consistent customer service globally.

Corporate

Corporate costs which cannot be directly allocated to the business areas are reported separately within Corporate in the analysis of business performance. Also included in Corporate are the revenues and costs related to rents receivable in respect of properties not used by Diageo in the manufacture, sale or distribution of premium drink products and the results of Gleneagles Hotel.

Seasonal impacts

The festive holiday season provides the peak period for sales. Approximately 40% of annual net sales occur in the last four months of each calendar year.

Employees

Diageo's people, its culture and its values are at the heart of the company's strategy and Diageo's directors believe this to be a source of competitive advantage. It continues to be Diageo's goal to release the potential of all of its people.

Diageo aims to be amongst the most admired companies in all key geographies. Consistent with this, Diageo participated in independent surveys during the year and is currently rated in the top 10 employers in six of its key markets. Further to this aim, Diageo endeavours to create a workplace that is both welcoming and challenging for all employees. Diageo values diversity in its workforce and works to ensure that the group is inclusive of all people, regardless of their background or style. To enhance diversity, Diageo aims to create opportunities that are attractive to a wide range of candidates, including those with disabilities, and seeks to make working for Diageo compatible with a variety

Average number of employees

	2010	2009	2008
North America	1,615	2,258	2,234
Europe	3,007	3,253	3,144
International	5,097	4,952	5,000
Asia Pacific	2,636	2,668	2,923
Global Supply	8,171	8,116	8,238
Corporate and other	2,761	2,792	2,605
	23,287	24,039	24,144

Supply operations of the US wines business were transferred from North America to Global Supply in the year ended 30 June 2010.

of lifestyles. Diageo sponsors a number of employee networks around the world that seek to support diverse interest groups. The company also seeks to design and adjust roles to accommodate people's lifestyles, and increasingly encourages flexible working. Not only is this approach to inclusion and diversity consistent with Diageo's values, it is also believed to be important for the long term health of the organisation. As part of Diageo's global policies, Diageo has emphasised the importance of treating individuals justly and in a non-discriminatory manner in all aspects of employment, including recruitment, compensation and benefits, training, promotion, transfer and termination. Accordingly, factors not relevant to the requirements of a role, including without limitation race, religion, colour, ethnic or national origin, disability, sexual orientation, gender or marital status, are not considered, and reasonable adjustments are considered (and if necessary appropriate training provided) so that no individual is disadvantaged.

Inspirational leadership to deliver great results is critical to the success of the business. The Diageo Leadership Performance Programme, which was launched in 2007, is a key programme for the organisation. The programme continued in 2010 with the participation of 130 new leaders in Diageo. The aim is for Diageo to be recognised for the outstanding quality of its business leaders and their ability to deliver great performance for the group.

Employee engagement is a key element of Diageo's people strategy. Diageo's values are embedded in the business and guide how all employees operate and behave. A values survey, which includes a measure of employee engagement, is conducted with employees every year. Now in its eighth year, this survey provides an annual insight into what employees are thinking and feeling about the business. The values survey allows Diageo, at group, function and team levels, to assess how the business is tracking against the long term goals of engaging employees and consistently bringing Diageo's values to life. 90% of Diageo's

employees participated in the 2010 values survey which is the highest ever response rate. The highest level of engagement as measured by the survey is termed 'super engaged'. Diageo's aspiration is that 50% or more of its employees are super-engaged. In the 2010 values survey, 41% of employees measured as super engaged, which is an increase of 6% from the 2009 values survey results.

We strongly believe in the value of our employees sharing in the company's success and actively encourage employees to become shareholders. We seek out opportunities to extend employee share ownership around the world and in calendar year 2010 the number of countries operating an employee share plan will have increased from 25 to 32. The launch of Diageo's international sharematch plan in 2010 combined with existing employee share plans, will further extend the opportunity to the majority of employees across a significant number of Diageo's markets to share in the company's growth and success. As at 30 June 2010, 15,785 past and present employees held 0.74% (2009 – 1.2%) of Diageo's issued ordinary share capital.

Diageo strives to keep its employees well informed on and engaged with the company's strategy and business goals as a high priority, focusing on dialogue and consultation (both formal and informal) on changes that affect its employees.

The review of the organisation announced in 2009 has been largely concluded. The objectives of the review to deliver significant cost savings and create a more effective organisation are judged to have been achieved. There was no significant disruption to business performance as a result of this review. Further organisational changes at the local level have since been announced as Diageo continues to seek improvements and efficiencies. Consistent with the Diageo value of 'valuing each other' where people are impacted by a restructuring programme they will be treated with sensitivity and dignity and will be supported through the change.

Environmental, social and community matters

Diageo realises that it is an increasingly important factor for investors to understand not only its financial performance, but also the manner in which it manages and operates its business. Diageo seeks to fulfil its responsibilities as a corporate citizen in a number of areas, including examining its impact on the environment, its policies relating to employees as well as social and community matters. The company believes these programmes help build a foundation for the business to succeed. Diageo consults its stakeholders to help identify its responsibilities as a corporate citizen and develop strategies that address the interests of the business and society.

Environment

Diageo has set stretching targets to reduce its impact on the environment. The Diageo executive environmental working group is responsible for setting environmental policy. In the year ended 30 June 2009, the working group revised and re-issued Diageo's environmental policy to reflect the increased ambition the company has for environmental improvement. The policy is supported by Global Supply's risk management framework, which sets implementation criteria and provides a mechanism for monitoring compliance. As stated in Diageo's policy, the company's actions on the environment are planned in light of prevailing scientific knowledge and do not depend on having absolute proof of specific damage, thus supporting the concept of a precautionary approach.

The release of greenhouse gases – notably carbon dioxide generated by burning fossil fuels – has an impact on climate change (in terms of global temperatures, weather patterns and weather severity) which, either directly or indirectly, presents considerable risks both to business and the planet. The risks include impacts on agriculture on which the company depends for raw materials, disruption of the company's operations or those of commercial partners, and changes to the nature or distribution of





consumer demand. Diageo assumes that the risks from climate change could be mitigated if the releases of greenhouse gases were sufficiently diminished and, as such, has worked for many years to reduce direct emissions (from fuels) and indirect emissions (from electricity).

Diageo uses the *World Resources Institute (WRI)/World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD) Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, Revised Edition* as a basis for reviewing its emissions and includes the facilities over which it has operational control in its analysis. Additional information with respect to Diageo's greenhouse gas footprint is available on Diageo's website at www.diageo.com. In the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo's greenhouse gas emissions decreased compared to the prior year. During the year ended 30 June 2009, Global Supply achieved the Carbon Trust Standard for its efforts in Scotland, an award that certifies that the business there has measured, managed and reduced its carbon footprint rather than off-setting emissions. Reasons cited for the award were the ongoing reduction of the Scottish business's carbon emissions through implementation of a number of projects at various facilities, such as steam pipe installations; new thermostats; and steam recovery. During the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo set aside a special reserve fund of £10 million specifically dedicated to carbon and water reduction projects worldwide. Diageo spent this money improving metering and monitoring systems and implementing projects to drive efficiency such as flash steam recovery at its Scottish malt distilleries, conversion of boilers from diesel to natural gas at the George Dickel distillery in Tennessee in the United States, and waste heat recovery at the brewery in Nigeria.

A reliable supply of water is essential to Diageo's business as water is the main ingredient in substantially all of Diageo's products and is used for cleaning and cooling at production sites.

Water resources are under pressure from development in many parts of the world and from climatic changes that may restrict their availability in the future, impacting not only Diageo's business but also Diageo's business partners and local communities who rely on water for their livelihoods. Diageo strives to better understand its water footprint, impact of its water usage, and how a further reduction in impact may be achieved. Using United Nations and WBCSD data, Diageo has designated ten of its production sites as being located in areas which are 'water stressed', identifying them as higher risk in terms of having a sustainable water supply in the coming years, and in Africa, approximately half of its production sites are located in water stressed areas. In the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo specifically targeted reductions in water usage at beer production facilities, seeking to drive improvement in water efficiency through appropriate engineering solutions.

Diageo reviews water consumption data from across the production sites over which it has operational control using internally developed guidelines, which define water usage based on the total amount of water abstracted from source (such as groundwater, surface water or mains) less any clean water provided back to local communities directly from a site and water returned for agricultural irrigation. Cooling water abstracted and returned to the same source is excluded from the total water used. Additional information with respect to

Diageo's water consumption is available on Diageo's website at www.diageo.com. In addition to reviewing total water usage, Diageo also strives to improve its efficiency, monitoring the amount of water used to produce one litre of product packaged. In the year ended 30 June 2010, total water usage decreased as compared to the prior year, while water efficiency improved meaning that fewer litres of water were required to produce each litre of Diageo's product packaged.

Ongoing improvements have been identified and implemented across a number of sites in the regions. For example, in Scotland, a process of continuous analysis and improvement delivered a significant improvement in water efficiency at the Cameronbridge grain distillery during the year ended 30 June 2010 compared to the prior year. Replacing the water-intensive pre-cooler at that distillery with more efficient equipment delivered immediate positive results, but also highlighted the role of a boiler feed valve in reducing water usage. Automating this boiler feed valve helped to deliver a total saving of approximately 250 million litres of bore water and resulted in savings of about £25,000 of electricity pumping costs during the fiscal year. Similarly, the Diageo bottling plant in Huntingwood, Australia implemented an innovative technology invented by a member of the site's Water-Watch team to re-use water in vacuum pumps. The invention significantly reduces the site's water consumption and has been implemented at several other Diageo sites around the globe.

In May 2010 Diageo launched a new water strategy: The Diageo Blueprint. This will guide Diageo's approach to managing water and protecting water tables in the regions where Diageo operates

over the coming years. It is based in large part on the advice of external stakeholders, on the targets set in the UN's Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and on the experience gained through leading business roundtables on water resource issues in Africa. The aim of the strategy is to optimise Diageo's impact on water resource use by focusing efforts on countries where Diageo has a significant presence that face the greatest challenges in meeting the water-related MDGs.

Diageo couples these initiatives with its community programmes designed to increase local access to safe water as described in more detail below.

Society and community

Diageo takes great care to market its brands responsibly to adults, to support programmes and to promote practices and policies that create a more positive role for alcohol in society. With more than 200 initiatives in over 40 countries in the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo works with industry, government and other groups to establish high company and industry standards on responsible marketing, to invest in programmes that aim to minimise alcohol misuse, and to promote effective government alcohol policies. Among its many activities, in the year ended 30 June 2010 Diageo actively supported industry initiatives such as the UK Campaign for Smarter Drinking and ICAP Global Action on Harmful Drinking. Diageo also continued to partner and train retailers on how to prevent underage purchase of alcohol, and launched a bartender training toolkit designed to help the on trade address some of the issues it faces, such as preventing underage sale of alcohol, drink driving and serving intoxicated customers. In addition, a toolkit on implementing initiatives against drink driving was launched within Diageo to allow the business to draw on its experiences of successful responsible drinking campaigns such as Guardian Angels, Johnnie Walker's Join the Pact, Crown Royal's Safe Rides sponsorship of NASCAR and Drive Your Friends.

Diageo recognises that its success in the future will depend in part on the prosperity of the communities in which it operates and the strength of its relationship with those communities. Diageo is committed to contributing to those communities by encouraging local hiring and local sourcing of raw materials when possible, as well as contributing through the payment of local taxes and community investment. Supporting long term sustainable initiatives in the communities where Diageo does business advances the development of those communities, engages employees, builds Diageo's reputation and enhances its relationships with governments and other stakeholders.

Community investment, which in the year ended 30 June 2010 amounted to about 1% of Diageo's operating profit before exceptional items, is primarily focused on providing safe water access to local communities, supporting skills training to help disadvantaged people find employment and contributing to organisations that drive local economic development. Most of Diageo's investment comes from its businesses around the world in the form of cash, in-kind donations and volunteer time, together with grants from the Diageo Foundation. Diageo's largest community programmes are Water of Life, which focuses on bringing sustainable access to safe drinking water to local communities (primarily in Africa), and Learning for Life, which provides education and vocational training in Latin America and the Caribbean to help enable people to find employment. Many Diageo brands also helped drive awareness and support for its community programmes. In the year ended 30 June 2010, Buchanan's launched its third annual fundraiser campaign 'Buchanan's Forever' to contribute to Diageo's Learning for Life programme and Guinness established the Arthur Guinness Fund as part of the Guinness '250th Celebrations'. The Arthur Guinness Fund has pledged support to social entrepreneurs to help contribute to local economic development across Ireland, Africa, Asia, Great Britain and North America.

In addition to global initiatives, Diageo supports involvement by its employees to benefit local communities and takes proactive measures to react rapidly to natural disasters affecting communities in the markets in which it operates, most recently delivering food, water and emergency supplies to victims of the earthquake in Haiti. Through the employee giving programme Giving for Good, Diageo employees raised enough money to donate 3,500 water filter kits to schools and health clinics in Uganda.



Buchanan's scotch whisky grew volume and net sales and increased spend behind the 'Buchanan's Forever' concert programme in Latin America.

Competition

Diageo competes on the basis of consumer loyalty, quality and price.

In spirits, Diageo's major global competitors are Pernod Ricard, Bacardi, Fortune Brands and Brown-Forman, each of which has several brands that compete directly with Diageo brands. In addition, Diageo faces competition from local and regional companies in the countries in which it operates.

In beer, the Guinness brand competes globally as well as on a regional and local basis (with the profile varying between regions) with several competitors, including AB InBev, Heineken, SABMiller, Coors Brewing (Carling) and Carlsberg.

In wine, the market is fragmented with many producers and distributors.



Johnnie Walker is the world's leading premium spirit by value (Impact Databank Top 100 Spirits by Value, March 2010) and increased net sales by 7% in 2010 driven by Latin America and Global Travel.

Research and development

The overall nature of the group's business does not demand substantial expenditure on research and development. However, the group has ongoing programmes for developing new drinks products. Innovation forms an important part of Diageo's growth strategy, playing a key role in positioning its brands for continued growth. The strength and depth of Diageo's brand range provide solid platforms from which to drive innovation, while insights into shopper trends and changing consumer habits inform product and packaging development.

In the year ended 30 June 2010, the group's research and development expenditure amounted to £13 million (2009 – £17 million; 2008 – £17 million). Research and development expenditure is generally written off in the year in which it is incurred.

Trademarks

Diageo produces and distributes branded goods and is therefore substantially dependent on the maintenance and protection of its trademarks. All brand names mentioned in this document are trademarks. The group also holds numerous licences and trade secrets, as well as having substantial trade knowledge related to its products. The group believes that its significant trademarks are registered and/or otherwise protected (insofar as legal protections are available) in all material respects in its most important markets. Diageo also owns valuable patents and trade secrets for technology and takes all reasonable steps to protect these rights.

Regulations and taxes

Diageo's worldwide operations are subject to extensive regulatory requirements regarding production, product liability, distribution, importation, marketing, promotion, sales, pricing, labelling, packaging, advertising, labour, pensions, compliance and control systems and environmental issues. In the United States, the beverage alcohol industry is subject to strict federal and state government regulations covering virtually every aspect of its operations, including production, distribution, marketing, promotion, sales, pricing, labelling, packaging and advertising.

Spirits, beer and wine are subject to national import and excise duties in many markets around the world. Most countries impose excise duties on beverage alcohol products, although the form of such taxation varies significantly from a simple application to units of alcohol by volume, to advanced systems based on imported or wholesale value of the product. Several countries impose additional import duty on distilled spirits, often discriminating between categories (such as scotch whisky or bourbon) in the rate of such tariffs. Within the European Union, such products are subject to different rates of excise duty in each country, but within an overall European Union framework, there are minimum rates of excise duties that can be applied.

Import and excise duties can have a significant impact on the final pricing of Diageo's products to consumers. These duties have an impact on the competitive position as compared to other brands. The group devotes resources to encouraging the equitable taxation treatment of all beverage alcohol categories and to reducing government-imposed barriers to fair trading.

Advertising, marketing and sales of alcohol are subject to various restrictions in markets around the world. These range from a complete prohibition of alcohol in certain countries and cultures, through the prohibition of the import of spirits, wine and beer, to restrictions on the advertising style, media and

messages used. In a number of countries, television is a prohibited medium for spirits brands and in other countries, television advertising, while permitted, is carefully regulated.

Spirits, beer and wine are also regulated in distribution. In many countries, alcohol may only be sold through licensed outlets, both on and off trade, varying from government or state operated monopoly outlets (for example, Canada, Norway and certain US states) to the common system of licensed on trade outlets (for example, licensed bars and restaurants) which prevails in much of the western world (for example, most US states and the European Union). In about one-third of the states in the United States, price changes must be filed or published 30 days to three months, depending on the state, before they become effective.

Labelling of beverage alcohol products is also regulated in many markets, varying from health warning labels to importer identification, alcohol strength and other consumer information. As well as producer, importer or bottler identification, specific warning statements related to the risks of drinking beverage alcohol products are required to be included on all beverage alcohol products sold in the United States and in other countries where Diageo operates. Following the end of the voluntary restrictions on television advertising of spirits in the United States, Diageo and other spirits companies have been advertising products on the air on local cable television stations. Expressions of political concern signify the uncertain future of beverage alcohol products advertising on network television in the United States. Any prohibitions on advertising or marketing could have an adverse impact on sales of the group.

Regulatory decisions and changes in the legal and regulatory environment could increase Diageo's costs and liabilities or impact on its business activities.

Business services

Diageo continues to standardise its key business activities with customers, consumers, suppliers and the processes that summarise and report financial performance. In that regard, global processes have been designed, built and implemented across a number of markets and operational entities.

Diageo uses shared services operations to deliver transaction processing and certain central finance activities, using captive and outsourced centres. A captive business service centre in Budapest, Hungary, performs various process tasks for markets and operational entities. Diageo uses third party service centres in Manila, Shanghai and Bucharest to perform these tasks for basic processes. Certain central finance activities, including elements of group financial planning and reporting and treasury, are performed in the business service centre in Budapest.

Associates

Diageo's principal associate is Moët Hennessy. It also owns shares in a number of other associates. In the year ended 30 June 2010, the share of profits of associates after tax was £142 million (2009 – £164 million; 2008 – £176 million), of which Moët Hennessy accounted for £134 million (2009 – £151 million; 2008 – £160 million).

Diageo owns 34% of Moët Hennessy, the spirits and wine subsidiary of LVMH Moët Hennessy – Louis Vuitton SA (LVMH). LVMH is based in France and is listed on the Paris Stock Exchange. Moët Hennessy is also based in France and is a producer and exporter of a number of brands in its main business areas of champagne and cognac. Its principal champagne brands are Moët & Chandon (including Dom Pérignon), Veuve Clicquot and Mercier, all of which are included in the top 10 champagne brands worldwide by volume. Moët Hennessy also owns Hennessy, which is the top cognac brand worldwide by volume, and Glenmorangie, a malt whisky.

Since 1987, a number of joint distribution arrangements have been established with LVMH, principally covering distribution of Diageo's premium brands of scotch whisky and gin and Moët Hennessy's premium champagne and cognac brands in the Asia Pacific region and France. Diageo and LVMH have each undertaken not to engage in any champagne or cognac activities competing with those of Moët Hennessy. The arrangements also contain certain provisions for the protection of Diageo as a minority shareholder in Moët Hennessy. The operations of Moët Hennessy in France are conducted through a partnership in which Diageo has a 34% interest and, as a partner, Diageo pays any tax due on its share of the results of the partnership to the tax authorities.

Acquisitions and disposals

Diageo has made a number of acquisitions of brands, distribution rights and equity interests in premium drinks businesses. In the three years ended 30 June 2010 acquisitions include the following:

On 29 February 2008, Diageo acquired Rosenblum Cellars in North America for a total cost of £53 million (including acquisition costs).

On 1 May 2008, Diageo formed a new venture with Heineken and Namibia Breweries Limited (NBL) for their combined beer, cider and ready to drink businesses in South Africa, called DHN Drinks (Pty) Limited (DHN Drinks). Diageo and Heineken each own 42.25% of DHN Drinks and NBL owns 15.5%. The original cost of this acquisition was £43 million, with an additional cost of £29 million recognised in the year ended 30 June 2010 (2009 – £3 million). Each party shares in the profits of DHN Drinks in proportion to their shareholding. Brandhouse continues to market and distribute the parties' products in South Africa. On 1 May 2008, Diageo and Heineken also entered into a second venture in South Africa called Sedibeng Brewery (Pty) Limited whereby a brewery and bottling plant was constructed in Gauteng province, South Africa, which produces Amstel and certain other key brands. Heineken owns 75% and Diageo owns 25%



Ketel One vodka outperformed the super premium vodka segment in the US in the year with net sales increasing 4%. The brand also launched a new orange flavoured variant - Ketel One Oranje.

of Sedibeng Brewery (Pty) Limited. The original cost of this acquisition was £8 million, with an additional cost of £19 million in the year ended 30 June 2009.

On 9 June 2008, Diageo completed the acquisition of Ketel One Worldwide BV (KOW), a 50:50 company based in the Netherlands, with the Nolet Group, owners of the Ketel One brand. The company owns the exclusive and perpetual global rights to market, sell and distribute Ketel One vodka products, including Ketel One vodka, Ketel One Citroen vodka and any line extensions of Ketel One vodka and Ketel One Citroen vodka. Diageo paid a total of £471 million (including acquisition costs) for a 50% equity

stake in the company and is entitled to certain governance rights under the global agreement pursuant to which KOW is operated. Diageo consolidates the company with a minority interest. The Nolet Group has an option to sell their stake in the company to Diageo for \$900 million (£600 million) plus interest from 9 June 2011 to 9 June 2013. If the Nolet Group exercises this option but Diageo chooses not to buy their stake, Diageo will pay \$100 million (£67 million) and the Nolet Group may then pursue a sale of their stake to a third party, subject to rights of first offer and last refusal on Diageo's part.

On 17 December 2008 Diageo purchased the remaining 25% stake in the company that owns the Smirnoff brand in Russia for £35 million. This company unites the Smirnoff/Smirnov brands in Russia under common ownership and is the exclusive distributor of Smirnoff and Diageo's spirits brands in Russia. Diageo currently operates in Russia through this wholly owned subsidiary.

On 16 June 2009, Diageo acquired the remaining 80% of equity in Stirrings LLC for £6 million and provided £7 million as deferred consideration payable in 2014. Diageo initially acquired a 20% equity stake for £5 million in the year ended 30 June 2007.

On 1 March 2010, Diageo entered into an equity transfer agreement to acquire an additional 4% equity stake in Sichuan Chengdu Quanxing Group Company Ltd. (Quanxing) from Chengdu Yingsheng Investment Holding Co., Ltd. for £14 million. The acquisition of the 4% equity stake, which is subject to a number of regulatory approvals, would bring Diageo's shareholding in Quanxing to 53%. Quanxing is a holding company controlling a 39.7% stake in Sichuan ShuiJingFang Co., Ltd. (ShuiJingFang), a super premium Chinese white spirits company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. Diageo acquired a 43% equity stake in Quanxing for £37 million on 27 January 2007 and a further 6% on 30 July 2008 raising its investment to 49%. If the acquisition of the 4% equity stake is approved, Diageo would

become the indirect controlling shareholder of ShuiJingFang and, in accordance with Chinese takeover regulations, would be required to make a mandatory tender offer to all the other shareholders of ShuiJingFang. Were all other ShuiJingFang shareholders to accept the tender offer, the amount payable would be approximately £615 million. As required by Chinese law, 20% of the maximum consideration payable under the tender offer (£123 million) was deposited with China's securities depository and clearing agency, Shanghai branch.

On 29 June 2010, Diageo acquired a further 28.75% stake in London Group, owner of the Nuvo brand, for a consideration of £29 million. This increased Diageo's equity stake in London Group to 71.25%. Diageo has an obligation to purchase the remaining stake of 28.75% at a pre-agreed profit multiple, reflecting fair value in 2013.

Risk factors

Diageo believes the following to be the principal risks and uncertainties facing the group. If any of these risks occur, Diageo's business, financial condition and results of operations could suffer and the trading price and liquidity of securities could decline.

In the ongoing uncertain economic environment, certain risks may gain more prominence either individually or when taken together. The following are examples of ways that any of the risks below may become exacerbated. Demand for beverage alcohol products, in particular luxury or super premium products, may decrease with a reduction in consumer spending levels. Costs of operations may increase if inflation were to become prevalent in the economic environment, or upon an increase in the costs of raw materials. These factors may also lead to intensified competition for market share, with consequential potential adverse effects on volumes and prices. The financial and economic situation may have a negative impact on third parties with whom Diageo does, or may do, business. Any of these factors may affect the group's results of

operations, financial condition and liquidity. Diageo has taken steps to manage its business through this challenging economic environment and position its business to benefit from economic recovery as and when it may occur in the various markets in which Diageo operates, but there can be no assurance that the steps taken will have the intended results.

If there is an extended period of constraint in the capital markets, with debt markets in particular experiencing a lack of liquidity, at a time when cash flows from Diageo's business may be under pressure, this may have an impact on Diageo's ability to maintain current long term strategies, with a consequent effect on the group's growth rate. Such developments may adversely affect shareholder returns or share price. Additionally, continued volatility in exchange rates used to translate foreign currencies into pounds sterling may have a significant impact on Diageo's reported results. Decreases in the trustees' valuations of Diageo's pension plans may also increase pension funding requirements.

Diageo faces competition that may reduce its market share and margins

Diageo faces substantial competition from several international companies as well as local and regional companies in the countries in which it operates. Diageo competes with drinks companies across a wide range of consumer drinking occasions. Within a number of categories, consolidation or realignment is still possible. Consolidation is also taking place amongst Diageo's customers in many countries. Increased competition and unanticipated actions by competitors or customers could lead to downward pressure on prices and/or a decline in Diageo's market share in any of these categories, which would adversely affect Diageo's results and hinder its growth potential.

Diageo may not be able to derive the expected benefits from its strategy to focus on premium drinks or its cost-saving and restructuring programmes designed to enhance earnings

Diageo's strategy is to focus on premium drinks to grow its business through organic sales, operating profit growth and the acquisition of premium drinks brands that add value for shareholders. There can be no assurance that Diageo's strategic focus on premium drinks will result in opportunities for growth and improved margins.

It is possible that the pursuit of this strategic focus on premium drinks could give rise to further business combinations, acquisitions, disposals, joint ventures and/or partnerships (including any associated financing or the assumption of actual or potential liabilities, depending on the transaction contemplated). There can be no assurance that any transaction will be completed. The success of any transaction will depend in part on Diageo's ability to successfully integrate new businesses with Diageo's existing operations and realise the anticipated benefits, cost savings or synergies. There can be no guarantee that any such business combination, acquisition, disposal, joint venture or partnership would deliver the benefits, cost savings or synergies anticipated, if any.

Similarly, there can be no assurance that the cost-saving or restructuring programmes implemented by Diageo in order to improve efficiencies and deliver cost-savings will deliver the expected benefits.

Regulatory decisions and changes in the legal and regulatory environment could increase Diageo's costs and liabilities or limit its business activities

Diageo's operations are subject to extensive regulatory requirements which include those in respect of production, product liability, distribution, importation, marketing, promotion, sales, pricing, labelling, packaging, advertising, labour, pensions, compliance and control systems, and environmental issues. Changes in laws, regulations or governmental or regulatory policies and/or practices could cause Diageo to incur material additional costs or liabilities that could adversely affect its business. In particular, governmental bodies in countries where Diageo operates may impose new labelling, product or production requirements, limitations on the advertising and/or promotion activities used to market beverage alcohol, restrictions on retail outlets, other restrictions on marketing, promotion and distribution or other restrictions on the locations or occasions where beverage alcohol is sold which directly or indirectly limit the sales of Diageo products. Regulatory authorities under whose laws Diageo operates may also have enforcement power that can subject the group to actions such as product recall, seizure of products or other sanctions, which could have an adverse effect on its sales or damage its reputation. An increase in the stringency of the regulatory environment could cause Diageo to incur material additional costs or liabilities that could adversely affect its business.

In addition, beverage alcohol products are the subject of national excise and other duties in most countries around the world. An increase in excise or other duties could have a significant adverse effect on Diageo's sales revenue or margin, both through reducing overall consumption and by encouraging consumers to switch to lower-taxed categories of beverage alcohol.

Diageo's reported after tax income is calculated based on extensive tax and accounting requirements in each of its relevant

jurisdictions of operation. Changes in tax law (including tax rates), accounting policies and accounting standards could materially reduce Diageo's reported after tax income.

Diageo is subject to litigation directed at the beverage alcohol industry and other litigation

Companies in the beverage alcohol industry are, from time to time, exposed to class action or other litigation relating to alcohol advertising, product liability, alcohol abuse problems or health consequences from the misuse of alcohol. Diageo may be subject to litigation with tax, customs and other regulatory authorities, including with respect to the methodology for assessing importation value, transfer pricing and compliance matters, and Diageo is routinely subject to litigation in the ordinary course of its operations. Such litigation may result in damages, penalties or fines as well as reputational damage to Diageo or its brands, and as a result, Diageo's business could be materially adversely affected. For additional information with respect to legal proceedings, see 'Additional information for shareholders – Legal proceedings' and note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

Contamination, counterfeiting or other circumstances could harm the integrity of customer support for Diageo's brands and adversely affect the sales of those brands

The success of Diageo's brands depends upon the positive image that consumers have of those brands, and contamination, whether arising accidentally, or through deliberate third party action, or other events that harm the integrity or consumer support for those brands, could adversely affect their sales. Diageo purchases most of the raw materials for the production and packaging of its products from third party producers or on the open market. Diageo may be subject to liability if contaminants in those raw materials or defects in the distillation, fermentation or bottling process lead to low beverage quality or illness among, or injury to, Diageo's consumers. In addition, Diageo may voluntarily recall products in the event of contamination or damage. A significant product liability judgement or a widespread product recall may negatively impact on sales and profitability of the affected brand or all Diageo brands for a period of time depending on product availability, competitive reaction and consumer attitudes. Even if a product liability claim is unsuccessful or is not fully pursued, resulting negative publicity could adversely affect Diageo's reputation with existing and potential customers and its corporate and brand image.

In addition, to the extent that third parties sell products which are either counterfeit versions of Diageo brands or inferior brands that look like Diageo brands, consumers of Diageo brands could confuse Diageo products with them. This could cause them to refrain from purchasing Diageo brands in the future and in turn could impair brand equity and adversely affect Diageo's business.

Demand for Diageo's products may be adversely affected by many factors, including changes in consumer preferences and tastes and adverse impacts of a declining economy

Diageo's collection of brands includes some of the world's leading beverage alcohol brands as well as brands of local prominence. Maintaining Diageo's competitive position depends on its continued ability to offer products that have a strong appeal to consumers. Consumer preferences may shift due to a variety of factors including changes in demographic and social trends, public health regulations, changes in travel, vacation or leisure activity patterns, weather effects and a downturn in economic conditions, which may reduce consumers' willingness to purchase premium branded products. In addition, concerns about health effects due to negative publicity regarding alcohol consumption, negative dietary effects, regulatory action or any litigation or customer complaints against companies in the industry may have an adverse effect on Diageo's profitability.

The competitive position of Diageo's brands could also be affected adversely by any failure to achieve consistent, reliable quality in the product or service levels to customers.

In addition, both the launch and ongoing success of new products is inherently uncertain especially as to their appeal to consumers. The failure to launch a new product successfully can give rise to inventory write-offs and other costs and can affect consumer perception of an existing brand. Growth in Diageo's business has been based on both the launch of new products and the growth of existing products. Product innovation remains a significant aspect of Diageo's plans for growth. There can be no assurance as to Diageo's continuing ability to develop and launch successful new products or variants of existing products or as to the profitable lifespan of newly or recently developed products. Any significant changes in consumer preferences and failure to anticipate and react to such

changes could result in reduced demand for Diageo's products and erosion of its competitive and financial position. Continued economic pressures could lead to consumer selection of products at lower price points, whether Diageo's or those of competitors, which may have an adverse effect on Diageo's profitability.

If the social acceptability of Diageo's products declines, Diageo's sales volume could decrease and the business could be materially adversely affected

In recent years, there has been increased social and political attention directed to the beverage alcohol industry. Diageo believes that this attention is the result of public concern over problems related to alcohol abuse, including drink driving, underage drinking and health consequences from the misuse of alcohol. If, as a result, the general social acceptability of beverage alcohol were to decline significantly, sales of Diageo's products could materially decrease.

Diageo's business may be adversely impacted by unfavourable economic conditions or political or other developments and risks in the countries in which it operates

Diageo may be adversely affected by political and economic developments or industrial action in any of the countries where Diageo has distribution networks, production facilities or marketing companies. Diageo's business is dependent on general economic conditions in the United States, Great Britain and other important markets. A significant deterioration in these conditions, including a reduction in consumer spending levels, customer destocking, the failure of customer, supplier or financial counterparties or a reduction in the availability of, or an increase in the cost of financing to, Diageo, could have a material adverse effect on Diageo's business and results of operations. Moreover, a substantial portion of Diageo's operations, representing approximately one third of Diageo's net sales for the year ended 30 June 2010, are carried out in developing markets, including Brazil, Venezuela,

Mexico, Russia and developing markets in Africa and Asia.

Diageo's operations are also subject to a variety of other risks and uncertainties related to trading in numerous foreign countries, including political or economic upheaval and the imposition of any import, investment or currency restrictions, including tariffs and import quotas or any restrictions on the repatriation of earnings and capital. Political and/or social unrest, potential health issues (including pandemic issues) and terrorist threats and/or acts may also occur in various places around the world, which will have an impact on trade, tourism and travel. Many of these risks are heightened, or occur more frequently, in developing markets. These disruptions can affect Diageo's ability to import or export products and to repatriate funds, as well as affecting the levels of consumer demand (for example, in duty free outlets at airports or in on trade premises in affected regions) and therefore Diageo's levels of sales or profitability. Developing markets are also generally exposed to relatively higher risk of liquidity, inflation, devaluation, price volatility, currency convertibility and country default. Due to Diageo's specific exposures, any or all of the foregoing factors may affect Diageo disproportionately or in a different manner as compared to its competitors.

Part of Diageo's growth strategy includes expanding its business in certain countries where consumer spending in general, and spending on Diageo's products in particular, has not historically been as great but where there are prospects for growth. There is no guarantee that this strategy will be successful and some of the markets represent a higher risk in terms of their changing regulatory environments and higher degree of uncertainty over levels of consumer spending.

Diageo's operating results may be adversely affected by increased costs or shortages of labour

Diageo's operating results could be adversely affected by labour or skill shortages or increased labour costs due to increased competition for employees, higher employee turnover or increased employee benefit costs. Diageo's success is dependent on the capability of its employees. There is no guarantee that Diageo will continue to be able to recruit, retain and develop the capabilities that it requires to deliver its strategy, for example in relation to sales, marketing and innovation capability within markets or in its senior management. The loss of senior management or other key personnel or the inability to identify, attract and retain qualified personnel in the future could make it difficult to manage the business and could adversely affect operations and financial results.

An increase in the cost of raw materials or energy could affect Diageo's profitability

The components that Diageo uses for the production of its beverage products are largely commodities that are subject to price volatility caused by changes in global supply and demand, weather conditions, agricultural uncertainty and/or governmental controls. Commodity price changes may result in unexpected increases in the cost of raw materials, glass bottles and other packaging materials and Diageo's beverage products. Diageo may also be adversely affected by shortages of raw materials or packaging materials. In addition, energy cost increases result in higher transportation, freight and other operating costs. Diageo may not be able to increase its prices to offset these increased costs without suffering reduced volume, sales and operating profit. Diageo may experience significant increases in commodity costs and energy costs.

Diageo's operating results may be adversely affected by disruption to production facilities or business service centres

Diageo would be affected if there were a catastrophic failure of its major production facilities or business service centres. See 'Business description – Premium drinks – Production' for details of Diageo's principal production areas. Diageo operates production facilities around the world. If there were a technical integrity failure, fire or explosion at one of Diageo's production facilities, it could result in damage to the facilities, plant or equipment, their surroundings or the environment, could lead to a loss in production capacity, or could result in regulatory action, legal liability or damage to Diageo's reputation. In addition, the maintenance and development of information systems may result in systems failures which may adversely affect business operations.

Diageo has a substantial inventory of aged product categories, principally scotch whisky and Canadian whisky, which may mature over periods of up to 30 years or more. The maturing inventory is stored primarily in Scotland, and the loss through contamination, fire or other natural disaster of all or a portion of the stock of any one of those aged product categories could result in a significant reduction in supply of those products, and consequently, Diageo would not be able to meet consumer demand for those products as it arises. There can be no assurance that insurance proceeds would cover the replacement value of Diageo's maturing inventory or other assets, were such assets to be lost due to contamination, fire or natural disasters or destruction resulting from negligence or the acts of third parties. In addition, there is an inherent risk of forecasting error in determining the quantity of maturing stock to lay down in a given year for future consumption. This could lead to an inability to supply future demand or lead to a future surplus of inventory and consequent write down in value of maturing stocks.

Systems failures could lead to business disruption and systems change programmes may not deliver the benefits intended

Any failure of information systems could adversely impact Diageo's ability to operate. As with all large systems, Diageo's information systems could be penetrated by outside parties intent on extracting information, corrupting information or disrupting business processes. Such unauthorised access could disrupt Diageo's business and/or lead to loss of assets. The concentration of processes in business service centres also means that any disruption arising from system failure or physical plant issues could impact a large portion of Diageo's global business. Certain change programmes designed to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of end-to-end operating, administrative and financial systems and processes continue to be undertaken. This includes moving transaction processing from a number of markets to business service centres. There can be no certainty that these programmes will deliver the expected operational benefits. There may be disruption caused to production processes and possibly to administrative and financial systems as further changes to such processes are effected. They could also lead to adverse customer or consumer reaction.

Climate change, or legal, regulatory or market measures to address climate change, may negatively affect Diageo's business or operations, and water scarcity or poor quality could negatively impact Diageo's production costs and capacity

There is a growing concern that carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere may have an adverse impact on global temperatures, weather patterns and the frequency and severity of extreme weather and natural disasters. In the event that such climate change has a negative effect on agricultural productivity, Diageo may be subject to decreased availability or less favourable pricing for certain raw materials

that are necessary for Diageo's products, such as sugar, cereals, hops, agave and grapes. Water is the main ingredient in substantially all of Diageo's products. It is also a limited resource in many parts of the world, facing unprecedented challenges from climate change, overexploitation, increasing pollution, and poor management. As demand for water continues to increase around the world, and as water becomes scarcer and the quality of available water deteriorates, Diageo may be affected by increasing production costs or capacity constraints, which could adversely affect Diageo's results of operations and profitability.

Diageo's operations and financial results may be adversely affected by movements in the value of its pension funds, fluctuations in exchange rates and fluctuations in interest rates

Diageo has significant pension funds. These funds may be affected by, among other things, the performance of assets owned by these plans, the underlying actuarial assumptions used to calculate the surplus or deficit in the plans, in particular the discount rate and long term inflation rates used to calculate the liabilities of the pension funds, and any changes in applicable laws and regulations. If there are significant declines in financial markets and/or a deterioration in the value of fund assets or changes in discount rates or inflation rates, Diageo may need to make significant contributions to the pension funds in the future. Furthermore, if the market values of the assets held by Diageo's pension funds decline, or if the valuations of those assets by the pension trustees decline, pension expenses may increase and, as a result, could materially adversely affect Diageo's financial position. There is no assurance that interest rates or inflation rates will remain constant or that pension fund assets can earn the assumed rate of return annually, and Diageo's actual experience may be significantly more negative. Diageo may be adversely affected by fluctuations in exchange rates. The results of operations of Diageo are accounted for in pounds sterling. Approximately 36% of sales in the year ended 30 June 2010 were in US dollars, approximately 17% were in euros and approximately 12% were in sterling. Movements in exchange rates used to translate foreign currencies into pounds sterling may have a significant impact on Diageo's reported results of operations from year to year.

Diageo may also be adversely impacted by fluctuations in interest rates, mainly through an increased interest expense. To partly delay any adverse impact from interest rate movements, the group's policy is to maintain fixed rate borrowings within a band of 40% to 60% of projected net borrowings, and the overall net borrowings portfolio is managed according to a duration measure. See 'Business review – Risk management'.

Diageo's operations may be adversely affected by failure to maintain or renegotiate distribution, supply, manufacturing or licence agreements on favourable terms

Diageo's business has a number of distribution, supply, manufacturing or licence agreements for brands owned by it or by other companies. These agreements vary depending on the particular brand, but tend to be for a fixed number of years. There can be no assurance that Diageo will be able to renegotiate its rights on favourable terms when they expire or that these agreements will not be terminated. Failure to renew these agreements on favourable terms could have an adverse impact on Diageo's sales and operating profit. In addition, Diageo's sales and operating profit may be adversely affected by any disputes with distributors of its products or with suppliers of raw materials.

Diageo may not be able to protect its intellectual property rights

Given the importance of brand recognition to its business, Diageo has invested considerable effort in protecting its intellectual property rights, including trademark registration and domain names. Diageo's patents cover some of its process technology, including some aspects of its bottle marking technology. Diageo also uses security measures and agreements to protect its confidential information and trade secrets. However, Diageo cannot be certain that the steps it has taken will be sufficient or that third parties will not infringe on or misappropriate its intellectual property rights in its brands or products. Moreover, some of the countries in which Diageo operates offer less intellectual property protection than Europe or North America. Given the attractiveness of Diageo's brands to consumers, it is not uncommon for counterfeit products to be manufactured. Diageo cannot be certain that the steps it takes to assist the authorities to prevent, detect and eliminate counterfeit products will be effective in preventing material loss of profits or erosion of brand equity resulting from lower quality or even dangerous counterfeit product reaching the market. If Diageo is unable to protect its intellectual property rights against infringement or misappropriation, this could materially harm its future financial results and ability to develop its business.

It may be difficult to effect service of US process and enforce US legal process against the directors of Diageo

Diageo is a public limited company incorporated under the laws of England and Wales. The majority of Diageo's directors and officers, and some of the experts named in this document, reside outside of the United States, principally in the United Kingdom. A substantial portion of Diageo's assets, and the assets of such persons, are located outside of the United States. Therefore, it may not be possible to effect service of process within the United States upon Diageo or these persons in

order to enforce judgements of US courts against Diageo or these persons based on the civil liability provisions of the US federal securities laws. There is doubt as to the enforceability in England and Wales, in original actions or in actions for enforcement of judgements of US courts, of civil liabilities solely based on the US federal securities laws.

Cautionary statement concerning forward-looking statements

This document contains 'forward-looking statements'. These statements can be identified by the fact that they do not relate only to historical or current facts. In particular, forward-looking statements include all statements that express forecasts, expectations, plans, outlook and projections with respect to future matters, including trends in results of operations, margins, growth rates, overall market trends, the impact of interest or exchange rates, the availability or cost of financing to Diageo, anticipated cost savings or synergies, the completion of Diageo's strategic transactions and restructuring programmes, anticipated tax rates, expected cash payments, outcomes of litigation and general economic conditions. By their nature, forward-looking statements involve risk and uncertainty because they relate to events and depend on circumstances that will occur in the future. There are a number of factors that could cause actual results and developments to differ materially from those expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements, including factors that are outside Diageo's control.

These factors include, but are not limited to:

- global and regional economic downturns;
- increased competitive product and pricing pressures and unanticipated actions by competitors that could impact on Diageo's market share, increase expenses and hinder growth potential;
- the effects of Diageo's strategic focus on premium drinks, the

effects of business combinations, partnerships, joint ventures, acquisitions or disposals, existing or future, and the ability to realise expected synergies and/or cost savings;

- Diageo's ability to complete existing or future business combinations, restructuring programmes, acquisitions and disposals;
- legal and regulatory developments, including changes in regulations regarding consumption of, or advertising for, beverage alcohol, changes in tax law (including tax rates) or accounting standards, changes in taxation requirements, such as the impact of excise tax increases with respect to the business, and changes in environmental laws, health regulations and laws governing labour and pensions;
- developments in any litigation or other similar proceedings directed at the drinks and spirits industry generally or at Diageo in particular, or the impact of a product recall or product liability claim on Diageo's profitability or reputation;
- developments in the Colombian litigation, Turkish customs litigation, SEC investigation, Korean customs litigation or any similar proceedings;
- changes in consumer preferences and tastes, demographic trends or perceptions about health related issues, or contamination, counterfeiting or other circumstances which could harm the integrity or sales of Diageo's brands;
- changes in the cost or supply of raw materials, labour and/or energy;
- changes in political or economic conditions in countries and markets in which Diageo operates, including changes in levels of consumer spending, failure of customer, supplier and financial counterparties or imposition of import, investment or currency restrictions;

- levels of marketing, promotional and innovation expenditure by Diageo and its competitors;
- renewal of supply, distribution, manufacturing or licence agreements on favourable terms when they expire;
- termination of existing distribution or licence manufacturing rights on its brands and agency brands;
- disruption to production facilities or business service centres, and systems change programmes, existing or future, and the ability to derive expected benefits from such programmes;
- technological developments that may affect the distribution of products or impede Diageo's ability to protect its intellectual property rights; and
- changes in financial and equity markets, including significant interest rate and foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and changes in the cost of capital, which may reduce or eliminate Diageo's access to or increase the cost of financing or which may affect Diageo's financial results.

All oral and written forward-looking statements made on or after the date of this document and attributable to Diageo are expressly qualified in their entirety by the above factors and those described in 'Business description – Risk factors'. Any forward-looking statements made by or on behalf of Diageo speak only as of the date they are made. Diageo does not undertake to update forward-looking statements to reflect any changes in Diageo's expectations with regard thereto or any changes in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based. The reader should, however, consult any additional disclosures that Diageo may make in any documents which it publishes and/or files with the US Securities and Exchange Commission. All readers, wherever located, should take note of these disclosures. The information in this document does not constitute an offer to sell or an invitation to buy shares

in Diageo plc or an invitation or inducement to engage in any other investment activities.

This document includes information about Diageo's debt rating. A security rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities and may be subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organisation. Each rating should be evaluated independently of any other rating.

Past performance cannot be relied upon as a guide to future performance.

Diageo combines the benefits of global scale with local insight. It acts with flair and agility to delight consumers with established brand favourites and new innovations.

Diageo has brands rich in heritage which have been built on strong marketing fundamentals. Its role is to nurture these brands and hand them over to the next generation of brand builders in strong health. Diageo executes with flair at a global level yet is informed by local insights and market knowledge. The speed of the change in consumer attitudes and trends in the modern world means it operates with pace and agility while maintaining consistency in standards.

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World class
marketing
capability

Introduction

Information presented

Diageo is the world's leading premium drinks business and operates on an international scale selling all types of beverage alcohol. It is one of a small number of premium drinks companies that operate across spirits, beer and wine. Diageo's brands have broad consumer appeal across geographies, and as a result, the business is organised under the business areas of North America, Europe, International, Asia Pacific and Global Supply. In view of the focus on reporting results by the location of third party customers in explaining the group's performance in the business review, the results of the Global Supply segment have been allocated to the geographic segments. The following discussion is based on Diageo's results for the year ended 30 June 2010 compared with the year ended 30 June 2009, and the year ended 30 June 2009 compared with the year ended 30 June 2008.

In the discussion of the performance of the business, net sales, which is defined as sales after deducting excise duties, are presented in addition to sales, since sales reflect significant components of excise duties which are set by external regulators and over which Diageo has no control. Diageo incurs excise duties throughout the world. In some countries, excise duties are based on sales and are separately identified on the face of the invoice to the external customer. In others, it is effectively a production tax, which is incurred when the spirit is removed from bonded warehouses. In these countries it is part of the cost of goods sold and is not separately identified on the sales invoice. Changes in the level of excise duties can significantly affect the level of reported sales and cost of sales, without directly reflecting changes in volume, mix or profitability that are the variables which impact on the element of sales retained by the group.

The underlying performance on a constant currency basis and excluding the impact of exceptional items, acquisitions, disposals and the adoption of new accounting policies is referred to as 'organic' performance, and further information on the calculation of organic measures as used in the discussion of the business is included in the organic movements calculation and in the notes to that calculation.

Presentation of information in relation to the business

In addition to describing the significant factors impacting on the income statement compared to the prior year for both of the years ended 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009, additional information is also presented on the operating performance and cash flows of the group.

There are ten principal financial key performance indicators not specifically used in the consolidated financial statements themselves (non-GAAP measures) used by the group's management to assess the performance of the group in addition to income statement measures of performance. These are volume, the organic movements in volume, sales, net sales, marketing spend and operating profit, return on average total invested capital, underlying tax rate, economic profit and free cash flow. These key performance indicators are described below:

Volume is a non-GAAP measure that has been measured on an equivalent units basis to nine-litre cases of spirits. An equivalent unit represents one nine-litre case of spirits, which is approximately 272 servings. A serving comprises 33ml of spirits, 165ml of wine, or 330ml of ready to drink or beer. Therefore, to convert volume of products, other than spirits, to equivalent units, the following guide has been used: beer in hectolitres divide by 0.9, wine in nine-litre cases divide by five, ready to drink in nine-litre cases divide by 10 and certain pre-mixed products that are classified as ready to drink in nine-litre cases divide by five.

Organic movements in volume, sales, net sales, marketing spend and operating profit are non-GAAP measures. The performance of the group is discussed using these measures.

In the discussion of the performance of the business, organic information is presented using pounds sterling amounts on a constant currency basis. This retranslates prior year reported numbers at current year exchange rates and enables an understanding of the underlying performance of the market that is most closely influenced by the actions of that market's management. The risk from exchange rate movements is managed centrally and is not a factor over which local managers have any control. Residual exchange impacts are reported within Corporate.

Acquisitions, disposals and exceptional items also impact on the reported performance and therefore the reported movement in any period in which they arise. Management adjusts for the impact of such transactions in assessing the performance of the underlying business.

The underlying performance on a constant currency basis and excluding the impact of exceptional items, acquisitions and disposals is referred to as 'organic' performance. Organic movement calculations enable the reader to focus on the performance of the business which is common to both periods.

Diageo's strategic planning and budgeting process is based on organic movements in volume, sales, net sales and operating profit, and these measures closely reflect the way in which operating targets are defined and performance is monitored by the group's management.

These measures are chosen for planning, budgeting, reporting and incentive purposes since they represent those measures which local managers are most directly able to influence and they enable consideration of the underlying business performance without the distortion caused by fluctuating exchange rates, exceptional items and acquisitions and disposals.

The group's management believes these measures provide valuable additional information for users of the financial statements in understanding the group's performance since they provide information on those elements of performance which local managers are most directly able to influence and they focus on that element of the core brand portfolio which is common to both periods. They should be viewed as complementary to, and not replacements for, the comparable GAAP measures and reported movements therein.

Return on average total invested capital is a non-GAAP measure that is used by management to assess the return obtained from the group's asset base and it is calculated to aid comparison of the performance of the business.

The profit used in assessing the return on total invested capital reflects the operating performance of the business after applying the underlying tax rate for the period stated before exceptional items and interest. Average total invested capital is calculated using the average derived from the consolidated balance sheets at the beginning, middle and end of the period. Capital employed comprises net assets for the period, excluding post employment benefit liabilities (net of deferred tax) and net borrowings. This average capital employed is then aggregated with the average restructuring and integration costs net of tax, and goodwill written off to reserves at 1 July 2004, the date of transition to IFRS, to obtain the average total invested capital.

Underlying tax rate is a non-GAAP measure that reflects the adjusted tax charge on profit from continuing businesses before exceptional items as a percentage of profit from continuing businesses before exceptional items. The underlying tax rate is also used by management for their own planning, budgeting, reporting and incentive purposes since it provides information on those elements of performance which management is most directly able to influence.

The group's management believes the measure assists users of the financial statements in understanding the group's effective tax rate as it reflects the tax arising on the profits from the ongoing business.

The components of the reported tax charge which do not form part of the adjusted tax charge, as defined by the group's management, relate to: exceptional tax items; movements on deferred tax assets arising from intra group reorganisations which are due to changes in estimates in expected future utilisation; and any other tax charge or credit that arises from intra group reorganisations.

Economic profit is a non-GAAP measure that is used by management to assess the group's return from its asset base compared to a standard cost of capital charge and is calculated to aid comparison of the performance of the business.

The profit used in assessing the return from the group's asset base and the asset base itself are the same as those used in the calculation for the return on average total invested capital (see above). The standard capital charge applied to the average total invested capital is currently 9%, being management's assessment of a constant minimum level of return that the group expects to generate from its asset base. Economic profit is calculated as the difference between the standard capital charge on the average invested assets and the actual return achieved by the group on those assets.

Free cash flow is a non-GAAP measure that comprises the net cash flow from operating activities as well as the net purchase and disposal of investments, property, plant and equipment and computer software that form part of net cash flow from investing activities. The group's management believes the measure assists users of the financial statements in understanding the group's cash generating performance as it comprises items which arise from the running of the ongoing business.

The remaining components of net cash flow from investing activities that do not form part of free cash flow, as defined by the group's management, are in respect of the purchase and disposal of subsidiaries, associates and businesses. The group's management regards the purchase and disposal of property, plant and equipment and computer software as ultimately non-discretionary since ongoing investment in plant, machinery and technology is required to support day-to-day operations, whereas acquisitions and disposals of businesses are discretionary. However, free cash flow does not necessarily reflect all amounts which the group has either a constructive or legal obligation to incur. Where appropriate, separate discussion is given for the impacts of acquisitions and disposals of businesses, equity dividends paid and the purchase of own shares, each of which arises from decisions that are independent from the running of the ongoing underlying business.

The free cash flow measure is used by management for their own planning, budgeting, reporting and incentive purposes since it provides information on those elements of performance which local managers are most directly able to influence.

Restatement of prior years' operating profit

As reported in note 1 in the consolidated financial statements, Diageo adopted the amendment to IAS 38 – *Intangible assets* and IFRS 8 – *Operating segments* from 1 July 2009. In addition, Diageo changed its accounting policy in respect of the accounting for returnable bottles and crates. The segmental figures for operating profit before exceptional items for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 2008 have been restated as follows:

Year ended 30 June 2009

	As previously reported £ million	Amendment to IAS 38 £ million	IFRS 8 £ million	Returnables £ million	Restated £ million	Restated organic growth %
North America	1,156	(2)	(16)	–	1,138	(1)
Europe	856	(10)	7	–	853	(1)
International	645	(3)	17	(10)	649	11
Asia Pacific	164	–	(5)	–	159	3
Corporate	(208)	–	(3)	–	(211)	
	2,613	(15)	–	(10)	2,588	4

Year ended 30 June 2008

	As previously reported £ million	Amendment to IAS 38 £ million	IFRS 8 £ million	Returnables £ million	Restated £ million
North America	907	(3)	24	–	928
Europe	798	1	(11)	–	788
International	593	(2)	(6)	(9)	576
Asia Pacific	170	(1)	(10)	–	159
Corporate	(164)	–	3	–	(161)
	2,304	(5)	–	(9)	2,290

For further information and the impact on the group's consolidated results and financial position, see note 1 in the consolidated financial statements. All amounts shown in the tables above under 'Amendment to IAS 38' are in respect of marketing spend on which the other restatements have no impact. The following table summarises the impact of the restatement on marketing spend by operating segment for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 2008:

	Year ended 30 June 2009		Year ended 30 June 2008	
	As previously reported £ million	Restated £ million	As previously reported £ million	Restated £ million
North America	429	431	366	369
Europe	419	429	438	437
International	256	259	244	246
Asia Pacific	208	208	191	192
	1,312	1,327	1,239	1,244

Summary consolidated income statement

	Year ended 30 June	
	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million
Sales	12,958	12,283
Excise duties	(3,178)	(2,972)
Net sales	9,780	9,311
Operating costs	(7,029)	(6,723)
Operating profit before exceptional items	2,751	2,588
Exceptional items	(177)	(170)
Operating profit	2,574	2,418
Sale of businesses	(15)	–
Net finance charges	(462)	(592)
Share of associates' profits after tax	142	164
Profit before taxation	2,239	1,990
Taxation	(477)	(286)
Profit from continuing operations	1,762	1,704
Discontinued operations	(19)	2
Profit for the year	1,743	1,706
Attributable to:		
Equity shareholders	1,629	1,605
Minority interests	114	101
	1,743	1,706

Sales and net sales

On a reported basis, sales increased by £675 million from £12,283 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £12,958 million in the year ended 30 June 2010. On a reported basis net sales increased by £469 million from £9,311 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £9,780 million in the year ended 30 June 2010. Exchange rate movements increased reported sales by £346 million and reported net sales by £267 million.

Operating costs before exceptional items

On a reported basis, operating costs before exceptional items increased by £306 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 due to an increase in cost of sales of £175 million, from £3,878 million to £4,053 million, an increase in marketing expenses of £92 million from £1,327 million to £1,419 million, and an increase in other operating expenses before exceptional costs of £39 million, from £1,518 million to £1,557 million. The impact of exchange rate movements increased total operating costs before exceptional items by £141 million.

Exceptional operating items

Exceptional items are those that, in management's judgement, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information.

Exceptional operating costs of £177 million for the year ended 30 June 2010 (2009 – £170 million) comprised a net charge of £142 million (2009 – £170 million) in respect of restructuring programmes and an impairment charge of £35 million (2009 – £nil) in respect of the Ursus brand reflecting the impact of the significant downturn in the economy in one of its principal market, Greece. Restructuring programmes comprise £85 million (2009 – £166 million) for the global restructuring programme announced in February 2009 primarily in respect of employee and contract termination charges, £93 million (2009 – £nil) for the restructuring of Global Supply operations announced in July 2009 principally in Scotland, £12 million (2009 – £4 million) for the restructuring of brewing operations in Ireland announced in 2008 in respect of accelerated depreciation, and a £48 million net credit (2009 – £nil) for the restructuring of the wines business in the United States comprising an £89 million gain on the sale and leaseback of land, a £17 million charge for the write down of inventories and other charges of £24 million.

The total restructuring cash expenditure in the year ended 30 June 2010 is £145 million (2009 – £53 million) of which £122 million relates to the global restructuring programme. A charge of approximately £30 million is expected to be incurred in the year ending 30 June 2011 primarily in respect of the restructuring of Global Supply operations, while cash expenditure is expected to be approximately £150 million.

Post employment plans

Post employment net costs for the year ended 30 June 2010 were a charge of £133 million (2009 – £63 million) comprising £92 million (2009 – £98 million) included in operating costs before exceptional items, pension curtailment gains of £6 million (2009 – £33 million) in exceptional operating items and a charge of £47 million (2009 – gain of £2 million) in net finance charges. In the year ending 30 June 2011, the finance charge under IAS 19 is expected to be £5 million.

The deficit before taxation in respect of post employment plans decreased by £178 million from £1,383 million at 30 June 2009 to £1,205 million at 30 June 2010. The reduction in the deficit included £147 million transferred into the UK Diageo Pension Scheme (the UK Scheme) from escrow under the deficit funding arrangements paid by the company in prior years. Deficit funding contributions to the group's UK and Irish pension schemes in the year ended 30 June 2010, other than the transfer to the UK Scheme of amounts paid into escrow in prior years, were £55 million and are expected to be approximately £50 million for the year ending 30 June 2011.

Operating profit

Reported operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2010 increased by £156 million to £2,574 million from £2,418 million in the prior year. Exchange rate movements increased operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2010 by £122 million. Before exceptional operating items, operating profit for year ended 30 June 2010 increased by £163 million to £2,751 million from £2,588 million in the prior year. Exchange rate movements increased operating profit before exceptional items for the year ended 30 June 2010 by £126 million.

Exceptional non-operating items

A loss of £15 million on sale of businesses comprises a charge of £26 million in respect of the anticipated loss on the disposal of certain non-strategic wine brands in the United States in the year ending 30 June 2011 and a gain of £11 million arising on the revaluation of the current equity holding in the London Group, the owner of the Nuvo brand, to revalue Diageo's stake to fair value, following the acquisition of a majority equity stake in the London Group.

Net finance charges

Net finance charges comprising net interest charge and net other finance charges decreased from £592 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £462 million in the year ended 30 June 2010.

The net interest charge decreased by £141 million from £516 million in the prior year to £375 million in the year ended 30 June 2010. The reduction in the interest charge arose principally from a decrease in average floating interest rates which resulted in a reduction in interest charges of £90 million, from a decrease in average net borrowings in the year driven by strong cash flow generation and from a positive movement on the revaluation to year end market rates of interest swaps under IAS 39 of £20 million.

The income statement interest cover was 7.7 times and cash interest cover was 10.3 times.

Net other finance charges for the year ended 30 June 2010 were £87 million (2009 – £76 million). There was an increase of £49 million in finance charges in respect of post employment plans from £2 million finance income in the year ended 30 June 2009 to a £47 million charge in the year ended 30 June 2010. Other finance charges also include £18 million (2009 – £21 million) on unwinding of discounts on liabilities, a hyperinflation adjustment of £16 million (2009 – £nil) in respect of the Venezuela operations, £10 million (2009 – £33 million) in respect of exchange rate translation differences on inter-company funding arrangements where hedge accounting was not applicable and £4 million income (2009 – £13 million charge) in respect of other finance charges. In the year ended 30 June 2009 £11 million was recognised in respect of exchange movements on net borrowings not in a hedge relationship.

Associates

The group's share of associates' profits after interest and tax was £142 million for the year ended 30 June 2010 compared to £164 million in the prior year. Diageo's 34% equity interest in Moët Hennessy contributed £134 million (2009 – £151 million) to share of associates' profits after interest and tax.

Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation increased by £249 million from £1,990 million in the prior year to £2,239 million in the year ended 30 June 2010.

Taxation

The reported tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2010 was 21.3% compared with 14.4% for the year ended 30 June 2009. Factors that reduced the reported tax rate in the prior year included settlements agreed with tax authorities that gave rise to changes in the value of deferred tax assets and tax provisions. The underlying tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2010 was 21.6% and for the year ended 30 June 2009 was 22.1%. The underlying tax rate for the year ending 30 June 2011 is expected to remain at approximately 22%.

Discontinued operations

Discontinued operations in the year ended 30 June 2010 represent a charge after taxation of £19 million in respect of anticipated future payments to new thalidomide claimants. The credit of £2 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 relates to the Pillsbury disposal.

Exchange rate movements

For the year ending 30 June 2011, at current exchange rates (£1 = \$1.56; £1 = €1.21), foreign exchange movements (excluding the impacts of IAS 21 and 39 and excluding any impact in respect of currency movements of the Venezuelan bolivar fuerte) are estimated to increase operating profit by £80 million and decrease net finance charges by £5 million. The current situation in Venezuela with respect to currency controls and the official exchange rate is uncertain. In the year ended 30 June 2010 the Venezuelan denominated operating profit amounted to VEF485 million which was translated at the official exchange rate, \$1 = VEF2.15 (£1 = VEF3.51) in the six months ended 31 December 2009 and \$1 = VEF4.3 (£1 = VEF6.4) in the six months ended 30 June 2010. If the translation exchange rate is changed in fiscal 2011 this would most likely give rise to an adverse currency movement.

Dividend

The directors recommend a final dividend of 23.50 pence per share, an increase of 6% from the year ended 30 June 2009. The full dividend would therefore be 38.10 pence per share, an increase of 5.5% from the year ended 30 June 2009. Subject to approval by shareholders, the final dividend will be paid on 19 October 2010 to shareholders on the register on 10 September 2010. Payment to US ADR holders will be made on 25 October 2010. A dividend reinvestment plan is available in respect of the final dividend and the plan notice date is 27 September 2010.

Return on average total invested capital

Calculations for the return on average total invested capital for the years ended 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009 were as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million
Operating profit	2,574	2,418
Exceptional items	177	170
Associates' profits after interest and tax	142	164
Tax at the underlying tax rate of 21.6% (2009 – 22.1%)*	(625)	(608)
	2,268	2,144
Average net assets (excluding net post employment liabilities)	5,329	4,758
Average net borrowings	7,226	7,427
Average integration and restructuring costs (net of tax)	1,195	1,049
Goodwill at 1 July 2004	1,562	1,562
Average total invested capital	15,312	14,796
Return on average total invested capital	14.8%	14.5%

Economic profit

Calculations for economic profit for the years ended 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009 were as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million
Average total invested capital (see above)	15,312	14,796
Operating profit	2,574	2,418
Exceptional items	177	170
Associates' profits after interest and tax	142	164
Tax at the underlying tax rate of 21.6% (2009 – 22.1%)*	(625)	(608)
	2,268	2,144
Capital charge at 9% of average total invested capital	(1,378)	(1,332)
Economic profit	890	812

* The reported tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2010 was 21.3% compared with 14.4% for the year ended 30 June 2009. Factors that reduced the reported tax rate in the prior year included settlements agreed with tax authorities that gave rise to changes in the value of deferred tax assets and tax provisions. The underlying tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2010 was 21.6% and for the year ended 30 June 2009 was 22.1%.

Analysis by business area and brand

In order to assist the reader of the financial statements, the following comparison of 2010 with 2009 includes tables which present the exchange, acquisitions and disposals and organic components of the year on year movement for each of volume, sales, net sales, marketing spend and operating profit. Organic movements in the tables below are calculated as follows:

(a) The organic movement percentage is the amount in the column headed Organic movement in the tables below expressed as a percentage of the aggregate of the amount in the column headed 2009 Reported, the amount in the column headed Exchange and the amount, if any, in respect of disposals included in the column headed Acquisitions and disposals. The inclusion of the column headed Exchange in the organic movement calculation reflects the adjustment to recalculate the prior year results as if they had been generated at the current year's exchange rates.

(b) Where a business, brand, brand distribution right or agency agreement was disposed of, or terminated, in the current year, the group, in organic movement calculations, adjusts the results for the comparable prior year to exclude the amount the group earned in that year that it could not have earned in the current year (i.e. the period

between the date in the prior year, equivalent to the date of the announcement of the disposal in the current year, and the end of the prior year). As a result, the organic movement numbers reflect only comparable performance. Similarly, if a business was disposed of part way through the prior year then its contribution would be completely excluded from that prior year's performance in the organic movement calculation, since the group recognised no contribution from that business in the current year. In the calculation of operating profit, the overheads included in disposals are only those directly attributable to the businesses disposed of, and do not result from subjective judgements of management. For acquisitions, a similar adjustment is made in the organic movement calculations. For acquisitions subsequent to the end of the prior year, the post acquisition results in the current year are excluded from the organic movement calculations. For acquisitions in the prior year, post acquisition results are included in full in the prior year but are only included from the anniversary of the acquisition date in the current year. The acquisition adjustment also eliminates the impact of transaction costs directly attributable to acquisitions that have been publicly announced and charged to operating profit in either year.

The organic movement calculations for volume, sales, net sales, marketing spend and operating profit before exceptional items for the year ended 30 June 2010 were as follows:

	2009 Reported units million	Acquisitions and disposals units million	Organic movement units million	2010 Reported units million	Organic movement %
Volume					
North America	53.0	0.1	(1.3)	51.8	(2)
Europe	39.0	(0.1)	0.3	39.2	1
International	37.0*	0.3	3.0	40.3	8
Asia Pacific	11.8	–	0.3	12.1	2
Total	140.8*	0.3	2.3	143.4	2

* Decreased by 0.5 million equivalent units from the figures reported for the year ended 30 June 2009.

	2009 Reported £ million	Exchange £ million	Acquisitions and disposals £ million	Organic movement £ million	2010 Reported £ million	Organic movement %
Sales						
North America	3,858	103	15	(123)	3,853	(3)
Europe	4,279	78	13	1	4,371	–
International	2,803	18	10	391	3,222	14
Asia Pacific	1,268	146	–	28	1,442	2
Corporate	75	1	–	(6)	70	–
Total sales	12,283	346	38	291	12,958	2

	2009 Reported £ million	Exchange ⁽¹⁾ £ million	Acquisitions and disposals ⁽²⁾ £ million	Organic movement £ million	2010 Reported £ million	Organic movement %
Net sales						
North America	3,290	91	15	(90)	3,306	(3)
Europe	2,750	53	10	(54)	2,759	(2)
International	2,286	21	9	311	2,627	13
Asia Pacific	910	101	–	7	1,018	1
Corporate	75	1	–	(6)	70	
Total net sales	9,311	267	34	168	9,780	2
Excise duties	2,972				3,178	
Total sales	12,283				12,958	
Marketing spend⁽⁴⁾						
North America	431	12	1	28	472	6
Europe	429	9	–	(26)	412	(6)
International	259	7	1	35	302	13
Asia Pacific	208	18	–	7	233	3
Total marketing spend	1,327	46	2	44	1,419	3
Operating profit⁽⁴⁾						
North America	1,138	26	3	3	1,170	–
Europe	853	11	1	(6)	859	(1)
International	649	(27)	(6)	155	771	25
Asia Pacific	159	14	(7)	10	176	6
Corporate	(211)	102	–	(116)	(225)	
Total operating profit before exceptional items	2,588	126	(9)	46	2,751	2
Exceptional items ⁽³⁾	(170)				(177)	
Total operating profit	2,418				2,574	

Notes

- (1) The exchange adjustments for sales, net sales, marketing spend and operating profit are primarily the retranslation of prior year reported results at current year exchange rates and are principally in respect of the strengthening of the euro and the US dollar partially offset by the weakening of the Nigerian naira and the Venezuelan bolivar fuerte.
- (2) The impacts of acquisitions and disposals are excluded from the organic movement percentages. In the year ended 30 June 2010 there were no acquisitions or disposals impacting organic growth but adjustment is made to exclude the impact of the disposal of the Bordeaux wine agency business in the United States and the acquisitions of Stirrings LLC and the distribution rights of Grand Marnier and Windhoek completed in the year ended 30 June 2009. Adjustment is also made to exclude directly attributable transaction costs incurred in the year ended 30 June 2010 of £12 million primarily in respect of the potential acquisitions of an additional equity stake in Quanxing and of Serengeti Breweries.
- (3) Operating exceptional items in the year ended 30 June 2010 comprised charges of £85 million in respect of the global restructuring programme, £93 million (2009 – £166 million) for the restructuring of Global Supply operations, £12 million (2009 – £4 million) in respect of the restructuring of Irish brewing operations, £48 million net credit for the restructuring of wine business in the United States and £35 million charge in respect of impairment of the Ursus brand.
- (4) The figures for the year ended 30 June 2009 have been restated following the adoption of the amendment to IAS 38 – *Intangible assets* and IFRS 8 – *Operating segments* and the change to the accounting treatment of returnables. See note 1 to the consolidated financial statements and page 115 for an explanation of the effect of the restatements.

Corporate revenue and costs

Net sales were £70 million in the year ended 30 June 2010, down £5 million from £75 million in the prior year. Net operating costs before exceptional items, increased by £14 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £225 million.

Diageo undertakes the majority of its currency transaction edging centrally and therefore £104 million of positive year on year transaction impact was taken to corporate. In addition there was a negative year on

year translation impact of £2 million in corporate. The geographical regions are reported using forecast transaction exchange rates with the difference between forecast and achieved rates being included in corporate. This amounted to an incremental £82 million cost this year. There was a £34 million increase in underlying corporate net costs mainly due to higher systems investment and business development charges together with the legal and accounting costs associated with ongoing regulatory matters.

Key highlights

- Diageo's key spirits brands gained share, outperforming most major competitors
- Shipments and depletions were in line and therefore comparison against fiscal 2009, when shipments exceeded depletions, contributed to the volume decline against the prior year
- Strong performance by reserve brands improved mix in the second half as the super premium segment returned to growth
- Diageo's brands continued to sell at a price premium
- Diageo's beer brands outperformed other imported beers and gained share
- Innovation in the year added significantly to net sales as Diageo addressed changing consumer trends
- Ready to drink declined overall but innovation in the year improved the performance of Smirnoff ready to drink in the United States
- Marketing spend increased by 20% in the second half with investment behind innovation launches and key brands
- Margins benefited from production and overhead cost savings and lower raw material costs



Key measures

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	Organic movement %	Reported movement %
Volume			(2)	(2)
Net sales	3,306	3,290	(3)	–
Marketing spend	472	431	6	10
Operating profit before exceptional items	1,170	1,138	–	3
Operating profit	1,132	1,115		2

Reported performance

Net sales increased by £16 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £3,306 million, from £3,290 million in the prior year. Reported operating profit before exceptional items increased by £32 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £1,170 million, from £1,138 million in the prior year. Operating profit increased by £17 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £1,132 million, from £1,115 million in the prior year.

Organic performance

The weighted average exchange rate used to translate US dollar sales and profit moved from £1 = \$1.60 in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £1 = \$1.57 in the year ended 30 June 2010. Exchange rate impacts increased net sales by £91 million, acquisitions increased net sales by £15 million and there was an organic decrease in net sales of £90 million. Exchange rate impacts increased operating profit before exceptional items by £26 million, acquisitions and disposals increased operating profit before exceptional items by £3 million and there was an organic increase in operating profit of £3 million.

United States

Johnnie Walker continued to outperform a difficult scotch category. Net sales grew 5% and share grew 1.1 percentage points led by Johnnie Walker Red, Black and Gold Labels. Discounting in the first half and slower net sales growth of some of the higher priced variants led to negative price/mix. Marketing spend increased 23% in the second half focused on the House of Walker mentoring programme, multicultural programmes and Father's Day media.

The premium vodka segment in the United States continued to be highly competitive. Comparison against the prior fiscal year when stock levels rose, led to volume decline of Smirnoff. Smirnoff maintained its position as the leading vodka gaining 0.4 percentage points of volume share while value share declined 0.1 percentage points as a result of consumer promotions. Marketing spend behind the brand increased 24% behind the 'Be There' campaign and launch of the new 'I Choose' platform using television, digital, social networking and experiential programming.

	Organic volume movement %	Organic net sales movement %	Reported volume movement %	Reported net sales movement %
Brand performance				
Global priority brands	(4)	(5)	(4)	(2)
Other brands	(1)	–	–	4
Total	(2)	(3)	(2)	–
Key spirits brands:*				
Johnnie Walker	5	4	5	6
Smirnoff	(3)	(7)	(3)	(4)
Baileys	(7)	(7)	(7)	(4)
Captain Morgan	(2)	(3)	(2)	–
Jose Cuervo	(15)	(16)	(15)	(14)
Tanqueray	(2)	(4)	(2)	(1)
Crown Royal	–	(1)	–	2
Guinness	5	4	5	8
Ready to drink	(5)	(7)	(5)	(2)

* Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

Despite continued consumer sentiment that liqueurs are luxury products, Baileys' performance markedly improved in the second half, driven by a reduction in the price gap against its leading competitor and targeted promotions. Baileys gained 0.4 percentage points of volume share and maintained its value share. Marketing spend reduced as focus was limited to the holiday season and a reduction in non-working dollars, which increased efficiency of the total marketing spend.

Captain Morgan volume declined as stock levels were maintained against an increase in fiscal 2009 and a slowdown of growth in the rum category. Captain Morgan Original Spiced Rum posted strong share gains of 0.6 percentage points despite decline in net sales and volume. This was partially offset by the introduction of Captain Morgan Lime Bite. Increased discounting to meet consumer demand for lower priced alternatives contributed to the decline in net sales. Marketing spend increased dramatically behind the 'Calling All Captains' campaign, 'Captain and Cola' programming and the launch of Captain Morgan Lime Bite.

Jose Cuervo continued to be impacted as the competitive tequila category and heavy discounting from the leading competitor drove the reduction in volume and net sales. This was partially offset by the strong performance of Especial Silver, which has become the fastest growing silver tequila in the US off trade. Although Jose Cuervo lost share overall in the United States, down 1.7 percentage points, Especial, its leading variant, extended its position and gained 0.8 percentage points of share.

Tanqueray net sales declined 3% as the gin category continued to decline with domestic brands taking share from imports. There was some negative mix caused by the weak performance of Tanqueray 10. Marketing spend increased and brand image improved.

Crown Royal net sales were flat for the full year, but the brand grew strongly in the second half driven by innovation and growth of some of the higher priced variants. Crown Royal Black quickly became the number 1 new product in IRI's new product tracker. Price/mix was flat as price reductions on Crown Royal Extra Rare and Crown Royal Cask 16 offset mix improvement from Crown Royal Black. Crown Royal outperformed the category and gained 0.3 percentage points of share. Marketing on the brand increased behind the NASCAR sponsorship, multicultural marketing programmes and the launch of Crown Royal Black.

Guinness volume growth was driven by the performance of Guinness Draft in Can, Guinness Extra Stout and Guinness Kegs, as it lapped the planned destock of the prior year. Although imported beers declined, Guinness grew share by 0.1 percentage points. Marketing spend increased behind the '250th Celebration', Arthur's Day and the integrated campaign 'Fortune Favors the Bold'.

The reserve brands performed strongly with volume up 7% and net sales up 9% as the super premium segment returned to growth.

Net sales growth was driven predominantly by innovation in the year around Ketel One vodka up 4% and Cîroc up 48%, each supported by strong marketing campaigns. Bulleit Bourbon performed well especially in the on trade with net sales up 23%. Buchanan's Special Reserve and Red Seal grew net sales 44% and 32% respectively and became the fastest growing blended scotch brand in the United States. Buchanan's is the clear leader in the US Hispanic market.

Following the planned destock of the prior year, Diageo's beer brands grew volume 4% and net sales 4% driven predominantly by Guinness. Harp and Smithwicks also grew volume and net sales, albeit off a small base. The introduction of Red Stripe Light helped grow net sales of Red Stripe 3%.

Diageo's wine business gained 0.1 percentage points of volume share and held value share. Volume growth in Sterling Vineyards, San Telmo and Stellani di Notte were offset by declines in Beaulieu Vineyard, Chalone Vineyard and Barton & Guestier. Net sales declined as consumers continued to trade down to lower price points. Diageo introduced nine new wine brands or varietals aimed at addressing the consumer demand for quality wines at value price points and the appeal for blends. In March 2010, Diageo announced the restructuring of the North American wine division (which included a sale and leaseback transaction and the intended sale of non-strategic brands) to reduce the cost base and improve returns.

Ready to drink remains challenging for Diageo. Net sales were down 5% and Diageo lost share. Smirnoff malt-based products grew net sales 6% as the strong performance of Smirnoff Ice Mango, Smirnoff Ice Multipack and the introduction of Smirnoff Mixed Drinks, offset the decline of established products. Similarly in the ready to serve segment innovation offset a decline in existing products. In the second half innovation behind Jose Cuervo Margaritas drove improved performance with the introduction of pomegranate and mango flavored margaritas but the segment remains highly competitive.

Diageo launched over 30 innovations during the year spanning spirits, beer, wine and ready to drink and through the fiscal year averaged 5 of the top 10 new items in IRI. Innovation included extensions, which enhanced core brands such as Captain Morgan Lime Bite, Smirnoff Dark Roasted Espresso, Cîroc Coconut and Ketel One Oranje, as well as new brands such as Wily Jack wine and Moon Mountain vodka. Performance of innovation was led by Crown Royal Black, Cîroc Red Berry and Smirnoff mixed drinks.

Marketing spend increased by 7%. In the second half spend was up 23%, focused behind innovation and up-weighted investment on key spirits brands, such as Captain Morgan, Johnnie Walker, Smirnoff, Crown Royal and Cîroc.

Diageo has worked with key accounts at national, regional and local levels to bring shopper and category insights to optimise sales of beverage alcohol in their stores. In addition, Diageo has developed and rolled out shopper-insight driven programmes behind Diageo's brands. These programmes capture the shoppers' attention in off trade stores and on trade restaurants, bars and clubs, meeting shoppers' needs at the point of purchase. Focus on the customer marketing agenda resulted in improved visibility for Diageo's brands in thousands of on and off trade accounts.

Canada

Performance in Canada declined with volume down 1% and net sales down 4%. Spirits volume was impacted by destocking in the first half but Captain Morgan and J&B grew in the full year. Net sales declined as consumers continued to trade down and there was a shift from spirits to beer and ready to drink. Beer volume increased 17% and net sales grew 15% due to the good performance of Harp and Red Stripe. Wine grew volume 27% and net sales 31% on the strong growth of Sterling Vineyards. Ready to drink volume declined 15% and net sales declined 18% due to competition in the ready to serve segment.

Key highlights

- Volume increase was led by the strong performance in Great Britain, up 9%, where successful customer focus increased visibility of Diageo's brands in the off trade during key selling periods
- Continued consumer weakness in Spain and Ireland led to a decline in net sales in those markets
- Russia delivered a very strong performance with significant share gains and double-digit growth following the launch of new brands to capture opportunities in the scotch category as consumers traded down
- Marketing spend reduced in line with consumer trends in difficult markets and was focused behind key brands, Smirnoff and Captain Morgan, and innovation
- Guinness grew share in Great Britain and Ireland but volume was down in a tough beer market

Reported performance

Net sales increased by £9 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £2,759 million, from £2,750 million in the prior year. Reported operating profit before exceptional items increased by £6 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £859 million, from £853 million in the prior year. Operating profit increased by £5 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £806 million, from £801 million in the prior year.

Organic performance

The weighted average exchange rate used to translate euro sales and profit moved from £1 = €1.17 in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £1 = €1.13 in the year ended 30 June 2010. Exchange rate impacts increased net sales by £53 million, acquisitions and disposals increased net sales by £10 million and there was an organic decrease in net sales of £54 million. Exchange rate impacts increased operating profit before exceptional items by £11 million, acquisitions and disposals increased operating profit before exceptional items by £1 million and there was an organic decrease in operating profit before exceptional items of £6 million.

Great Britain

A strong performance was delivered in Great Britain with volume up 9% and net sales up 5%, driven by double-digit volume growth from spirits and wine. Solid share gains were achieved in spirits in the key off trade channel through a continued promotional strategy although key Diageo brands continued to sell at a price premium relative to their category. The on trade, in contrast, continued to decline in the low single digits although the rate of pub closures slowed. In this context, Guinness outperformed the beer category with broadly flat net sales through the success of the 'Bring It to Life' and '250th Celebration' campaigns. Baileys and Pimm's both performed well with good volume, net sales and share growth driven by the continued strength of Baileys Flavours and distribution gains of Pimm's supported by a national television campaign. Smirnoff Flavours continued to grow strongly and have been particularly successful in the off trade, where it is now the best selling flavoured vodka range. The negative price/mix of 4 percentage points in Great Britain was driven by the faster growth of the grocery channel with its competitive promotional environment.



Key measures

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	Organic movement %	Reported movement %
Volume			1	1
Net sales	2,759	2,750	(2)	—
Marketing spend	412	429	(6)	(4)
Operating profit before exceptional items	859	853	(1)	1
Operating profit	806	801		1

Ireland

Diageo's volume and net sales declined 6% and 8% respectively in Ireland, primarily driven by the weakness of the key on trade channel, but with share gains in beer and spirits. Guinness net sales decreased 5% but grew share, especially in the key Republic of Ireland on trade channel, where it has shown over 30 months of consecutive share growth, driven partly by the success of the '250th Celebration' campaign. Harp and Smithwicks also grew share following the successful launch of Harp Ice Cold and the repositioning of Smithwicks brand. Carlsberg performed broadly in line with the market while Budweiser lost share.

Iberia

Difficult economic conditions continued to impact Iberia, with consumer driven sectors still experiencing weakness. The rate of decline of spirits slowed but the category remained adversely affected by consumers trading down to less expensive brands and categories and the shift towards at home consumption. The off trade continued to grow and is now approaching 40% of the total market, although the majority of this growth is being driven by own label brands at lower price points. Diageo's volume and net sales were down 5% and 7% respectively. Aggressive pricing and on trade decline led to negative price/mix. J&B was impacted by the fall in scotch consumption in the on trade channel in Spain and volume decreased 12%. In contrast, Johnnie Walker continued to capitalise on its great brand momentum and increased volume, net sales and share. Similarly, cocktail innovation including Cacique Mojito performed well in the off trade.

	Organic volume movement %	Organic net sales movement %	Reported volume movement %	Reported net sales movement %
Brand performance				
Global priority brands	(1)	(3)	(1)	(2)
Other brands	5	–	5	3
Total	1	(2)	1	–
Key brands:*				
Johnnie Walker	(6)	(4)	(6)	(2)
Smirnoff	–	(6)	–	(5)
Baileys	3	(3)	3	(1)
J&B	(8)	(10)	(8)	(6)
Guinness	(4)	(2)	(4)	(1)
Ready to drink	(6)	(2)	(6)	(1)

* Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

Eastern Europe

Double-digit volume and net sales growth were delivered in Russia, reflecting the successful introduction of lower priced scotch brands into the market to appeal to value conscious consumers and maintain category participation. White Horse and Bell's captured this momentum, delivering strong volume and net sales growth. Captain Morgan also achieved good growth following the introduction of smaller sized bottles. In Eastern Europe, net sales declined as distributors and wholesalers continued to reduce their inventories and consumer demand remained weak. However, growth was achieved in certain countries on key brands, such as the double-digit net sales increase on Johnnie Walker Red Label in Poland and Bushmills in Bulgaria.

Other European markets

In Greece, net sales declined 4% for the year. Growth in the first half and the resilience of Diageo's scotch brands partly offset the decline in the second half as the government introduced tough austerity measures and excise taxes on alcohol were increased 87%. In Northern Europe, net sales and volume declined 1%, driven by the competitive pricing environment in Germany. Captain Morgan grew volume and net sales strongly following the recent focus on the brand.

Brands and activities

Johnnie Walker volume and net sales declined 6% and 4% respectively, driven by a weak performance in the first half in Eastern Europe and Russia. Price increases in Greece and the growth of Johnnie Walker Black Label in Spain, Greece and Turkey, led to 2 percentage points of positive price/mix. Similarly, Johnnie Walker Red Label showed a very strong performance in Spain and in Poland, gaining share and significantly growing volume and net sales.

Smirnoff volume was flat and net sales were down 6%. This performance was driven by the sharp decline of the vodka category in Ireland and heightened competition in Poland, where local vodka brands returned to popularity during the economic downturn. Despite the difficult context, Smirnoff grew share in Ireland, driven by the on trade and extending its market leading position. In Great Britain, Smirnoff's largest European market, the brand lost share in the on trade but remained the best selling vodka and made strong share gains in the growing off trade.

Baileys increased volume 3% with net sales down 3%. A strong performance in Great Britain, its largest European market, with volume and net sales up 17% and 5% respectively, was driven by the double-digit growth in the off trade and the rapid growth of Baileys Flavours. The marketing strategy focused on in-store activity to improve visibility during key selling periods, such as the joint display of Baileys Original and Baileys Flavours. This performance was offset by weak results in Germany and the decline of the liqueurs category in Eastern Europe.

J&B remained in decline with volume and net sales down 8% and 10% respectively, following the continued weakness of the scotch

category in Spain and the increased competition by local and own label whisky brands in this market.

Guinness volume and net sales declined across the region by 4% and 2% respectively, mainly caused by the decline of the on trade. In Great Britain, Guinness outperformed the beer category with broadly flat net sales and achieved its highest ever share of the on trade at 8% through the success of the 'Bring it to Life' and '250th Celebration' campaigns. Share gains were also achieved in Ireland, led by the performance in the key Republic of Ireland on trade channel. Price/mix was positive mainly because of a price increase on Guinness Draught in Great Britain.

The ready to drink segment remained weak with volume and net sales down 6% and 2% respectively, reflecting the continued decline of the segment across the region and more particularly in the on trade. Smirnoff Ice remained in decline in larger markets, where investment in the brand was focused on improving visibility in the off trade.

Premix cans delivered strong growth in Great Britain with volume and net sales up 23% and 28% respectively, making spirits more accessible to the at home consumer. The successful launch of Smirnoff & Cola in February 2010, supported by television and in-store activity, expanded the range of premix variants to eight. Cacique Mojito in Spain had a strong start and the introduction of Smirnoff Cocktails in Great Britain strengthened Diageo's offering in the growing ready to serve segment.

As consumer behaviours evolved in Europe, innovation remained a crucial performance driver with particular success in Great Britain, Spain and Russia. In Great Britain performance was driven by a full rollout on Baileys with a hint of Coffee, premix cans and Smirnoff flavoured vodka. The launch of Cacique Mojito ready to serve cocktails in Spain addressed the at home consumption trend. In Russia the launch of Bell's in the scotch value segment provided a lower priced alternative as consumers traded down from higher priced scotch brands.

The reserve brands grew in Europe focused on Diageo's single malt scotch brands and good growth was achieved on the Classic Malts range in France, Italy and Great Britain. Talisker and The Singleton of Dufftown also performed well, however Cardhu was impacted by the decline of the brand's principal on trade channel in Spain. Zacapa benefited from distribution gains across the region and grew net sales 19%.

Marketing spend was down 6% in response to the challenging trading conditions across the region and more particularly in Ireland, Iberia and Eastern Europe. It was increased selectively behind proven campaigns on key brands such as Captain Morgan in Northern Europe, the launch of new flavours of Smirnoff in Great Britain and Johnnie Walker in Russia. Media rate deflation in the largest markets led to the realisation of savings on Guinness and Baileys.

Customer marketing initiatives were designed to ensure the right products are supplied, available and merchandised in the most effective manner in order to win at the point of purchase. The successful collaboration with key grocery customers continued with seasonal campaigns to increase sales at these key occasions.

Key highlights

- Latin America and the Caribbean delivered 15% net sales growth, driven by scotch brands Johnnie Walker, Buchanan's and Old Parr
- Growth of lager brands led to 10% net sales growth in Africa
- Global Travel and Middle East returned to growth, led by the strong growth of premium and super premium brands
- Marketing spend increased ahead of net sales behind the key categories of scotch, beer and vodka

Reported performance

Net sales increased by £341 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £2,627 million, from £2,286 million in the prior year. Reported operating profit before exceptional items increased by £122 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £771 million, from £649 million in the prior year. Operating profit increased by £139 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £766 million, from £627 million in the prior year.

Organic performance

Exchange rate impacts increased net sales by £21 million, acquisitions and disposals increased net sales by £9 million and there was an organic increase in net sales of £311 million. Exchange rate impacts decreased operating profit before exceptional items by £27 million, acquisitions and disposals decreased operating profit before exceptional items by £6 million and there was an organic increase in operating profit before exceptional items of £155 million.

Latin America and the Caribbean

Net sales grew 17% in Venezuela driven by price increases taken to reflect inflation and the weaker Bolivar/US dollar exchange rate. However, volume decreased 4% as the slowdown of the economy resulted in category declines within international spirits. This was especially true of the higher priced scotch segments where many consumers either switched into lower priced categories such as rum or locally produced vodka, or traded down within the category to standard variants. Within this environment, Diageo maintained its clear leadership position of both the scotch and rum categories.

Volume grew 22% and net sales 15% in the Brazil hub, led by Johnnie Walker and Smirnoff which both grew share and extended their category leadership positions. Negative price/mix was a result of price reductions made in the second half of fiscal 2009. Marketing spend increased behind global brand campaigns such as Johnnie Walker 'Walk with Giants', category marketing programmes such as the Whisky Festival and activation behind Smirnoff, Cîroc and Ketel One vodka during the 2010 football World Cup.

In Mexico, the strong performance of Johnnie Walker Red Label and Buchanan's Deluxe extended Diageo's position as the clear leader in scotch and led to volume growth of 25% and net sales growth of 31%. Price increases across the scotch range and the faster growth of deluxe variants resulted in 6 percentage points of positive price/mix. Marketing spend was significantly increased behind Johnnie Walker 'Keep Walking' and the 'Buchanan's Forever' platform.

Africa

Despite a challenging economic environment in South Africa, volume and net sales grew 1%. The scotch category was most affected by the reduction in consumer confidence, however Bell's remained the best



Key measures

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	Organic movement %	Reported movement %
Volume			8	9
Net sales	2,627	2,286	13	15
Marketing spend	302	259	13	17
Operating profit before exceptional items	771	649	25	19
Operating profit	766	627		22

selling scotch in the market and Diageo's scotch brands grew share. Smirnoff delivered a strong performance, with net sales up 8%. Trading has generally improved in the second half, with signs of trading up starting to appear, particularly in scotch. Sales of beer through the brandhouse joint venture performed very well and grew share. The strong performance in Nigeria continued with net sales up 23% and Diageo gained share of the beer category. Harp, in particular, performed strongly as distribution gains and increased media activity led to excellent net sales growth for the brand. Guinness net sales declined 1% as a weaker economy led many consumers to trade down to lower priced beers. Marketing activity on Guinness was stepped up significantly, primarily behind television advertising of 'The Scout' and activation around the sponsorship of the Nigerian football team, the 'Super Eagles', during the 2010 football World Cup.

In the East Africa hub, comprising Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, trading conditions significantly improved in the second half as the domestic economies showed signs of recovery. Diageo's performance steadily improved and the hub delivered flat volume and net sales growth of 10% for the full year. The positive price/mix was due to price increases coupled with the faster growth of the higher margin Guinness brand, which grew net sales 21%. Tusker in Kenya was another highlight, growing net sales 26%.

Elsewhere in Africa, net sales grew 1% in both Cameroon and Ghana. In Cameroon, growth of Malta Guinness and the introduction of Pilsner lager in November 2009 drove performance. Ghana faced a difficult year as water shortages and power outages reduced production volume while a significant increase in excise duties in January negatively impacted consumer demand. Marketing spend behind Guinness in both Cameroon and Ghana increased significantly.

	Organic volume movement %	Organic net sales movement %	Reported volume movement %	Reported net sales movement %
Brand performance				
Global priority brands	7	9	7	11
Other brands	9	19	10	19
Total	8	13	9	15
Key brands:*				
Johnnie Walker	22	17	22	26
Smirnoff	7	7	7	18
Baileys	1	2	1	8
Buchanan's	11	15	11	13
Guinness	(6)	(1)	(6)	(8)
Ready to drink	(7)	7	(7)	10

* Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

Global Travel and Middle East

GTME recovered well from the travel reduction in 2009, with volume growth of 15% and net sales growth of 19%. Marketing spend was increased significantly reflecting the important role of GTME as a brand and category building channel. A greater focus on priority customers, increased resources behind shopper understanding and a step-up in programmes to encourage consumers into stores all contributed to the success. The stand out brand performance was from Johnnie Walker, particularly Black Label where net sales grew 38%. The largest non-scotch brands, Baileys, Smirnoff, Captain Morgan and Tanqueray, also grew net sales. Innovation played a significant role in driving growth, especially the launch of Johnnie Walker Double Black and the sustained momentum of Johnnie Walker King George V and The Singleton single malt scotch.

Brands and activities

Johnnie Walker volume grew 22% and net sales 17% with the rebound in performance from last year evident across Red, Black and Blue Labels. Negative price/mix reflected the reinstatement of promotional activity on scotch in Global Travel and price reductions on Johnnie Walker Red Label in Brazil. Johnnie Walker Red Label responded well to the 'Adventure in a Glass' global marketing programme activated across Latin America while improved trading with customers supplying the duty free outlets on the United States/Mexico border also contributed to the improved growth levels. The majority of growth of Johnnie Walker Black and Blue Labels was driven by GTME where the 'Walking with Giants' campaign was activated in 30 airports in the second half.

Volume and net sales of Smirnoff grew 7%, with the three largest markets of Brazil, South Africa and GTME all posting single-digit increases. In Brazil, a price increase partially offset the reduction taken in fiscal 2009, while strong marketing spend behind the Smirnoff 'Be There' campaign contributed to the brand returning to growth.

Baileys net sales were up 2% across the region as good growth in the largest markets of GTME and Mexico of 7% and 10% respectively were partly offset by a slowdown in the Caribbean and Central America and an initial adverse impact due to a change of route to market for spirits in Nigeria.

Buchanan's volume and net sales grew 11% and 15% respectively and marketing spend was increased ahead of net sales supporting the 'Buchanan's Forever' programme, which, in its third year, featured sold out concerts in Caracas, Bogota and Mexico City. Father's Day and Whisky Festival promotions across Latin America contributed to improved net sales momentum in the second half.

Guinness volume declined 6% and net sales 1% as some consumers in Africa traded down to lower priced beers. In the largest markets of Nigeria, Cameroon and Ghana, the brand commands a price

premium of upwards of 75% compared to mainstream lager brands. To support brand equity and this strong pricing position, marketing spend was significantly increased behind the '250th Celebration' in the first half and in strengthening the brand's association with football in the second half.

Ready to drink net sales grew 7% led by the strong performance of Smirnoff ready to drink in Nigeria and Brazil. In South Africa, Smirnoff Ice volume declined as consumers traded into less expensive mainstream beer but the launch of premix versions of Captain Morgan and J&B helped grow ready to drink net sales 8% in that market.

Marketing spend increased in line with net sales at 13% and was focused behind the largest categories and proven campaigns. By category, the majority of the additional spend was behind scotch as the 'Walk with Giants' marketing programme on Johnnie Walker was activated at scale in both Latin America and GTME. Guinness also received significantly more support in fiscal 2010. Marketing spend increased between 30% and 70% in the largest markets of Nigeria, Cameroon and East Africa.

International was the largest contributor to Diageo's innovation net sales growth mainly due to new beer formats in Nigeria and Kenya and the introduction of super deluxe variants of scotch brands in the domestic markets of Latin America. The launch of premix cans in South Africa and Johnnie Walker Double Black in GTME both showed encouraging early results.

Reserve brands recovered from a difficult year in fiscal 2009 to deliver 9% net sales growth. GTME performed strongly as increased visibility of Johnnie Walker Blue Label, especially in Asian airports, led to strong growth. Higher up the price range, successful launch events for The John Walker gave the brand visibility in some of the most sought after top tier outlets across the region and most importantly attracted high net worth consumers to the brand. In Mexico, a focused strategy of expanding reserve brand distribution into high-end bars and increasing distribution in department stores led to a 44% increase in net sales.

Reflecting the region's focus on improving customer collaboration and shopper understanding, a dedicated customer marketing function was established in all three hubs. In Latin America and the Caribbean, the 'Ease of Shop' programme was rolled out across 3,500 stores. The Whisky Festival, activated in many markets across the region, was a great example of activating a category platform at scale. In South Africa, strategic partnerships were developed with key customers and Diageo now holds category captaincy positions in its top ten national accounts. Elsewhere in Africa the sales focus was on developing the capabilities of distributor partners. In Global Travel, Diageo has shown leadership in bringing together suppliers, airport authorities and retailers to deliver exciting category events to consumers, both in and out of store.

Key highlights

- Double-digit growth in South East Asia was driven by strong growth in Johnnie Walker and Guinness
- Australia volume and net sales declined slightly driven by weakness of Bundaberg ready to drink in an increasingly competitive segment
- Good depletions of Johnnie Walker and Windsor drove share growth in China as the scotch category returned to growth, although overall performance was held back by destock of Dimple
- The scotch category was weak in Korea, however share gains extended Diageo's leadership position
- A strong performance from The Singleton led to 10% net sales growth in Taiwan
- India was impacted by a destock in the first half but the business performed more strongly in the second half
- Marketing spend increased 3% with focused investment on Windsor, Guinness, Johnnie Walker and Smirnoff

Reported performance

Net sales increased by £108 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £1,018 million, from £910 million in the prior year. Reported operating profit before exceptional items increased by £17 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £176 million, from £159 million in the prior year. Operating profit increased by £22 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 to £146 million, from £124 million in the prior year.

Organic performance

Exchange rate impacts increased net sales by £101 million and there was an organic increase in net sales of £7 million. Exchange rate impacts increased operating profit before exceptional items by £14 million and there was an organic increase in operating profit before exceptional items of £10 million.

Australia

In Australia net sales declined 1% as a result of a 5% decline in ready to drink net sales. In spirits the performance was stronger. The 'Strides' marketing campaign drove share gains and the strong performance of Johnnie Walker Red Label, with net sales growth of 19%, offset weakness in Baileys which was impacted by imports of the brand from outside Australia. Smirnoff volume was down 4%, however moderate price increases delivered flat net sales in a category that has seen increased competition from own label. Bundaberg volume declined 8% as growth slowed in dark spirits and a price increase held net sales flat. Marketing spend increased 2% and investment focused on the Smirnoff range.

Korea

The contraction of scotch in Korea during the global economic downturn combined with consumers trading down, led to a decline in volume and net sales of 8% and 3% respectively. A double-digit increase in marketing spend was focused on Windsor and Johnnie Walker Black Label and delivered 4 percentage points of volume share gain in the scotch category. Price increases on both Windsor 12 year old and Windsor 17 year old delivered price/mix improvement.



Key measures

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	Organic movement %	Reported movement %
Volume			2	2
Net sales	1,018	910	1	12
Marketing spend	233	208	3	12
Operating profit before exceptional items	176	159	6	11
Operating profit	146	124		18

South East Asia

South East Asia, which includes Vietnam, Malaysia and Indonesia, performed well, delivering double-digit volume and net sales growth. Negative price/mix was driven by the increase in the level of business done through third party distributors, which led to a reduction in net sales per case and some destocking of super deluxe brands. Johnnie Walker performed well, as a result of a 15% increase in marketing spend which focused on the 'Keep Walking' campaign and Grand Prix sponsorship, and drove both share gains and increased brand equity. Guinness posted strong performance and the brand's price premium drove strong price/mix backed by a significant increase in marketing spend behind the '250th Celebration' and sponsorship of World Series Pool in Indonesia.

Thailand

In Thailand volume grew 9% as Johnnie Walker Black Label and Smirnoff both delivered good growth. However, the key growth driver in the market was Benmore, which delivered double-digit volume and net sales growth, and as a result of improved brand health grew share in a declining category as the uncertain political and economic environment led to trading down. The strong growth of Benmore at a lower price point to Johnnie Walker drove negative price/mix and net sales grew 4% in Thailand.

China

The second half performance in China was very strong although the destocking of Dimple in the first half of the year impacted overall performance, with volume down 1% and net sales down 2% for the full year. Global priority brands grew in China and the strong performance

	Organic volume movement %	Organic net sales movement %	Reported volume movement %	Reported net sales movement %
Brand performance				
Global priority brands	5	3	5	14
Other brands	(2)	(2)	(2)	10
Total	2	1	2	12
Key brands:*				
Johnnie Walker	14	2	14	10
Smirnoff	(5)	(1)	(5)	11
Bundaberg rum	(8)	–	(8)	22
Windsor	–	–	–	9
Guinness	2	13	2	27
Ready to drink	–	(4)	–	15

* Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

of Johnnie Walker Black Label, delivered over 2 percentage points of share in a scotch category which had returned to growth. Smirnoff and Baileys also performed well, albeit from a smaller base, as brand equity improved. Both brands increased share in their respective categories and trade investment efficiencies delivered positive price/mix. Increased focus behind Windsor delivered strong growth in volume and net sales. A double-digit increase in marketing spend focused on Johnnie Walker and Windsor increased Diageo's share of voice in the scotch category by 4 percentage points.

India

The business in India was impacted by destocking in the first half following inappropriate shipments in the prior year. As a result both volume and net sales were down. Marketing spend as a percentage of net sales was also below last year as the business was rebased. Marketing spend was focused behind Johnnie Walker, Smirnoff and Vat 69 and investment behind sales capabilities accelerated. Price increases on Smirnoff and Vat 69 in the second half delivered price/mix improvement.

Rest of Asia

Elsewhere in Asia there was strong growth of The Singleton of Glen Ord in Taiwan. In Japan net sales were down, however margins improved as the distribution of premium brands moved to the joint venture with Kirin.

Brands and activities

Johnnie Walker volume grew 14%. Negative price/mix was a result of an increase of competitively priced promotions at Easter in Australia and increased sales through third party distributors in South East Asia and therefore net sales grew 2%. Marketing spend increased behind 'Keep Walking', Grand Prix sponsorship and gifting occasions in China and South East Asia and a major television campaign to drive the quality perception of the brand in Taiwan.

Smirnoff volume declined 5% driven by destocking in India and an increase in the competitive landscape in Australia. A price increase in Australia combined with a strong performance in Thailand and China broadly offset the volume decline with net sales down 1%. Marketing spend was directed towards the 'Be There' campaign and innovation. However total spend was down 9% as increased investment in South East Asia and Australia was offset by spend efficiencies in China and a reduction in line with the destock in India.

Bundaberg rum volume was down 8% due to a slowdown in the growth in dark spirits in the second half of the year, which led to more intense competition. A price increase held net sales for the year flat. Growth of Bundaberg Red mitigated some volume decline on the core brand.

Windsor volume and net sales were flat as increased distribution in China offset the decline caused by scotch contraction in Korea. The brand maintained category leadership in Korea, supported by increased investment in the new 'Diamond Jubilee Club' campaign, and grew volume share in China, as new packaging of Windsor XR combined with focused brand building activity increased brand equity, supporting further distribution expansion.

Guinness performed well and volume increased 2%. Price/mix improvement was driven by its premium price positioning in South East Asia and net sales grew 13%. Marketing spend increased by over a third to support the brand's '250th Celebration' activity, the new 'Rise Together' campaign and sponsorship of World Series Pool in South East Asia.

Ready to drink volume was broadly flat as the performance of Smirnoff Cocktails and Johnnie Walker ready to drink offset a 3% decline in Bundaberg ready to drink in Australia. Price competition intensified between beer and ready to drink in Australia and net sales declined 4% in the region.

Marketing spend grew 3%, primarily driven by increases in Korea, South East Asia and China. Investment increased behind the Johnnie Walker Grand Prix sponsorship and 'Keep Walking' campaigns and the Windsor 'Diamond Jubilee Club' programme, driving share gains in those markets. Marketing spend also increased behind Guinness, including the '250th Celebration', delivering a strong performance and share gains in Indonesia. In addition, investment increased behind Smirnoff innovation in South East Asia and Australia, whilst Baileys and J&B spend declined in the region.

Innovation was focused on increasing the accessibility of spirits with Smirnoff Cocktails in Australia and Johnnie Walker gift packs in key scotch markets. Bundaberg Red continued to perform well in Australia, a year after launch.

The performance of reserve brands in the region was mixed. The Singleton of Glen Ord in Taiwan delivered double-digit growth supported by television advertising, but this was more than offset by the destocking of super deluxe scotch in South East Asia and India.

Fiscal 2010 was the inaugural year for customer marketing in Asia Pacific and a dedicated team was established across the region. The strong on trade bias in the region was the focus of this customer marketing activity with investments behind bar staff training across the region, an on trade solutions website in Australia which was used by about 75% of Diageo's on trade accounts, and a Smirnoff versatility tool, 'Smirnoff Tower' in China and India. In the Thai off trade, 'Ease of Shop' was introduced and delivered increased spend per basket for customers and brand uplift for Diageo in the accounts where the programme was implemented.

Operating results 2009 compared with 2008

Summary consolidated income statement

	Year ended 30 June	
	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Sales	12,283	10,643
Excise duties	(2,972)	(2,553)
Net sales	9,311	8,090
Operating costs	(6,723)	(5,800)
Operating profit before exceptional items	2,588	2,290
Exceptional items	(170)	(78)
Operating profit	2,418	2,212
Sale of businesses	–	9
Net finance charges	(592)	(319)
Share of associates' profits after tax	164	176
Profit before taxation	1,990	2,078
Taxation	(286)	(518)
Profit from continuing operations	1,704	1,560
Discontinued operations	2	26
Profit for the year	1,706	1,586
Attributable to:		
Equity shareholders	1,605	1,513
Minority interests	101	73
	1,706	1,586

Sales and net sales

On a reported basis, sales increased by £1,640 million from £10,643 million in the year ended 30 June 2008 to £12,283 million in the year ended 30 June 2009. On a reported basis net sales increased by £1,221 million from £8,090 million in the year ended 30 June 2008 to £9,311 million in the year ended 30 June 2009. Exchange rate movements increased reported sales by £1,362 million and reported net sales by £1,095 million. Acquisitions increased reported sales by £160 million and reported net sales by £151 million for the year.

Operating costs before exceptional items

On a reported basis, operating costs before exceptional items increased by £923 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 due to an increase in cost of sales of £624 million, from £3,254 million to £3,878 million, an increase in marketing expenses of £83 million, from £1,244 million to £1,327 million, and an increase in other operating expenses of £216 million, from £1,302 million to £1,518 million. The impact of exchange rate movements increased total operating costs before exceptional items by £926 million.

Exceptional operating items

Exceptional items are those that, in management's judgement, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information.

Exceptional costs totalling £170 million, being £166 million in respect of the global restructuring programme and £4 million in respect of the restructuring of Irish brewing operations are included within operating costs for the year ended 30 June 2009. Exceptional costs of £78 million in respect of the restructuring of Irish brewing operations were included within operating costs in the year ended 30 June 2008.

Post employment plans

Post employment costs for the year ended 30 June 2009 were £63 million (2008 – £53 million) of which £65 million (2008 – £99 million) was included in operating costs and income of £2 million (2008 – £46 million) was included in net finance charges. Exceptional pension curtailment gains were £32 million for the year ended 30 June 2009.

The deficit before taxation in respect of post employment plans increased by £975 million from £408 million at 30 June 2008 to £1,383 million at 30 June 2009. The increase in the deficit is primarily a result of a reduction in the value of the assets held by the plans, and a lower discount rate, partly offset by a lower inflation rate.

Operating profit

Reported operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2009 increased by £206 million to £2,418 million from £2,212 million in the prior year. Exchange rate movements increased operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2009 by £152 million. Excluding exceptional costs, operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2009 increased by £298 million to £2,588 million from £2,290 million in the prior year. Exchange rate movements increased operating profit before exceptional items by £165 million.

Acquisitions

Brand additions made in the year ended 30 June 2008, principally Ketel One vodka, Rosenblum Cellars wine and the distribution rights for Zacapa rum, contributed £151 million to net sales and £43 million to operating profit in the year ended 30 June 2009 in addition to the organic element.

Sale of businesses

In the year ended 30 June 2008, a gain of £9 million arose from the sale of businesses.

Net finance charges

Net finance charges increased from £319 million in the year ended 30 June 2008 to £592 million in the year ended 30 June 2009.

The net interest charge for the year ended 30 June 2009 increased by £175 million to £516 million from £341 million in the prior year. This increase resulted principally from the increase in net borrowings in the year, adverse exchange rate movements of £64 million and an increase in the adverse impact of the revaluation to year end market rates of interest rate swaps under IAS 39 of £8 million.

Net other finance charges for the year ended 30 June 2009 were £76 million (2008 – net other finance income of £22 million). There was a reduction of £44 million in income in respect of the group's post employment plans from £46 million in the year ended 30 June 2008 to £2 million in the year ended 30 June 2009. Other finance charges also include £33 million (2008 – £5 million income) in respect of exchange rate translation differences on inter-company funding arrangements that do not meet the accounting criteria for recognition in equity under IAS 21, £11 million (2008 – £6 million) in respect of exchange movements on net borrowings not in a hedge relationship and therefore recognised in the income statement, £21 million (2008 – £17 million) on unwinding of discounts on liabilities and £13 million (2008 – £6 million) in respect of other finance charges.

Associates

The group's share of associates' profits after interest and tax was £164 million for the year ended 30 June 2009 compared to £176 million in the prior year. Diageo's 34% equity interest in Moët Hennessy contributed £151 million (2008 – £161 million) to share of associates' profits after interest and tax.

Profit before taxation

Profit before taxation decreased by £88 million from £2,078 million to £1,990 million in the year ended 30 June 2009.

Taxation

The reported tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2009 is 14.4% compared with 24.9% for the year ended 30 June 2008. Factors that reduced the reported tax rate in the year included settlements agreed with tax authorities that gave rise to changes in the value of deferred tax assets and tax provisions. The underlying tax rate for continuing operations for the year ended 30 June 2009 was 22.1% compared with 24.5% for the year ended 30 June 2008.

Discontinued operations

In connection with the past disposal of the Pillsbury business, Diageo guaranteed debt of a third party until November 2009 and profit after tax from discontinued operations in the year ended 30 June 2009 of £2 million (2008 – £2 million) represents a provision release in respect of this. In the year ended 30 June 2008 there was a £24 million tax credit relating to the disposal of the Pillsbury business.

Return on average total invested capital

Calculations for the return on average total invested capital for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 were as follows:

	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Operating profit	2,418	2,212
Exceptional items	170	78
Associates' profits after interest and tax	164	176
Tax at the underlying tax rate of 22.1% (2008 – 24.5%) ⁽¹⁾	(608)	(604)
	2,144	1,862
Average net assets (excluding net post employment liabilities)	4,758	4,379
Average net borrowings	7,427	5,672
Average integration and restructuring costs (net of tax)	1,049	955
Goodwill at 1 July 2004	1,562	1,562
Average total invested capital	14,796	12,568
Return on average total invested capital⁽²⁾	14.5%	14.8%

Economic profit

Calculations for economic profit for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 were as follows:

	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Average total invested capital (see above)	14,796	12,568
Operating profit	2,418	2,212
Exceptional items	170	78
Associates' profits after interest and tax	164	176
Tax at the underlying tax rate of 22.1% (2008 – 24.5%) ⁽¹⁾	(608)	(604)
	2,144	1,862
Capital charge at 9% of average total invested capital	(1,332)	(1,131)
Economic profit⁽³⁾	812	731

Notes

(1) The group's reported tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2009 is 14.4% (2008 – 24.9%). Adjusting the reported tax rate to exclude the exceptional tax credit of £155 million in respect of the impact of settlements agreed with tax authorities and the net operating exceptional charges of £170 million and the associated tax credit of £37 million, the group has an underlying tax rate of 22.1% for the year ended 30 June 2009. Adjusting the reported tax rate for the year ended 30 June 2008 to exclude the net exceptional charges of £69 million and the associated tax credit of £8 million, the group had an underlying tax rate of 24.5%.

(2) The return on average total invested capital for the year ended 30 June 2009 was reported as 14.6% (2008 – 14.9%) in the 2009 annual report prior to restatement for changes in accounting policies.

(3) Economic profit for the year ended 30 June 2009 was reported as £825 million (2008 – £739 million) in the 2009 annual report prior to restatement for changes in accounting policies.

Analysis by business area and brand

The organic movements for the year ended 30 June 2009 compared with the year ended 30 June 2008 are calculated using the same methodology as the organic movements for the year ended 30 June 2010 with the year ended 30 June 2009.

The organic movement calculations for volume, sales, net sales, marketing spend and operating profit before exceptional items for the year ended 30 June 2009 were as follows:

	2008 Reported units million	Acquisitions and disposals units million	Organic movement units million	2009 Reported units million	Organic movement %
Volume					
North America	51.1	1.8	0.1	53.0	–
Europe	41.6	–	(2.6)	39.0	(6)
International	38.6*	–	(1.6)	37.0*	(4)
Asia Pacific	13.2	–	(1.4)	11.8	(11)
Total	144.5*	1.8	(5.5)	140.8*	(4)

*Decreased by 0.5 million equivalent units from the figures reported for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008. All volume figures for the International region in this section have been amended accordingly.

	2008 Reported £ million	Exchange ⁽¹⁾ £ million	Acquisitions and disposals £ million	Organic movement £ million	2009 Reported £ million	Organic movement %
Sales						
North America	2,965	715	149	29	3,858	1
Europe	4,046	353	7	(127)	4,279	(3)
International	2,376	192	3	232	2,803	9
Asia Pacific	1,168	99	1	–	1,268	–
Corporate	88	3	–	(16)	75	(18)
Total sales	10,643	1,362	160	118	12,283	1

	2008 Reported £ million	Exchange ⁽¹⁾ £ million	Acquisitions and disposals ⁽²⁾ £ million	Organic movement £ million	2009 Reported £ million	Organic movement %
Net sales						
North America	2,523	602	142	23	3,290	1
Europe	2,630	260	6	(146)	2,750	(5)
International	1,971	156	2	157	2,286	7
Asia Pacific	877	74	1	(42)	910	(4)
Corporate	89	3	–	(17)	75	
Total net sales	8,090	1,095	151	(25)	9,311	–
Excise duties	2,553				2,972	
Total sales	10,643				12,283	
Marketing spend⁽⁴⁾						
North America	369	85	21	(44)	431	(10)
Europe	437	45	4	(57)	429	(12)
International	246	19	1	(7)	259	(3)
Asia Pacific	192	28	–	(12)	208	(5)
Total marketing spend	1,244	177	26	(120)	1,327	(8)
Operating profit⁽⁴⁾						
North America	928	180	45	(15)	1,138	(1)
Europe	788	73	(2)	(6)	853	(1)
International	576	10	–	63	649	11
Asia Pacific	159	(4)	–	4	159	3
Corporate	(161)	(94)	–	44	(211)	
Total operating profit before exceptional items	2,290	165	43	90	2,588	4
Exceptional items ⁽³⁾	(78)				(170)	
Total operating profit	2,212				2,418	

Notes

(1) The exchange adjustments for sales, net sales and operating profit are primarily the retranslation of prior period reported results at current period exchange rates and are principally in respect of the US dollar and the euro.

(2) The impacts of acquisitions and disposals are excluded from the organic movement percentages.

Acquisitions in the year ended 30 June 2008 that affected volume, sales, net sales and operating profit were Ketel One Worldwide BV, Rosenblum Cellars and the distribution rights for Zacapa rum. There were no disposals.

(3) Operating exceptional items in the year ended 30 June 2009 comprised charges of £166 million in respect of the global restructuring programme and £4 million in respect of the restructuring of Irish brewing operations. Operating exceptional items in the year ended 30 June 2008 comprised restructuring costs for Irish brewing operations of £78 million.

(4) The figures for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 have been restated following the adoption of the amendment to IAS 38 – *Intangible assets* and IFRS 8 – *Operating segments* and the change to the accounting treatment of returnables. See note 1 to the consolidated financial statements and page 115 for an explanation of the effect of the restatements.

Corporate revenue and costs

Net sales decreased by £14 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £75 million, from £89 million in the prior year. Net operating costs before exceptional items increased by £50 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £211 million, from £161 million in the prior year.

Diageo undertakes the majority of its currency transaction hedging centrally and therefore £86 million of negative year on year

transaction impact was taken to Corporate. In addition there was a negative year on year translation impact of £8 million in Corporate. The regions are reported using forecast transaction exchange rates with the difference between forecast and achieved rates being included in Corporate. This amounted to a benefit of £32 million in the year. There was a £12 million reduction in underlying Corporate net costs.

Key highlights

- Despite the difficult economic environment, North America delivered net sales growth
- Total spirits volume grew 1% with 3 percentage points of price/mix. Smirnoff vodka, Captain Morgan and Jose Cuervo positioned in the more resilient premium segment contributed most to net sales growth
- Vodka remained the largest and most resilient of the major categories in the United States. Diageo out-performed the category as a whole, growing net sales 16% led by Smirnoff in the premium segment and Cîroc and Ketel One vodka at higher price points
- Stock levels of beer and malt based ready to drink brands were reduced adversely impacting mix
- Stock levels of spirits have reduced across the supply chain
- Innovation launches contributed significantly to overall performance as the focus on premium spirits line extensions and pre-mixed cocktails capitalised on consumer shifts
- Ketel One vodka performed ahead of expectations
- Marketing spend decreased as a result of media efficiencies and a refocus away from beer and ready to drink, however Diageo's share of voice in spirits improved
- Net sales growth of 7% in Canada was led by strong performances of Captain Morgan of 19% and Smirnoff vodka of 10%

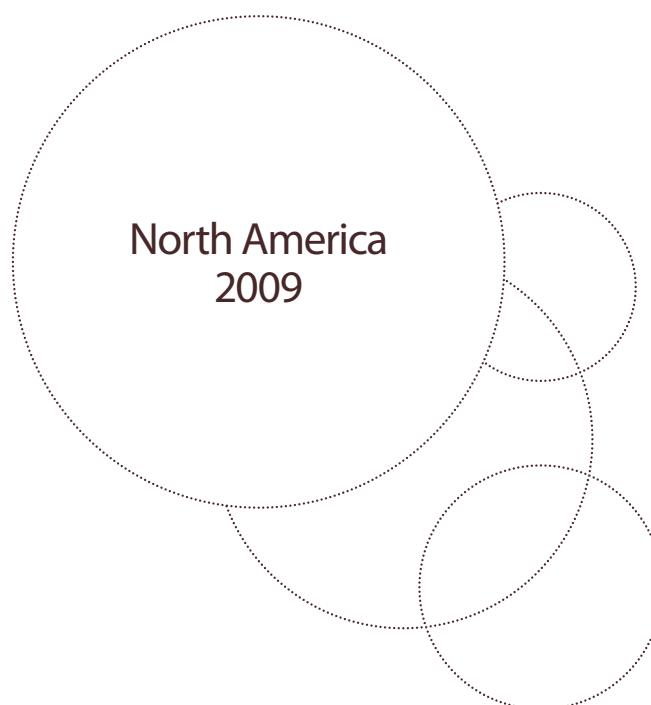
Reported performance

Net sales increased by £767 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £3,290 million, from £2,523 million in the prior year. Reported operating profit before exceptional items increased by £210 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £1,138 million, from £928 million in the prior year. Operating profit increased by £187 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £1,115 million, from £928 million in the prior year.

Organic performance

The weighted average exchange rate used to translate US dollar sales and profit moved from £1 = \$2.01 in the year ended 30 June 2008 to £1 = \$1.60 in the year ended 30 June 2009. Exchange rate impacts increased net sales by £602 million, acquisitions increased net sales by £142 million and there was an organic increase in net sales of £23 million. Exchange rate impacts increased operating profit by £180 million, acquisitions increased operating profit by £45 million and there was an organic decrease in operating profit of £15 million.

Despite the economic climate, the total beverage alcohol market in North America grew in both volume and value. Within spirits, there has been a trend for consumers to trade out of the super and ultra premium segments and down to lower price segments; however the premium segment, where Diageo is most represented, has proved the most



Key measures

	2009 £ million	2008 £ million	Organic movement %	Reported movement %
Volume			-	4
Net sales	3,290	2,523	1	30
Marketing spend	431	369	(10)	17
Operating profit before exceptional items	1,138	928	(1)	23
Operating profit	1,115	928	(1)	20

resilient and has gained share of the overall spirits category. As consumer demand slowed stock levels reduced in aggregate across the whole supply chain. Spirits stocks with distributors at the end of June 2009 were higher when compared to June 2008, although there has been a significant reduction in absolute levels since December. Stock levels held by retailers are down year on year. The planned beer and ready to drink stock reduction was completed successfully resulting in net sales declines of 6% in beer and 8% in ready to drink. The slowdown of the wine category, especially at price points above \$25 per bottle has led to a decline in Diageo wine net sales of 7%. Overall price/mix of 1 percentage point was achieved by strong price increases in the first half on premium brands partially offset by negative mix driven by volume declines in the higher net sales per case scotch category and ready to drink segment.

Smirnoff vodka grew as a result of higher marketing spend and price increases on Smirnoff Red. Marketing spend increased 2% behind core growth drivers reinforcing the quality message combined with investment behind innovation launches on the Smirnoff Flavours range.

Johnnie Walker was impacted by the economic climate that led to the total scotch category declining 3% in value with weaker performance in the deluxe segment. Johnnie Walker Red Label net sales declined 2% and Black Label declined 7% but both gained share of their segments while maintaining price premiums. In the super deluxe segment, Johnnie Walker Blue Label experienced double digit declines and marketing spend was re-directed towards Johnnie Walker Black

	Organic volume movement %	Organic net sales movement %	Reported volume movement %	Reported net sales movement %
Brand performance				
Global priority brands	(2)	(2)	(2)	22
Local priority brands*	1	–	19	47
Category brands*	6	11	6	36
Total	–	1	4	30
Key spirits brands:**				
Smirnoff	1	6	1	30
Johnnie Walker	(6)	(8)	(6)	14
Captain Morgan	3	7	3	32
Baileys	(5)	(5)	(5)	16
Jose Cuervo	3	4	3	30
Tanqueray	(12)	(12)	(12)	10
Crown Royal	(1)	(1)	(1)	23
Guinness	(11)	(6)	(11)	15
Ready to drink	(10)	(8)	(10)	14

* Brand additions in the year ended 30 June 2008 Ketel One vodka and Rosenblum Cellars wine are included in local priority brands while Zacapa rum is included in category brands.

** Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

Label. Investment behind the 'Strides' marketing campaign and driving loyalty through relationship marketing have led to strong improvements across key brand equity measures.

Captain Morgan had a strong year, delivering volume and net sales growth and share gains. Four percentage points of positive price/mix was delivered through price increases on Original Spiced Rum and the launch of the higher priced Captain Morgan 100. Increased marketing spend behind the 'Got a little Captain in you' television campaign led to share gains in the rum category and improved brand equity scores.

The liqueur category has been among the hardest hit in the current economic environment and Baileys net sales declined but share was maintained. The decline of Original Irish Cream was partially offset by the successful launch of Baileys with a hint of Coffee.

Jose Cuervo grew volume 3% and net sales 4%. Share gains on Jose Cuervo Gold driven by an increase in distribution points and the launch of Jose Cuervo Silver more than offset weakness in the on-trade.

Tanqueray net sales declined 12% in line with volumes as price increases on the core London Dry variant were offset by faster declines on the higher priced variants Tanqueray No.10 and Rangpur. Marketing investment was reduced as spend was re-directed to fund proven growth drivers on other brands.

Crown Royal volume and net sales declined 1%. Positive net sales growth on the core variant was more than offset by the poor economic conditions impacting the higher priced Reserve and Cask 16 variants. Crown Royal in Canada under-performed the United States, as price increases were not followed by the competition leading to price gaps at retail that impacted volume.

Guinness net sales declined 6% as a result of three factors: the planned stock reduction, consumers trading out of the higher priced imported beer segment and into domestic beer, and overall weakness in the on-trade which particularly impacted keg volume. Price increases on both keg and packaged Guinness contributed 5 percentage points of price/mix.

Local priority brands grew volume 1% and held net sales flat driven by the organic contribution of Ketel One vodka and sales of Seagram's 7. This was offset by the decline in US wines, in particular on Chalone wines, as consumers traded down from higher price points. To offset this, Diageo wines increased promotional activity in the second half and launched a number of new products at price-points of \$10 and below.

Category brand volume grew 6% and net sales grew 11% reflecting the opportunities presented by Diageo's broad brand range. Cîroc vodka continued its strong growth trajectory, as a result of the combination of Diageo, Sean Combs and the brand itself, and grew volume 137% and net sales 159%. At the other end of the pricing spectrum and capitalising on the consumer shift towards value brands were Gordon's gin with net sales up 9%, Gordon's vodka up 11% and Popov vodka up 14%.

Ready to drink net sales declined 8% as a result of segment decline and the planned stock reduction. Diageo continued to innovate in this segment with the launch of several new Smirnoff Ice flavours and a range of ready to serve Smirnoff Cocktails, reflecting the trend for increased at-home consumption.

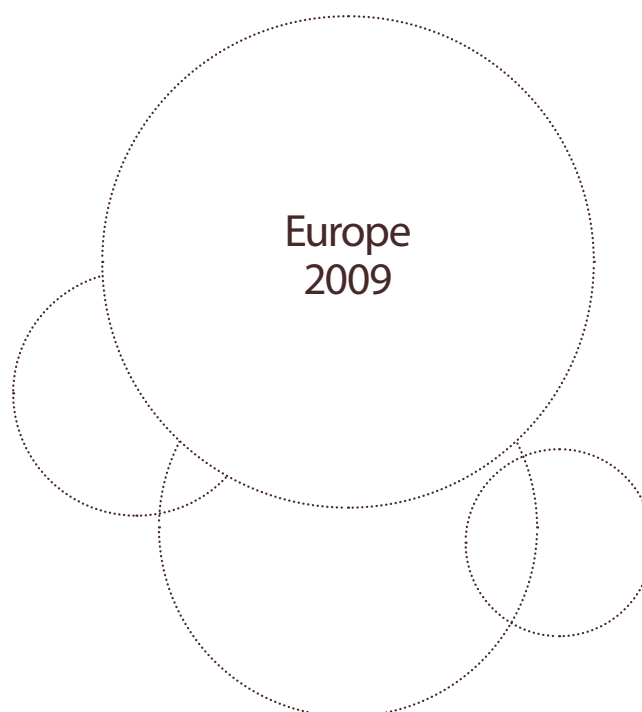
Marketing spend for the year decreased 10% due to a reduction of investment behind those brands and segments most impacted by the current economic climate and media rate deflation. While investment behind ready to drink, beer and Tanqueray decreased, proven growth drivers elsewhere in the brand range were fully supported, in particular on Captain Morgan, Cîroc vodka and innovation launches. Overall, Diageo's share of voice of total spirits advertising spend increased 4 percentage points.

Canada has also been affected by the global economic slowdown but it has not experienced contractions on the scale of the United States. Price increases on core spirits together with increased marketing spend behind Smirnoff and Captain Morgan delivered 7% net sales growth.

Gross margin was adversely affected by input cost increases, the negative mix effect of consumers trading down within brands and the volume decline of higher gross margin segments and categories such as ready to drink, scotch and liqueurs. Price increases on core variants taken in the first half plus reductions in overall marketing spend combined to deliver constant operating profit for the year.

Key highlights

- The region was severely impacted by the economic downturn, with conditions in Spain and Ireland deteriorating significantly
- Great Britain outperformed a declining total beverage alcohol market, growing net sales despite the difficult trading environment
- Russia net sales grew 1% following a strong first half although the worsening economic conditions in the second half led to consumers trading down, driving negative mix. In response to this trend, smaller bottle sizes at lower price points were introduced
- In a declining beer category, Guinness performed well with flat net sales across the region and grew share in the on-trade in Great Britain and Ireland supported by the 250th Anniversary and 'Alive Inside' campaigns



Key measures

	2009 £ million	2008 £ million	Organic movement %	Reported movement %
Volume			(6)	(6)
Net sales	2,750	2,630	(5)	5
Marketing spend	429	437	(12)	(2)
Operating profit before exceptional items	853	788	(1)	8
Operating profit	801	788	(1)	13

Reported performance

Net sales increased by £120 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £2,750 million, from £2,630 million in the prior year. Reported operating profit before exceptional items increased by £65 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £853 million, from £788 million in the prior year. Operating profit increased by £91 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £801 million, from £788 million in the prior year.

Organic performance

The weighted average exchange rate used to translate euro sales and profit moved from £1 = €1.36 in the year ended 30 June 2008 to £1 = €1.17 in the year ended 30 June 2009. Exchange rate impacts increased net sales by £260 million, acquisitions increased net sales by £6 million and there was an organic decrease in net sales of £146 million. Exchange rate impacts increased operating profit by £66 million, acquisitions decreased operating profit by £2 million and there was an organic decrease in operating profit of £6 million.

In Great Britain net sales were up 2% driven by strong spirits and wine performance and Diageo gained share of beer in the on-trade and of spirits and wine in the off-trade. Bell's and Baileys performed strongly with both brands gaining share in the on-trade and off-trade following a robust Christmas. Smirnoff vodka net sales declined 3% as the brand came under increased pressure from heavily promoted competitor brands.

The performance in Ireland was impacted by the continued decline of the total beverage alcohol market where volume declined by 4% and value by 3%. Against this, Guinness net sales were flat as Diageo maintained investment behind the brand with the 250th Anniversary and the 'Alive inside' campaigns. For the second consecutive year Guinness grew share in the key Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland on-trade channels.

In Spain volume was down 21% and net sales were down 20% in line with market trends following the steep decline in the economy from mid-November onwards. Rising unemployment, lower consumer confidence and spending power reduced demand across consumer categories and led to a shift from on-trade to off-trade impacting spirits consumption. Significant de-stocking occurred as limited credit availability in the market led to some wholesalers being unable to fund their stock.

	Organic volume movement %	Organic net sales movement %	Reported volume movement %	Reported net sales movement %
Brand performance				
Global priority brands	(8)	(6)	(8)	4
Local priority brands	(6)	(6)	(6)	4
Category brands*	(1)	(2)	(1)	8
Total	(6)	(5)	(6)	5
Key brands:**				
Smirnoff	(8)	(6)	(8)	–
Johnnie Walker	(5)	(4)	(5)	7
Baileys	(9)	(10)	(9)	–
J&B	(13)	(13)	(13)	–
Guinness	(6)	–	(6)	8
Ready to drink	(17)	(11)	(17)	(2)

* Brand additions in the year ended 30 June 2008 Ketel One vodka, Rosenblum Cellars wine and Zacapa rum are included in category brands.

** Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

In Russia volume was up 2% and net sales were up 1% following a strong first half performance. Johnnie Walker remained the key brand and accounted for almost 50% of net sales. Price/mix was down 1 percentage point as consumers traded down from deluxe to standard scotch and both Johnnie Walker Red Label and White Horse grew share. In many markets in Eastern Europe Diageo's key brands gained share.

Smirnoff vodka net sales were down 6% with declines in Great Britain and Spain partially offset by net sales growth in Continental Europe. Smirnoff continued to be the number one premium spirit in Great Britain and grew share in Ireland.

Johnnie Walker net sales decreased by 4% mainly driven by the performance in Spain and Russia. The brand continued to perform well in Greece where Johnnie Walker Black Label grew net sales by 14% following the successful launch of the anniversary pack supported by the 'Strides' and 'Crossroads' campaigns. The brand benefited from price increases in all markets leading to positive price/mix in the region.

Baileys net sales were down 10%. The overall decline of the brand was mainly due to performance in Iberia, where net sales declined in line with the category. In Great Britain both Baileys Original and the Baileys Flavours variants grew volume and net sales with positive price/mix following the successful launch of Baileys Coffee.

J&B volume and net sales were down 13%, principally due to performance in Iberia where the economic environment has driven a significant decline in consumption and customer stock levels.

In Great Britain Guinness has now delivered 30 consecutive months of volume share growth in the on-trade and therefore despite the difficult on-trade beer segment, net sales of Guinness declined only 1%. In the second half net sales were flat, while the beer market continued to decline driven by the switch from on-trade to off-trade and the increase in beer duty. This share gain was driven by the execution of a new strategy to focus on less frequent purchasers, investment behind the 250th Celebration and the '17:59' and 'Alive inside' campaigns. In Ireland net sales were also flat and Guinness grew share in key on-trade channels.

Local priority brand net sales were down 6% driven by Cacique and Cardhu in Iberia and the agency beer brands in Ireland partially offset by Harp, which benefited from the continued rollout of Harp Ice Cold. Bell's had good net sales and volume growth in Great Britain, driven by the launch of Bell's Original supported by a marketing programme called 'The Spirit of Arthur Bell' which included television, newspaper and direct mail advertising.

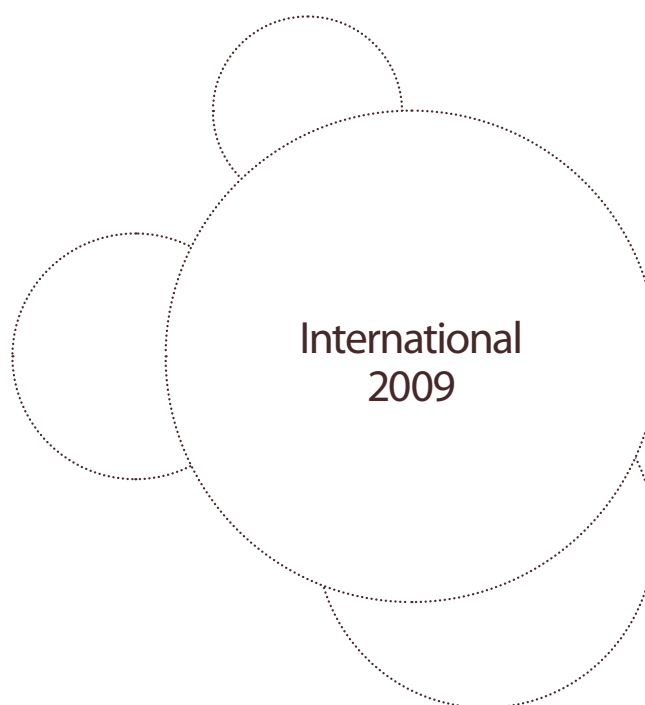
Category brand volume was down 1% and net sales were down 2% with declines in most markets offset by growth in Blossom Hill in Great Britain and growth of White Horse scotch in Russia.

Ready to drink volume was down 17% as the segment continued to decline. Smirnoff Ice volume was down 20% in Great Britain although the brand grew share in the on-trade.

Marketing spend was down 12% across the region particularly driven by Spain and Ireland, countries where the economic conditions were harder and the beverage alcohol consumption declined more significantly.

Key highlights

- Volume growth in Africa and price increases in both Africa and Latin America drove net sales growth of 7%
- Volume and net sales growth in Venezuela, Mexico and Brazil, the three largest markets in Latin America offset declines in the duty free channel in Latin America and in the Caribbean
- Strong growth in beer with volume up 5% and net sales up 17%
- Pressure on the Global Travel business due to declining passenger numbers and customer de-stocking
- Marketing spend efficiencies in Latin America and the transition of spend on ready to drink, cider and beer brands into the new South Africa joint venture offset increases on beer and ready to drink elsewhere in Africa



Key measures

	2009 £ million	2008 £ million	Organic movement %	Reported movement %
Volume			(4)	(4)
Net sales	2,286	1,971	7	16
Marketing spend	259	246	(3)	5
Operating profit before exceptional items	649	576	11	13
Operating profit	627	576	11	9

Reported performance

Net sales increased by £315 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £2,286 million, from £1,971 million in the prior year. Reported operating profit before exceptional items increased by £73 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £649 million, from £576 million in the prior year. Operating profit increased by £51 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £627 million, from £576 million in the prior year.

Organic performance

Exchange rate impacts increased net sales by £156 million, acquisitions increased net sales by £2 million and there was an organic increase in net sales of £157 million. Exchange rate impacts decreased operating profit by £5 million and there was an organic increase in operating profit of £57 million.

Continued strong performance in Africa and net sales growth in Latin America drove International performance as Global Travel was impacted by the global economic weakness.

In International 70% of scotch net sales are in Latin America where significant price increases were taken in the first half to offset the impact of major devaluations of local currencies. The strengthening of the US dollar particularly impacted the US dollar priced duty free business in the region. In the second half a number of these currencies have strengthened easing volume pressure, and prices have been moderated in line with the currency movement. In Venezuela, Mexico

and Brazil volume and net sales grew with strong performances of Buchanan's, Johnnie Walker and Smirnoff ready to drink.

Similarly Africa accounts for 90% of beer net sales in the region and performed strongly driven by Guinness, local beer brands and a strong innovation pipeline. Although growth slowed in the second half of the year as the region started to be impacted by the global economic downturn, volume was up 2% and net sales grew 16%.

Global Travel continued to be impacted as global economic weakness led to a decline in passenger numbers and de-stocking in travel retail. Lower volume in the super deluxe segment led to negative mix. In the Middle East, volume grew 3% and net sales grew 6% primarily from the growth in standard scotch.

Smirnoff vodka volume was flat and net sales were up 9%. Volume performance was driven by growth in Brazil and South Africa offset by declines in the Global Travel and Middle East business and the Caribbean. Net sales growth was driven by price increases in Brazil and South Africa.

Johnnie Walker volume declined by 12% and net sales by 3%. Johnnie Walker Red Label grew net sales following strong growth in Mexico while Johnnie Walker Black Label net sales were flat. Super deluxe variants net sales declined as growth in Latin America, Africa and the Middle East was offset by declines in Global Travel.

Baileys net sales declined 11% as growth in Venezuela and Africa was offset by the slowdown in the duty free channel.

Brand performance	Organic volume movement %	Organic net sales movement %	Reported volume movement %	Reported net sales movement %
Global priority brands	(5)	5	(5)	12
Local priority brands	–	9	–	20
Category brands	(5)	11	(5)	20
Total	(4)	7	(4)	16
Key brands:*				
Smirnoff	–	9	–	17
Johnnie Walker	(12)	(3)	(12)	2
Baileys	(16)	(11)	(16)	(5)
J&B	(15)	2	(15)	18
Guinness	3	15	3	28
Ready to drink	6	13	6	23

* Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

Buchanan's net sales grew by 2% with strong volume and net sales growth in Venezuela, the brand's biggest market with net sales up 24% and in Mexico where net sales were up 28%. Volume and net sales saw declines in the duty free channel in Latin America as a result of de-stocking and credit and currency issues impacted performance.

Guinness volume was up 3% and net sales grew 15% driven by the continued performance of the brand in Africa where volume was up 4% and net sales up 18%. Strong double-digit net sales growth was achieved in Nigeria, Ghana and East Africa supported by on-trade promotion around English Premier League football.

Local priority brands net sales grew 9% with consistent performance across many markets. There was 8% volume and 15% net sales growth in Africa, notably from Malta Guinness in Nigeria, Pilsner and Tusker in East Africa and Bell's in South Africa. Price increases across the region offset the impact of the volume decline on scotch in Latin America.

Category brand net sales were up 11% primarily as a result of Harp in Nigeria, Cacique in Venezuela, Senator in East Africa and Star in Ghana.

Ready to drink volume increased by 6% and net sales grew 13% on price increases on Smirnoff ready to drink brands in most markets and volume gains in Latin America, especially Brazil, and in Nigeria. Volume growth in Brazil, Nigeria and Cameroon offset a volume decrease in South Africa where the ready to drink segment declined compared to the prior year.

In a tough trading environment East Africa grew net sales 6%. Excise duty increases on non-malted beer led to declining volumes of Allsops and Citizen though overall beer volumes were up driven by Guinness, Tusker and Senator. Further excise duty increases negatively impacted the spirits category with total spirits net sales declining 8%.

Nigeria had a strong performance with volume up 22% and net sales up 30% driven by Guinness, Malta Guinness and Harp which all took price increases in the period. Smirnoff Ice performed well with volume up over 50% while Malta Guinness continued to benefit from the bottle relaunch in 2008.

South Africa's global and local priority brands grew whilst category brands declined as a result of the focus on driving value in scotch. Smirnoff vodka drove global priority brand growth while growth in local priority brands was driven by Bell's, which grew share and maintained its position as the number one scotch in South Africa.

Ghana faced a challenging year as a result of the economic environment and water shortages in the first half which led to constrained production and a full year volume decline of 6%. Strong pricing led to net sales growth of 24% as price increases were taken to cover off the increase in cost of goods arising as a result of the devaluation of the Cedi.

Cameroon performed well with volume up 17% and net sales up 19%. Volume performance was driven by Guinness, Saltzenbrau and the successful launch of Smirnoff Ice in November. Net sales grew two percentage points ahead of volume as price increases on Guinness offset the small price decrease on Malta Quench, which brought it in line with competitor brands.

In Mexico strong volume and net sales growth of Johnnie Walker and Buchanan's drove overall scotch net sales up 38% and maintained Diageo's leadership position in the scotch category.

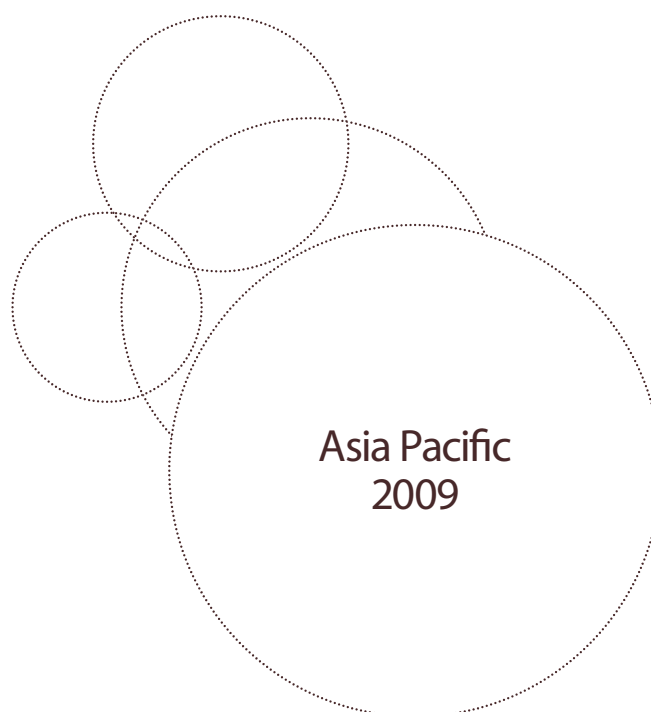
In Paraguay, Uruguay and Brazil volume declines in scotch were partially offset by growth in Smirnoff vodka while net sales grew as price increases, particularly on scotch brands were made in the individual markets. Positive channel mix with stronger volumes from the higher value Brazil domestic channel helped to grow the top line.

Strong performance of deluxe and super deluxe scotch along with Cacique growth ahead of the rum category drove volume and net sales growth in Venezuela. Johnnie Walker, Buchanan's and Old Parr all grew net sales by double digits as price increases were put through in line with Diageo's scotch strategy.

Marketing spend in the region declined by 3% as increased spend in Nigeria and Cameroon was offset by efficiencies in Latin America and the transfer of ready to drink, cider and beer brand spend to the new South African venture.

Key highlights

- Net sales declines were primarily driven by the impact of the excise duty increase on ready to drink products in Australia
- Declining consumer confidence and supply chain inventory reductions have impacted performance particularly in China and South East Asia
- Top and bottom line growth in Korea and share gains for Windsor following the return to in-market company distribution
- Price/mix benefit of 7 percentage points came from the return to in-market distribution in Korea and strong price increases on scotch brands offset by negative product mix from lower volume in the higher net sales per case ready to drink segment
- Marketing spend decreased 5% although investment behind spirits grew 7% reflecting the importance of this category to future growth of the region



Key measures

	2009 £ million	2008 £ million	Organic movement %	Reported movement %
Volume			(11)	(11)
Net sales	910	877	(4)	4
Marketing spend	208	192	(5)	8
Operating profit before exceptional items	159	159	3	–
Operating profit	124	159	3	(22)

Reported performance

Net sales increased by £33 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £910 million, from £877 million in the prior year. Reported operating profit before exceptional items remained unchanged at £159 million in the year ended 30 June 2009. Operating profit decreased by £35 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £124 million, from £159 million in the prior year.

Organic performance

Exchange rate impacts increased net sales by £74 million, acquisitions increased net sales by £1 million and there was an organic decrease in net sales of £42 million. Exchange rate impacts decreased operating profit by £6 million and there was an organic increase in operating profit of £4 million.

Smirnoff vodka grew volume 1% and net sales 13% in the region led by a strong performance from Australia, which grew volume 12% and net sales 38%. Strong price/mix was delivered by price increases taken in the first half combined with positive mix from the strong volume growth of the higher priced Smirnoff Black variant due to the successful 'Bond' activation.

Johnnie Walker performance across the region was heavily impacted by the economic slowdown, which impacted consumer confidence and led to weakness in the on-trade and supply chain inventory reductions in key markets. Within the variants, Johnnie Walker Red Label performed well in the standard segment with net sales down 6% and grew share in its largest markets of Thailand and Australia. Johnnie Walker Black Label and super deluxe were down 13% as they were disproportionately affected by the weakness of the traditional on-trade in key markets such as China and South East Asia. The successful launch of Johnnie Walker Gold Label Reserve across the region provided a new premium offering for the brand and partially mitigated declines in the super deluxe segment.

Bundaberg rum in Australia benefited from consumers trading out of the ready to drink segment but remaining loyal to the brand, and delivered 17% volume growth. Price increases implemented in the first half taken together with the successful launch of the premium priced Bundaberg Red combined to deliver 12 percentage points of price/mix and share gains.

	Organic volume movement %	Organic net sales movement %	Reported volume movement %	Reported net sales movement %
Brand performance				
Global priority brands	(14)	(8)	(14)	2
Local priority brands	(1)	8	(1)	8
Category brands	(10)	(8)	(10)	3
Total	(11)	(4)	(11)	4
Key brands:*				
Smirnoff	1	13	1	24
Johnnie Walker	(20)	(12)	(20)	(1)
Bundaberg rum	17	29	17	34
Windsor	3	22	3	17
Guinness	5	6	5	20
Ready to drink	(26)	(22)	(26)	(17)

* Spirits brands excluding ready to drink.

Windsor continued to grow share in its largest market of Korea, more than offsetting the scotch category decline and also benefited from the return of in-market distribution to deliver net sales growth of 23% in Korea. Price increases on the main 12 and 17 year-old variants plus the introduction of a new bottle design led to Windsor ending the year as the clear number one scotch brand in Korea having gained 5 percentage points of share.

Guinness grew net sales 6% as the brand proved resilient in the turbulent economic environment, growing 11% in its largest market of South East Asia.

Australia remained the key market for Diageo's ready to drink brands in Asia Pacific. A 70% duty increase on spirit-based ready to drink brands imposed by the Australian government in April 2008 resulted in a decrease of 27% in volume and 23% in net sales in Australia this year.

The impact of this duty increase was less severe in the final quarter as sales began to lap higher prices from the last financial year.

Local priority brands, mainly comprised of Windsor in Korea and Bundaberg in Australia, grew net sales 8%.

Category brands net sales declined 8% primarily as a result of volume decline in value scotch brands such as Haig in India and Spey Royal in Thailand in line with Diageo's scotch value strategy.

In Australia net sales declined 10% as the weakness in the ready to drink segment was partially offset by a 13% net sales increase on spirits. This was driven by share gains on Bundaberg and Johnnie Walker and a successful innovation programme on the Bundaberg and Smirnoff trademarks. Excluding ready to drink, Australia grew net sales 11%.

A full year of sales through the normal route to market in Korea had a positive effect on price/mix as volume was down 3% but net sales were up 16% reflecting higher net sales per case rates than in the comparable period. The two main brands in Korea, Windsor and Johnnie Walker, both grew volume and net sales, more than offsetting scotch category declines.

In China, low consumer confidence levels severely impacted consumption occasions as consumers reduced purchase frequency, especially in the traditional on-trade channel which accounts for almost half of the sales of international spirits in the market. In addition, trade de-stocking at the secondary and tertiary tiers reduced volumes to wholesalers in the South and East of the country where Johnnie Walker is strongest. Net sales of brands through the Diageo China organisation grew strongly albeit from a low base as they derived the majority of sales through the modern on-trade channel which has been less impacted by the financial crisis.

In India net sales declined 3%. Inappropriately high stock levels across many brands at 31 December 2008 were de-stocked in the second half. For the full year the volume decline in Smirnoff and Haig was only partially offset by growth in Johnnie Walker, Shark Tooth and VAT 69.

Taiwan grew net sales 7%. Price increases on Johnnie Walker and the continued success of The Singleton roll out combined to outperform the 11% volume decline in the scotch category.

Thailand saw net sales decline 3% but recorded share gains on Johnnie Walker Red and Black Labels, Benmore and Smirnoff.

Marketing spend declined 5% overall as a result of the reduction in spend behind ready to drink in Australia. However, investment behind spirits increased 7% reflecting the benefit of the transfer of advertising spend back to the in-market company in Korea and the importance of this category to future growth.

Trend information

The following comments were made by Paul Walsh, chief executive of Diageo, in Diageo's preliminary announcement on 26 August 2010:

'As expected this has been a year of challenges and opportunities. Our performance was much stronger in the second half than in the first: our performance in the developing markets drove overall growth while markets in North America and Europe remained weak. However, even though markets and categories have been affected in different ways and to differing degrees, we have been consistent in our focus to deliver growth and build a stronger business for the future. We increased marketing in growing categories, delivering 5% organic net sales growth in scotch and 5% organic net sales growth in beer, and in growing markets with organic marketing spend up 13% in International, and behind our leading brands especially Johnnie Walker, Smirnoff and Captain Morgan. As a result we have outperformed and delivered share gains across most of our biggest markets. We launched innovations to meet the opportunities which changing consumer and customer trends offer. We have invested to strengthen our routes to market especially in Asia and we are building industry leading customer marketing skills in the on and off trade with our key customers. We have delivered very strong cash flow and return on invested capital increased to 14.8%.

The impact of the global economic crisis varied by market and the strength of the recovery appears to be equally variable. However, as we demonstrated this year, the global diversity of our business, together with the strength and range of our brands and the agility we have demonstrated gives us confidence that in fiscal 2011 we will be able to improve on the organic operating profit growth we have delivered this year. We are recommending a 6% increase in the final dividend and expect to at least maintain this rate of dividend growth in fiscal 2011.'

Liquidity and capital resources

Cash flow

A summary of the cash flow and reconciliation to movement in net borrowings for the three years ended 30 June 2010 is as follows:

	Year ended 30 June		
	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Operating profit after exceptional items	2,574	2,418	2,212
Depreciation and amortisation	372	300	248
Movements in working capital	334	(253)	(268)
Dividend income from associates	111	179	143
Other items	(207)	10	(10)
Cash generated from operations	3,184	2,654	2,325
Net interest paid	(305)	(415)	(320)
Dividends paid to equity minority interests	(107)	(98)	(56)
Taxation paid	(474)	(522)	(369)
Net cash from operating activities	2,298	1,619	1,580
Net investment in property, plant and equipment and computer software	(231)	(341)	(282)
Net (purchase)/disposal of other investments	(43)	(24)	4
Payment into escrow in respect of the Diageo UK Pension Scheme	–	(50)	(50)
Free cash flow	2,024	1,204	1,252
Net purchase of businesses	(205)	(101)	(571)
Proceeds from issue of share capital	–	–	1
Net sale/(purchase) of own shares for share schemes	85	(38)	(78)
Own shares repurchased	–	(354)	(1,008)
Net (decrease)/increase in loans	(422)	256	1,094
Equity dividends paid	(914)	(870)	(857)
Net increase/(decrease) in net cash and cash equivalents	568	97	(167)
Net decrease/(increase) in loans	422	(256)	(1,094)
Exchange differences	(429)	(784)	(372)
Other non-cash items	(96)	(29)	31
Decrease/(increase) in net borrowings	465	(972)	(1,602)
Net borrowings at the beginning of the year	(7,419)	(6,447)	(4,845)
Net borrowings at the end of the year	(6,954)	(7,419)	(6,447)

The primary source of the group's liquidity over the last three financial years has been cash generated from operations. These funds have generally been used to pay interest, taxes and dividend, and to fund capital expenditure, acquisitions and share repurchases.

Net cash from operating activities

Cash generated from operations increased from £2,654 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £3,184 million in the year ended 30 June 2010. This increase of £530 million primarily arose from an increase of £156 million in operating profit, an increase of £587 million in cash flows from net movements in working capital, partly offset by a reduction of £63 million in the dividend received from Moët Hennessy. Cash generated from operations is after exceptional restructuring costs of £145 million (2009 – £53 million; 2008 – £4 million). The reduction in working capital of £334 million (2009 – increase of £253 million) was mainly achieved through initiatives to improve the collection of receivables and by agreeing new payment terms with certain suppliers. In the year ended 30 June 2010 inventories increased by £104 million (2009 – £236 million; 2008 – £202 million) principally in respect of maturing inventories to satisfy forecast demand. Other items include £114 million of cash contributions to post employment schemes in excess of the income statement charge (2009 – £68 million higher contributions; 2008 – £13 million lower contributions) and gains on sale of property, included in operating profit, of £89 million (2009 – £6 million; 2008 – £24 million) partly offset by the fair value charge in respect of share-based incentive plans of £31 million (2009 – £31 million; 2008 – £26 million). Net interest payable in the year ended 30 June 2010 was £110 million lower than the year ended 30 June 2009 primarily due to lower interest rates on floating rate debt and the receipt of £113 million following the renegotiation of the terms of certain interest rate swaps. Tax payments in the years ended 30 June 2010 and 2009 were higher than in the year ended 30 June 2008 primarily as a result of settlements agreed with tax authorities paid over two years.

Net cash from investing activities

The purchase of tangible fixed assets and computer software increased from £355 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £374 million in the year ended 30 June 2010. The expenditure was incurred on a number of projects throughout the world with the largest projects in Global Supply in Scotland and North America. Additional expenditure was invested in returnable bottles in Nigeria and Kenya and casks in Scotland. Property disposals increased from £14 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £143 million in the year ended 30 June 2010. Property disposals in the year ended 30 June 2010 included the receipt of £134 million on the sale and leaseback of land located in Napa Valley, California. This land was purchased by a third party and leased back to the group for an initial period of 20 years with Diageo holding options, exercisable at fair value, to extend the lease term up to a total of 80 years. In addition, the wineries associated with the land have been sold to the same third party and leased back for the same period. The winery leases are accounted for as finance leases and therefore the cash received from the sale of the wineries of £36 million has been included in financing activities in the consolidated statement of cash flows.

In the year ended 30 June 2010 expenditure of £206 million arose in respect of business acquisitions. This included £123 million deposited with China's securities depositary and clearing agency, Shanghai branch in connection with a possible tender offer to the shareholders of Sichuan ShuiJingFang Co., Ltd. (see note 31(f) to the consolidated financial statements). It also included £25 million on the purchase of a further equity stake in the London Group, the owner of the Nuvo brand, and an additional equity investment in DHN Drinks in South Africa.

In the year ended 30 June 2009 the group spent £102 million on acquisitions of which £35 million was in respect of the remaining 25% equity stake in the company that owns the Smirnov brand in Russia, £18 million in respect of additional equity stake in Sichuan Chengdu Quanxing Group Company Ltd. in China and £19 million on Sedibeng Brewery (Pty) Limited, an associate company in South Africa.

In the year ended 30 June 2008 the group spent £575 million on acquisitions including £471 million on a 50% equity stake in Ketel One Worldwide BV and £53 million on Rosenblum Cellars.

Free cash flow

Free cash flow increased by £820 million to £2,024 million in the year ended 30 June 2010. Free cash flow comprises net cash flow from operating activities and net cash from investing activities apart from cash payments and receipts arising from the purchase and disposal of subsidiaries, associates and businesses.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities included receipts from employees on the exercise of share options of £90 million (2009 – £39 million; 2008 – £65 million) and sale of treasury shares of £24 million (2009 and 2008 – £nil) less the net payments by the share trusts to purchase call options and shares of £29 million (2009 – £77 million; 2008 – £143 million) for the future settlement of obligations under the employee share option schemes. There were no share repurchases under the share buy back programme in the year ended 30 June 2010. In the year ended 30 June 2009 under the share buy back programme 38 million (2008 – 97 million) ordinary shares were purchased for cancellation for a total consideration of £354 million including expenses (2008 – £1,008 million). Equity dividends increased from £870 million in the year ended 30 June 2009 to £914 million in the year ended 30 June 2010.

Capital structure and targeted credit rating

The group's management is committed to enhancing shareholder value in the long term, both by investing in the businesses and brands so as to improve the return on investment and by managing the capital structure. Diageo manages its capital structure to achieve capital efficiency, maximise flexibility and give the appropriate level of access to debt markets at attractive cost levels. This is achieved by targeting a range of ratios which are currently broadly consistent with a single A credit rating. Diageo would consider modifying these ratios in order to effect strategic initiatives within its stated goals, which could have an impact on its rating.

Capital repayments

The group regularly assesses its debt and equity capital levels against its stated policy for capital structure.

Authorisation was given by shareholders on 14 October 2009 to purchase a maximum of 249,964,000 shares at a minimum price of 28¹⁰¹/₁₀₈ pence and a maximum price of the higher of (a) 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for an ordinary share for the five preceding business days and (b) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid on the London Stock Exchange at the time the purchase is carried out. The expiration date for the programme is 14 October 2010.

Borrowings

The group policy with regard to the expected maturity profile of borrowings is to limit the amount of such borrowings maturing within 12 months to 50% of gross borrowings less money market demand deposits, and the level of commercial paper to 30% of gross borrowings less money market demand deposits. In addition, it is group policy to maintain backstop facility terms from relationship banks to support commercial paper obligations.

The group's net borrowings and gross borrowings in the tables below are measured at amortised cost with the exception of borrowings designated in fair value hedge relationships, interest rate hedging instruments and foreign currency swaps and forwards. For borrowings designated in fair value hedge relationships, Diageo recognises a fair value adjustment for the risk being hedged in the balance sheet, whereas interest rate hedging instruments and foreign currency swaps and forwards are measured at fair value. Net borrowings, reported on this basis, comprise the following:

	30 June		
	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Overdrafts	(55)	(68)	(31)
Other borrowings due within one year	(532)	(822)	(1,632)
Borrowings due within one year	(587)	(890)	(1,663)
Borrowings due between one and three years	(2,189)	(1,537)	(802)
Borrowings due between three and five years	(2,732)	(2,747)	(1,765)
Borrowings due after five years	(3,256)	(3,401)	(2,978)
Fair value of foreign currency swaps and forwards	227	170	29
Fair value of interest rate hedging instruments	191	93	27
Finance lease liabilities	(61)	(21)	(9)
Gross borrowings	(8,407)	(8,333)	(7,161)
Offset by: Cash and cash equivalents	1,453	914	714
Net borrowings	(6,954)	(7,419)	(6,447)

Based on average monthly net borrowings and interest charge, the effective interest rate for the year ended 30 June 2010 was 4.8% (2009 – 6.2%; 2008 – 5.9%). For this calculation, the interest charge excludes finance charges unrelated to net borrowings, the forward element on derivative financial instruments and fair value adjustments to interest rate swaps and borrowings.

Net borrowings designated in net investment hedge relationships amounted to £5,451 million as at 30 June 2010 (2009 – £5,266 million; 2008 – £5,396 million).

The group's gross borrowings are denominated in the following currencies:

	Total £ million	US dollar %	Sterling %	Euro %	Other %
Gross borrowings					
2010	(8,407)	46	20	22	12
2009	(8,333)	39	25	25	11
2008	(7,161)	38	17	33	12

Cash and cash equivalents are denominated in the following currencies:

	Total £ million	US dollar %	Sterling %	Euro %	Other %
Cash and cash equivalents					
2010	1,453	58	5	8	29
2009	914	29	9	30	32
2008	714	21	13	16	50

In the year ended 30 June 2010, the group borrowed \$500 million (£305 million) in the form of a global bond that matures in January 2015 with a coupon of 3.25%. A \$300 million (£184 million) medium term note and a \$750 million (£493 million) global bond were repaid. In addition, \$696 million (£466 million) of outstanding 7.375% notes due in January 2014 were exchanged in May 2010 for \$696 million (£466 million) of 4.828% notes due in July 2020 plus an aggregate cash payment to holders of \$125 million (£84 million). The debt exchange did not represent a substantial modification of the term of the existing liability and was therefore not treated as an extinguishment of the original debt. In the year ended 30 June 2009, the group borrowed \$1,500 million (£909 million) in the form of a global bond that matures in January 2014 with a coupon of 7.375% and €1,000 million (£855 million) in the form of a global bond that matures in December 2014 with a coupon of 6.625%. A €500 million (£427 million) medium term note, a \$400 million (£242 million) medium term note and a \$250 million (£152 million) medium term note were repaid.

When derivative transactions are undertaken with bank counterparties, Diageo may, where appropriate, enter into certain agreements with such bank counterparties whereby the parties agree to post cash collateral for the benefit of the other if the net valuations of the derivatives are above a pre-determined threshold. At 30 June 2010, the collateral received under these agreements amounted to \$80 million (£54 million) and €32 million (£26 million) (2009 – \$84 million (£51 million); 2008 – £nil).

The group had available undrawn committed bank facilities as follows:

	As at 30 June 2010 £ million
Expiring within one year	920
Expiring between one and two years	833
Expiring after two years	780
	2,533

Commitment fees are paid on the undrawn portion of these facilities. Borrowings under these facilities are at prevailing LIBOR rates (dependent on the period of drawdown) plus an agreed margin. These facilities can be used for general corporate purposes and, together with cash and cash equivalents, support the group's commercial paper programmes. The committed bank facilities are subject to a single financial covenant, being a minimum interest cover ratio of two times (defined as the ratio of operating profit before exceptional items aggregated with share of associates' profits to net interest). They are also subject to pari passu ranking and negative pledge covenants.

Any non-compliance with covenants underlying Diageo's financing arrangements could, if not waived, constitute an event of default with respect to any such arrangements, and any non-compliance with covenants may, in particular circumstances, lead to an acceleration of maturity on certain notes and the inability to access committed facilities. Diageo was in full compliance with its financial, pari passu ranking and negative pledge covenants throughout each of the periods presented.

Capital commitments not provided for at 30 June 2010, excluding the potential Chinese acquisition – see note 31(f) of the consolidated financial statements, are estimated at £112 million (2009 – £202 million; 2008 – £130 million). Diageo management believes that it has sufficient funding for its working capital requirements.

Contractual obligations

	Payments due by period				
	Less than 1 year £ million	1-3 years £ million	3-5 years £ million	More than 5 years £ million	Total £ million
As at 30 June 2010					
Long term debt obligations	439	2,124	2,666	3,205	8,434
Interest obligations	461	829	600	1,335	3,225
Credit support obligations	80	–	–	–	80
Operating leases	95	147	108	322	672
Finance leases	8	16	12	80	116
Deferred consideration payable	3	25	–	–	28
Purchase obligations	776	585	142	17	1,520
Provisions and other non-current payables	134	113	52	138	437
	1,996	3,839	3,580	5,097	14,512

Long term debt obligations comprise the principal amount of borrowings (excluding foreign currency swaps) with an original maturity of greater than one year. Interest obligations comprise interest payable on these borrowings. Where interest payments are on a floating rate basis, rates of each cash flow until maturity of the instruments are calculated based on the forward yield curve at the last business day of the year ended 30 June 2010. Credit support obligations represent liabilities to counterparty banks in respect of cash received as collateral under credit support agreements. Purchase obligations include various long term purchase contracts entered into for the supply of certain raw materials, principally bulk whisky, grapes, cans and glass bottles. The contracts are used to guarantee supply of raw materials over the long term and to enable more accurate predictions of future costs. Provisions and other non-current payables exclude £14 million in respect of vacant properties and £75 million for onerous contracts, which are included in operating leases and purchase obligations, respectively.

Potential income tax exposures included within corporate tax payable of £391 million (2009 – £532 million) and deferred tax liabilities are not included in the table above, as the ultimate timing of settlement cannot be reasonably estimated.

Post employment benefit liabilities are also not included in the table above. The group makes service-based cash contributions to the UK Pension Scheme which in the year ending 30 June 2011, are expected to be approximately £50 million. The company has agreed a deficit funding plan with the trustee of the UK Scheme based on the trustee's actuarial valuation at 31 March 2009 under which annual income of approximately £25 million will be generated by the new funding structure for the UK Pension Scheme, commencing in the year ended 30 June 2011. The company also agreed to make conditional contributions of up to £338 million if an equivalent reduction in deficit is not achieved over the 10 year term of the

funding plan. In addition, Diageo has provisionally agreed a deficit funding arrangement in respect of the Guinness Ireland Group Pension Scheme (the Irish Scheme) which is expected to result in additional annual contributions to the Irish Scheme of €21 million (£17 million) for the next 18 years. The company also provisionally agreed to make conditional contributions of up to €188 million (£154 million) if an equivalent reduction in deficit is not achieved over the next 18 years. Annual contributions to the GrandMet Irish Pension Fund of €6 million (£5 million) have been agreed with the Irish trustee for the next seven years. Contributions to other plans in the year ending 30 June 2011 are expected to be approximately £128 million.

Capital commitments at 30 June 2010 are excluded from the table above.

Off-balance sheet arrangements

Neither Diageo plc nor any member of the Diageo group has any off-balance sheet financing arrangements that currently have or are reasonably likely to have a material future effect on the group's financial condition, changes in financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditure or capital resources.

Risk management

This section on risk management forms part of the audited financial statements.

The group's funding, liquidity and exposure to interest rate and foreign exchange rate risks are managed by the group's treasury department. The treasury department uses a combination of derivative and conventional financial instruments to manage these underlying risks.

Treasury operations are conducted within a framework of board-approved policies and guidelines, which are recommended and subsequently monitored by the finance committee. This committee is described in the corporate governance report. These policies and guidelines include benchmark exposure and/or hedge cover levels for key areas of treasury risk. The benchmarks, hedge cover and overall appropriateness of Diageo's risk management policies are reviewed by the board following, for example, significant business, strategic or accounting changes. The framework provides for limited defined levels of flexibility in execution to allow for the optimal application of the board-approved strategies. Transactions giving rise to exposures away from the defined benchmark levels arising on the application of this flexibility are separately monitored on a daily basis using value at risk analysis. These derivative financial instruments are carried at fair value and gains or losses are taken to the income statement as they arise. In the year ended 30 June 2010 gains and losses on these transactions were not material.

The finance committee receives monthly reports on the activities of the treasury department, including any exposures away from the defined benchmarks.

Currency risk

The group publishes its consolidated financial statements in sterling and conducts business in many foreign currencies. As a result, it is subject to foreign currency exchange risk due to exchange rate movements, which affect the group's transactions and the translation of the results and underlying net assets of its foreign operations. Where hedge accounting is applied, hedges are documented and tested for effectiveness on an ongoing basis. Diageo expects hedges entered into to continue to be effective and therefore does not expect the impact of ineffectiveness on the income statement to be material.

Hedge of net investment in foreign operations

The group hedges a substantial portion of its exposure to fluctuations in the sterling value of its foreign operations by designating net borrowings held in foreign currencies and by using foreign currency swaps and forwards. Where a liquid foreign exchange market exists, the group's policy is to seek to hedge currency exposure on its net investment in foreign operations within the following percentage bands: 80% to 100% for US dollars and euros and 50% to 100% for other significant currencies. As at 30 June 2010, these ratios were 91% and 89% for US dollars and euros, respectively, and between 66 and 75% for other significant currencies.

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of foreign currency borrowings (including foreign currency swaps and forwards), to the extent that they are in an effective hedge relationship, are recognised in other comprehensive income to match exchange differences on net investments in foreign operations. Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings not in a hedge relationship and any ineffectiveness are taken to the income statement.

Transaction exposure hedging

For currencies in which there is an active market, the group's policy is to seek to hedge between 60% and 100% of forecast transactional foreign exchange rate risk, for up to a maximum of 21 months forward, using forward foreign currency exchange contracts with coverage levels increasing nearer to the forecast transaction date. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and recycled into the income statement at the same time as the underlying hedged transaction affects the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is taken to the income statement.

Hedge of foreign currency debt

The group uses cross currency interest rate swaps to hedge the foreign currency risk associated with certain foreign currency denominated bonds. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income and recycled into the income statement at the same time as the underlying hedged transaction affects the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is taken to the income statement.

Interest rate risk

The group has an exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in US dollar, euro and sterling interest rates. To manage interest rate risk, the group manages its proportion of fixed to floating rate borrowings within limits approved by the board, primarily through issuing fixed and floating rate term debt and commercial paper, and by utilising interest rate derivatives. These practices serve to reduce the volatility of the group's reported financial performance. To facilitate operational efficiency and effective hedge accounting, the group's policy is to maintain fixed rate borrowings within a band of 40% to 60% of projected net borrowings, and the overall net borrowings portfolio is managed according to a duration measure. A Board approved template specifies different duration guidelines and fixed/floating amortisation periods (time taken for the fixed element of debt to reduce to zero) depending on different interest rate environments. The majority of Diageo's existing interest rate derivatives are designated as hedges and these hedges are expected to be effective.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that Diageo may encounter in meeting its obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or other financial assets. The group's policy with regard to the expected maturity profile of borrowings is to limit the amount of such borrowings maturing within 12 months to 50% of gross borrowings less money market demand deposits, and the level of commercial paper to 30% of gross borrowings less money market demand deposits. In addition, it is group policy to maintain backstop facility terms from relationship banks to support commercial paper obligations.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the group. Credit risk arises from cash balances (including bank deposits and cash and cash equivalents), fixed income and money market investments and derivative financial instruments, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables, financial guarantees and committed transactions. Credit risk is managed separately for financial and business related credit exposures.

Financial credit risk

Diageo minimises its financial credit risk through the application of risk management policies approved and monitored by the board. Counterparties are limited to major banks and financial institutions, and the policy restricts the exposure to any one counterparty by setting credit limits taking into account the credit quality of the counterparty as assessed by Moody's, Standard and Poor's or Fitch. The board also defines the types of financial instruments which may be transacted. The group policy is designed to ensure that individual counterparty limits are adhered to and that there are no significant concentrations of credit risk. Financial instruments are primarily transacted with major international financial institutions with a long term credit rating within the A band or better. The credit risk arising through the use of financial instruments for interest rate and currency risk management is estimated with reference to the fair value of contracts with a positive value, rather than the notional amount of the instruments themselves.

When derivative transactions are undertaken with bank counterparties, Diageo may, where appropriate, enter into certain agreements with such bank counterparties whereby the parties agree to post cash collateral for the benefit of the other if the net valuations of the derivatives are above a pre-determined threshold.

During the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo reviewed the credit limits applied and continued to monitor the counterparties' credit quality reflecting market credit conditions.

Business related credit risk

Trade and other receivables exposures are managed locally in the operating units where they arise and credit limits are set as deemed appropriate for the customer. There is no concentration of credit risk with respect to trade and other receivables as the group has a large number of customers which are internationally dispersed.

The maximum credit risk exposure of the group's financial assets as at 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009 was as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Trade and other receivables (excluding taxes)	1,825	1,731
Accrued income	31	24
Assets held for sale	13	—
Cash and cash equivalents	1,453	914
Derivative financial assets	334	240
Other investments	117	231
Total	3,773	3,140

Derivative financial assets comprise the fair value of derivatives receivable from financial institutions partly offset by cash collateral received.

Commodity price risk

The group uses long term purchase and commodity futures contracts to hedge against price risk in certain commodities. Long term purchase contracts are used to secure prices with suppliers to protect against volatility in commodity prices. All commodity futures contracts hedge a projected future purchase of raw material. Commodity futures contracts are held in the balance sheet at fair value. To the extent that they are considered an effective hedge, the fair value movements are recognised in other comprehensive income and recycled into the income statement at the same time as the underlying hedged transaction affects the income statement.

Realised net losses recognised in the income statement in the year ended 30 June 2010 were £nil (2009 – £5 million). There are no open deals on the balance sheet at 30 June 2010 (2009 – £nil).

Insurance

The group purchases insurance for commercial or, where required, for legal or contractual reasons. In addition, the group retains insurable risk where external insurance is not considered an economic means of mitigating these risks.

Fair value measurements

This section on fair value measurement forms part of the audited financial statements.

The adoption of the amendment to IFRS 7 in the year ended 30 June 2010 requires enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements of financial instruments through the use of a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritises the valuation techniques used in fair value calculations. The levels can be broadly described as follows:

- Level 1 – use of unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
- Level 2 – use of observable inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1, such as quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets; and
- Level 3 – use of inputs not based on observable market data but reflecting management's own assumptions about pricing the asset or liability.

Diageo maintains policies and procedures to value instruments using the most relevant data available. If there are multiple inputs available that fall into different levels of the hierarchy, the instrument is categorised on the basis of the lowest level input.

Derivatives and other financial liabilities

Interest rate swaps, cross currency swaps and foreign currency forwards and swaps are valued in the market using discounted cash flow techniques. These techniques incorporate inputs at levels 1 and 2, such as interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates. These market inputs are used in the discounted cash flow calculation incorporating the instrument's term, notional amount and discount rate, and taking credit risk into account. As significant inputs to the valuation are observable in the markets, these instruments are categorised as level 2 in the hierarchy.

The put option to acquire the remaining equity stake in Ketel One Worldwide is classified as a derivative financial liability with changes in fair value included in operating profit. As this valuation of the option uses assumptions not observable in the market, it is categorised as a level 3 instrument in the fair value hierarchy.

The group's financial assets and liabilities, excluding finance lease liabilities, measured at fair value at 30 June 2010 are categorised as follows:

	Level 1 £ million	Level 2 £ million	Level 3 £ million	Total £ million
Assets				
Derivative assets	–	570	–	570
Total assets	–	570	–	570
Liabilities				
Derivative liabilities	–	(229)	(23)	(252)
Other financial liabilities	–	–	(28)	(28)
Total liabilities	–	(229)	(51)	(280)

The movements in level 3 instruments, measured on a recurring basis, for the year ended 30 June 2010 are as follows:

	Derivative liabilities £ million	Other financial liabilities £ million	Total level 3 instruments £ million
At 30 June 2009	(40)	–	(40)
Deferred consideration payable	–	(26)	(26)
Net gains/(losses) included in the consolidated statement of comprehensive income	17	(2)	15
At 30 June 2010	(23)	(28)	(51)

Market risk sensitivity analysis

This section on market risk sensitivity analysis forms part of the audited financial statements.

The group is using a sensitivity analysis technique that measures the estimated impacts on the income statement and other comprehensive income of either an instantaneous increase or decrease of 0.5% (50 basis points) in market interest rates or a 10% strengthening or weakening in sterling against all other currencies, from the rates applicable at 30 June 2010 (2009 - 100 basis points increase or decrease in market interest rates or a 10% strengthening or weakening in sterling against all other currencies), for each class of financial instruments with all other variables remaining constant. The sensitivity analysis excludes the impact of market risks on the net post employment benefit liability and corporate tax payable. This analysis is for illustrative purposes only, as in practice interest and foreign exchange rates rarely change in isolation.

The sensitivity analysis is based on the following:

- Financial instruments are valued at the balance sheet date using discounted cash flow techniques.
- Changes in interest rates affect the interest income or expense of variable interest financial instruments.
- Changes in interest rates only affect interest income or expense in relation to financial instruments with fixed interest rates if these are recognised at fair value.
- Changes in interest rates affect the fair value of derivative financial instruments designated as hedging instruments.
- Changes in the fair values of derivative financial instruments and other financial assets and liabilities are estimated by discounting the future cash flows to net present values using rates prevailing at the year end.
- All interest rate, net investment and foreign currency cash flow hedges are expected to be highly effective.

The sensitivity analysis estimates the impact of changes in interest and foreign exchange rates. Actual results in the future may differ from these results materially due to developments in the global financial markets which may cause fluctuations in interest and exchange rates to vary from the hypothetical amounts disclosed in the following table, which therefore should not be considered as projections of likely future events, gains or losses.

Hypothetical changes in other risk variables would not significantly affect the fair value of financial instruments at 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009.

Sensitivity analysis table

	0.5% decrease in interest rates £ million	0.5% increase in interest rates £ million	10% weakening of sterling £ million	10% strengthening of sterling £ million
At 30 June 2010				
Impact on income statement – gain/(loss)	19	(19)	(33)	27
Impact on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income – gain/(loss) ^{(a) (b)}	34	(33)	(739)	605
	1% decrease in interest rates £ million	1% increase in interest rates £ million	10% weakening of sterling £ million	10% strengthening of sterling £ million
At 30 June 2009				
Impact on income statement – gain/(loss)	33	(39)	(38)	31
Impact on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income – gain/(loss) ^{(a) (b)}	30	(31)	(834)	682

(a) The group's foreign currency debt is used as a hedge of net investments in foreign operations and as such the translation of foreign net investments would mainly offset the foreign currency gains or losses on financial instruments recognised in other comprehensive income.

(b) Impact on the consolidated statement of comprehensive income includes the impact on the income statement.

The above analysis considers the impact of all financial instruments including financial derivatives, cash and cash equivalents, borrowings and other financial assets and liabilities.

Critical accounting policies

This section on critical accounting policies forms part of the audited financial statements.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with IFRS. Diageo's accounting policies are set out in the notes to the consolidated financial statements in this Annual Report. In applying these policies, the directors are required to make estimates and subjective judgements that may affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the balance sheet date and reported profit for the year. The directors base these on a combination of past experience and any other evidence that is relevant to the particular circumstance. The actual outcome could differ from those estimates. Of Diageo's accounting policies, the directors consider that policies in relation to the following areas are particularly subject to estimates and the exercise of judgement.

Brands, goodwill and other intangibles

Acquired intangible assets are held on the consolidated balance sheet at cost. Where these assets are regarded as having indefinite useful economic lives, they are not amortised. Assessment of the useful economic life of an asset, or that an asset has an indefinite life, requires management judgement.

Impairment reviews are carried out to ensure that intangible assets, including brands, are not carried at above their recoverable amounts. In particular, the group performs a discounted cash flow analysis at least annually to compare discounted estimated future operating cash flows to the net carrying value of each acquired brand. The analysis is based on forecast cash flows with terminal values being calculated using the long term growth rate (the real GDP growth rate of the country plus its inflation rate) of the principal markets in which the majority of the profits of each brand are or will be generated. The estimated cash flows are discounted at the group's weighted average cost of capital in the relevant country.

In assessing whether goodwill is carried at above its recoverable amount, a discounted cash flow analysis is performed annually to compare the discounted estimated future operating cash flows of cash generating units of the group to the net assets attributable to the cash generating units

including goodwill. The discounted cash flow review is consistent with the brand review in its use of estimated future operating cash flows, weighted average cost of capital for the cash generating unit concerned and long term growth rates.

The tests are dependent on management's estimates and judgements, in particular in relation to the forecasting of future cash flows, the discount rates applied to those cash flows and the expected long term growth rates. Such estimates and judgements are subject to change as a result of changing economic conditions. Management attempts to make the most appropriate estimates, but actual cash flows and rates may be different.

For some recently acquired intangible assets, there is limited headroom as the recoverable amount has been affected in the short term by the slowdown in the worldwide economy. In the year ended 30 June 2010 there was an impairment loss of £35 million in respect of the Ursus brand. One of the principal markets for Ursus is Greece where the economy suffered a significant downturn and shows no signs of recovery. For the Ursus vodka brand acquired in July 2004 and for the Bushmills Irish whiskey, acquired in August 2005, a negative change in the assumptions used to calculate the recoverable amount would result in an impairment charge. For the Ursus vodka brand a 1 percentage point increase in the discount rate, a 1 percentage point decrease in the long term growth rate or a 5% decrease in forecast annual cash flows would result in an impairment charge of £3 million, £2 million or £1 million, respectively. For the Bushmills brand a 1 percentage point increase in the discount rate, would result in an impairment charge of £2 million.

Post employment benefits

Diageo accounts for post employment benefits in accordance with *IAS 19 – Employee benefits*. Application of IAS 19 requires the exercise of judgement in relation to various assumptions including future pay rises in excess of inflation, employee and pensioner demographics and the future expected returns on assets.

Diageo determines the assumptions to be adopted in discussion with its actuaries, and believes these assumptions to be in line with UK practice generally, but the application of different assumptions could have a significant effect on the amounts reflected in the income statement, other comprehensive income and balance sheet in respect of post employment benefits. The assumptions vary among the countries in which the group operates, and there may be an interdependency between some of the assumptions. The major assumptions used by the group for the three years ended 30 June 2010 are set out in note 4 to the consolidated financial statements. It would be impracticable to give the impact of the effect of changes in all of the assumptions used to calculate the post employment charges in the income statement, other comprehensive income and balance sheet, but the following disclosures are provided to assist the reader in assessing the impact of changes in the more critical assumptions.

The finance income and charges included in the income statement for post employment benefits are partly calculated by assuming an estimated rate of return on the assets held by the post employment plans. For the year ended 30 June 2010, this was based on the assumption that equities would outperform fixed interest government bonds by four percentage points. A one percentage point increase in the expected return on plan assets would have increased profit before taxation by approximately £51 million.

The rates used to discount the liabilities of the post employment plans are determined by using rates of return on high quality corporate bonds of appropriate currency and term. A half a percentage point increase in the discount rate assumption used to determine the income statement charge in the year ended 30 June 2010 would have increased profit before taxation by approximately £3 million. A half a percentage point increase in the discount rate assumption used to determine the post employment liability at 30 June 2010 would have decreased the liabilities before tax by approximately £420 million.

The net liability for post employment benefits is partly determined by the fair value at the end of the year of the assets owned by the post employment plans. A 10% movement in worldwide equity values would increase/decrease the net post employment liability before tax at 30 June 2010 by approximately £240 million.

The mortality assumptions used in the UK plan were reassessed in the year ended 30 June 2010 based on the mortality experience of the plan to 31 March 2009 and allowing for future improvements in life expectancy. For example, it is assumed that members who retire in 2030 at age 65 will live on average for a further 23 years if they are male and for a further 25 years if they are female. If assumed life expectancies had been one year greater, the charge to profit before taxation would have increased by approximately £14 million and the net post employment liability before tax would have increased by approximately £232 million.

Exceptional items

These are items which, in management's judgement, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information. The determination of which items are separately disclosed as exceptional items requires a significant degree of judgement.

Taxation

The group is required to estimate the corporate tax in each of the jurisdictions in which it operates. This requires an estimation of the current tax liability together with an assessment of the temporary differences which arise as a consequence of different accounting and tax treatments. These temporary differences result in deferred tax assets or liabilities which are included within the balance sheet. Deferred tax assets are not recognised where it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realised in the future. This evaluation requires judgements to be made including the forecast of future taxable income.

Tax benefits are not recognised unless it is probable that the tax positions are sustainable. Once considered to be probable, management reviews each material tax benefit to assess whether a provision should be taken against full recognition of the benefit on the basis of potential settlement through negotiation and/or litigation.

The group operates in many countries in the world and is subject to many tax jurisdictions and rules. As a consequence the group is subject to tax audits, which by their nature are often complex and can require several years to conclude. Management judgement is required to determine the total provision for income tax. Amounts accrued are based on management's interpretation of country specific tax law and the likelihood of settlement. However the actual tax liabilities could differ from the provision and in such event the group would be required to make an adjustment in a subsequent period which could have a material impact on the group's profit and loss and/or cash position.

New accounting standards

A number of IFRS standards and interpretations have been issued by the IASB or IFRIC. Those that are of relevance to the group are discussed in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements.

Governance contents

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Through its global operations and its interactions with local communities, Diageo seeks to build strong and meaningful relationships with its broad range of stakeholders.

Better relationships mean better business and a clearer understanding of what is expected of Diageo. Building stronger relationships with customers provides Diageo insight into shopper behaviours while helping its customers to better understand how to build and manage categories. Diageo benefits along with suppliers and business partners where both share common experiences. Greater engagement with the communities in which the company operates not only helps local stability and economic growth, but creates a better business environment for Diageo.

🌐 www.diageoreports.com

Building
strong
relationships

Board of directors and company secretary



Dr Franz Humer
Chairman, non-executive director^{3*}

Swiss/Austrian (64)

Appointed chairman of Diageo plc in July 2008, having been a non-executive director since April 2005. He is also chairman of F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd in Switzerland and chairman of INSEAD's board of directors. He was formerly chief operating director of Glaxo Holdings plc and has held a number of other non-executive directorships. During the year, he resigned as a non-executive director of Allianz Versicherungs AG in Germany.



Paul Walsh
Chief executive, Executive director^{2*}

British (55)

Appointed chief executive of Diageo plc in September 2000, having been chief operating officer since January 2000. He has served in a number of management roles since joining GrandMet's brewing division in 1982, including chief executive officer of The Pillsbury Company. He was appointed to the GrandMet board in October 1995 and to the Diageo plc board in December 1997. He is a non-executive director of Unilever PLC and is also chairman of the Scotch Whisky Association and a non-executive director of FedEx Corporation in the United States. During the year he retired as a member of the Council of the University of Reading.



Nicholas (Nick) Rose
Chief financial officer, executive director²

British (52)

Appointed chief financial officer of Diageo plc in July 1999. He will retire as chief financial officer and be succeeded by Deirdre Mahlan on 1 October 2010, and will retire as a director of Diageo plc at the AGM on 14 October 2010. He has served in a number of finance roles since joining GrandMet in June 1992, including group treasurer and group controller and was appointed to the Diageo plc board in June 1999. He is also a member of the Main Committee of the 100 Group of Finance Directors and during the year, was appointed a non-executive director of BAE Systems plc.



Lord (Clive) Hollick of Notting Hill
Senior non-executive director^{1,3,4*}

British (65)

Appointed a non-executive director of Diageo plc in December 2001 and senior non-executive director and chairman of the remuneration committee in September 2004. He is a member of the supervisory boards of ProSiebenSat.1 Media AG and BMG Music Rights GmbH, both in Germany, a non-executive director of Honeywell International Inc in the United States, and a founding trustee of the Institute of Public Policy Research. He was formerly chief executive of United Business Media plc and has held a number of other non-executive directorships. During the year, he was appointed a partner of GP Bullhound, and he retired as a partner and subsequently senior adviser to Kohlberg Kravis Roberts.



Peggy Bruzelius
Non-executive director^{1,3,4}

Swedish (60)

Appointed a non-executive director of Diageo plc in April 2009. She is chairman of Lancelot Asset Management and deputy chairman of AB Electrolux, both in Sweden, and sits on the boards of Akzo Nobel NV in the Netherlands, Syngenta AG in Switzerland, Axford AB and Husqvarna AB in Sweden and the Stockholm School of Economics. She was formerly managing director of ABB Financial Services AB and headed the asset management arm of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken AB. During the year, she resigned as a non-executive director of Scania AB.



Laurence Danon
Non-executive director^{1,3,4}

French (54)

Appointed a non-executive director of Diageo plc in January 2006. She is chairman of the executive board of Edmond de Rothschild Corporate Finance and a non-executive director of Groupe BPCE and Rhodia SA, all in France. Formerly she served with the French Ministry of Industry and Energy, held a number of senior management posts with Total Fina Elf and was chairman and chief executive officer of France Printemps. During the year, she resigned as a non-executive director of Experian Group Limited and was recently appointed a non-executive director of TF1 and resigned as a non-executive director of Plastic Omnium, both in France.



Betsy Holden
Non-executive director^{1,3,4}

American (54)

Appointed a non-executive director of Diageo plc in September 2009. She is a senior adviser to McKinsey & Company and a director of MediaBank LLC, and holds non-executive directorships of Tribune Company and Western Union Company, all in the United States. She is chairman of the board of visitors at Duke University, Trinity College and a member of the Dean's advisory board at the Kellogg School of Management. She was formerly president, global marketing and category development and co-chief executive officer of Kraft Foods, Inc.



Philip Scott
Non-executive director^{1*,3,4}

British (56)

Appointed a non-executive director of Diageo plc and chairman of the Audit Committee in October 2007. He retired during the year as chief financial officer of Aviva plc, having begun his career with Norwich Union as a trainee actuary in 1973 and subsequently held a number of senior roles with that company and its successor Aviva, including that of group executive director. During the year, he was appointed a non-executive director of The Royal Bank of Scotland Group plc.



H Todd Stitzer
Independent non-executive director^{1,3,4}

American (58)

Appointed a non-executive director of Diageo plc in June 2004. During the year, he resigned as chief executive of Cadbury plc following its takeover by Kraft Foods having been appointed to that position in 2003 and having formerly held a number of marketing, sales, strategy and general management posts after joining Cadbury in 1983 as an assistant general counsel. He is a member of the board of trustees of Business in the Community and recently became a member of the Advisory Board of Hamlin Capital Management, LLC, a New York based investment advisory firm.



Paul Walker
Non-executive director^{1,3,4}

British (53)

Appointed a non-executive director of Diageo plc in June 2002. He is chief executive of The Sage Group plc (to which office he was appointed in 1994, having previously been finance director) and was formerly a non-executive director of MyTravel Group plc. During the year, he was appointed a non-executive director of Experian plc.



Paul Tunnacliffe
Company secretary

British (48)

Appointed company secretary of Diageo plc in January 2008. He was formerly company secretary of Hanson PLC (to which office he was appointed in 1997) where he previously served as assistant company secretary, having joined the company in 1983.

Key to committees

1. Audit
2. Executive (comprising senior management)
3. Nomination
4. Remuneration
- * Chairman of committee

Maria Lilja retired as a non-executive director of Diageo plc in October 2009.

Key to committees

2. Executive (comprising senior management)



Ronald (Ron) Anderson
Chief customer officer²

British (54)

Appointed chief customer officer of Diageo plc in July 2008, having previously held various senior sales and general management roles in the UK, Canada and the United States. He joined the company in 1985, and prior to that worked for Tesco and Gillette.



Nicholas (Nick) Blazquez
Managing director,
Diageo Africa²

British (49)

Appointed managing director, Diageo Africa in August 2004, prior to which he was managing director, Diageo Asia Key Markets. He held various managerial positions in United Distillers between 1989 and 1998.



Andrew (Andy) Fennell
Chief marketing officer²

British (43)

Appointed chief marketing officer of Diageo plc in September 2008. Held a number of marketing roles in the UK and internationally with Guinness and Diageo, prior to which he worked in various sales and marketing roles with Britvic and Bass plc.



Stuart Fletcher
President, Diageo
International²

British (53)

Appointed president, Diageo International in October 2004, having been president, Key Markets since September 2000. He held a number of senior management positions with Guinness, after joining the company in 1986, including managing director of Developing and Seed Markets, and previously held various financial positions with Procter & Gamble and United Glass.



Gilbert Ghostine
President, Diageo
Asia Pacific²

Lebanese (50)

Appointed president, Diageo Asia Pacific in July 2009, having previously been managing director, Diageo Continental Europe, since July 2006. He was formerly managing director, Northern Europe, and president, US Major markets and held various senior managerial positions in Africa, Asia, Europe and the United States, having joined International Distillers & Vintners in 1995.



David Gosnell
Managing director,
Global Supply and Global
Procurement²

British (53)

Appointed managing director, Global Supply and Global Procurement, Diageo plc in July 2003. He joined Diageo in 1998 as European supply director, then headed up Guinness & European RTD supply, prior to which he spent 20 years in various roles with Heinz. He resigned as a non-executive director of Brambles plc during the year.



James (Jim) Grover
Global Business Support
Director²

British (52)

Appointed Global Business Support director in February 2004, having been strategy director since December 1997. Formerly he held a number of senior strategy positions in GrandMet and worked as a management consultant with Booz-Allen & Hamilton Inc and OC&C Strategy Consultants.



Deirdre Mahlan
Deputy chief financial
officer²

American (48)

Appointed deputy chief financial officer of Diageo plc in May 2009, prior to which she was head of tax and treasury and before that, chief financial officer, Diageo North America. She joined the company in 2001, having held various senior finance positions in Joseph E Seagram & Sons Inc since 1992, having formerly been a senior manager with PricewaterhouseCoopers. She will succeed Nick Rose as chief financial officer and become a director of Diageo plc on 1 October 2010.



Ivan Menezes

President, Diageo North America, chairman, Diageo Asia Pacific²

American (51)

Appointed president, North America; in January 2004, having been chief operating officer, North America since July 2002. In October 2008, he was also appointed chairman, Diageo Asia Pacific. Formerly he held various senior management positions with Guinness and then Diageo and worked across a variety of sales, marketing and strategy roles with Nestlé in Asia, Booz-Allen & Hamilton Inc in North America and Whirlpool in Europe. He is also a non-executive director of Coach Inc., in the USA.



John R (Randy) Millian
Managing director,
Diageo Latin America
and Caribbean²

American (57)

Appointed managing director, Diageo Latin America and Caribbean in 2005, having joined United Distillers & Vintners Brazil in 1995 as its managing director. Prior to joining Diageo, he held senior management positions with American Express, Schering-Plough, Personal Care Group USA and Pepsi in a number of territories, including Latin America, Europe, Asia and the USA.



Andrew Morgan
President, Diageo Europe²

British (54)

Appointed president, Diageo Europe in October 2004, having been president, Venture Markets since July 2002. He joined United Distillers in 1987 and held various senior management positions with Guinness and then Diageo, including group chief information officer and president, New Business Ventures for Guinness United Distillers & Vintners and director, global strategy and innovation for United Distillers & Vintners.



Timothy (Tim) Proctor
General counsel²

American/British (60)

Appointed general counsel of Diageo plc in January 2000. Formerly he was director, worldwide human resources of Glaxo Wellcome and senior vice president, human resources, general counsel and secretary for Glaxo's US operating company. He has over 25 years' international legal experience, including thirteen years with Merck and six years with Glaxo Wellcome.



Larry Schwartz
President, Diageo USA²

American (57)

Appointed president, Diageo USA in September 2008, prior to which he was president, Diageo North America key market hub, and president of Diageo's US spirits business. He joined the company in 2001, as president of Joseph E Seagram & Sons Inc, having held a variety of senior management positions with Seagram.



Gareth Williams
Human Resources
director²

British (57)

Appointed human resources director in January 1999. Formerly he held a number of senior personnel management positions with GrandMet and then United Distillers & Vintners and spent ten years with Ford of Britain in a number of personnel and employee relations positions.



Ian Wright
Corporate Relations
director²

British (52)

Appointed corporate relations director of Diageo plc in July 2004, having previously held positions with a number of public relations consultancies and The Boots Company.

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Dear Shareholder

Diageo faced many tough challenges in the last fiscal year: an unprecedented global economic downturn, unusually volatile markets and weakening consumer confidence. The restructuring programme announced in 2009, and the sharp focus on market share gains, innovation and geographic expansion will drive long term growth. The fiscal 2010 results demonstrate the great resilience of our business, the strong and effective leadership of our management team and the terrific commitment of our global workforce.

The remuneration committee has striven to ensure that people at all levels are fairly rewarded for achieving their financial and business targets and for strengthening the company's long term leadership position. We have been alert to the danger of encouraging short term measures and risk taking, which would be to the detriment of Diageo's longer term interests.

We believe that the remuneration outturn for the last fiscal year fairly and reasonably reflects management's success in dealing with the particularly difficult and volatile conditions in many of our business units and for achieving the impressive financial results described in detail in the Business review.

Salaries for senior management were frozen in fiscal 2010, as the committee felt that was the responsible approach to take in the context of the economic climate at that time. During fiscal 2010, the performance shares, which were due to vest in September 2009, lapsed in full upon failing the required total shareholder return (TSR) metric, and the same outcome will apply for the award due to vest in September 2010. This outcome, in part, reflects the extreme currency volatility that has followed the global economic downturn and the impact of this on Diageo's TSR measured in a common currency of US dollars. Diageo's strong TSR performance against the FTSE 100 can be seen in the graph on page 91 of this report. The corresponding SESOP share option awards have fully vested upon exceeding the adjusted earnings per share measure. The annual incentive plan award for 2010, detailed later in this report, reflects the company's resilient annual results, exceeding targets for both profit before exceptional items and tax and net sales, and significantly exceeding targets for free cash flow.

During the year ending 30 June 2011, the committee intends to undertake a review of the performance measures for the Performance Share Plan with a view to broadening the success factors against which management are incentivised and measured in order to enhance the alignment between reward and our medium term strategic goals. An important factor in this is the extreme currency volatility, referred to above, resulting from the unprecedented devaluation of sterling against the US dollar and euro. We will consult with our shareholders on any proposed changes to our remuneration plans.

The following report provides further explanation of the current remuneration arrangements and reward outcomes for the performance in the year ended 30 June 2010.

Finally, we plan to submit resolutions in respect of the renewal of two employee share plans for shareholder approval at the company's AGM in October 2010. Details are included in the Notice of Meeting.

We look forward to receiving your support at the AGM in October 2010.



Lord Hollick of Notting Hill

Independent non-executive director and
chairman of the remuneration committee

Remuneration summary for the year ended 30 June 2010

Base salary

Base salaries for the executive directors were frozen in the year ended 30 June 2010 in response to economic conditions. Therefore, the salaries payable to the chief executive and chief financial officer of £1,155,000 and £673,000, respectively, have remained unchanged since October 2008.

Summary of salary reviews for executive directors

Percentage increase in year ended 30 June	2010	2009
NC Rose	0%	6%
PS Walsh	0%	5%

Short term incentive plans

In the year ended 30 June 2010, 80% of the short term incentive plan for executive directors was based on stretching financial performance targets for net sales, profit and free cash flow measures, and 20% on individual business objectives. Performance against both profit before exceptional items and tax and net sales measures was ahead of target, and delivery of free cash flow was significantly ahead of target. The remuneration committee also assessed performance against the individual business objectives and concluded that there had been very strong performance against the operational and strategic goals set. The committee determined that awards under the annual incentive plan equivalent to 171% and 173% of salary as at 30 June 2010 for the chief executive and chief financial officer, respectively, were appropriate given the resilient performance delivered in challenging economic circumstances.

Summary of short term incentive awards as a percentage of base salary for executive directors

Percentage award earned for year ended 30 June	2010	2009
NC Rose	173%	44%
PS Walsh	171%	44%

Long term incentive plans

During the year ended 30 June 2010, the executive directors received option grants and were awarded performance shares in the range of 300% to 375% of their salaries. The vesting of these awards is subject to the achievement of stretching relative and absolute performance conditions over a three-year period.

The performance shares awarded in 2006 failed the required performance condition with Diageo's total shareholder return (TSR) ranking below the median of the TSR peer group of 16 other companies (reduced to 15 other companies for the 2007 award following the removal of Cadbury during the year and maintained at 16 other companies from 2008 onwards with the addition to the peer group of Kraft). Consequently, the award lapsed in full in September 2009. In addition, the TSR target for awards granted in September 2007 was not met and these awards are due to lapse in September 2010.

Share options granted in 2006 vested in full in September 2009 upon exceeding the required performance condition of adjusted EPS growth of RPI plus 15 percentage points. For share options granted in 2007, the adjusted measure was exceeded and the options will vest in full in September 2010.

Summary of long term incentive awards vesting for executive directors

Percentage vesting in year ended 30 June	2010	2009
Performance shares	0%	35%
Share options	100%	100%

Shareholding requirements

The executive directors are required to hold a minimum shareholding in order to participate fully in the long term incentive plans. The status of that requirement as at 30 June 2010 for NC Rose and PS Walsh is shown below:

	NC Rose	PS Walsh
Value of shareholdings (£000)	4,918	7,480
Minimum shareholding requirement as % of salary	250%	300%
Actual shareholding as % of salary	731%	648%

This information is based on the share interests disclosed in the table 'Share and other interests' in this report, base salary earned in the year ended 30 June 2010, and an average share price for the same period of 1027 pence.

Pensions

The executive directors participate in a final salary pension scheme. Accrued annual pension as at 30 June 2010 is £396,000 per annum for NC Rose and £670,000 per annum for PS Walsh. The executive directors contribute 6% of their pensionable pay to the scheme. With effect from 31 December 2010, NC Rose will take early retirement from the company at the age of 53; his pension benefit will be subject to actuarial reduction in line with the normal rules of the scheme and will not be augmented.

Non-executive directors' remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2010

In light of the salary freeze applied to executive directors and senior management during the year, no increase was made to the base fee and committee chairman fees for non-executive directors. The next review of fees is anticipated to take place in December 2010 with any changes expected to take effect on 1 January 2011.

Appointment of new chief financial officer

During the year ended 30 June 2010, the company announced that Mr NC Rose would stand down from the board at the company's AGM on 14 October 2010 and that Ms D Mahlan would replace him on the board in the position of chief financial officer with effect from 1 October 2010. Subject to shareholder approval, Ms. Mahlan will be formally appointed as a director at the company's AGM on 14 October 2010. It is proposed that Ms. Mahlan is paid a base salary of £575,000 per annum and that she will participate in the annual bonus and long term incentive plans on a similar basis to the previous incumbent.

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The remuneration committee

The committee's principal responsibilities are:

- making recommendations to the board on remuneration policy as applied to the executive directors and the executive committee;
- setting, reviewing and approving individual remuneration arrangements for the chairman, executive directors and executive committee members including terms and conditions of employment;
- determining arrangements in relation to termination of employment of each executive director and other designated senior executives; and
- making recommendations to the board concerning the introduction of any new share incentive plans which require approval by shareholders.

The remuneration committee consists of Diageo's non-executive directors, all of whom are independent: PB Bruzelius, LM Danon, BD Holden (appointed 1 September 2009), Lord Hollick, PG Scott, HT Stitzer and PA Walker. M Lilja retired from the remuneration committee on 14 October 2009. Lord Hollick is chairman of the remuneration committee. The chairman of the board and the chief executive may, by invitation, attend remuneration committee meetings except when their own remuneration is discussed.

The remuneration committee met five times during the year to consider, and approve, amongst other things:

- the structure of the annual incentive plan and awards, share-based grants and vesting for executive directors and the executive committee;
- approach to salary reviews for the executive directors and executive committee;
- the performance measures used in the company's long term incentive plans; and
- the directors' remuneration report for the year ended 30 June 2010.

During the year, the remuneration committee undertook a review of its own effectiveness and concluded that the committee was acting effectively.

Further information on meetings held and director attendance is disclosed in the corporate governance report. The remuneration committee's terms of reference are available at www.diageo.com and on request from the company secretary.

Advice

During the year ended 30 June 2010, the remuneration committee appointed the following independent consultants:

- Deloitte LLP – who provided advice on remuneration best practice and senior executive remuneration. Deloitte LLP also provided a range of non-related tax, accounting, consulting and risk management services during the year.
- Kepler Associates – who reviewed and confirmed the TSR of Diageo and the peer group companies for the award under the September 2006 TSR plan (for which the performance cycle ended on 30 June 2009), provided periodic performance updates on all outstanding performance cycles and reviewed the TSR comparator group and TSR calibration for future awards. They provided no other services to Diageo during the year.

Additional remuneration survey data published by Hewitt Associates, Towers Watson (formerly Towers Perrin) and Equilar, were presented to the remuneration committee during the year. In addition, advice provided by Ernst&Young LLP on the implementation of an employer financed retirement benefit scheme (EFRBS) was presented to the remuneration committee during the year.

Diageo's human resources director and director of performance and reward were also invited by the remuneration committee to provide their views and advice.

Executive remuneration philosophy and principles

Alignment with strategy

The remuneration structures and performance measures used are designed to align with business strategy as follows:

- Fixed elements of remuneration are aligned to the median of the market to ensure competitiveness with peers while controlling cost.
- A significant proportion of total remuneration for the executive directors is linked to individual and business performance so that remuneration will increase or decrease in line with performance. The fixed versus variable pay mix is illustrated below.
- Variable elements of remuneration are dependent upon the achievement of performance measures that are identified as key sustainable growth drivers for the business and that are aligned with the creation of shareholder value.
- Full participation in incentives is conditional upon building up a significant personal shareholding in Diageo.

Pay for performance

The board of directors sets stretching performance targets for the business and its leaders. To achieve these targets and deliver performance requires exceptional business management and strategic execution. This approach to target setting reflects the aspirational performance environment that Diageo wishes to create.

The annual incentive plan aims to reward the delivery of short term financial and individual business performance goals with commensurate levels of remuneration. Long term incentive plans aim to reward long term sustained performance and create alignment with the delivery of value for shareholders. Under both sets of plans, if the demanding targets are achieved, high levels of reward may be earned. All incentives are capped in order that inappropriate business risk-taking is neither encouraged nor rewarded.

Risk management

The remuneration committee considers the management of risk to be important to the process of designing and implementing sustainable remuneration structures and to setting appropriate performance targets for incentive plans. The members of the remuneration committee also constitute the membership of the audit committee, thus ensuring total oversight of any risk factors that may be relevant to remuneration arrangements and target setting specifically.

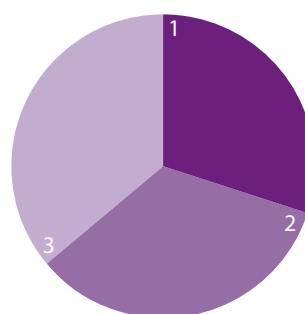
The plans in which Diageo's executive directors and senior management participate are designed to reflect the principles detailed below:

What	Why	How
Performance-related compensation	It influences and supports performance and the creation of a high-performing organisation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Short and long term incentives conditional upon achieving stretching performance targets.
Rewarding sustainable performance	It is at the heart of Diageo's corporate strategy and is vital to meeting investors' goals.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A balanced mix of absolute and relative performance measures for short and long term incentives that reflect sustainable profit and underlying financial performance. Shareholding requirements that align the interests of senior executives with those of shareholders and that are a condition of full participation in share award and share option plans.
Measuring performance over three years	It aligns with the time cycle over which management decisions are reflected in the creation of value in this business.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Long term incentives that comprise a combination of share option grants and share awards in each year and vary with three-year EPS and TSR performance respectively.
Providing a balanced mix of remuneration	It enables focus on long term value creation while avoiding disproportionate risk-taking.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Base salary, benefits, pension, short term cash incentives and long term equity incentives.
Providing a competitive total remuneration opportunity	It helps Diageo attract and retain the best global talent.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reward levels considered against the total remuneration packages paid in the top 30 companies in the FTSE 100 by market capitalisation, excluding those in the financial services sector. Total remuneration positioned between the median and upper quartile of this group, reflecting the size, complexity and global scope of Diageo's business.
Simplicity and transparency	It allows targets to be motivating and demonstrably linked to company performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets that are within a sphere of direct influence and that align with the company's short and long term goals.

Fixed and variable remuneration

The balance between fixed and variable elements of remuneration changes with performance. The anticipated normal mix between fixed and variable remuneration for executive directors is that for £100 of remuneration earned, £32 will be fixed remuneration and £68 will be performance-related remuneration, excluding pensions and other benefits. This mix is illustrated in the following chart. In some years, the variable element may be higher or lower depending on the performance of the business.

Executive directors' remuneration mix



- 1 32% – Variable – short term
- 2 36% – Variable – long term
- 3 32% – Fixed – base salary

Summary of current remuneration policy for executive directors

A breakdown of the reward programmes in which Diageo's executive directors participate, the remuneration strategy that they support and the policy governing their execution is detailed in the table below:

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	Base salary	Reflects the value of the individual, their skills and experience, and performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewed annually with changes usually taking effect from 1 October. Benchmarked against the top 30 companies in the FTSE 100 by market capitalisation excluding those in the financial services sector. Generally positioned at the median of the relevant market or, in exceptional circumstances, positioned above median if justified by the requirement to recruit or retain key executives.
	Annual incentive plan	Incentivises year on year delivery of short term performance goals. Provides focus on key financial metrics including profit growth and cash performance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targets set by reference to the annual operating plan. Level of award determined by Diageo's overall financial performance. Annual incentive plan awards based 80% on financial measures (net sales, profit and cash flow) and 20% on specific individual business objectives related to business strategy and operational targets. Up to 100% of salary earned for on target performance with a maximum of 200% of salary payable for outstanding performance.
	Share options (SESOP 2008)	Incentivises three-year earnings growth above a minimum threshold. Provides focus on increasing Diageo's share price over the medium to longer term.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A discretionary annual grant of market price share options subject to a performance test based on absolute annual compound growth in adjusted EPS over three years. Stretching growth targets set annually by the remuneration committee. Maximum annual grant of 375% of salary. Threshold vesting level of 30% (October 2008 awards) and 25% (September 2009 awards onwards), with pro rata vesting up to 100% maximum. No re-test facility.
	Performance share awards (PSP 2008)	Incentivises three-year total shareholder return relative to a selected peer group of companies. Provides focus on delivering superior returns to shareholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A discretionary annual award of shares subject to a three-year performance test based on TSR performance against a peer group of companies. Maximum annual award of 375% of salary. Threshold vesting of 25% for median performance up to vesting of 100% for position 1 or 2 relative to the TSR peer group. Notional dividends accrue on awards, delivered as shares or cash at the discretion of the remuneration committee.
	Pension	Provides competitive post-retirement benefits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Accrual rate of $\frac{1}{30}$ of pensionable pay. Bonus and other benefits excluded from pensionable pay. Maximum pension is restricted to $\frac{2}{3}$ of final remuneration minus retained benefits. Normal retirement age is 62. Subject to company consent, no actuarial reduction applied upon early retirement from age 57. Contributory – 6% of pensionable pay. Subject to election, benefits in excess of the lifetime allowance provided through unfunded non-registered arrangement.

Base salary

The summary table on the previous page sets out the policy on base salary for the executive directors. Base salaries are generally set around the median of the relevant market for each role and take account of level of experience, performance and the external market. When setting executive director pay, the remuneration committee also takes into account the level and structure of remuneration for other employees. Particular consideration is given to the overall increase in salaries throughout the company, with the intention that any increase in executive director salaries in fiscal 2011 will be at a similar level to the overall employee increase.

In light of economic conditions in the last two years and the focus on cost constraint, no salary increases were made during the year ended 30 June 2010 and, therefore, salaries remained at 2008 levels. The table 'Summary of salary reviews for executive directors' in the remuneration summary at the beginning of this report shows the salary increases that have been applied to the executive directors in the years ended 30 June 2010 and 2009.

Annual incentive plan

The annual incentive plan is designed to incentivise year on year delivery of short term performance goals that are determined by pre-set stretching targets and measures agreed by the remuneration committee with reference to the annual operating plan. The remuneration committee determines the level of performance achieved based on Diageo's overall financial performance at the financial year end. The business results for the year ended 30 June 2010 are described in the Business review.

The targets for the year ended 30 June 2010 were a combination of measures including net sales, profit before exceptional items and tax and free cash flow. These measures focus on key drivers of Diageo's growth strategy while supporting sustainability and the underlying financial health of the company. For the first time, the executive directors were also measured against a set of individual business objectives (IBOs) that were relevant to their specific area of accountability. These were determined with reference to a set of collective business priorities that support the long term growth and sustainability of the business. Profit and sales targets were exceeded and free cash flow targets were significantly exceeded. The committee evaluated the performance of the chief executive and chief financial officer against their specific IBOs and concluded that the objectives were exceeded. The overall level of performance achieved resulted in an annual incentive plan award equating to 171% of base salary for the chief executive and 173% for the chief financial officer. The actual awards received by the executive directors are shown in this report in the table 'Directors' remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2010'.

Long term incentive plans (LTIPS)

Current long term incentives are a combination of share options under the SESOP and performance share awards under the PSP and are designed to incentivise executive directors and senior managers to strive for long term sustainable performance. These awards are made on an annual basis with the level of award considered each year in light of individual and business performance. Awards made under both sets of plans are subject to performance conditions normally measured over a three-year period. The regular review of the performance measures and the vesting schedule used in each plan are designed to ensure that the LTIPs continue to support the business objectives and are in line with current best practice. All of Diageo's share plans operate within the Association of British Insurers' dilution guidelines for share-based remuneration.

Senior executive share option plan 2008 (SESOP 2008)

Options granted under the SESOP 2008 are subject to a performance condition based on compound annual growth in

adjusted EPS over a three-year period, with growth targets set by the company's remuneration committee for each grant. For the purpose of the SESOP, an underlying measure of EPS is used to ensure that items such as exceptional items and movements in exchange rates are excluded from year on year comparisons of performance. Options will only vest when stretching adjusted EPS targets are achieved. Vesting is on a pro rata basis currently ranging from a threshold level of 25% to a maximum level of 100%.

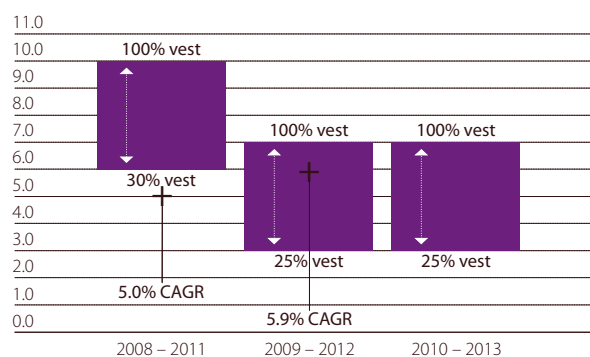
The adjusted EPS growth targets for the awards to be made in September 2010 are unchanged from 2009. Therefore, the adjusted EPS growth target for the September 2010 grant of options to vest in full remains 7% compound annual growth which is equivalent to 23% growth over a three-year period. The threshold when options start to vest remains 3% compound annual growth in adjusted EPS which is equivalent to 9% growth over a three-year period. 100% of the initial award will vest for performance greater than or equal to the upper target and 25% of the initial award will vest for threshold performance.

The adjusted EPS growth target for the October 2008 grant of options to vest in full is 10% per annum compound which is equivalent to 33% growth over a three-year period. The threshold when options start to vest is when adjusted EPS grows by an average of 6% compound per annum, equivalent to 19% over a three-year period, at which point 30% of the award would vest.

The maximum annual grant under the plan is 375% of base salary. However, the remuneration committee has the discretion to grant awards in excess of the maximum limit in exceptional circumstances.

The following chart shows the performance targets, minimum and maximum vesting percentages for awards made in 2008, 2009 and 2010, and the compound annual growth for adjusted EPS performance for the performance years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2010.

Adjusted EPS compound annual growth (%)



■ EPS Target Growth range

+ Compound annual growth rate to date

In the year ending 30 June 2009, adjusted EPS grew by 4.1% (restated from prior year) and in the year ending 30 June 2010, adjusted EPS grew by 5.9%.

Senior executive share option plan 1999 (SESOP 1999)

The last grant of options made under the expired SESOP 1999 is due to vest in September 2010. These options are subject to satisfying a performance condition based on adjusted EPS growth relative to RPI over a three-year period. The vesting schedule is shown in the table below:

Adjusted EPS growth relative to RPI	% option grant released
RPI + 15%	100%
RPI + 12%	50%
Less than RPI + 12%	0%

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Under both the 1999 and 2008 plans, the remuneration committee has discretion to extend the option exercise period from 12 to 18 months for share options awarded to qualifying leavers. During the year ended 30 June 2010, the remuneration committee exercised this discretion for a total of 114,020 ordinary shares awarded under the SESOP 1999 and SESOP 2008 to one qualifying participant. This discretion was applied after consideration of the leaving circumstances and prior personal performance of the individual.

Performance share plan (PSP 2008)

Under this plan, participants are granted a discretionary, conditional right to receive shares. All conditional rights awarded vest after a three-year period subject to the achievement of two performance tests. The primary performance test is a comparison of Diageo's three-year TSR – the percentage growth in Diageo's share price (assuming all dividends and capital distributions are reinvested) – with the TSR of a peer group of international drinks and fast moving consumer goods companies. TSR calculations are converted to a common currency (US dollars). The second performance test requires that there has been an underlying improvement in Diageo's three-year financial performance, typically measured by an adjusted EPS measure, for the remuneration committee to recommend the release of awards. The maximum annual award under the plan is 375% of salary. However, the remuneration committee has discretion to grant awards in excess of this maximum in exceptional circumstances. Notional dividends accrue on awards and are paid out either in cash or shares in accordance with the vesting schedule shown in the table below.

During the year ending 30 June 2011, the committee intends to undertake a review of the performance measures for the PSP with a view to broadening the success factors against which management is incentivised and measured to enhance strategic alignment. In addition, in light of the unprecedented devaluation of sterling against the US dollar and euro, the committee also intends to review the way in which TSR is being calculated to ensure it continues to achieve its original purpose of incentivising management to deliver core shareholder value.

Total shareholder return plan (TSR 1998)

The final award of performance shares made under the expired TSR plan is due to vest in September 2010. The proportion vesting is subject to TSR performance relative to the selected peer group as described above. Outstanding awards under this expired plan are subject to the vesting schedule below. The maximum annual award under the plan is 250% of salary. Notional dividends do not accrue on awards made under the expired TSR plan.

**Vesting schedules and TSR peer group
for the PSP and the TSR plan**

TSR ranking	PSP 2008 % vesting	TSR 1998 (expired) % vesting
1st or 2nd	100%	150%
3rd	95%	142%
4th	75%	114%
5th	65%	94%
6th	55%	83%
7th	45%	67%
8th	25%	35%
9th or below	0%	0%

TSR peer group^(a)

AB InBev	Kraft (2008 onwards)
Brown-Forman	Nestlé
Carlsberg	PepsiCo
Coca-Cola	Pernod Ricard
Colgate-Palmolive	Procter & Gamble
Groupe Danone	SABMiller
Heineken	Unilever
HJ Heinz	

Note

(a) The TSR peer group was reviewed during the year following the delisting of Cadbury. Following this review, the remuneration committee concluded in accordance with the rules that the three-year TSR performance for the final outstanding award under the expired TSR 1998 would be measured on the basis of a reduced peer group of 15 companies including Diageo, and that the three-year TSR performance for current and future awards made under the PSP 2008 would be measured on the basis of a revised peer group of 16 companies, including Diageo, following the addition of Kraft.

Long term incentive plans and change of control

In the event of a change of control and at the remuneration committee's discretion, outstanding PSP and TSR plan awards would be released and outstanding share options would become exercisable based on the extent to which the relevant performance conditions had been met and, if the remuneration committee determines, the time elapsed since the initial award or grant respectively.

All employee share plans

The executive directors are eligible to participate in the UK HM Revenue & Customs approved share incentive and sharesave plans that Diageo operates on the same terms as for all eligible employees.

Share ownership

Senior executives are currently required to build up significant holdings of shares in Diageo from their own resources over a defined period of time. Full participation in the share option and share award plans is conditional upon meeting this requirement. This policy reflects Diageo's belief that its most senior leaders should also be shareholders. The chief executive and chief financial officer are required to hold company shares equivalent to 300% and 250% of their base salary, respectively. The current status of their shareholding requirement is shown in the shareholding table in the remuneration summary at the beginning of this report.

Pension provision

NC Rose and PS Walsh are members of the Diageo Pension Scheme. They currently accrue pension rights at the rate of one-thirtieth of pensionable pay each year. Bonus payments and other benefits are not included in pensionable pay. The pension at normal retirement age may not exceed two-thirds of final remuneration minus retained benefits. Subject to the consent of the company, no actuarial reduction is currently applied upon early retirement on or after the age of 57. Pensions in payment are increased each year in line with increases in the RPI, subject to a maximum of 5% per year and a minimum of 3% per year.

On death in service, a lump sum of four times pensionable pay becomes payable, together with a spouse's pension of two-thirds of the executive director's prospective pension. Upon death after retirement, a spouse's pension of two-thirds of the executive director's pension before commutation is payable.

The executive directors make employee contributions of 6% of pensionable pay.

As a result of changes introduced by the UK Finance Act 2004 affecting the taxation of pensions from 6 April 2006, executive directors were offered the option of having benefits in excess of their lifetime allowance provided by an unfunded non-registered arrangement. Both executive directors have opted to have part of their benefits provided from this unfunded arrangement, if appropriate. Total pension benefits remain subject to the HM Revenue & Customs limits that were in force on 5 April 2006.

Service contracts

The executive directors have rolling service contracts which provide for six months' notice by the director or 12 months' notice by the company and contain non-compete obligations. In the event of early termination by the company without cause, the agreements provide for a termination payment to be paid, equivalent to 12 months' base salary for the notice period and an equal amount in respect of all benefits. The remuneration committee may exercise its discretion to require half of the termination payment to be paid in monthly instalments and, upon the executive commencing new employment, to be subject to mitigation. If the board determines that the executive has failed to perform his duties competently, the remuneration committee may exercise its discretion to reduce the termination payment on the grounds of poor performance. PS Walsh's service contract with the company is dated 1 November 2005. NC Rose's service contract with the company is dated 14 February 2006.

External appointments

Executive directors may accept external appointments as non-executive directors of other companies and retain any related fees paid to them, subject to the specific approval of the board in each case.

During the year ended 30 June 2010, PS Walsh served as a non-executive director of Unilever PLC and FedEx Corporation and NC Rose served as a non-executive director of BAE Systems (appointed on 8 February 2010); both executive directors retained the fees paid to them for their services. The total amounts of such fees paid to both executive directors in the year ended 30 June 2010 are set out in the table below.

	NC Rose £000	PS Walsh £000
Unilever PLC ^(a)	–	76
FedEx Corporation ^(a)	–	62
BAE Systems	30	–
	30	138

Note

(a) Fees paid in currencies other than sterling are converted using average exchange rates for the year ended 30 June 2010.

In line with the FedEx Corporation policy for outside directors, PS Walsh is eligible to be granted share options. During the year ended 30 June 2010, he was granted 6,440 options at an option price of \$74.88. He exercised 8,000 FedEx options during the year, of which 4,000 were granted at an option price of \$41.03 and sold at an average price of \$80.66, and 4,000 were granted at an option price of \$35.89 and sold at the price of \$92.75.

Chairman and non-executive directors – policy, terms, conditions and fees

Diageo's policy on chairman's and non-executive directors' fees is as follows:

- The fees should be sufficient to attract, motivate and retain world-class talent.
- Fee practice should be consistent with recognised best practice standards for such positions.
- The chairman and non-executive directors should not participate in any of the company's incentive plans.
- Part of the chairman's fees should be used for the purchase of Diageo shares.
- Fees for non-executive directors should be within the limits set by the shareholders from time to time, currently £1,000,000, as approved by shareholders at the October 2005 Annual General Meeting. The limit excludes remuneration paid for special services performed by directors.

The chairman of the board, Dr FB Humer, commenced his appointment on 1 July 2008. Dr FB Humer has a letter of appointment for an initial five-year term from 1 July 2008. It is terminable on six months' notice by either party or, if terminated by the company, by payment of six months' fees in lieu of notice. The annual fee payable to Dr FB Humer is £400,000.

The chairman's fee is normally reviewed every two years and any changes would normally take effect from 1 January. Fees are reviewed in the light of market practice in large UK companies and anticipated workload, tasks and potential liabilities. As recommended by the Combined Code on Corporate Governance, any changes have to be approved by the remuneration committee. In line with Diageo's policy, a proportion of the chairman's annual fee is used for the monthly purchase of Diageo ordinary shares, which have to be retained until the chairman retires from the company or ceases to be a director for any other reason.

The next review of the chairman's fee is anticipated to take place in December 2010 with any changes expected to take effect on 1 January 2011.

All non-executive directors have letters of appointment. A summary of their terms and conditions of appointment is available at www.diageo.com.

The fees paid to non-executive directors are reviewed annually with any changes normally taking effect from 1 January. The last scheduled review of fees was undertaken in December 2009. At this time, fees were benchmarked against market practice in large UK companies and reviewed in light of anticipated workload, tasks and potential liabilities. As a result of this review and in light of the salary freeze for executive directors and senior management during 2009, the fees paid to non-executive directors were unchanged. The next review of the non-executive director fees is anticipated to take place in December 2010 with any changes expected to take effect on 1 January 2011.

Per annum fees effective from	January 2010	January 2009
Base fee	£75,000	£75,000
Senior non-executive director	£20,000	£20,000
Chairman of audit committee	£25,000	£25,000
Chairman of remuneration committee	£15,000	£15,000

The emoluments received by the non-executive directors in the year ended 30 June 2010 are shown in the table 'Directors' remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2010'.

Directors' remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2010

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	2010				2009
	Base salary £000	Annual incentive plan ^(b) £000	Share incentive plan £000	Other benefits ^(c) £000	Total £000
Emoluments					
Chairman – fees					
Dr FB Humer ^(a)	400	–	–	6	406
Executive directors					
NC Rose	673	1,164	3	32	1,872
PS Walsh	1,155	1,975	3	45	3,178
	1,828	3,139	6	77	5,050
Non-executive directors – fees					
PB Bruzelius	75	–	–	1	76
LM Danon	75	–	–	1	76
BD Holden (appointed 1 September 2009)	62	–	–	1	63
Lord Hollick	110	–	–	1	111
M Lilja (retired 14 October 2009)	21	–	–	–	21
PG Scott	100	–	–	1	101
HT Stitzer	75	–	–	1	76
PA Walker	75	–	–	1	76
Former non-executive directors – fees					
WS Shanahan (retired 30 April 2009)	–	–	–	–	–
	593	–	–	7	600
Total	2,821	3,139	6	90	6,056

Notes

(a) £160,000 of Dr FB Humer's remuneration in the year ended 30 June 2010 was used for the monthly purchase of Diageo ordinary shares, which must be retained until he retires from the company or ceases to be a director for any other reason.

(b) During the year, the remuneration committee agreed to establish the Diageo Executive Savings Plan (ESP). This plan is an employer financed retirement benefit scheme (EFRBS) under which an ESP contribution can be made on behalf of an executive director in lieu of all or part of their discretionary annual incentive plan (AIP) award. Through this scheme, eligible employees may express a preference for up to 100% of their potential gross AIP award to be delivered as a cash contribution to the ESP; any such decision is taken entirely at the company's discretion. The ESP contribution means that cash is paid into a trust for long term investment. The resulting funds are only available to provide benefits to the participant after they have left the employment of Diageo and have reached a minimum of age 55. For the year ended 30 June 2010, the chief executive expressed a preference for some or all of his potential gross AIP award to be delivered as a cash contribution to the ESP, and the company has decided to make such ESP contribution. No ESP contribution will be made for the chief financial officer.

(c) Other benefits may include company car and driver, fuel, product allowance, financial counselling and medical insurance.

Long term incentive plans

Payments and gains

In the year ended 30 June 2010, the executive directors received payments and made gains under long term incentive plans as follows:

	2010		2009
	Executive share option exercises £000	September 2006 TSR award £000	Total £000
Executive directors			
NC Rose	984	–	984
PS Walsh	2,859	–	2,859
Total	3,843	–	3,843

Directors' share options over ordinary shares

The following table shows the number of options held under all executive share option plans and savings-related schemes for the directors who held office during the year.

	UK option plan	30 June 2009	Granted	Exercised	30 June 2010	Option price in pence	Market price at date of exercise in pence	Date from which first exercisable	Expiry date
NC Rose	SESOP 1999	262,269		(262,269)	–	815	1040	20 Sep 2008	20 Sep 2015
	SESOP 1999	243,951		(243,951)	–	930	1086	19 Sep 2009	19 Sep 2016
	SAYE ^(b)	2,914		(2,914)	–	567	1040	01 Dec 2009	31 May 2010
	SESOP 1999 ^(a)	226,569			226,569	1051		18 Sep 2010	18 Sep 2017
	SESOP 2008	287,770			287,770	877		27 Oct 2011	27 Oct 2018
	SESOP 2008		265,099		265,099	952		17 Sep 2012	17 Sep 2019
		1,023,473	265,099	(509,134)	779,438				
PS Walsh	SESOP 1999	270,553			270,553	759		11 Oct 2005	11 Oct 2012
	SESOP 1999	279,584		(100,000)	–	649	985	10 Oct 2007	10 Oct 2013
	SESOP 1999			(100,000)	–	649	1000	10 Oct 2007	10 Oct 2013
	SESOP 1999			(79,584)	–	649	1025	10 Oct 2007	10 Oct 2013
	SESOP 1999	493,281		(100,000)	–	707	1060	11 Oct 2007	11 Oct 2014
	SESOP 1999			(93,281)	–	707	1070	11 Oct 2007	11 Oct 2014
	SESOP 1999			(100,000)	–	707	1088	11 Oct 2007	11 Oct 2014
	SESOP 1999			(100,000)	–	707	1100	11 Oct 2007	11 Oct 2014
	SESOP 1999			(100,000)	–	707	1114	11 Oct 2007	11 Oct 2014
	SESOP 1999	455,521			455,521	815		20 Sep 2008	20 Sep 2015
	SESOP 1999	423,387			423,387	930		19 Sep 2009	19 Sep 2016
	SESOP 1999 ^(a)	392,483			392,483	1051		18 Sep 2010	18 Sep 2017
	SAYE ^(b)	2,465			2,465	653		01 Dec 2010	31 May 2011
	SESOP 2008	493,871			493,871	877		27 Oct 2011	27 Oct 2018
	SESOP 2008		454,963		454,963	952		17 Sep 2012	17 Sep 2019
		2,811,145	454,963	(772,865)	2,493,243				

Notes

(a) The performance condition in respect of this SESOP grant was measured after 30 June 2010. The growth in Diageo's EPS over the three years ended 30 June 2010 exceeded the performance condition (RPI plus 15 percentage points) and 100% of these options will become exercisable in September 2010.

(b) Options granted under the UK savings-related share option scheme.

The mid-market price for ordinary shares at 30 June 2010 was 1060 pence (2009 – 871 pence; 16 August 2010 – 1110 pence). The highest mid-market price during the year was 1160 pence and the lowest mid-market price was 867 pence.

Directors' interests in PSP and TSR plan awards

The following table shows the directors' interests in the PSP and the TSR plan. Details of executive share options are shown separately above.

Governance		Performance period	Date of award	Interests at 30 June 2009		Awards made during year	Awards released during year	Interests at 30 June 2010 ^(e)
				Target award ^(a)	Maximum award ^(b)	Maximum award ^(b)	Number of shares vested ^(c) Market price at date of vesting in pence ^(d)	
77 Board of directors and executive committee	NC Rose	2006 – 2009	19 Sep 06	142,018	213,027		– 982	–
		2007 – 2010	18 Sep 07 ^(f)	127,895	191,843			191,843
		2008 – 2011	27 Oct 08	194,321	194,321			194,321
		2009 – 2012	17 Sep 09 ^(g)			226,599		226,599
93 Corporate governance report	PS Walsh			464,234	599,191	226,599	–	612,763
		2006 – 2009	19 Sep 06	308,098	462,147		– 982	–
		2007 – 2010	18 Sep 07 ^(f)	276,938	415,407			415,407
		2008 – 2011	27 Oct 08	416,867	416,867			416,867
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				1,001,903	1,294,421	486,111	–	1,318,385

Notes

- (a) This is the number of shares initially awarded. In accordance with the plan rules, the number of shares awarded is determined based on the average of the daily closing price for the preceding financial year. Of this number of shares initially awarded, 25% under the PSP and 35% under the TSR plan would be released for achieving position eight in the peer group. No shares would be released for achievement of position nine or below.
- (b) This number reflects the maximum number of shares that could be awarded based on the vesting schedule. Under the PSP, the maximum would be 100% of the target award. Under the TSR plan, this would be 150% of the number of shares initially awarded. The entire amount of these shares would only be released for achieving position one or two in the peer group.
- (c) The three-year performance period for the September 2006 TSR plan award ended on 30 June 2009. The number of shares released in September 2009 was 0% of the initial award. This was based on a relative TSR ranking of position 11 in the peer group at the end of the performance period. Kepler Associates independently verified the TSR increase and ranking.
- (d) The price on 21 September 2009, the release date. The market price was 937 pence when the award was made on 19 September 2006.
- (e) The directors' interests at 16 August 2010 were the same as at 30 June 2010.
- (f) The three-year performance period for the September 2007 TSR plan award ended on 30 June 2010. The number of shares that will be released in September 2010 is 0% of the initial award. This was based on a relative TSR ranking of position 14 in the peer group at the end of the performance period. Kepler Associates independently verified the TSR increase and ranking.
- (g) The market price on 17 September 2009 was 975 pence.

Executive directors' pension benefits

Details of the accrued pension to which each director would have been entitled had they left service on 30 June 2010 and the transfer value of those accrued pensions are shown in the following table. The accrued pensions shown represent the annual pension to which each executive director would be entitled at normal retirement age. The transfer value is broadly the cost to Diageo if it had to provide the equivalent pension benefit. The transfer values shown in the following table have been calculated as set by the trustees of the scheme.

	Age at 30 June 2010 Years	Pensionable service at 30 June 2009 Years	Accrued pension at 30 June 2009 £000 pa	Additional pension accrued in the year ^(a) £000 pa	Accrued pension at 30 June 2010 ^{(a)(b)} £000 pa	Transfer value at 30 June 2009 £000	Change in transfer value during the year ^(c) £000	Transfer value at 30 June 2010 ^(c) £000
NC Rose	52	18	369	27	396	6,145	1,165	7,310
PS Walsh	55	28	637	33	670	11,663	1,818	13,481

Notes

- (a) The additional pension accrued in the year is mainly attributable to the additional year of service. None of the additional pension is attributable to inflation.
- (b) Part of the pension for both NC Rose and PS Walsh may be provided from the unfunded non-registered arrangement. As at 30 June 2010, the percentage of pension provided from this arrangement for NC Rose was 79% (2009 – 78%) but for PS Walsh it was 0% (2009 – 0%).
- (c) The changes in the transfer values during the year attributable to an additional year's service were an increase of £414,000 for NC Rose and £776,000 for PS Walsh. The changes in the transfer value during the year due to increases in pensionable pay were an increase of £97,000 for NC Rose but a reduction of £116,000 for PS Walsh. (This reduction was due to the increase in PS Walsh's pensionable pay being less than the inflationary increase applied to the pensions debit that was established in 2007 as a result of a pension sharing order.) The remainder of the change in the transfer values was mainly attributable to changes in market conditions, in particular, interest earned on the transfer value and changes in index-linked gilt markets over the year. The remuneration committee made no change to the company's pension policy during the year.
- (d) During the year, NC Rose made pension contributions of £40,380 (2009 – £39,810) and PS Walsh made pension contributions of £69,300 (2009 – £68,475).

Share and other interests

The beneficial interests of the directors in office at 30 June 2010 in the ordinary shares of the company are shown in the table below.

	Ordinary shares		
	16 August 2010	30 June 2010	30 June 2009 or appointment
Chairman			
Dr FB Humer	24,801	23,354	13,500
Executive directors			
NC Rose	478,911	478,878	453,895
PS Walsh	728,446	728,413	719,876
Non-executive directors			
PB Bruzelius	5,000	5,000	–
LM Danon	5,000	5,000	5,000
BD Holden (appointed 1 September 2009)	2,000	2,000	–
Lord Hollick	5,000	5,000	5,000
PG Scott	25,000	25,000	5,000
HT Stitzer	8,053	7,872	6,701
PA Walker	44,250	44,250	44,250
Total	1,326,461	1,324,767	1,257,754

Notes

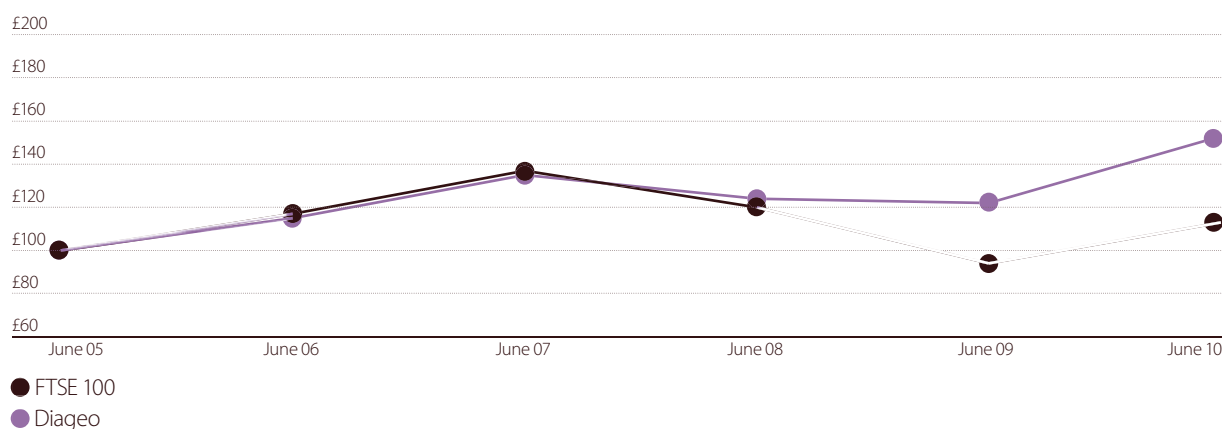
(a) At 30 June 2009, M Lilja (retired 14 October 2009) held 4,532 shares.

(b) At 30 June 2010, there were 2,030,340 shares (30 June 2009 – 3,129,355; 16 August 2010 – 2,029,036) held by trusts to satisfy grants made under Diageo incentive plans and savings-related share option schemes, and 109,834 shares (30 June 2009 – 109,834; 16 August 2010 – 109,834) held by a trust to satisfy grants made under ex-GrandMet incentive plans. NC Rose and PS Walsh are among the potential beneficiaries of these trusts and are deemed to have an interest in all these shares.

Performance graph

The graph below shows the total shareholder return for Diageo and the FTSE 100 Index since 30 June 2005. The FTSE 100 Index reflects the 100 largest UK quoted companies by market capitalisation and has been chosen because it is a widely recognised performance benchmark for large UK companies.

Total shareholder return – value of hypothetical £100 holding (based on spot share prices)



Source: Bloomberg

Notes: TSR based on end of year prices. FTSE100 dividends based on the average 12-month dividend yield of constituents.

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Additional information

Emoluments and share interests of senior management

The total emoluments for the year ended 30 June 2010 of the executive directors, the executive committee members and the company secretary (together, the senior management) of Diageo comprising base salary, annual incentive plan, share incentive plan and other benefits were £21,116,825 (2009 – £12,097,780).

The aggregate amount of gains made by the senior management from the exercise of share options and from the vesting of awards during the year was £8,934,556. In addition, they were granted 2,294,887 options under the SESOP during the year at a weighted average share price of 954 pence, exercisable by 2019. They were also initially awarded 2,186,001 shares under the PSP in September 2009, which will vest in three years subject to the performance tests described above.

Senior management options over ordinary shares

At 16 August 2010, the senior management had an aggregate beneficial interest in 2,736,264 ordinary shares in the company and in the following options over ordinary shares in the company:

	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price in pence	Option period
NC Rose	779,438	953	Sep 10 – Sep 19
PS Walsh	2,493,243	903	Oct 05 – Sep 19
Other*	6,312,521	1078	Oct 04 – Sep 19
	9,585,202		

* Other members of the executive committee and the company secretary.

Key management personnel related party transactions

Key management personnel of the group comprises the executive and non-executive directors, the members of the executive committee and the company secretary. As previously disclosed, Lord Hollick, PS Walsh, NC Rose and G Williams have informed the company that they have purchased seasonal developments at Gleneagles from a subsidiary of the company, Gleneagles Resort Developments Limited. The transactions were priced on the same basis as all the external seasonal development transactions and were at arm's length. The values of the transactions at the date of purchase were as follows: Lord Hollick – £25,000, PS Walsh – £43,000, NC Rose – £11,600 and G Williams – £19,400. Each director continued to hold these seasonal developments at 30 June 2010.

Diageo plc has granted rolling indemnities to the directors and the company secretary, uncapped in amount, in relation to certain losses and liabilities which they may incur in the course of acting as directors or company secretary (as applicable) of Diageo plc or of one or more of its subsidiaries. These indemnities continue to be in place at 30 June 2010.

Other than disclosed in this report, no director had any interest, beneficial or non-beneficial, in the share capital of the company. Save as disclosed above, no director has or has had any interest in any transaction which is or was unusual in its nature, or which is or was significant to the business of the group and which was effected by any member of the group during the financial year, or which having been effected during an earlier financial year, remains in any respect outstanding or unperformed. There have been no material transactions during the last three years to which any director or officer, or 3% or greater shareholder, or any relative or spouse thereof, was a party. There is no significant outstanding indebtedness to the company from any directors or officer or 3% or greater shareholder.

Statutory and audit requirements

This report was approved by the board of directors, on 24 August 2010 and was signed on its behalf by Lord Hollick of Notting Hill who is senior non-executive director and chairman of the remuneration committee. As required by the Companies Act 2006, a resolution to approve the directors' remuneration report will be proposed at the AGM and will be subject to an advisory shareholder vote.

The board has followed and complied with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 with reference to Schedules 5 and 8 of the Large and Medium-sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulations 2008 and section 1 of the Combined Code on Corporate Governance in preparing this report and in designing performance-related remuneration for senior executives.

KPMG Audit Plc has audited the report to the extent required by the Regulations, being the sections headed 'Directors' remuneration for the year ended 30 June 2010, 'Long term incentive plans', 'Directors' share options over ordinary shares', 'Directors' interests in PSP and TSR plan awards' and 'Executive directors' pension benefits'. In addition, the following sections form part of the audited financial statements: 'Share and other interests' and 'Key management personnel related party transactions'.

Terms defined in this remuneration report are used solely herein.

Definitions

AGM – annual general meeting of shareholders.

EPS – earnings per share.

Adjusted EPS – for the purpose of the SESOP, an underlying measure of EPS is used, calculated as reported EPS adjusted to exclude exceptional items and the impact of changes in exchange rates, to apply an underlying tax rate for each year and to exclude the impacts of IAS 19, 21 and 39 from net finance charges. The adjusted EPS for the year ended 30 June 2009 has been restated to reflect the impact of changes in accounting policies and after changes adopted in the year ended 30 June 2010 to ensure that performance over the three-year cycle is calculated on a consistent basis.

Normal retirement age – for pension purposes this is age 62.

RPI – the retail prices index is a UK government index that measures changes in cost of living.

TSR – for the purpose of the PSP and TSR plan, total shareholder return is the percentage growth in Diageo's share price assuming all dividends and capital distributions are reinvested.

Dear Shareholder

On behalf of the board, I am pleased to present the corporate governance report for the year ended 30 June 2010.

The year has seen various reviews and commentaries on corporate governance in the UK, mostly in response to the recent severe economic downturn. Among the most notable are the review of the Combined Code on Corporate Governance (as defined below) by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) and Sir David Walker's review of the governance of banks and other financial institutions. In addition to the detailed observations and recommendations produced by these reviews, we have discerned several key themes that we believe already characterise Diageo's corporate governance and give us some comfort (but not a sense of complacency) that we are aligned with the current thinking on best practice in this area. Indeed some of the phrasing used here is borrowed from the FRC and Walker reviews. In particular, we share the belief that good governance is not merely a compliance exercise but something that supports the long term success of the company and further, we recognise that the quality of corporate governance ultimately depends on behaviours not process, with the result that there is a limit to the extent to which any regulatory framework can deliver good governance. It follows that the role of the chairman in leading the board, the commitment of all members of the board and the mix of skills, experience and independence that they bring, is paramount. We believe that Diageo has a board which: is up to the challenge of meeting these standards, understanding and helping to meet the challenges facing the company; has sufficient independence to allow an objective approach; and which provides leadership and constructive challenge in the boardroom.

The description in this report of Diageo's corporate governance structures and procedures and of the work of the board and executive committee is intended to give a sense of how Diageo seeks to achieve the aspirations described above.

The principal corporate governance rules applying to UK companies listed on the London Stock Exchange (LSE) for the year ended 30 June 2010 are contained in The Combined Code on Corporate Governance as updated and published by the FRC in June 2008 (the Code) and the UK Financial Services Authority (FSA) Listing Rules, which require companies listed on the Main Market of the LSE to describe, in their annual report, their corporate governance from two points of view: the first dealing generally with their adherence to the Code's main principles and the second dealing specifically with non-compliance with any of the Code's provisions. The two descriptions together are designed to give shareholders a picture of governance arrangements in relation to the Code as a criterion of good practice. Diageo has complied with both the main principles set out in section 1 of the Code and the provisions set out in section 1 of the Code throughout the year. The Code is publicly available under the heading 'Corporate Governance' at the website of the Financial Reporting Council, www.frc.org.uk.

Following its review of the Code in 2009, the FRC published the revised Code (renamed the UK Corporate Governance Code) in May 2010. The revised Code will apply to reporting periods beginning on or after 29 June 2010 (for Diageo, the year ending 30 June 2011).

Diageo must also comply with corporate governance rules contained in the FSA Disclosure and Transparency Rules as well as certain related provisions in the Companies Act 2006 (the Act).

As well as being subject to UK legislation and practice, as a company listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), Diageo is subject to the listing requirements of the NYSE and the rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). Compliance with the provisions of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 (SOX), as it applies to foreign issuers, is continually monitored. Whilst the directors believe that the group's corporate governance policies continue to be robust, changes have been and will continue to be made in light of the rules that are in place at any point in time. Diageo follows UK corporate governance practice; differences from the NYSE corporate governance standards are summarised below within this report and on the company's website at www.diageo.com.

The way in which the Code's principles of good governance and relevant provisions of SOX are applied is described within this corporate governance report.



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Company Secretary

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Board of directors

Membership of the board and board committees, other directorships and attendance at meetings

The chairmen, senior non-executive director and other members of the board, audit committee, nomination committee and remuneration committee are as set out above in the biographies of directors and members of the executive committee. The directors' biographies also show the significant other commitments of the chairman and other directors and whether there have been any changes to them during the year. Directors' attendance during the year at board meetings, meetings of the audit, nomination and remuneration committees and at the Annual General Meeting was as set out in the table at the end of this report.

The board considers that it is beneficial for the executive directors to hold an external directorship to broaden their experience and normally this would be limited to one company. The chief executive, PS Walsh, holds a UK non-executive directorship in Unilever PLC and a US non-executive directorship in FedEx Corporation. The board considers that, given the importance of the United States to the company's business, the FedEx directorship is of benefit to Mr Walsh in terms of market awareness, US business practices and networking and that the time commitment is not onerous as the meetings can be combined with other business trips to the United States. The chief financial officer, NC Rose, holds a UK non-executive directorship in BAE Systems PLC (to which he was appointed during the year). DA Mahlan (who, as detailed above in the section on biographies of directors, will succeed Mr Rose as chief financial officer on 1 October 2010) holds no non-executive directorships.

There is a clear separation of the roles of the chairman and the chief executive. The chairman, Dr FB Humer, is responsible for the running of the board and for ensuring all directors are fully informed of matters sufficient to make informed judgements. As chief executive, PS Walsh has responsibility for implementing the strategy agreed by the board and for managing the group. He is supported in this role by the executive committee.

The non-executive directors, all of whom the board has determined are independent, are experienced and influential individuals from a range of industries and countries. Their mix of skills and business experience is a major contribution to the proper functioning of the board and its committees, ensuring that matters are fully debated and that no individual or group dominates the board's decision-making processes.

Through the nomination committee, the board ensures that plans are in place for the succession of the executive and non-executive directors.

A summary of the terms and conditions of appointment of the non-executive directors is available at www.diageo.com or on request from the company secretary.

Activities of the board

It is the responsibility of the chairman and the company secretary to work closely together in planning the annual programme and agendas for meetings. During the year, six scheduled board meetings were held, five in the United Kingdom and one in China. With the plans for the joint annual strategy conference with the full executive committee being disrupted by travel restrictions, the group's strategy discussions were re-scheduled and held within extended board and board committee meetings, particularly those held in China.

When directors are unable to attend a meeting, they are advised of the matters to be discussed and given an opportunity to make their views known to the chairman prior to the meeting.

The board manages overall control of the company's affairs with reference to the formal schedule of matters reserved for the board for decision. The schedule was last revised in June 2009.

The board makes decisions and reviews and approves key policies and decisions of the company, in particular in relation to: group strategy and operating plans; corporate governance; compliance with laws, regulations and the company's code of business conduct; business development, including major investments and disposals; financing and treasury; appointment or removal of directors and the company secretary; risk management; financial reporting and audit; corporate citizenship, ethics and the environment; and pensions.

The Act sets out directors' general duties concerning conflicts of interest and related matters. The board have agreed an approach and adopted guidelines for dealing with conflicts of interest and agreed to add responsibility for authorising conflicts of interest to the schedule of matters reserved for the board. The board confirmed that it was aware of no situations that may or did give rise to conflicts with the interests of the company other than those that may arise from directors' other appointments as disclosed in their biographies above. In accordance with the articles, the board authorised the chairman or the company secretary, as appropriate, to receive notifications of conflicts of interest on behalf of the board and to make recommendations as to whether the relevant matters should be authorised by the board. The company has complied with these procedures during the year.

All directors are equally accountable for the proper stewardship of the company's affairs.

The non-executive directors have a particular responsibility for ensuring that the business strategies proposed are fully discussed and critically reviewed. This enables the directors to promote the success of the company for the benefit of its shareholders as a whole, whilst having regard to, among other matters, the interests of employees, the fostering of business relationships with customers, suppliers and others, and the impact of the company's operations on the communities in which the business operates and the environment.

The non-executive directors also oversee the operational performance of the whole group. To do this they have full and timely access to all relevant information, with updates also provided on governance and regulatory matters affecting the company. In addition, executive committee members and other senior executives are invited, as appropriate, to board and strategy meetings to make presentations on their areas of responsibility. Non-executive directors are also invited to attend the executive committee members' senior leadership meetings to gain further insight into different aspects of the business.

In order to fulfil their duties, procedures are in place for directors to seek both independent advice and the advice and services of the company secretary who is responsible for advising the board, through the chairman, on all governance matters.

The non-executive directors meet independently without the chairman present, and also meet with the chairman independently of management, on a regular basis.

The non-executive directors fulfil a key role in corporate accountability. The remits of the audit, the nomination and the remuneration committees of the board are set out below and membership of these committees is as set out above in the 'Board of directors and executive committee' section of this Annual Report. The company secretary acts as secretary to all of these committees. The terms of reference of the committees are available on the company's website at www.diageo.com/ourbusiness/aboutus/corporategovernance.

Training

There is a formal induction programme for new directors; they meet with the executive committee members individually and receive orientation training from the relevant senior executive in relation to the group and its business, for example in relation to its assurance processes, environmental and social policies, corporate responsibility policies and practices and governance matters.

All directors are provided with the opportunity, and encouraged to go, for training to ensure they are kept up to date on relevant legal developments or changes and best practice and changing commercial and other risks. Typical training experience for directors includes attendance at seminars, forums, conferences and working groups and during the year also included training on pensions and treasury matters within audit committee meetings. Training for directors is kept under review during the year.

Performance evaluation

During the year, the board, audit committee, nomination committee and remuneration committee each undertook a formal evaluation of its own performance and effectiveness and each of the committees also reviewed its terms of reference. Internally produced questionnaires were used for the performance evaluation process. The board questionnaire focussed on the performance of the board throughout the past year in the areas of strategy, performance management, management succession, risk management and boardroom dynamics. The chairman additionally held individual meetings with each director. In concluding that it and its committees continued to operate effectively, the board also identified areas to further enhance its effectiveness. As a result the annual agendas of the board and its committees have been reviewed and will be updated to reflect the feedback received.

The performance of each director, who met individually with the chairman, was evaluated by the chairman based on self-analysis and input from the other directors. The chairman's performance was evaluated by the directors, using an internally produced questionnaire which was completed and returned to the senior non-executive director, who discussed the feedback in a meeting with the executive and non-executive directors and then privately with the chairman. A report on the individual performance evaluation process was given to the nomination committee. Following the performance evaluation of individual directors, the chairman has confirmed that the non-executive directors standing for re-election at this year's AGM continue to perform effectively and demonstrate commitment to their roles. It is the board's intention to continue to review annually its performance and that of its committees and individual directors. A decision is taken each year on the performance evaluation process to be used. In respect of the coming year's evaluation process, no decision has yet been made whether to continue with the same method of internal evaluation or to engage an external facilitator.

Audit committee

Role of the audit committee

The audit committee is responsible for monitoring and reviewing:

- the integrity of the financial statements, including a review of the significant financial reporting judgements contained in them;
- the effectiveness of the group's internal control and risk management and of control over financial reporting;
- the effectiveness of the global audit and risk function, including the programme of work undertaken by that function;
- the group's policies and practices concerning business conduct and ethics, including whistleblowing;
- the group's overall approach to securing compliance with laws, regulations and company policies in areas of risk; and
- the company's relationship with the external auditor, including its independence and management's response to any major external audit recommendations.

For the purposes of the Code and the relevant rule under the US Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Exchange Act), the board has determined that PG Scott is independent and may be regarded as an audit committee financial expert.

The chairman, the chief financial officer, the group controller, the head of global audit and risk, the director of technical accounting and the external auditor are normally invited to attend meetings.

The audit committee met privately with the external auditor and with the head of global audit and risk as appropriate.

Work of the audit committee

During the year, the audit committee formally reviewed the annual reports and associated preliminary year-end results announcement, focusing on key areas of judgement, provisioning and complexity, critical accounting policies and any changes required in these areas or policies. In addition, the audit committee also reviewed the interim results announcement and the company's interim management statements. The audit committee also reviewed the work of the filings assurance committee described below and was updated on litigation risks by the group's general counsel.

The audit committee received detailed presentations from certain senior executives on the management of key risk and control issues in their respective business areas, reviewed the effectiveness and findings from internal control and risk management processes described below and reviewed the work of the compliance programme and the work of the audit and risk committee, described below.

The audit committee had available to it the resources of the global audit and risk function, the activities of which are described below.

During the year, the audit committee reviewed the external audit strategy and the findings of the external auditor from its review of the interim announcement and its audit of the annual financial statements. The audit committee also met privately with the external auditor.

The audit committee reviews annually the appointment of the auditor and, on the audit committee's recommendation, the board agreed in August 2010 to recommend to shareholders at the annual general meeting in 2010, the re-appointment of the external auditor for a period of one year. The current overall tenure of the external auditor dates from 1997. Any decision to open the external auditor to tender is taken on the recommendation of the audit committee, based on the results of the effectiveness review described below. There are no

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contractual obligations that restrict the company's current choice of external auditor.

The audit committee assessed the ongoing effectiveness of the external auditor and audit process on the basis of meetings and a questionnaire-based internal review with finance, global audit and risk staff and other senior executives. In reviewing the independence of the external auditor, the audit committee considered a number of factors. These include: the standing, experience and tenure of the external audit director; the nature and level of services provided by the external auditor; and confirmation from the external auditor that it has complied with relevant UK and US independence standards.

The group has a policy on auditor independence and on the use of the external auditor for non-audit services, which is reviewed annually, most recently in June 2010. Under this policy the provision of any non-audit service must be approved by the audit committee, unless the proposed service is both expected to cost less than £250,000 and also falls within one of a number of service categories which the audit committee has pre-approved. These pre-approved service categories may be summarised as follows:

- accounting advice, employee benefit plan audits, and audit or other attestation services, not otherwise prohibited;
- due diligence and other support in respect of acquisitions, disposals, training and other business initiatives; and
- certain specified tax services, including tax compliance, tax planning and related implementation advice in relation to acquisitions, disposals and other reorganisations.

Nomination committee

Role of the nomination committee

The nomination committee is responsible for keeping under review the composition of the board and succession to it, and succession planning for senior management positions. It makes recommendations to the board concerning appointments to the board, whether of executive or non-executive directors, having regard to the balance and structure of the board and the required blend of skills and experience.

The nomination committee also makes recommendations to the board concerning the re-appointment of any non-executive director at the conclusion of his or her specified term and the re-election of any director by shareholders under the retirement provisions of the company's articles of association. No director is involved in determining his or her own re-appointment or re-election.

Any new directors are appointed by the board and, in accordance with the company's articles of association, they must be elected at the next AGM to continue in office. They must retire, and may stand for re-election by the shareholders. As referred to above, the new UK Corporate Governance Code requires that all directors retire by rotation every year. This will have effect from the Company's AGM in October 2010.

Activities of the nomination committee

The principal activities of the nomination committee during the year were: the review of individual performance; a review of the executive committee structure, membership and succession planning for it; the consideration of potential non-executive directors; and succession to the role of chief financial officer.

In respect of the appointment of BD Holden to the board during the year, the recruitment process included the development of a candidate profile and the engagement of a professional search agency specialising in the recruitment of high calibre non-executive directors. Reports on potential

appointees were provided to the committee, which after careful consideration, made a recommendation to the board.

In respect of the appointment of DA Mahlan to the board and her appointment as chief financial officer, both with effect from 1 October 2010, the committee undertook an independent review of the role and after careful consideration, made a recommendation to the board.

Remuneration committee

Role of the remuneration committee

The role of the remuneration committee and details of how the company applies the principles of the Code in respect of directors' remuneration are set out in the directors' remuneration report.

The chairman and the chief executive may, by invitation, attend remuneration committee meetings, except when their own remuneration is discussed. No director is involved in determining his or her own remuneration.

Executive direction and control

Executive committee

The executive committee, appointed and chaired by the chief executive, consists of the individuals responsible for the key components of the business: North America, Europe, International and Asia Pacific markets, global supply and global functions. The members of the committee and their biographies are set out above in the 'Board of directors and executive committee' section of this Annual Report. It met four times during the year, and spent most of its time discussing strategy, people, performance (including brands) and governance. One of the meetings was held in the United States, one in Brazil and the remainder in the United Kingdom. In addition, scheduled interim update meetings were held by teleconference throughout the year. Responsibility and authority (within the financial limits set by the board) are delegated by the chief executive to individual members of the executive committee who are accountable to him for the performance of their business units.

Executive direction and control procedures include approval of annual strategic plans submitted by each business unit executive and periodic business reviews. These reviews are generally attended by the regional president responsible for the market (and in certain cases additional members of the executive committee) and are held in the relevant market. The reviews focus on business performance management and specific issues around brands, people, key business decisions and risk management.

The chief executive has created several executive working groups to which are delegated particular tasks, generally with specific time spans and success criteria. He has also created committees, intended to have an ongoing remit, including the following.

Audit and risk committee

Chaired by the chief executive and responsible for: overseeing the approach to securing effective internal control and risk management in the group; reviewing the adequacy of the group's sources of assurance over the management of key risks; reviewing management's self-assessment process over internal controls; reviewing the effectiveness of the group's compliance programme; and reporting periodically on the above to the audit committee or to the board.

In addition, the audit and risk committee is responsible for promoting the culture and processes that support effective compliance with the group's codes of conduct, business guidelines and marketing practices throughout the business and supports the audit committee, board and executive committee in satisfying its corporate governance responsibilities relating to internal control and risk management within the group.

Corporate citizenship committee

Chaired by the chief executive and responsible for making decisions or, where appropriate, recommendations to the board or executive committee, concerning corporate citizenship strategy, policies and issues. This includes such matters as: corporate citizenship performance, measurement and reporting; community affairs; environmental matters; and other emerging corporate citizenship issues. Progress in these areas is reported periodically to the board and publicly through a separate corporate citizenship report, which is subject to external assurance. That report and the group's social, ethical and environmental policies are published on the Diageo website. A copy of the corporate citizenship report is available on the Diageo website.

Two executive working groups (one on alcohol in society and one on environmental performance) assist the committee with its work on specific issues. They bring together the key executives from the business and functional representatives involved in developing and achieving Diageo's commitments in these key areas.

Finance committee

Chaired by the chief financial officer and including the chief executive, this committee is responsible for making recommendations to the board on funding strategy, capital structure and management of financial risks and the policies and control procedures (including financial issues relating to treasury and taxation) required to implement the company's financial strategy and financial risk management policies. In certain specific circumstances, the board has delegated authority to the finance committee to make decisions in these areas. Treasury activity is managed centrally within tightly defined dealing authorities and procedures recommended by the finance committee and approved by the board.

Filings assurance committee

Chaired by the chief financial officer and including the chief executive, this committee is responsible for implementing and monitoring the processes which are designed to ensure that the company complies with relevant UK, US and other regulatory reporting and filing provisions, including those imposed by SOX or derived from it. As at the end of the period covered by this report, the filings assurance committee, with the participation of the chief executive and chief financial officer, carried out an evaluation of the effectiveness of the design and operation of disclosure controls and procedures. These are defined as those controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in reports filed under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarised and reported within specified time periods. As of the date of the evaluation, the chief executive and the chief financial officer concluded that the design and operation of these disclosure controls and procedures were effective to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that the company files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the management, including the company's principal executive and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding disclosure.

Additional information

Internal control and risk management

Diageo's aim is to manage risk and to control its business and financial activities cost-effectively and in a manner that enables it to: exploit profitable business opportunities in a disciplined way; avoid or reduce risks that can cause loss, reputational damage or business failure; support operational effectiveness; and enhance resilience to external events. To achieve this, an ongoing process has been established for identifying, evaluating and managing risks faced by the group. This process, which complies with the requirements of the Code, has been in place for the full financial year and up to the date the financial statements were approved and accords with the guidance issued by the Financial Reporting Council in October 2005, 'Internal Control: Revised Guidance for Directors on the Combined Code', also known as the Turnbull guidance (as amended by the Flint review).

The board acknowledges that it is responsible for the company's systems of internal control and risk management and for reviewing their effectiveness. The board confirms that, through the activities of the audit committee described above, it has reviewed the effectiveness of the company's systems of internal control and risk management described below.

All significant business units and the executive committee are required to maintain a process to ensure key risks are identified, evaluated and managed appropriately. This process is also applied to major business decisions or initiatives, such as systems implementations, new product development, business combination activity or significant business strategy implementation. Additional risk management activity is focused directly towards operational risks within the business, including health and safety, product quality and environmental risk management.

Business unit risk assessments, and the activities planned to manage those risks, are reviewed by relevant executives, for example at periodic business reviews. The oversight of primary risks, as detailed in the executive committee risk assessment, is allocated as appropriate between the board, board committees and the executive committee. The executive committee risk assessment, and selected key risk assessments, are reviewed by the audit and risk committee and by the audit committee.

In addition, business units are required to self-assess the effectiveness of the design of their internal control framework. Relevant executives review the results of these self-assessments and summary reporting is provided to the audit and risk committee and audit committee. Risk management and internal control processes encompass activity to mitigate financial, operational, compliance and reputational risk. Specific processes are also in place to ensure management maintain adequate internal control over financial reporting, as separately reported on below.

A network of risk management committees is in place, which has overall accountability for supporting the audit and risk committee in its corporate governance responsibilities by working with business units to proactively and effectively manage risk and monitor the effectiveness of internal controls.

Processes are in place to ensure appropriate action is taken, where necessary, to remedy any deficiencies identified through the group's internal control and risk management processes.

The global audit and risk function gives the audit committee, board and executive committee visibility and understanding of the group's key risks and risk management capability and provides assurance over the quality of the group's internal control and management of key risks in line with a plan agreed by the audit committee. It also oversaw the group's

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compliance and ethics programme, throughout the financial year until May 2010, at which time the global compliance and ethics director began reporting direct to the chief financial officer as a function distinct from global audit and risk (as described in more detail below).

The above risk management processes and systems of internal control, together with the filings assurance processes, are designed to manage, rather than eliminate, the risk of failure to achieve the group's strategic objectives. It should be recognised that such systems can only provide reasonable, not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The company has in place internal control and risk management systems in relation to the company's financial reporting process and the group's process for preparation of consolidated accounts. These systems are described above and under the headings 'Filings assurance committee', 'Audit and risk committee' and 'Management's report on internal control over financial reporting'. Diageo's filings assurance committee and audit and risk committee are each responsible for overseeing elements of these internal control and risk management systems. Furthermore, a review of the consolidated financial statements is completed by management to ensure that the financial position and results of the group are appropriately reflected therein.

Compliance and ethics programme

Diageo is committed to conducting its business responsibly and in accordance with all laws and regulations to which its business activities are subject. The board has a comprehensive compliance and ethics programme to support achievement of this commitment. Management responsibility for the compliance and ethics programme rests with the global compliance and ethics director. As referred to above, in May 2010, the global compliance and ethics director began reporting direct to the chief financial officer, thus making the compliance and ethics function distinct from the global audit and risk function.

The code of business conduct continued to be supported by a comprehensive mandatory training programme. The Diageo marketing code together with Diageo's digital code of practice establishes the principles that Diageo follows in relation to marketing and promotional activities of its brands and products.

In addition, in accordance with the requirements of SOX (and related SEC rules), Diageo has adopted a code of ethics covering its chief executive, chief financial officer, regional presidents and other identifiable persons in the group, including those performing senior accounting and controller functions. No amendments to, or waivers in respect of, the code of ethics were made during the year. The full texts of the code of ethics, code of business conduct, marketing code and other Diageo policies that comprise the compliance programme are available on the company's website at www.diageo.com/ourbusiness/aboutus/corporategovernance.

Compliance and ethics programme guidelines specify the manner in which any potential violations of these codes should be dealt with, including line manager reporting and an independent 'SpeakUp' help line. The latter is operated independently and reports to the global compliance and ethics director for escalation to the audit committee as required. There is an annual certification requirement for all senior employees to confirm compliance with the code of business conduct or to identify areas of possible non-compliance to the global compliance and ethics director. Training and education (including 'e-learning') activities are also undertaken. Both the audit and risk committee and the audit committee review the operation of the compliance programme.

Relations with shareholders

The company values its dialogue with both institutional and private investors. The board's primary contact with institutional shareholders is through the chief executive and chief financial officer.

The chief executive and chief financial officer are supported by the investor relations department, who are in regular contact with institutional shareholders and sell-side analysts. Coverage of the company by sell-side analysts is circulated to the board. The board also ensures that all directors develop an understanding of the views of major institutional shareholders through an independent survey of shareholder opinion. In addition, major shareholders are invited to raise any company matters of interest to them at an annual meeting with the chairman and senior non-executive director. The chief executive and chief financial officer are normally also present and available to take questions and the chairman reports on the meeting to the board.

Investor seminars and analyst presentations, including those following the announcement of interim results and preliminary year end results, are webcast and other presentations made to institutional investors are available on the company's website.

For the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo produced an annual report, which is available to all shareholders on its website, or in paper form by election or on request. As an alternative to receiving shareholder documents through the post, shareholders may elect to receive email notification that the documents are available to be accessed on the company's website. Shareholders can also choose to receive email notification when new company information is published on www.diageo.com. The website also provides private shareholders with the facility to check their shareholdings online and to send any questions they may have to the company.

Private shareholders are invited to write to the chairman or any other director and express their views on any issues of concern at any time and the AGM provides an opportunity for private shareholders to put their questions in person. The company also holds an annual presentation to the UK Shareholders' Association.

The chairmen of the audit, nomination and remuneration committees are normally available at the AGM to take any relevant questions and all other directors attend, unless illness or another pressing commitment precludes them from doing so.

At general meetings, a schedule of the proxy votes cast is made available to all shareholders and is published on www.diageo.com. The company proposes a separate resolution on each substantially separate issue and does not bundle resolutions together inappropriately. Resolutions on the receipt of the reports and accounts and the approval of the directors' remuneration report are put to shareholders at the AGM.

Charitable and political donations

During the year, total charitable donations made by the group were £24.9 million (2009 – £23.4 million). UK group companies made donations of £12.0 million (2009 – £11.2 million) to charitable organisations including £1.1 million (2009 – £1.1 million) to the Diageo Foundation and £7.4 million (2009 – £7.4 million) to the Thalidomide Trust. In the rest of the world, group companies made charitable donations of £12.9 million (2009 – £12.2 million).

The group has not given any money for political purposes in the United Kingdom and made no donations to EU political organisations and incurred no EU political expenditure during the year. The group made contributions to non-EU political parties totalling £0.5 million during the year (2009 – £0.7 million).

These were all made, consistent with applicable laws, to federal and state candidates and committees in the United States, where it is common practice to make political contributions. No particular political persuasion was supported and contributions were made with the aim of promoting a better understanding of the group and its views on commercial matters, as well as a generally improved business environment.

Supplier payment policies and performance

Given the international nature of the group's operations, there is no group standard in respect of payments to suppliers. The group is moving to a standard term of 60 days in respect of payments to suppliers and will seek to implement these trading terms for all suppliers in the future. Where this standard term does not yet apply, operating companies are responsible for agreeing terms and conditions for their business transactions when orders for goods and services are placed, so that suppliers are aware of the terms of payment and the relevant terms are included in contracts where appropriate. Creditor days have not been calculated, as Diageo plc had no material trade creditors at 30 June 2010. The company's invoices for goods and services are settled by subsidiaries acting on behalf of the company.

Going concern

The group's business activities together with significant risk factors are set out above in the Business description. The liquidity position, capital resources and risk management processes covering exposure to currency, interest rate, credit, liquidity and price risk are described above in the Business review.

The group has significant financial resources, strong cash generation from operations and good access to debt markets. Consequently, the directors believe that the group is well placed to manage its business risks despite the current uncertain economic outlook.

The directors confirm that, after making appropriate enquiries, they have reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the financial statements.

Management's report on internal control over financial reporting

Management, under the supervision of the chief executive and chief financial officer, is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate control over the group's financial reporting. Diageo's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that: pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect transactions and dispositions of assets; provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed and adopted for use in the European Union (EU) and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB); provide reasonable assurance that receipts and expenditures are made only in accordance with authorisation of management and the directors of the company; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of any unauthorised acquisition, use or disposition of assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Management has assessed the effectiveness of Diageo's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13(a)-13(f) and 15(d)-15(f) under the Exchange Act) based on the

framework in 'Internal Control – Integrated Framework', issued by the committee of Sponsoring Organisations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). Based on this assessment, management concluded that, as at 30 June 2010, internal control over financial reporting was effective.

Any internal control framework, no matter how well designed, has inherent limitations, including the possibility of human error and the circumvention or overriding of controls and procedures and may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions or because the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

During the period covered by this report, there were no changes in internal control over financial reporting that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting.

KPMG Audit plc, an independent registered public accounting firm, who also audit the group's consolidated financial statements, has audited the effectiveness of the group's internal control over financial reporting, and has issued an unqualified report thereon, which will be included in the company's Form 20-F filed with the SEC.

Directors' responsibilities in respect of the annual report and financial statements

The directors are responsible for preparing the annual report, the information filed with the SEC on Form 20-F and the group and parent company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare group and parent company financial statements for each financial year. Under that law they are required to prepare the group financial statements in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and applicable law and have elected to prepare the parent company financial statements in accordance with UK Accounting Standards and applicable law (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice). The directors have taken responsibility to prepare the group financial statements also in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB. The directors have also presented certain additional information required by the SEC for the purposes of the company's Form 20-F.

The group financial statements are required by law and IFRS to present fairly the financial position and the performance of the group; the Act provides in relation to such financial statements that references in the relevant part of the Act to financial statements giving a true and fair view are references to their achieving a fair presentation.

The parent company financial statements are required by law to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the parent company.

In preparing each of the group and parent company financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- for the group financial statements, state whether they have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU and as issued by the IASB;
- for the parent company financial statements, state whether applicable UK Accounting Standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the parent company financial statements; and

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- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the group and the parent company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping proper accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the parent company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the parent company and enable them to ensure that its financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006 and, as regard to group consolidated accounts, Article 4 of the IAS Regulation. They have general responsibility for taking such steps as are reasonably open to them to safeguard the assets of the group and to prevent and detect fraud and other irregularities.

Under applicable UK and US law and regulations, the directors are also responsible for preparing a directors' report, a directors' remuneration report and a corporate governance report that comply with that law and those regulations.

In addition, the directors are responsible for the maintenance and integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company's website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

Responsibility statement

Each of the directors, whose names are set out above in the 'Board of directors and executive committee' section of this Annual Report, confirms that to the best of his or her knowledge:

- the consolidated financial statements contained in the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2010, which have been prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB and as endorsed and adopted for use in the EU, give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit of the group; and
- the management report represented by the directors' report contained in the Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2010 includes a fair review of the development and performance of the business and the position of the group, together with a description of the principal risks and uncertainties that the group faces.

The responsibility statement was approved by the board of directors on 25 August 2010.

New York Stock Exchange corporate governance rules

Under applicable SEC rules and the NYSE's corporate governance rules for listed companies, Diageo must disclose any significant ways in which its corporate governance practices differ from those followed by US companies under NYSE listing standards.

Diageo believes the following to be the significant areas in which there are differences between its corporate governance practices and NYSE corporate governance rules applicable to US companies. This information is also provided on the company's website at www.diageo.com.

- Basis of regulation: UK listed companies are required to include in their annual report a narrative statement of (i) how they have applied the principles of the Code and (ii) whether or not they have complied with the best practice provisions of the Code. NYSE listed companies must adopt and disclose their corporate governance guidelines. Diageo complied throughout the year with the best practice provisions of the Code.

- Director independence: the Code requires at least half the board (excluding the chairman) to be independent non-executive directors, as determined by affirmatively concluding that a director is independent of management and free from any relationship that could materially interfere with the exercise of independent judgement. NYSE rules require a majority of independent directors, according to the NYSE's own 'bright-line' tests and an affirmative determination by the board that the director has no material relationship with the listed company. Diageo's board has determined that, in its judgement and without taking into account the NYSE bright-line tests, all of the non-executive directors are independent. As such, currently 7 of Diageo's 10 directors are independent.
- Chairman and chief executive: the Code requires these roles to be separate. There is no corresponding requirement for US companies. Diageo has a separate chairman and chief executive.
- Non-executive director meetings: NYSE rules require non-management directors to meet regularly without management and independent directors to meet separately at least once a year. The Code requires non-executive directors to meet without the chairman present at least annually to appraise the chairman's performance. During the year, Diageo's chairman and non-executive directors met six times as a group without executive directors being present, and the independent directors met once without the chairman.
- Board committees: Diageo has a number of board committees that are similar in purpose and constitution to those required by NYSE rules. Diageo's audit, remuneration and nomination committees consist entirely of independent non-executive directors (save that the chairman of the nomination committee, Dr FB Humer, is not independent). Under NYSE standards, companies are required to have a nominating/corporate governance committee, which develops and recommends a set of corporate governance principles and is composed entirely of independent directors. The terms of reference for Diageo's nomination committee, which comply with the Code, do not contain such a requirement. In accordance with the requirements of the Code, Diageo discloses in its annual report the results and means of evaluation of the board, its committees and the directors, and it provides extensive information regarding directors' compensation in the directors' remuneration report.
- Code of ethics: NYSE rules require a code of business conduct and ethics to be adopted for directors, officers and employees and disclosure of any waivers for executive directors or officers. Diageo has adopted a code of business conduct for all directors, officers and employees, as well as a code of ethics for senior officers in accordance with the requirements of SOX. Currently, no waivers have been granted to directors or executive officers.
- Compliance certification: NYSE rules require CEOs to certify to the NYSE their awareness of any NYSE corporate governance violations. Diageo is exempt from this as a foreign private issuer but is required to notify the NYSE if any executive officer becomes aware of any non-compliance with NYSE corporate governance standards. No such notification was necessary during the period covered by this report.

Directors' attendance record at the Annual General Meeting, board meetings and board committee meetings, for the year ended 30 June 2010 was as set out in the table below. For board and board committee meetings, attendance is expressed as the number of meetings attended out of the number that each director was eligible to attend.

	Annual General Meeting 2009	Board (maximum 6)	Audit committee (maximum 6)	Nomination committee (maximum 5)	Remuneration committee (maximum 5)
Dr FB Humer	✓	6/6	6/6*	5/5	5/5*
PS Walsh	✓	6/6	4/6**	5/5*	5/5*
NC Rose	✓	6/6	6/6*	n/a	n/a
Lord Hollick	✓	6/6	6/6	5/5	5/5
PB Bruzelius	✗	5/6	5/6	4/5	5/5
LM Danon	✓	6/6	6/6	5/5	5/5
BD Holden	✓	5/5	5/5	4/4	4/4
M Lilja	✓	2/2	2/2	2/2	1/1
PG Scott	✓	6/6	6/6	5/5	5/5
HT Stitzer	✓	6/6	6/6	5/5	5/5
PA Walker	✓	6/6	6/6	5/5	5/5

* Attended by invitation.

** Attended by invitation, for part only.

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Directors' report

The directors have pleasure in submitting their Annual Report for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Annual General Meeting

The AGM will be held at The Institution of Engineering and Technology, Savoy Place, London WC2R 0BL at 2.30pm on Thursday, 14 October 2010.

Dividends

Diageo paid an interim dividend of 14.6 pence per share on 6 April 2010. The directors recommend a final dividend of 23.5 pence per share. Subject to approval by shareholders, the final dividend will be paid on 19 October 2010 to shareholders on the register on 10 September 2010. Payment to US ADR holders will be made on 25 October 2010. A dividend reinvestment plan, which enables ordinary shareholders to invest their dividends in ordinary shares, is available in respect of the final dividend and the plan notice date is 27 September 2010.

Directors

The directors of the company who served during the year are shown in the section 'Board of directors and executive committee' above.

In accordance with the UK Corporate Governance Code, all the directors retire by rotation at the AGM and offer themselves for re-election, with the exception of NC Rose who will retire immediately after the AGM and will therefore not seek re-election. DA Mahlan, who was appointed since the last AGM, retires in accordance with the articles and, being eligible, offers herself for election at the AGM. The non-executive directors proposed for re-election do not have service contracts.

Further details of directors' contracts, remuneration and their interests in the shares of the company at 30 June 2010 are given in the directors' remuneration report above.

Auditor

The auditor, KPMG Audit Plc, is willing to continue in office and a resolution for its re-appointment as auditor of the company will be submitted to the AGM.

Disclosure of information to the auditor

The directors who held office at the date of approval of this directors' report confirm that, so far as they are each aware, there is no relevant audit information of which the company's auditor is unaware; and each director has taken all the steps that they ought to have taken as a director to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the company's auditor is aware of that information.

Business review

The review of the business of the company and the description of the principal risks and uncertainties facing the company, prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006, comprises the following sections of the Annual Report: the Chief executive's review, the Business description and the Business review.

Corporate governance statement

The corporate governance statement, prepared in accordance with rule 7.2 of the FSA's Disclosure and Transparency Rules, comprises the following sections of the Annual Report: the Corporate governance report and the Additional information for shareholders.

Significant agreements – change of control

The following significant agreements contain certain termination and other rights for Diageo's counterparties upon a change of control of the company.

Under the agreement governing the company's 34% investment in Moët Hennessy SNC (MH) and Moët Hennessy International SAS (MHI), if a competitor (as defined therein) directly or indirectly takes control of the company (which, for these purposes, would occur if such competitor acquired more than 34% of the voting rights or equity interests in the company), LVMH Moët Hennessy – Louis Vuitton SA (LVMH) may require the company to sell its shares in MH and MHI to LVMH.

The master agreement governing the operation of the group's regional joint ventures with LVMH states that upon a change of control of the company (being, for these purposes, the acquisition by a third party of 30% or more of the issued share capital having voting rights in the company), LVMH may either appoint and remove the chairman of each joint venture entity governed by such master agreement, who shall be given a casting vote, or require each joint venture entity to be wound up.

Agreements for the distribution of the Jose Cuervo tequila brands allow Casa Cuervo SA de CV (Cuervo) the right to terminate such agreements upon a change of control of the company, if Cuervo's advance written consent to the change of control is not obtained.

Other information

Other information relevant to the directors' report may be found in the following sections of the Annual Report:

Information	Location in Annual Report
Amendment of memorandum and articles of association	Additional information for shareholders – Articles of association
Charitable and political donations	Corporate governance report
Corporate citizenship	Corporate governance report
Directors – appointment and powers	Additional information for shareholders – Articles of association
Directors' indemnities and compensation for loss of office	Directors' remuneration report
Employment policies	Business description – Premium drinks – Employees
Events since 30 June 2010	Financial statements – note 35 Post balance sheet events
Future developments	Business review – Trend information
Purchase of own shares	Business review – Liquidity and capital resources and Financial statements – note 28 Share capital and reserves
Principal activities of the company and its subsidiary undertakings in the course of the year	Financial statements – Principal group companies
Research and development	Business description – Premium drinks – Research and development
Share capital – structure, voting and other rights	Additional information for shareholders – Share capital and Articles of association
Share capital – employee share plan voting rights	Financial statements – note 34 Employee share compensation
Shareholdings in the company	Additional information for shareholders – Share capital
Supplier payment policies and performance	Corporate governance report

The directors' report of Diageo plc for the year ended 30 June 2010 comprises these pages and the sections of the Annual Report referred to under 'Directors', 'Business review', 'Corporate governance statement' and 'Other information' above, which are incorporated into the directors' report by reference.

The directors' report was approved by a duly appointed and authorised committee of the board of directors on 25 August 2010 and signed on its behalf by PD Tunnacliffe, the company secretary.



Diageo strives to execute everything it does to the highest possible standard, whether that be best-in-class production or working closely with its customers to build better businesses.

Diageo aims to execute everything it does to the highest possible standard across the board. The company prides itself in best-in-class production, industry-defining practices and tools and self-imposed governance structures. Moreover, it creates a working environment that is built upon a strong set of values. These also provide the basis for an equitable relationship between Diageo and all its stakeholders.

🌐 www.diageoreports.com

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We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Diageo plc for the year ended 30 June 2010 which comprise the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated balance sheet, the consolidated statement of changes in equity, the consolidated statement of cash flows and the related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU.

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006 and in with respect of the separate opinion in relation to IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB), on terms that have been agreed with the company. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out in the corporate governance report, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the consolidated financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/UKP.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the consolidated financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the group's affairs as at 30 June 2010 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 and Article 4 of the IAS Regulation.

Separate opinion in relation to IFRS as issued by the IASB

As explained in the accounting policies set out in the consolidated financial statements, the group, in addition to complying with its legal obligation to apply IFRS as adopted by the EU, has also applied IFRS as issued by the IASB. In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements comply with IFRS as issued by the IASB.

Opinion on other matter prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the consolidated financial statements are prepared is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following:

Under the Companies Act 2006 we are required to report to you if, in our opinion:

- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Under the Listing Rules we are required to review:

- the directors' statement, set out in the corporate governance report, in relation to going concern; and
- the part of the corporate governance report relating to the company's compliance with the nine provisions of the June 2008 Combined Code specified for our review.

Other matter

We have reported separately on the parent company financial statements of Diageo plc for the year ended 30 June 2010 and on the information in the directors' remuneration report that is described as having been audited.

Ian Starkey (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG Audit Plc, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

KPMG Audit Plc
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

25 August 2010

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	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2010 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2009 (restated) £ million	Year ended 30 June 2008 (restated) £ million
Sales	2	12,958	12,283	10,643
Excise duties	3	(3,178)	(2,972)	(2,553)
Net sales	2	9,780	9,311	8,090
Cost of sales	3,5	(4,099)	(3,893)	(3,254)
Gross profit		5,681	5,418	4,836
Marketing expenses	3	(1,419)	(1,327)	(1,244)
Other operating expenses	3,5	(1,688)	(1,673)	(1,380)
Operating profit	2	2,574	2,418	2,212
Sale of businesses	5	(15)	–	9
Interest receivable	6	469	252	153
Interest payable	6	(844)	(768)	(494)
Other finance income	6	4	2	51
Other finance charges	6	(91)	(78)	(29)
Share of associates' profits after tax	7	142	164	176
Profit before taxation		2,239	1,990	2,078
Taxation	8	(477)	(286)	(518)
Profit from continuing operations		1,762	1,704	1,560
Discontinued operations	9	(19)	2	26
Profit for the year		1,743	1,706	1,586
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders of the parent company		1,629	1,605	1,513
Non-controlling interests		114	101	73
		1,743	1,706	1,586
Basic earnings per share	10			
Continuing operations		66.3p	64.5p	58.0p
Discontinued operations		(0.8)p	0.1p	1.0p
		65.5p	64.6p	59.0p
Diluted earnings per share	10			
Continuing operations		66.2p	64.3p	57.6p
Discontinued operations		(0.8)p	0.1p	1.0p
		65.4p	64.4p	58.6p

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Comparatives have been restated following the adoption of the amendment to *IAS 38 – Intangible assets* and the change to the accounting treatment of returnable bottles and crates. For an explanation of the effect of the restatements see note 1 – New accounting policies.

	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2010 £ million	Year ended 30 June 2009 (restated) £ million	Year ended 30 June 2008 (restated) £ million
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange differences on translation of foreign operations excluding borrowings				
– group		494	684	123
– associates and non-controlling interests		37	246	211
Exchange differences on borrowings and derivative net investment hedges		(429)	(773)	(366)
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges				
– (losses)/gains taken to other comprehensive income		(27)	90	26
– transferred to income statement		(26)	(71)	(69)
Hyperinflation adjustment	6	25	–	–
Fair value gains on available-for-sale investments		–	4	–
Net actuarial gain/(loss) on post employment plans	4	8	(1,007)	(15)
Tax on other comprehensive income	27	(16)	254	15
Other comprehensive income, net of tax, for the year		66	(573)	(75)
Profit for the year		1,743	1,706	1,586
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,809	1,133	1,511
Attributable to:				
Equity shareholders of the parent company		1,628	940	1,435
Non-controlling interests		181	193	76
Total comprehensive income for the year		1,809	1,133	1,511

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Comparatives have been restated following the adoption of the amendment to *IAS 38 – Intangible assets* and the change to the accounting treatment of returnable bottles and crates. For an explanation of the effect of the restatements see note 1 – New accounting policies.

Consolidated balance sheet

	Notes	30 June 2010		30 June 2009 (restated)		30 June 2008 (restated)	
		£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
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	11	6,726		6,215		5,530	
	12	2,404		2,326		2,175	
	13	30		37		31	
	14	2,060		2,041		1,805	
	16	117		231		168	
	18	115		18		11	
	22	472		364		111	
	26	529		678		593	
	4	49		41		47	
			12,502		11,951		10,471
		Current assets					
	17	3,281		3,078		2,688	
	18	2,008		1,977		2,015	
	19	112		–		–	
	22	98		98		104	
	20	1,453		914		714	
			6,952		6,067		5,521
			19,454		18,018		15,992
		Total assets					
		Current liabilities					
	21	(587)		(890)		(1,663)	
	22	(186)		(220)		(126)	
	24	(2,615)		(2,172)		(2,161)	
	19	(10)		–		–	
	8	(391)		(532)		(685)	
	25	(155)		(172)		(72)	
			(3,944)		(3,986)		(4,707)
		Non-current liabilities					
	21	(8,177)		(7,685)		(5,545)	
	22	(155)		(99)		(124)	
	24	(76)		(30)		(34)	
	25	(318)		(314)		(329)	
	26	(744)		(606)		(665)	
	4	(1,254)		(1,424)		(455)	
			(10,724)		(10,158)		(7,152)
			(14,668)		(14,144)		(11,859)
		Total liabilities					
		Net assets					
			4,786		3,874		4,133
		Equity					
	28	797		797		816	
		1,342		1,342		1,342	
		3,245		3,279		3,161	
		(1,377)		(2,249)		(1,856)	
		Equity attributable to equity shareholders of the parent company					
			4,007		3,169		3,463
			779		705		670
			4,786		3,874		4,133

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

These consolidated financial statements were approved by a duly appointed and authorised committee of the board of directors on 25 August 2010 and were signed on its behalf by PS Walsh and NC Rose, directors.

Comparatives have been restated following the adoption of the amendment to IAS 38 – *Intangible assets* and the change to the accounting treatment of returnable bottles and crates. For an explanation of the effect of the restatements see note 1 – New accounting policies.

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	Share capital £ million	Share premium £ million	Capital redemption reserve £ million	Fair value, hedging and exchange reserve £ million	Retained earnings/(deficit)		Equity attributable to parent company shareholders £ million	Non-controlling interests £ million	Total equity £ million	
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	Own shares £ million	Other retained earnings £ million	Total £ million			
At 30 June 2007 as previously reported	848	1,341	3,095	91	(2,600)	1,197	(1,403)	3,972	198	4,170
Prior year adjustments (see note 1)										
– Amendment to IAS 38	–	–	–	–	–	(25)	(25)	(25)	–	(25)
– Returnables	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(4)	(4)
At 30 June 2007 as restated	848	1,341	3,095	91	(2,600)	1,172	(1,428)	3,947	194	4,141
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	(57)	–	1,492	1,492	1,435	76	1,511
Employee share schemes	–	–	–	–	60	(14)	46	46	–	46
Share-based incentive plans	–	–	–	–	–	26	26	26	–	26
Share-based incentive plans in respect of associates	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	–	4
Tax on share-based incentive plans	–	–	–	–	–	(7)	(7)	(7)	–	(7)
Shares issued	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Own shares repurchased	(32)	–	32	–	(19)	(1,113)	(1,132)	(1,132)	–	(1,132)
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	(857)	(857)	(857)	(56)	(913)
Acquisitions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	456	456
At 30 June 2008 as restated	816	1,342	3,127	34	(2,559)	703	(1,856)	3,463	670	4,133
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	99	–	841	841	940	193	1,133
Employee share schemes	–	–	–	–	33	(8)	25	25	–	25
Share-based incentive plans	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	31	–	31
Share-based incentive plans in respect of associates	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	3
Tax on share-based incentive plans	–	–	–	–	–	(6)	(6)	(6)	–	(6)
Own shares repurchased	(19)	–	19	–	184	(601)	(417)	(417)	–	(417)
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	(870)	(870)	(870)	(98)	(968)
Acquisitions	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(2)	(2)
Acquisition adjustment	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	(58)	(58)
At 30 June 2009 as restated	797	1,342	3,146	133	(2,342)	93	(2,249)	3,169	705	3,874
Total comprehensive income	–	–	–	(34)	–	1,662	1,662	1,628	181	1,809
Employee share schemes	–	–	–	–	89	(3)	86	86	–	86
Share-based incentive plans	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	31	–	31
Share-based incentive plans in respect of associates	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	3	–	3
Tax on share-based incentive plans	–	–	–	–	–	4	4	4	–	4
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	(914)	(914)	(914)	(107)	(1,021)
At 30 June 2010	797	1,342	3,146	99	(2,253)	876	(1,377)	4,007	779	4,786

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

Comparatives have been restated following the adoption of the amendment to *IAS 38 – Intangible assets* and the change to the accounting treatment of returnable bottles and crates. For an explanation of the effect of the restatements see note 1 – New accounting policies.

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	Notes	Year ended 30 June 2010		Year ended 30 June 2009 (restated)		Year ended 30 June 2008 (restated)	
		£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Cash flow from operating activities							
Cash generated from operations	29		3,184		2,654		2,325
Interest received			307		63		67
Interest paid			(612)		(478)		(387)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests			(107)		(98)		(56)
Taxation paid			(474)		(522)		(369)
Net cash from operating activities			2,298		1,619		1,580
Cash flows from investing activities							
Disposal of property, plant and equipment and computer software		143		14		66	
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and computer software		(374)		(355)		(348)	
Net (purchase)/disposal of other investments		(43)		(24)		4	
Payment into escrow in respect of the UK Pension Scheme		–		(50)		(50)	
Disposal of businesses		1		1		4	
Purchase of businesses	30	(206)		(102)		(575)	
Net cash outflow from investing activities			(479)		(516)		(899)
Cash flows from financing activities							
Proceeds from issue of share capital		–		–		1	
Net sale/(purchase) of own shares for share schemes		85		(38)		(78)	
Own shares repurchased		–		(354)		(1,008)	
Net (decrease)/increase in loans		(422)		256		1,094	
Equity dividends paid		(914)		(870)		(857)	
Net cash outflow from financing activities			(1,251)		(1,006)		(848)
Net increase/(decrease) in net cash and cash equivalents			568		97		(167)
Exchange differences			(16)		66		11
Net cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year			846		683		839
Net cash and cash equivalents at end of the year			1,398		846		683
Net cash and cash equivalents consist of:							
Cash and cash equivalents	20		1,453		914		714
Bank overdrafts	21		(55)		(68)		(31)
			1,398		846		683

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Comparatives have been restated following the adoption of the amendment to *IAS 38 – Intangible assets* and the change to the accounting treatment of returnable bottles and crates. For an explanation of the effect of the restatements see note 1 – New accounting policies.

Basis of preparation

The consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as endorsed and adopted for use in the European Union (EU) and IFRS as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB). References to IFRS hereafter should be construed as references to both IFRS as adopted by the EU and IFRS as issued by the IASB. No reconciliation to US GAAP is included in the financial statements in accordance with a rule adopted by the US Securities and Exchange Commission accepting financial statements from foreign private issuers prepared in accordance with IFRS as issued by the IASB without that reconciliation.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, except that biological assets and certain financial instruments are stated at their fair value.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

The critical accounting policies, which the directors consider are of greater complexity and/or particularly subject to the exercise of judgement, are set out in 'Critical accounting policies' in the Business review section of this Annual Report.

Basis for preparation of financial statements on a going concern basis

Information on the business environment that the group operates in, the group's strategy and the principal risk factors that the group faces is contained in the Business review. The financial position of the group, its cash flows, borrowings, borrowing facilities, commitments and the group's policies to manage its financial risk are described in the Business review under 'Liquidity and capital resources', 'Contractual obligations' and 'Risk management'. Further information is disclosed in notes 21, 22 and 23 to the consolidated financial statements.

At 30 June 2010 the group has cash and cash equivalents of £1,453 million and committed bank facilities of £2,533 million, with borrowings and bank overdrafts due within one year of £587 million. The group owns a diverse portfolio of beverage alcohol products and operates in numerous countries around the world. The group also has a wide diversity of customers and suppliers. The directors believe that the group is well positioned to manage its business and financial risks successfully.

The directors have a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Accordingly, they continue to adopt the going concern basis in preparing the consolidated financial statements.

Business combination

The consolidated financial statements include the results of the company and its subsidiaries together with the group's attributable share of the results of associates and joint ventures. The results of subsidiaries sold or acquired are included in the income statement up to, or from, the date that control passes.

On the acquisition of a business, or of an interest in an associate or joint venture, fair values, reflecting conditions at the date of acquisition, are attributed to the net assets including identifiable intangible assets acquired. Adjustments to fair values include those made to bring accounting policies into line with those of the group.

Sales

Sales comprise revenue from the sale of goods, royalties receivable and rents receivable. Revenue from the sale of goods includes excise and other duties which the group pays as principal but excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties, such as value added tax. Sales are recognised depending upon individual customer terms at the time of despatch, delivery or some other specified point when the risk of loss transfers. Provision is made for returns where appropriate. Sales are stated net of price discounts, allowances for customer loyalty and certain promotional activities and similar items.

Advertising and promotion costs

Advertising costs, point of sale materials and sponsorship payments are charged in the income statement when the company has a right of access to the goods or services acquired.

Research and development

Research expenditure in respect of new drinks products and package design is written off in the year in which it is incurred. Any subsequent development expenditure in the period leading up to product launch that meets the recognition criteria set out in the relevant standard is capitalised. If capitalised, any intangible asset is amortised on a straight-line basis over the period of the expected benefit.

Share-based payments – employee benefits

The fair value of equity-settled share options granted is initially measured at grant date based on the binomial or Monte Carlo models and is charged in the income statement over the vesting period. Shares of Diageo plc held by the company for the purpose of fulfilling obligations in respect of various employee share plans around the group are deducted from equity in the consolidated balance sheet. Any surplus or deficit arising on the sale of the Diageo plc shares held by the group is included as a movement in reserves.

Pensions and other post employment benefits

The group's principal pension funds are defined benefit plans. In addition, the group has defined contribution plans, unfunded post employment medical benefit liabilities and other unfunded defined benefit post employment liabilities. For defined benefit plans, the amount charged in the income statement is the cost of accruing pension benefits promised to employees over the year, plus any fully vested benefit improvements granted to members by the group during the year. It also includes a credit equivalent to the group's expected return on the pension plans' assets over the year, offset by a charge equal to the expected increase in the plans' liabilities over the year. The difference between the fair value of the plans' assets and the present value of the plans' liabilities is disclosed as an asset or

liability on the consolidated balance sheet. Any differences between the expected return on assets and that actually achieved, and any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the plans, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income. Any recognised asset is limited to any future refunds from the plan or the present value of reductions in future contributions to the plan.

Contributions payable by the group in respect of defined contribution plans are charged to operating profit as incurred.

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Capitalisation of finance costs

Finance costs attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset, being an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale, are added to the cost of that asset. All other finance costs are recognised as charges in the income statement for the period in which they are incurred.

Exceptional items

Exceptional items are those that in management's judgement need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence. Such items are included within the income statement caption to which they relate, and are separately disclosed either in the notes to the consolidated financial statements or on the face of the consolidated income statement.

Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements of the group's subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which each entity operates (its functional currency). The consolidated financial statements are presented in sterling, which is the functional currency of the parent company.

The income statements and cash flows of overseas entities are translated into sterling at weighted average rates of exchange, other than substantial transactions that are translated at the rate on the date of the transaction. The adjustment to closing rates is taken to reserves.

Balance sheets are translated at closing rates. Exchange differences arising on the re-translation at closing rates of the opening balance sheets of overseas entities are taken to reserves, as are exchange differences arising on related foreign currency borrowings and financial instruments designated as net investment hedges, to the extent that they are effective. Tax charges and credits arising on such items are also taken to reserves. Other exchange differences are taken to the income statement.

The results of operations in hyperinflationary economies are adjusted to reflect the changes in the purchasing power of the local market currency of the entity before being translated to sterling.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. If hedged forward, the impact of hedging is recognised, where permitted, under hedge accounting (refer to accounting policy for derivative financial instruments).

Brands, goodwill and other intangible assets

When the cost of an acquisition exceeds the fair values attributable to the group's share of the net assets acquired, the difference is treated as purchased goodwill. Goodwill arising on acquisitions prior to 1 July 1998 was eliminated against reserves, and this goodwill has not been restated. Goodwill arising subsequent to 1 July 1998 has been capitalised.

Acquired brands and other intangible assets are recognised when they are controlled through contractual or other legal rights, or are separable from the rest of the business, and the fair value can be reliably measured.

Intangible assets that are regarded as having limited useful economic lives are amortised on a straight-line basis over those lives and reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. Goodwill and intangible assets that are regarded as having indefinite useful economic lives are not amortised. These assets are reviewed for impairment at least annually or when there is an indication that the assets may be impaired. To ensure that assets are not carried at above their recoverable amounts, the impairment reviews compare the net carrying value with the recoverable amount, where the recoverable amount is the value in use. Amortisation and any impairment writedowns are charged to other operating expenses in the income statement.

Computer software is amortised on a straight-line basis to estimated residual value over its expected useful life. Residual values and useful lives are reviewed each year. Subject to these reviews, the estimated useful lives are up to five years.

Property, plant and equipment

Land and buildings are stated at cost less depreciation. Freehold land is not depreciated. Leaseholds are depreciated over the unexpired period of the lease. Other property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis to estimated residual values over their expected useful lives, and these values and lives are reviewed each year. Subject to these reviews, the estimated useful lives fall within the following ranges: industrial and other buildings – 10 to 50 years; plant and machinery – 5 to 25 years; fixtures and fittings – 5 to 10 years; casks and containers – 15 to 20 years; and returnable bottles and crates 5 to 10 years.

Reviews are carried out if there is some indication that impairment may have occurred, to ensure that property, plant and equipment are not carried at above their recoverable amounts.

Leases

Where the group has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset subject to a lease, the lease is treated as a finance lease. Other leases are treated as operating leases, with payments and receipts taken to the income statement on a straight-line basis over the life of the lease.

Biological assets

Grape cultivation by the group's wine business is accounted for as an agricultural activity. Accordingly, the group's biological assets (grape vines and grapes on the vine) are carried at fair value which, in the absence of third party valuations, is computed on the basis of a discounted cash flow computation. Agricultural produce (harvested grapes) is valued at market value on transfer into inventory.

Associates and joint ventures

An associate is an undertaking in which the group has a long term equity interest and over which it has the power to exercise significant influence. The group's interest in the net assets of associates is included in investments in the consolidated balance sheet and its interest in their results is included in the income statement below the group's operating profit. Joint ventures, where there is contractual joint control over the entity, are accounted for by including on a line-by-line basis the attributable share of the results, assets and liabilities.

Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes raw materials, direct labour and expenses, an appropriate proportion of production and other overheads, but not borrowing costs. Cost is calculated on an actual usage basis for maturing inventories and on a first in, first out basis for other inventories.

Assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their net book value is expected to be recovered through sale rather than continuing use. This condition is only met when the sale is highly probable and the non-current asset, or disposal group, is available for immediate sale in its present condition. Non-current assets and disposal groups classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of net book value and the fair value less selling costs.

Financial assets

Trade receivables Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are stated at their nominal amount which is usually the original invoiced amount less provisions made for bad and doubtful receivables. Estimated irrecoverable amounts are based on the ageing of the receivable balances and historical experience. Individual trade receivables are provided against when management deems them not to be fully collectable.

Cash and cash equivalents Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of three months or less at acquisition, including money market deposits, commercial paper and investments.

Available-for-sale financial assets Available-for-sale financial assets are non-derivatives that are either designated in this category or not classified in any of the other categories. They are included in non-current assets unless management intends to dispose of the investment within 12 months of the balance sheet date.

Financial liabilities

Borrowings Borrowings are initially measured at cost, which is equal to fair value at inception, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings using the effective interest rate method.

The fair value adjustments for all loans designated as hedged items in a fair value hedge are disclosed separately as a net figure. The fair value adjustment is calculated using a discounted cash flow technique based on unadjusted market data applied consistently for similar types of instruments.

Trade payables Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are stated at their nominal value.

Derivative financial instruments

The group uses derivative financial instruments to hedge its exposures to fluctuations in interest and exchange rates and commodity prices. The derivative instruments used by Diageo consist mainly of currency forwards, foreign currency swaps, interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps.

Derivative financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value that is calculated using a discounted cash flow technique based on unadjusted market data applied consistently for similar types of instruments. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that do not qualify for hedge accounting treatment are reported in the income statement.

The purpose of hedge accounting is to mitigate the impact of potential volatility in the group income statement due to changes in exchange or interest rates or commodity prices, by matching the impact of the hedged item and the hedging instrument in the income statement. To qualify for hedge accounting, the hedging relationship must meet several conditions with respect to documentation, probability of occurrence, hedge effectiveness and reliability of measurement. At the inception of the transaction, the group documents the relationship between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge transaction. This process includes linking all derivatives designated as hedges to specific assets and liabilities or to specific firm commitments or forecast transactions. The group also documents its assessment, at hedge inception and on a quarterly basis, as to whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions have been, and are likely to continue to be, effective in offsetting changes in fair value or cash flows of hedged items.

Diageo designates derivatives which qualify as hedges for accounting purposes as either: (a) a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability (fair value hedge); (b) a hedge of a forecast transaction or the cash flow risk from a change in interest rates or exchange rates (cash flow hedge); or (c) a hedge of a net investment in foreign operations.

The method of recognising the resulting gains or losses from movements in fair values is dependent on whether the derivative contract is designated to hedge a specific risk and qualifies for hedge accounting.

Fair value hedges are used to manage the currency and/or interest rate risks to which the fair value of certain assets and liabilities are exposed. Changes in the fair value of derivatives that are fair value hedges are recognised in the income statement, along with any changes in the relevant fair value of the underlying hedged asset or liability. If such a hedge relationship is de-designated, fair value movements on the derivative continue to be taken to the income statement while any fair value adjustments made to the underlying hedged item to that date are amortised through the income statement over its remaining life using the effective interest rate.

Cash flow hedges are used to hedge the currency risk of highly probable future foreign currency cash flows, as well as the cash flow risk from changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The effective part of the changes in fair value of cash flow hedges is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income, while any ineffective part is recognised in the income statement. Amounts recorded in the statement of comprehensive income are transferred to the income statement in the same period in which the underlying interest or foreign exchange exposure affects the income statement.

Net investment hedges take the form of either foreign currency borrowings or derivatives. All foreign exchange gains or losses arising on translation of net investments are recorded in the statement of comprehensive income and included in the exchange reserve. Liabilities used as hedging instruments in a net investment hedge are revalued at closing exchange rates. The resulting gains or losses are taken to the statement of comprehensive income to the extent that they are effective, with any ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement. Foreign exchange contracts hedging net investments in foreign operations are carried at fair value. Effective fair value movements are taken to the statement of comprehensive income, with any ineffectiveness recognised in the income statement.

Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the group has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. Provisions are calculated on a discounted basis, where the effect is material to the original undiscounted provision. The carrying amounts of provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

Taxation

Current tax is based on taxable profit for the year. This requires an estimation of the current tax liability together with an assessment of the temporary differences which arise as a consequence of different accounting and tax treatments.

Full provision for deferred tax is made for temporary differences between the carrying value of assets and liabilities in the consolidated financial statements and their tax bases. The amount of deferred tax reflects the expected recoverable amount and is based on the expected manner of realisation or settlement of the carrying amount of assets and liabilities, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date. Deferred tax assets are not recognised where it is more likely than not that the asset will not be realised in the future. No deferred tax liability is provided in respect of any future remittance of earnings of foreign subsidiaries where the group is able to control the remittance of earnings and it is probable that such earnings will not be remitted in the foreseeable future, or where no liability would arise on the remittance.

Tax benefits are not recognised unless it is probable that the tax positions are sustainable. Once considered to be probable, management reviews each material tax benefit to assess whether a provision should be taken against full recognition of the benefit on the basis of potential settlement through negotiation and/or litigation. Any interest and penalties on tax liabilities are provided for in the tax charge.

Discontinued operations

Discontinued operations comprise disposal groups where they represent a major line of business or geographical area of operations or business activities that the group no longer participates in or did not form part of the group's operations.

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1. New accounting policies

(a) Adopted by the group The following accounting standards and interpretations, issued by the IASB or International Financial Reporting Interpretations Committee (IFRIC), are effective for the first time in the current financial year and have been adopted by the group:

Amendment to IFRS 7 – Improving disclosures about financial instruments. This amendment resulted in enhanced disclosures about fair value measurements of financial instruments by using a three-level fair value hierarchy that prioritises the valuation techniques used in fair value calculations. The amended standard also extended disclosures in respect of liquidity risk. Details are provided in the Business review – Fair value measurements.

IFRS 8 – Operating segments. IFRS 8 requires that an entity's operating segments are reported on the same basis as the internally reported information that is provided to the chief operating decision maker. The chief operating decision maker has been identified as the executive committee. Following the adoption of IFRS 8, the group has revised its reported operating segments and provided further information in respect of these segments as well as additional disclosures. Details are provided in note 2 to the financial statements.

IAS 1 (Revised) – Presentation of financial statements. IAS 1 (Revised) has resulted in the group presenting both a consolidated statement of comprehensive income and a consolidated statement of changes in equity as primary statements. The group has chosen to disclose other comprehensive income as a separate statement from the income statement. The application of this standard has not affected the measurement of the group's consolidated results or financial position.

Amendment to IAS 38 – Intangible assets. This amendment to IAS 38 clarifies the accounting for advertising expenditure. The group charges advertising expenditure to the income statement when it has a right of access to the goods or services acquired, as opposed to charging such costs to the income statement when the advertisement is first shown to the public. Advertisements, non-depreciable point of sale material, costs in respect of events and some sponsorship payments previously recorded in the income statement when delivered to the final customer are now expensed when delivered to the company. The impact of this change in accounting policy reduced operating profit, by increasing marketing expenditure, for the year ended 30 June 2009 by £15 million (2008 – £5 million), reduced share of associates' profits after tax for the year ended 30 June 2009 by £nil (2008 – £1 million), reduced the taxation charge for the year ended 30 June 2009 by £3 million (2008 – £1 million) and reduced basic and diluted earnings per share for the year ended 30 June 2009 by 0.5 pence (2008 – 0.2 pence). In addition, the adoption of the amendment decreased inventories at 30 June 2009 by £3 million (2008 – £2 million), decreased trade and other receivables included in current assets at 30 June 2009 by £54 million (2008 – £36 million), increased deferred tax assets at 30 June 2009 by £6 million (2008 – £3 million), reduced investment in associates at 30 June 2009 by £4 million (2008 – £4 million) and reduced deferred tax liabilities at 30 June 2009 by £9 million (2008 – £7 million). It is not practicable to calculate the impact on the results for the year ended 30 June 2010 of the amendments to IAS 38 in view of other changes introduced into the group's practices and processes for commissioning and executing marketing programmes.

IFRS 3 (Revised) – Business combinations. The group has adopted IFRS 3 (Revised) for acquisitions completed after 1 July 2009. The revised standard has resulted in a number of changes, notably that directly attributable acquisition costs are to be expensed rather than included as part of the purchase price, contingent consideration is to be accounted for at fair value at the acquisition date with subsequent changes in the fair value being recognised in the income statement. In addition, where a group gains control of a subsidiary undertaking through a step acquisition, the standard requires the existing interest owned to be remeasured at fair value with the difference between fair value and book value being recognised in the income statement. During the year ended 30 June 2010, Diageo incurred directly attributable transaction costs of £12 million which have been included in other external charges and made a gain of £11 million, included in sale of businesses, when an associate became a subsidiary undertaking, following the purchase of additional equity.

In addition, the group has changed its accounting policy in respect of returnable bottles and crates (returnables) as the change more appropriately reflects the usage of these assets. These are now held within property, plant and equipment and depreciated on a straight-line basis to estimated residual values over their expected useful lives. Formerly a number of returnable bottles and crates were held within inventories and written down on purchase to their net realisable value. The impact of the adoption of this accounting policy reduced operating profit for the year ended 30 June 2009 by £10 million (2008 – £9 million), reduced the taxation charge for the year ended 30 June 2009 by £3 million (2008 – £3 million) and reduced basic and diluted earnings per share by 0.1 pence (2008 – 0.1 pence). Of the charge for the year ended 30 June 2009, £3 million was in respect of non-controlling interests (2008 – £3 million). On the consolidated balance sheet at 30 June 2009 inventories reduced by £81 million (2008 – £49 million), property plant and equipment increased by £58 million (2008 – £53 million), trade and other payables reduced by £1 million (2008 – an increase of £18 million), deferred tax liabilities reduced by £6 million (2008 – £4 million) and non-controlling interests reduced by £10 million (2008 – £7 million). There is no material impact on the results for the year ended 30 June 2010 of the change in accounting policy in respect of returnables.

1. New accounting policies continued

Where appropriate, comparatives in the consolidated financial statements have been restated in accordance with the above changes in accounting policies.

The following accounting standards and interpretations, issued by the IASB or IFRIC, have been adopted by the group with no significant impact on its consolidated results or financial position:

IFRIC 13 – Customer loyalty programmes

IFRIC 15 – Agreements for the construction of real estate

IFRIC 16 – Hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation

IFRIC 17 – Distribution of non-cash assets to owners

IFRIC 18 – Transfers of assets from customers

Amendment to IAS 27 – Consolidated and separate financial statements

Amendment to IAS 32 – Financial instruments

Amendment to IAS 38 – Intangible assets, fair value of intangible asset acquired in a business combination

Amendment to IAS 39 – Financial instruments: recognition and measurement – Eligible hedged items

Amendment to IFRS 2 – Share based payment: vesting conditions and cancellations

Amendment to IFRIC 9 – Reassessment of embedded derivatives

(b) Not adopted by the group The following standards and amendments, issued by the IASB or IFRIC and endorsed by the EU, unless otherwise stated, have not yet been adopted by the group. The group does not currently believe the adoption of these standards or interpretations would have a material impact on the consolidated results or financial position of the group.

Amendment to IFRS 5 – Non-current assets held for sale and discontinued operations (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010)

IFRS 9 – Financial instruments (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2013, not yet endorsed by the EU)

Amendment to IAS 7 – Classification of expenditures on unrecognised assets (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010)

Amendment to IAS 17 – Classification of leases of land and buildings (effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 January 2010)

2. Segmental information

Diageo is an international manufacturer and distributor of premium drinks. The group produces, markets and distributes a wide range of premium brands, including Johnnie Walker, Smirnoff, Baileys, Captain Morgan, J&B, Tanqueray and Guinness. In addition, Diageo also owns the distribution rights for the Jose Cuervo tequila brands in North America and many other markets.

Diageo also owns a number of investments in unconsolidated associates, the principal investment being a 34% interest in Moët Hennessy, the spirits and wines subsidiary of LVMH Moët Hennessy – Louis Vuitton SA. Moët Hennessy is based in France and is a leading producer and exporter of champagne and cognac.

IFRS 8 – Operating segments replaces IAS 14 – *Segment reporting* and requires segment information to be presented on the same basis as that used for internal management reporting. Disclosures have been amended and comparatives for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 have been restated.

Diageo presents segmental information for the manufacture, distribution and selling of premium drinks in operating segments based on the geographical location of third party customers. The information presented is consistent with internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker, which has been identified as the executive committee.

The executive committee considers the business principally from a geographical perspective and the business analysis is presented under the operating segments of North America, Europe, International and Asia Pacific. In addition to these geographical selling segments, a further segment reviewed by the executive committee is Global Supply which manufactures and distributes premium drinks within the group. Continuing operations also include the Corporate function. In view of the focus on the geographical segments in explaining the group's performance in the Business review, the results of the Global Supply segment have, in order to provide additional reconciling information, been allocated to the geographical segments. This gives an additional basis of presenting the group's performance and results on the basis of the location of third party customers. Corporate revenues and costs are in respect of central costs, including finance, human resources and legal, as well as certain information systems, facilities and employee costs that do not relate to the geographical segments or to Global Supply and hence are not allocated. They also include rents receivable in respect of properties not used by Diageo in the manufacture, sale or distribution of premium drinks and the results of Gleneagles Hotel. The group also owns a 34% interest in Moët Hennessy which is based in France and accounted for as an associate.

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The segmental information for net sales and operating profit is reported at budgeted exchange rates in line with internal reporting. For management reporting purposes Diageo measures the current year at, and restates the prior year net sales and operating profit to, the current year's budgeted foreign exchange rates. These exchange rates are set prior to the financial year as part of the financial planning process and provide a consistent exchange rate to measure the performance of the business throughout the year. The adjustments required to retranslate the segmental information to actual exchange rates and to reconcile it to Diageo's reported results are shown in the tables below. The comparative segmental information, prior to re-translation, has not been restated at the current year's budgeted exchange rates but is presented at the budgeted rates for the years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008.

In addition, for management reporting purposes Diageo excludes the impact on net sales and operating profit of acquisitions and disposals completed in the current and prior year from the results of the geographical segments in order to provide comparable results. The impact of acquisitions and disposals has been allocated to the appropriate geographical segments in the tables below. These acquisitions and disposals are the same as those disclosed in the Business review but for management reporting purposes they are excluded from the current year altogether and are disclosed here at budgeted rates.

(a) Segmental information for the consolidated income statement – continuing operations

	North America £ million	Europe £ million	Inter- national £ million	Asia Pacific £ million	Global Supply £ million	Eliminate inter- segment sales £ million	Total operating segments £ million	Corporate and other £ million	Total £ million
2010									
Sales	3,853	4,371	3,222	1,442	2,627	(2,627)	12,888	70	12,958
Net sales									
At budgeted exchange rates*	2,980	2,510	2,551	923	2,561	(2,460)	9,065	68	9,133
Acquisitions and disposals	47	9	7	–	–	–	63	–	63
Global Supply allocation	18	55	16	12	(101)	–	–	–	–
Retranslation to actual exchange rates	261	185	53	83	167	(167)	582	2	584
Net sales	3,306	2,759	2,627	1,018	2,627	(2,627)	9,710	70	9,780
Operating profit/(loss)									
At budgeted exchange rates*	1,039	756	800	170	114	–	2,879	(180)	2,699
Acquisitions and disposals	(3)	1	(5)	(7)	–	–	(14)	–	(14)
Global Supply allocation	56	55	5	(2)	(114)	–	–	–	–
Retranslation to actual exchange rates	78	47	(29)	15	–	–	111	(45)	66
Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items	1,170	859	771	176	–	–	2,976	(225)	2,751
Exceptional items	(38)	(53)	(5)	(30)	(39)	–	(165)	(12)	(177)
Operating profit/(loss)	1,132	806	766	146	(39)	–	2,811	(237)	2,574
Sale of businesses									(15)
Net finance charges									(462)
Share of associates' profits after tax									
– Moët Hennessy									134
– Other associates									8
Profit before taxation									2,239

* These items represent the IFRS 8 performance measures for the geographical and Global Supply segments.

2. Segmental information continued

		North America £ million	Europe £ million	Inter- national £ million	Asia Pacific £ million	Global Supply £ million	Eliminate inter- segment sales £ million	Total operating segments £ million	Corporate and other £ million	Total £ million
		2009 (restated)								
Financial statements	Sales	3,858	4,279	2,803	1,268	2,353	(2,353)	12,208	75	12,283
105 Auditor's report in respect of the Group	Net sales									
	At budgeted exchange rates*	2,535	2,406	1,964	821	2,175	(2,067)	7,834	72	7,906
106 Consolidated income statement	Acquisitions and disposals	129	5	3	1	–	–	138	–	138
	Global Supply allocation	22	57	15	14	(108)	–	–	–	–
107 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Retranslation to actual exchange rates	604	282	304	74	286	(286)	1,264	3	1,267
	Net sales	3,290	2,750	2,286	910	2,353	(2,353)	9,236	75	9,311
	Operating profit/(loss)									
	At budgeted exchange rates*	885	780	598	170	13	–	2,446	(139)	2,307
108 Consolidated balance sheet	Acquisitions and disposals	46	(2)	–	–	–	–	44	(2)	42
	Global Supply allocation	22	3	(3)	(9)	(13)	–	–	–	–
109 Consolidated statement of changes in equity	Retranslation to actual exchange rates	185	72	54	(2)	–	–	309	(70)	239
	Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items	1,138	853	649	159	–	–	2,799	(211)	2,588
110 Consolidated statement of cash flows	Exceptional items	(23)	(52)	(22)	(35)	(17)	–	(149)	(21)	(170)
	Operating profit/(loss)	1,115	801	627	124	(17)	–	2,650	(232)	2,418
111 Accounting policies of the group	Net finance charges									(592)
	Share of associates' profits after tax									
	– Moët Hennessy									151
115 Notes to the consolidated financial statements	– Other associates									13
	Profit before taxation									1,990
		2008 (restated)								
161 Auditor's report in respect of the company	Sales	2,965	4,046	2,376	1,168	1,929	(1,929)	10,555	88	10,643
	Net sales									
162 Company balance sheet	At budgeted exchange rates*	2,653	2,475	1,947	841	2,048	(1,954)	8,010	87	8,097
	Acquisitions and disposals	6	1	–	–	–	–	7	–	7
163 Accounting policies of the company	Global Supply allocation	14	53	15	12	(94)	–	–	–	–
	Retranslation to actual exchange rates	(150)	101	9	24	(25)	25	(16)	2	(14)
164 Notes to the company financial statements	Net sales	2,523	2,630	1,971	877	1,929	(1,929)	8,001	89	8,090
	Operating profit/(loss)									
	At budgeted exchange rates*	945	771	580	167	6	–	2,469	(154)	2,315
167 Principal group companies	Acquisitions and disposals	(1)	–	1	–	–	–	–	(1)	(1)
	Global Supply allocation	21	5	(12)	(8)	(6)	–	–	–	–
	Retranslation to actual exchange rates	(37)	12	7	–	–	–	(18)	(6)	(24)
	Operating profit/(loss) before exceptional items	928	788	576	159	–	–	2,451	(161)	2,290
	Exceptional items	–	–	–	–	(78)	–	(78)	–	(78)
	Operating profit/(loss)	928	788	576	159	(78)	–	2,373	(161)	2,212
	Sale of businesses									9
	Net finance charges									(319)
	Share of associates' profits after tax									
	– Moët Hennessy									160
	– Other associates									16
	Profit before taxation									2,078

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* These items represent the IFRS 8 performance measures for the geographical and Global Supply segments.

(i) The segmental analysis of sales and operating profit/(loss) is based on the location of the third party customers.

(ii) The net sales figures for Global Supply reported to the executive committee primarily comprise inter-segment sales and these are eliminated in a separate column in the above segmental analysis. Apart from sales by the Global Supply segment to the other operating segments, inter-segmental sales are not material.

(iii) The group's net finance charges are managed centrally and are not attributable to individual operating segments.

(b) Other segmental information

	North America £ million	Europe £ million	Inter- national £ million	Asia Pacific £ million	Global Supply £ million	Corporate and other £ million	Total £ million
2010							
Capital expenditure	1	16	91	14	193	59	374
Depreciation and intangible asset amortisation	(3)	(16)	(68)	(20)	(143)	(41)	(291)
Exceptional accelerated depreciation	–	–	–	–	(44)	(2)	(46)
Exceptional impairment of intangible assets	–	(35)	–	–	–	–	(35)
2009							
Capital expenditure	18	20	98	11	183	25	355
Depreciation and intangible asset amortisation	(28)	(17)	(70)	(18)	(113)	(36)	(282)
Exceptional accelerated depreciation	–	–	(3)	–	(15)	–	(18)
2008							
Capital expenditure	19	25	113	21	128	42	348
Depreciation and intangible asset amortisation	(26)	(15)	(55)	(17)	(99)	(32)	(244)
Exceptional accelerated depreciation	–	–	–	–	(4)	–	(4)

Capital expenditure represents the amount paid in the year. Due to a change in the organisational structure, capital expenditure and depreciation in respect of wine production in the United States were reported under Global Supply in the year ended 30 June 2010 and in the years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 were reported in North America.

(c) Geographical information

	Great Britain £ million	United States £ million	Nether- lands £ million	Rest of World £ million	Total £ million
2010					
Sales	1,680	3,615	46	7,617	12,958
Non-current assets	1,122	3,348	2,327	4,655	11,452
2009					
Sales	1,577	3,615	38	7,053	12,283
Non-current assets	1,203	3,086	2,230	4,349	10,868
2008					
Sales	1,530	2,769	35	6,309	10,643
Non-current assets	1,081	2,599	2,002	4,038	9,720

(i) The geographical analysis of sales is based on the location of the third party customers.

(ii) The geographical analysis of non-current assets is based on the geographical location of the assets and comprises intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, biological assets, investments in associates, other investments and non-current other receivables.

(d) Sales by product

	Spirits £ million	Beer £ million	Wine £ million	Ready to drink £ million	Other £ million	Total £ million
2010	8,475	2,752	642	917	172	12,958
2009	7,968	2,654	615	871	175	12,283
2008	6,811	2,300	542	826	164	10,643

(e) **Foreign exchange rates** The principal foreign exchange rates used in the translation of financial statements for the three years ended 30 June 2010, expressed in US dollars and euros per £1, were as follows:

	US dollar			Euro		
	2010 \$	2009 \$	2008 \$	2010 €	2009 €	2008 €
Weighted average rates used to translate income statements	1.57	1.60	2.01	1.13	1.17	1.36
Year end rates used to translate balance sheet assets and liabilities	1.50	1.65	1.99	1.22	1.17	1.26

The group uses foreign exchange transaction hedges to mitigate the effect of exchange rate movements.

The results for the year ended 30 June 2010 include operating profit for Venezuela denominated in Venezuelan bolivar fuerte of VEF 485 million, translated at the official exchange of \$1 = VEF2.15 (£1 = VEF3.51) for the six months ended 31 December 2009 and \$1 = VEF4.3 (£1 = VEF6.4) for the six months ended 30 June 2010.

2. Segmental information continued

(f) Discontinued operations Discontinued operations comprise a charge of £19 million in respect of anticipated future payments to new thalidomide claimants. In the two years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 discontinued operations represent adjustments in respect of the former packaged food business, Pillsbury (sold 31 October 2001).

(g) Assets and liabilities The management information provided to the chief operating decision maker does not include an analysis by geographical segment of assets and liabilities and accordingly no analysis by geographical segment of total assets or total liabilities is disclosed.

3. Operating costs

	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Excise duties	3,178	2,972	2,553
Cost of sales	4,099	3,893	3,254
Marketing expenses	1,419	1,327	1,244
Other operating expenses	1,688	1,673	1,380
	10,384	9,865	8,431
Comprising:			
Excise duties – Great Britain	820	747	685
– United States	542	564	442
– Other	1,816	1,661	1,426
Increase in inventories	(111)	(220)	(115)
Raw materials and consumables	2,099	1,993	1,713
Marketing expenses	1,419	1,327	1,244
Other external charges (a)	2,165	2,236	1,669
Staff costs (note 4)	1,269	1,232	1,073
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	372	300	248
Gains on disposal of property	(89)	(6)	(24)
Net foreign exchange losses	127	65	81
Other operating income	(45)	(34)	(11)
	10,384	9,865	8,431

(a) Other external charges Other external charges include operating lease rentals for plant and equipment of £16 million (2009 – £11 million; 2008 – £14 million), other operating lease rentals (mainly properties) of £74 million (2009 – £76 million; 2008 – £65 million), research and development expenditure of £13 million (2009 – £17 million; 2008 – £17 million) and maintenance and repairs of £103 million (2009 – £90 million; 2008 – £83 million).

(b) Exceptional operating items In the year ended 30 June 2010, there were exceptional net operating charges of £177 million (2009 – £170 million; 2008 – £78 million) of which £82 million (2009 – £82 million; 2008 – £nil) is included in staff costs, £100 million (2009 – £70 million; 2008 – £74 million) in other external charges, £46 million (2009 – £18 million; 2008 – £4 million) accelerated depreciation and £35 million (2009 and 2008 – £nil) impairment in depreciation, amortisation and impairment partly offset by gains of £86 million on disposal of property (2009 and 2008 – £nil).

(c) Auditor fees The fees of the principal auditor of the group, KPMG Audit Plc, and its affiliates were as follows:

	United Kingdom £ million	Rest of World £ million	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Audit of these financial statements	0.8	0.2	1.0	1.0	0.9
Audit of financial statements of subsidiaries pursuant to legislation	2.0	3.6	5.6	5.5	5.0
Other services pursuant to legislation ⁽ⁱ⁾	0.3	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.1
Total audit fees	3.1	4.8	7.9	7.8	7.0
Other services relevant to taxation ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾	0.2	0.4	0.6	1.4	2.3
Audit related fees under SEC regulations ⁽ⁱⁱⁱ⁾	0.6	0.5	1.1	1.3	0.7
All other fees ^(iv)	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.8
	4.0	6.0	10.0	11.2	10.8

(i) Other services pursuant to legislation relate principally to reporting required under section 404 of the US Sarbanes-Oxley Act.

(ii) Other services relevant to taxation comprise principally tax compliance services and tax advice.

(iii) Audit-related fees under SEC regulations, comprise the aggregate fees billed for assurance and related services that are reasonably related to the performance of the audit or review of the financial statements and are not reported under 'total audit fees'.

(iv) All other fees relate principally to advisory services, including services in respect of due diligence and services in relation to acquisitions and disposals.

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In addition, to the amounts above, £0.2 million (2009 – £0.2 million; 2008 – £0.1 million) was charged for audit services by firms other than KPMG Audit Plc. KPMG Audit Plc fees for audit services in respect of employee pension funds and benefit plans were £0.2 million (2009 – £0.3 million; 2008 – £0.3 million).

4. Employees

The average number of employees is disclosed on a full time equivalent basis, excluding employees of associates.

	2010	2009	2008
North America	1,615	2,258	2,234
Europe	3,007	3,253	3,144
International	5,097	4,952	5,000
Asia Pacific	2,636	2,668	2,923
Global Supply	8,171	8,116	8,238
Corporate and other	2,761	2,792	2,605
	23,287	24,039	24,144

The average number of employees of the group, including part time employees, for the year was 23,521 (2009 – 24,270; 2008 – 24,373). During the year the supply operations of the US wine business were transferred from North America to Global Supply resulting in the transfer of employees between the two operating segments.

Employees of corporate functions whose costs are charged to the operating segments, such as those in shared service operations, are included in 'Corporate and other' in the analysis above.

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Aggregate remuneration			
Wages and salaries	1,070	1,063	870
Share-based incentive plans	31	31	26
Employer's social security	82	73	78
Employer's pension	91	68	95
Other post employment	(5)	(3)	4
	1,269	1,232	1,073

The costs of post employment benefits and share-based incentive plans have been included in the consolidated income statement for the year ended 30 June 2010 as follows: cost of sales £54 million (2009 – £53 million; 2008 – £45 million) and other operating expenses £63 million (2009 – £43 million; 2008 – £80 million). Included within aggregate remuneration is £82 million (2009 – £82 million) in respect of exceptional operating items.

Employer's pension costs include £6 million (2009 – £5 million; 2008 – £3 million) in respect of defined contribution plans, representing contributions payable to these plans by the group at rates specified in the rules of the plans.

Retirement benefits The group operates a number of pension plans throughout the world, devised in accordance with local conditions and practices.

The larger plans are generally of the defined benefit type and are funded by payments to separately administered funds or insurance companies. The principal plans are in the United Kingdom, Ireland, United States and Canada. All valuations were performed by independent actuaries using the projected unit method to determine pension costs. The most recent full valuations of the significant defined benefit pension plans were carried out as follows: United Kingdom on 31 March 2009; Ireland on 31 December 2009; and United States on 1 January 2010. The measurement dates used to calculate the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements are the respective balance sheet dates. In the United Kingdom, the UK Pension Scheme (a final salary defined benefit pension plan) closed to new members in November 2005. Employees who have joined Diageo in the United Kingdom thereafter have been eligible to become members of the Diageo Lifestyle Plan (a cash balance defined benefit pension plan).

The assets of the UK and Irish pension plans are held in separate funds administered by trustees to meet long term pension liabilities to past and present employees. The trustees are required to act in the best interests of the plans' beneficiaries. The two largest pension plans are the UK Pension Scheme in the United Kingdom and the Guinness Ireland Pension Scheme in Ireland. For the UK Pension Scheme in the United Kingdom, the trustee is Diageo Pension Trust Limited. The appointment of the directors to the board is determined by the Scheme's trust documentation. There is a policy that one-third of all directors should be nominated by members of the Scheme. Two member nominated directors have been appointed from the pensioner member community and two from the active member community. For the Guinness Ireland Pension Scheme, the appointment of trustees is a company decision. Currently the company makes three nominations and appoints three further candidates nominated by representative groupings. The chairman is a former employee of the company and is viewed as independent.

The group also operates a number of plans, primarily in the United States, which provide employees with post employment benefits in respect of medical costs. These plans are generally unfunded. In addition, there are a number of other plans which provide post employment benefits other than pensions and medical benefits. These plans are also included in the figures presented below.

(a) The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine the group's deficit/surplus in the main post employment plans at 30 June in the relevant year. The assumptions used to calculate the charge/credit in the consolidated income statement for the year to 30 June are based on the assumptions disclosed as at the previous 30 June.

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	United Kingdom			Ireland			United States		
	2010 %	2009 %	2008 %	2010 %	2009 %	2008 %	2010 %	2009 %	2008 %
Rate of general increase in salaries	4.6	4.6	5.2	4.0	4.4	5.0	5.6	5.6	6.3
Rate of increase to pensions in payment	3.6	3.7	4.0	2.1	2.1	2.6	–	–	–
Rate of increase to deferred pensions	3.3	3.4	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	–	–	–
Medical inflation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	9.0	8.8	9.3
Discount rate for plan liabilities	5.4	6.2	6.7	4.9	5.7	6.5	4.7	5.7	6.1
Inflation	3.3	3.4	4.0	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.6	1.6	2.4

For the main plans in the United Kingdom, Ireland and the United States, the salary increase assumptions include an allowance for age related promotional salary increases. The 2010 assumption for medical inflation in the United States reduces by 0.5% per year to 5% (2009 – 0.5% per year to 5%).

In assessing the group's post retirement liabilities, the mortality assumption for the UK Pension Scheme in the United Kingdom (the largest plan) is based on the mortality experience of that plan. This has been updated to reflect the mortality experience reviewed as part of the 2009 triennial funding valuation. The mortality assumption is based on the CMI birth year tables with scaling factors based on the experience of the plan. The mortality assumption for the largest plan in Ireland is also based on the mortality experience of that plan with suitable future improvements. The mortality assumptions for the other plans around the world are based on relevant standard mortality tables and standard mortality improvements in each country.

For the main UK and Irish pension funds, the table below illustrates the expected age at death of an average worker who retires currently at the age of 65, and one who is currently aged 45 and subsequently retires at the age of 65:

	United Kingdom			Ireland		
	2010 Age	2009 Age	2008 Age	2010 Age	2009 Age	2008 Age
Retiring currently at age 65						
Male	86.0	85.3	84.5	85.6	85.5	85.4
Female	87.7	86.7	87.2	88.2	88.1	88.1
Currently aged 45, retiring at age 65						
Male	88.3	88.3	86.7	87.4	87.3	87.2
Female	90.1	89.3	89.5	90.0	89.9	89.8

(b) In respect of defined benefit post employment plans, the net amounts charged to the consolidated income statement and consolidated statement of comprehensive income for the three years ended 30 June 2010 are set out below:

	United Kingdom £ million	Ireland £ million	United States and other £ million	Total £ million
2010				
Operating profit				
Current service cost	(49)	(19)	(31)	(99)
Past service gain	13	–	–	13
Gains on curtailments	8	–	1	9
Losses on settlements	–	(3)	–	(3)
Total charge to operating profit	(28)	(22)	(30)	(80)
Net charge to other finance income (note 6(b))	(21)	(12)	(14)	(47)
Charge before taxation	(49)	(34)	(44)	(127)
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income				
Actual return on post employment plan assets	566	164	18	748
Expected return on post employment plan assets	(217)	(68)	(28)	(313)
Actual return less expected return on post employment plan assets	349	96	(10)	435
Experience gains and losses arising on the plan liabilities	181	32	16	229
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the plan liabilities	(447)	(140)	(77)	(664)
Actuarial loss recognisable in the reconciliation of the assets and liabilities	83	(12)	(71)	–
Changes in the recognisable surplus of the plans with a surplus restriction	–	2	6	8
Net actuarial gain/(loss) recognisable in other comprehensive income	83	(10)	(65)	8

	United Kingdom £ million	Ireland £ million	United States and other £ million	Total £ million
2009				
Operating profit				
Current service cost	(54)	(16)	(29)	(99)
Past service cost	—	—	(2)	(2)
Gains on curtailments	12	21	8	41
Total (charge)/credit to operating profit	(42)	5	(23)	(60)
Net credit /(charge) to other finance income (note 6(b))	11	—	(9)	2
(Charge)/credit before taxation	(31)	5	(32)	(58)
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income				
Actual return on post employment plan assets	(302)	(212)	(56)	(570)
Expected return on post employment plan assets	(259)	(85)	(32)	(376)
Actual return less expected return on post employment plan assets	(561)	(297)	(88)	(946)
Experience gains and losses arising on the plan liabilities	42	18	—	60
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the plan liabilities	(79)	(47)	(1)	(127)
Actuarial loss recognisable in the reconciliation of the assets and liabilities	(598)	(326)	(89)	(1,013)
Changes in the recognisable surplus of the plans with a surplus restriction	—	(2)	9	7
Impact of minimum funding requirement	—	—	(1)	(1)
Net actuarial loss recognisable in other comprehensive income	(598)	(328)	(81)	(1,007)
2008				
Operating profit				
Current service cost	(52)	(17)	(25)	(94)
Past service cost	(1)	(2)	—	(3)
Gains on curtailments	—	—	1	1
Total charge to operating profit	(53)	(19)	(24)	(96)
Net credit/(charge) to other finance income (note 6(b))	36	16	(6)	46
Charge before taxation	(17)	(3)	(30)	(50)
Consolidated statement of comprehensive income				
Actual return on post employment plan assets	192	(66)	(4)	122
Expected return on post employment plan assets	(252)	(80)	(26)	(358)
Actual return less expected return on post employment plan assets	(60)	(146)	(30)	(236)
Experience gains and losses arising on the plan liabilities	(12)	(48)	6	(54)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the plan liabilities	139	129	4	272
Actuarial gain/(loss) recognisable in the reconciliation of the assets and liabilities	67	(65)	(20)	(18)
Changes in the recognisable surplus of the plans with a surplus restriction	—	—	3	3
Net actuarial gain/(loss) recognisable in other comprehensive income	67	(65)	(17)	(15)
	United Kingdom £ million	Ireland £ million	United States and other £ million	Total £ million
Total cumulative gain/(loss) recognised in other comprehensive income				
At 30 June 2007	491	110	(52)	549
Recognised in the year	67	(65)	(17)	(15)
At 30 June 2008	558	45	(69)	534
Recognised in the year	(598)	(328)	(81)	(1,007)
At 30 June 2009	(40)	(283)	(150)	(473)
Recognised in the year	83	(10)	(65)	8
At 30 June 2010	43	(293)	(215)	(465)

4. Employees continued

(c) The expected long term rates of return and fair values of the assets of the defined benefit post employment plans were as follows:

	United Kingdom		Ireland		United States and other		Total	
	Expected long term rates of return %	Fair value £ million	Expected long term rates of return %	Fair value £ million	Expected long term rates of return %	Fair value £ million	Expected long term rates of return %	Fair value £ million
2010								
Fair value of plan assets								
Equities	8.1	1,709	8.2	415	8.0	234	8.1	2,358
Bonds	4.8	1,370	4.8	548	4.4	161	4.8	2,079
Property	8.1	427	8.2	78	9.2	11	8.1	516
Other	4.7	313	4.1	60	5.3	41	4.7	414
		3,819		1,101		447		5,367
Present value of funded plan liabilities		(4,205)		(1,458)		(712)		(6,375)
Present value of unfunded plan liabilities		(74)		(23)		(97)		(194)
Deficit in post employment plans		(460)		(380)		(362)		(1,202)
Surplus restriction		–		–		(2)		(2)
Impact of minimum funding requirement		–		–		(1)		(1)
Post employment benefit net liabilities		(460)		(380)		(365)		(1,205)
2009								
Fair value of plan assets								
Equities	8.3	1,528	8.6	371	8.4	198	8.4	2,097
Bonds	5.5	1,280	5.3	539	4.9	147	5.4	1,966
Property	7.3	358	7.6	97	13.5	13	7.5	468
Other	4.6	11	4.0	20	6.5	30	5.3	61
		3,177		1,027		388		4,592
Present value of funded plan liabilities		(3,845)		(1,364)		(584)		(5,793)
Present value of unfunded plan liabilities		(76)		(23)		(73)		(172)
Deficit in post employment plans		(744)		(360)		(269)		(1,373)
Surplus restriction		–		(2)		(7)		(9)
Impact of minimum funding requirement		–		–		(1)		(1)
Post employment benefit net liabilities		(744)		(362)		(277)		(1,383)
2008								
Fair value of plan assets								
Equities	8.3	2,209	8.4	507	8.2	215	8.3	2,931
Bonds	6.1	825	5.9	225	5.3	118	6.0	1,168
Property	7.3	296	7.4	193	12.7	12	7.5	501
Other	5.4	252	4.6	287	6.5	26	5.0	565
		3,582		1,212		371		5,165
Present value of funded plan liabilities		(3,684)		(1,254)		(479)		(5,417)
Present value of unfunded plan liabilities		(68)		–		(74)		(142)
Deficit in post employment plans		(170)		(42)		(182)		(394)
Surplus restriction		–		–		(14)		(14)
Post employment benefit net liabilities		(170)		(42)		(196)		(408)

Included in the post employment plan deficit of £1,202 million (2009 – £1,373 million; 2008 – £394 million) are £180 million (2009 – £141 million; 2008 – £115 million) in respect of post employment medical benefit liabilities and £30 million (2009 – £35 million; 2008 – £43 million) in respect of other non-pension post employment liabilities.

Within the plan assets above there is no investment in the ordinary shares of Diageo plc (2009 – £nil; 2008 – £0.4 million). Included in equities in the UK plans at 30 June 2010 are £356 million (2009 – £391 million; 2008 – £376 million) invested in hedge funds and £247 million (2009 – £191 million; 2008 – £192 million) invested in private equity. Included in other assets at 30 June 2010 are swaps with a fair value loss in the UK plans of £51 million (2009 – £46 million loss; 2008 – £169 million gain) and a fair value gain in the Irish plans of £61 million (2009 – £11 million gain; 2008 – £22 million gain).

The asset classes include some cash holdings that are temporary. This cash is likely to be invested in the relevant asset class imminently and so has been included in the asset class where it is anticipated to be invested in the long term. UK plan assets include temporary cash of £27 million (2009 – £35 million; 2008 – £54 million) in 'equities', £36 million (2009 – £152 million; 2008 – £149 million) in 'bonds' and £30 million (2009 – £11 million; 2008 – £2 million) in 'property'. Irish plan assets include temporary cash of £10 million (2009 – £7 million; 2008 – £10 million) in 'equities' and £105 million (2009 – £64 million; 2008 – £112 million) in 'bonds'.

Post employment benefit assets and liabilities are recognised in the consolidated balance sheet, depending on whether an individual plan is in surplus or deficit, as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Non-current assets	49	41
Non-current liabilities	(1,254)	(1,424)
	(1,205)	(1,383)

The expected long term rates of return for equities have been determined by reference to government bond rates (minimum risk rates) in the countries in which the plans are based. As at 30 June 2010, to reflect the additional risks associated with equities, expected long term rates of return on equities include a risk premium of 4% per year (2009 – 4%; 2008 – 3.25%) in excess of the expected return from government bonds. This risk premium is a long term assumption which is set after taking actuarial advice and considering the assumptions used by other FTSE 100 companies. The expected long term rates of return for other assets are determined in a similar way, by using an appropriate risk premium relative to government bonds in the relevant country.

The investment strategy for the group's funded post employment plans is decided locally by the trustee of the plan and/or Diageo, as appropriate, and takes account of the relevant statutory requirements. The objective for the investment strategy is to achieve a target rate of return in excess of the return on the liabilities, while taking an acceptable amount of investment risk relative to the liabilities. This objective is implemented by using specific allocations to a variety of asset classes that are expected over the long term to deliver the target rate of return. Most investment strategies have significant allocations to equities, with the intention that this will result in the ongoing cost to the group of the post employment plans being lower over the long term, and will be within acceptable boundaries of risk. Each investment strategy is also designed to control investment risk by managing allocations to asset classes, geographical exposures and individual stock exposures.

At 30 June 2010, approximately 33% (2009 and 2008 – 40%) of the UK Diageo Pension Scheme's liabilities and approximately 38% (2009 and 2008 – 40%) of the Guinness Ireland Pension Scheme's liabilities were hedged against future movements in interest rates and inflation through the use of swaps.

The discount rate is based on the yields of high quality, fixed income investments. For the UK pension plans, which represent approximately 65% of total plan liabilities, the discount rate is determined by reference to the yield curves on AA rated corporate bonds for which the timing and amount of cash outflows are similar to those of the plans. A similar process is used to determine the discount rate for the non-UK plans.

The percentages of investments at fair value held by the pension plans at 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009, analysed by category, were as follows:

	United Kingdom %	Ireland %	United States and other %	Total %
2010				
Equities	45	38	52	44
Bonds	36	50	36	39
Property	11	7	3	10
Other	8	5	9	7
	100	100	100	100
2009				
Equities	48	36	51	46
Bonds	41	53	38	43
Property	11	9	3	10
Other	–	2	8	1
	100	100	100	100

4. Employees continued

(d) Movements in the present value of plan liabilities during the three years ended 30 June 2010:

Financial statements		United Kingdom £ million	Ireland £ million	United States and other £ million	Total £ million
	Present value of plan liabilities				
105 Auditor's report in respect of the Group	At 30 June 2007	3,766	1,125	530	5,421
	Exchange differences	–	191	18	209
106 Consolidated income statement	Current service cost	52	17	25	94
	Past service cost	1	2	–	3
107 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Interest cost	216	64	32	312
	Actuarial gain	(127)	(81)	(10)	(218)
	Employee contributions	11	2	1	14
	Benefits paid	(167)	(66)	(35)	(268)
108 Consolidated balance sheet	Curtailments	–	–	(1)	(1)
	Settlements	–	–	(7)	(7)
109 Consolidated statement of changes in equity	At 30 June 2008	3,752	1,254	553	5,559
	Exchange differences	–	97	83	180
	Acquisition of businesses	–	–	16	16
110 Consolidated statement of cash flows	Current service cost	54	16	29	99
	Past service cost	–	–	2	2
	Interest cost	248	85	41	374
	Actuarial loss	37	29	1	67
111 Accounting policies of the group	Employee contributions	14	3	1	18
	Benefits paid	(172)	(76)	(52)	(300)
115 Notes to the consolidated financial statements	Curtailments	(12)	(21)	(8)	(41)
	Settlements	–	–	(9)	(9)
161 Auditor's report in respect of the company	At 30 June 2009	3,921	1,387	657	5,965
	Exchange differences	–	(69)	73	4
162 Company balance sheet	Current service cost	49	19	31	99
	Past service gain	(13)	–	–	(13)
163 Accounting policies of the company	Interest cost	238	80	42	360
	Actuarial loss	266	108	61	435
164 Notes to the company financial statements	Employee contributions	14	3	1	18
	Benefits paid	(188)	(84)	(51)	(323)
	Curtailments/settlements	(8)	3	(1)	(6)
167 Principal group companies	Settlements	–	–	(4)	(4)
	Transfer from other payables	–	34	–	34
	At 30 June 2010	4,279	1,481	809	6,569

In the year ended 30 June 2010 agreement was reached with a group of employees whereby part of their redundancy settlement, previously included in other payables, was settled by an enhanced pension entitlement. Cash contributions will be made by the group to the relevant pension funds for those obligations.

(e) Movements in the fair value of plan assets during the three years ended 30 June 2010:

	United Kingdom £ million	Ireland £ million	United States and other £ million	Total £ million
Fair value of plan assets				
At 30 June 2007	3,491	1,143	385	5,019
Exchange differences	–	190	11	201
Expected return on plan assets	252	80	26	358
Actuarial loss	(60)	(146)	(30)	(236)
Contributions by the group	55	9	20	84
Employee contributions	11	2	1	14
Benefits paid	(167)	(66)	(35)	(268)
Settlements	–	–	(7)	(7)
At 30 June 2008	3,582	1,212	371	5,165
Exchange differences	–	93	52	145
Acquisition of businesses	–	–	15	15
Expected return on plan assets	259	85	32	376
Actuarial loss	(561)	(297)	(88)	(946)
Contributions by the group	55	7	66	128
Employee contributions	14	3	1	18
Benefits paid	(172)	(76)	(52)	(300)
Settlements	–	–	(9)	(9)
At 30 June 2009	3,177	1,027	388	4,592
Exchange differences	–	(52)	46	(6)
Expected return on plan assets	217	68	28	313
Actuarial gain	349	96	(10)	435
Contributions by the group	103	43	49	195
Transfer of escrow account	147	–	–	147
Employee contributions	14	3	1	18
Benefits paid	(188)	(84)	(51)	(323)
Settlements	–	–	(4)	(4)
At 30 June 2010	3,819	1,101	447	5,367

(f) History of funded status of plans at 30 June 2010:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million	2007 £ million	2006 £ million
Fair value of plan assets	5,367	4,592	5,165	5,019	4,647
Present value of plan liabilities	(6,569)	(5,965)	(5,559)	(5,421)	(5,424)
Deficit in post employment plans	(1,202)	(1,373)	(394)	(402)	(777)
Surplus restriction	(2)	(9)	(14)	(17)	(24)
Impact of minimum funding requirement	(1)	(1)	–	–	–
Post employment benefit liabilities	(1,205)	(1,383)	(408)	(419)	(801)

The group agreed a deficit funding plan with the trustee of the UK Diageo Pension Scheme (the UK Scheme), which provides for the group to fund a portion of the UK Scheme deficit over a four year period that commenced in the year ended 30 June 2007. During the year ended 30 June 2010 £197 million was paid into the UK Scheme in respect of the deficit funding plan, of which £147 million had previously been held in escrow. The company has agreed a further 10 year funding plan with the trustee of the UK Scheme based on the trustee's actuarial valuation at 31 March 2009 whereby a structure has been created which will generate annual income for the Scheme of approximately £25 million to fund the deficit. Further information on the agreement is given in note 35. In addition to the deficit funding, Diageo continues to make a cash contribution in respect of current service costs based on the trustee's valuation. This contribution is expected to be £50 million in the year ending 30 June 2011.

Contributions to other plans in the year ending 30 June 2011 are expected to be approximately £150 million.

4. Employees continued

(g) History of experience gains and losses:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million	2007 £ million	2006 £ million
Actual return less expected return on post employment plan assets	435	(946)	(236)	244	337
Experience gains and losses arising on the plan liabilities	229	60	(54)	(110)	(55)
Changes in assumptions underlying the present value of the plan liabilities	(664)	(127)	272	189	183
Actuarial (loss)/gain recognisable in the reconciliation of the assets and liabilities	–	(1,013)	(18)	323	465

(h) Changes in the assumptions used for determining post employment costs and liabilities may have a material impact on the income statement and balance sheet. For the significant assumptions, the following sensitivity analyses give an estimate of the potential impacts on the income statement for the year ended 30 June 2010 and on the balance sheet as at 30 June 2010:

	Estimated impact on income statement				
	Operating profit £ million	Other finance charges £ million	Profit before taxation £ million	Taxation £ million	Profit for the year £ million
2010					
Effect of 0.5% increase in discount rate:					
Approximate decrease in annual post employment cost	9	(6)	3	(1)	2
Effect of 1% increase in expected rates of return on plan assets:					
Approximate decrease in annual post employment cost	–	51	51	(13)	38
Effect of one year increase in life expectancy:					
Approximate increase in annual post employment cost	(2)	(12)	(14)	3	(11)
Effect of 0.5% decrease in inflation:					
Approximate decrease in annual post employment cost	9	18	27	(6)	21
Effect of 1% increase in medical care inflation:					
Approximate increase in annual post employment cost	(1)	(1)	(2)	1	(1)
Effect of 1% decrease in medical care inflation:					
Approximate decrease in annual post employment cost	1	1	2	(1)	1

	Estimated impact on balance sheet		
	Net post employment benefit liabilities £ million	Net deferred tax assets £ million	Net assets £ million
2010			
Effect of 0.5% increase in discount rate:			
Approximate decrease in post employment deficit	420	(106)	314
Effect of one year increase in life expectancy:			
Approximate increase in post employment deficit	(232)	58	(174)
Effect of 0.5% decrease in inflation:			
Approximate decrease in post employment deficit	327	(79)	248
Effect of 1% increase in medical care inflation:			
Approximate increase in post employment deficit	(22)	8	(14)
Effect of 1% decrease in medical care inflation:			
Approximate decrease in post employment deficit	19	(7)	12

(i) Information on transactions between the group and its pension plans is given in note 32.

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5. Exceptional items

IAS 1 (Revised) – Presentation of financial statements requires material items of income and expense to be disclosed separately. Exceptional items are items which, in management's judgement, need to be disclosed by virtue of their size or incidence in order for the user to obtain a proper understanding of the financial information.

In the three years ended 30 June 2010, the following exceptional items arose:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Items included in operating profit			
Global restructuring programme (a)	(85)	(166)	–
Restructuring of Global Supply operations (b)	(93)	–	–
Restructuring of US wine operations (c)	48	–	–
Restructuring of Irish brewing operations (d)	(12)	(4)	(78)
Ursus brand impairment (e)	(35)	–	–
	(177)	(170)	(78)
Sale of businesses			
US wine operations (c)	(26)	–	–
Step acquisition of Nuvo (f)	11	–	–
Other	–	–	9
	(15)	–	9
Exceptional items before taxation	(192)	(170)	(69)
Items included in taxation			
Tax on exceptional operating items	39	37	8
Tax on sale of businesses	10	–	–
Settlements with tax authorities	–	155	–
Total taxation on exceptional items	49	192	8
Exceptional items in continuing operations	(143)	22	(61)
Discontinued operations net of taxation	(19)	2	26
Total exceptional items	(162)	24	(35)

(a) In February 2009 the group announced a global restructuring programme which was designed to ensure improved routes to market, stronger brand positions and enhanced financial strength. The programme affected all operating segments including corporate. The majority of the costs were in respect of a reduction in the number of employees and were spread over the two years ended 30 June 2010. These restructuring charges are included in the group's income statement in other operating expenses.

(b) On 1 July 2009 the group announced a restructuring of its supply operations in Scotland. The plans include the consolidation of distilling, packaging and warehousing activities into fewer sites and involve the closure of a packaging plant, a distillery and a cooperage over a two-year period. New investment is concentrated in the production sites in Leven in Fife and in Shieldhall near Glasgow. The cost of the restructuring is expected to be approximately £100 million of which £81 million has been incurred in the year ended 30 June 2010. The costs include redundancies and additional depreciation spread over the period to the date that the sites are closed.

In addition, the group announced the closure of the Dorval bottling plant in Quebec Canada resulting in a charge of £6 million principally in respect of employee severance and loss on disposal of fixed assets. Also, during the year, a restructuring of the Daventry distribution centre was announced resulting in an exceptional charge of £6 million.

(c) In the year ended 30 June 2010, the group carried out a restructuring of its US wine operations which resulted in a restructuring charge of £41 million in respect of a reduction in the number of employees, early contract terminations and inventory impairment.

On 24 June 2010 the group completed a sale and leaseback transaction of certain land and facilities located in the Napa Valley, California for \$260 million (£174 million). The land and facilities were purchased by a third party and leased back to the group for 20 years with Diageo holding options, exercisable at fair value, to extend the lease term up to a total of 80 years. Diageo remains the operator of the facilities under the lease agreement and retains the ownership of the brands, vines and grapes. The lease of land was accounted for as an operating lease and the gain arising of £89 million accounted for as an exceptional property profit. The lease of the facilities is accounted for as a finance lease and the gain arising is included in accruals and deferred income.

In addition, as part of the restructuring of the US wine operations, it is highly probable that a number of non-strategic wine businesses will be sold during the year ending 30 June 2011. The loss on disposal of these businesses is expected to be £26 million.

(d) In the year ended 30 June 2008, operating profit included an exceptional charge of £78 million for the cost of restructuring the Irish brewing operations, which primarily comprised severance and associated costs. The charge for the year ended 30 June 2010 of £12 million is principally accelerated depreciation.

(e) In the year ended 30 June 2010 an impairment loss of £35 million was charged to other operating expenses in respect of the Ursus brand. One of the principal markets for Ursus is Greece where the economy suffered a significant downturn and shows no signs of recovery. The Greek discount rate used by the group for impairment calculations was increased significantly due to a deterioration in the country's sovereign risk rate and the long term growth rate assumption for Greece was reduced due to a fall in demand for premium products which resulted in an impairment of the brand value.

5. Exceptional items continued

(f) On 29 June 2010 Diageo acquired an additional equity stake in the London Group, the owner of the Nuvo brand, an ultra premium sparkling liqueur, taking its equity ownership from 42.5% to 71.25%. The London Group was formerly accounted for as an associate and following the acquisition of further shares it became a subsidiary. In accordance with IFRS 3 (Revised) the difference between the market value of the equity owned prior to the acquisition of £21 million and the book value of the associate of £10 million is recognised in the income statement, resulting in a gain of £11 million which is included in sale of businesses.

6. Interest and other finance income and charges

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
(a) Net interest			
Interest receivable	188	102	84
Fair value gain on interest rate instruments	281	150	69
Total interest income	469	252	153
Interest payable on bank loans and overdrafts	(20)	(14)	(4)
Interest payable on all other borrowings	(549)	(590)	(415)
Fair value loss on interest rate instruments	(275)	(164)	(75)
Total interest expense	(844)	(768)	(494)
	(375)	(516)	(341)
(b) Net other finance income and charges			
Net finance income in respect of post employment plans	–	2	46
Other finance income	4	–	–
Net exchange movements on short term intercompany loans	–	–	5
Total other finance income	4	2	51
Net finance charge in respect of post employment plans	(47)	–	–
Unwinding of discounts	(18)	(21)	(17)
Hyperinflation adjustment	(16)	–	–
Other finance charges	–	(13)	(6)
Net exchange movements on short term intercompany loans	(10)	(33)	–
Net exchange movements on net borrowings not meeting hedge accounting criteria	–	(11)	(6)
Total other finance charges	(91)	(78)	(29)
Net finance (charges)/income	(87)	(76)	22
Interest on post employment plan liabilities	(360)	(374)	(312)
Expected return on post employment plan assets	313	376	358
Net finance (charge)/income in respect of post employment plans	(47)	2	46

The amount of borrowing costs capitalised in the year ended 30 June 2010 was £5 million (2009 – £4 million; 2008 – £nil). The interest rates used for calculating interest capitalised on projects financed in sterling and euro were 4.8% (2009 – 5.2%) and 4.8% (2009 – 6.5%), respectively.

In December 2009 Venezuela became a hyperinflationary country. Hyperinflationary accounting requires the restatement of the subsidiary undertaking's income statement to current purchasing power. The impact of applying hyperinflationary accounting to the group's operations in Venezuela in the year ended 30 June 2010 was immaterial to the individual lines of the income statement but did result in a £16 million charge to other finance charges, an increase in current assets of £9 million and a credit of £25 million to other comprehensive income. The index used to calculate the hyperinflationary adjustment was the INPC which changed from 145.0 to 190.4 in the year ended 30 June 2010, an increase of 31%.

7. Associates

The group's share of profit after tax from associates was £142 million (2009 – £164 million; 2008 – £176 million).

The group's 34% share of operating profit and of profit for the year of Moët Hennessy was £229 million and £134 million, respectively (2009 – £242 million and £151 million, respectively; 2008 – £251 million and £160 million, respectively).

In the year ended 30 June 2010, the group received dividends from its associates of £111 million (2009 – £179 million; 2008 – £143 million), of which £98 million was received from Moët Hennessy (2009 – £161 million; 2008 – £131 million). These dividends included £31 million (2009 – £60 million; 2008 – £49 million) of receipts from Moët Hennessy in respect of amounts payable to the tax authorities.

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Information on transactions between the group and its associates is given in note 32. Summarised financial information for the group's investments in associates is presented below:

(a) Moët Hennessy Moët Hennessy prepares its financial statements under IFRS in euros to 31 December each year. Summary information for Moët Hennessy for the three years ended 30 June 2010 after adjustment to align Moët Hennessy's accounting policies and accounting periods with those of the group, translated at £1 = €1.13 (2009 – £1 = €1.17; 2008 – £1 = €1.36), is set out below:

	2010		2009		2008	
	€ million	£ million	€ million	£ million	€ million	£ million
Sales	2,935	2,597	2,892	2,472	3,168	2,329
Profit for the year	446	395	518	443	647	475

Profit for the year is after non-controlling interests.

(b) Other associates For all of the group's investments in associates other than Moët Hennessy, summarised financial information, aggregating 100% of the sales and results of each associate, is presented below:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Sales	1,202	892	485
Profit for the year	79	88	81

8. Taxation

(a) Analysis of taxation charge in the year

	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Current tax			
Current year	354	400	333
Benefit of previously unrecognised tax losses	–	(56)	(8)
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(80)	(40)	38
	274	304	363
Deferred tax			
Origination and reversal of temporary differences	176	110	161
Benefit of previously unrecognised tax losses	(3)	–	(3)
Changes in tax rates	1	(17)	–
Adjustments in respect of prior years	29	(111)	(3)
	203	(18)	155
Taxation on profit from continuing operations	477	286	518

Adjustments in respect of prior years for current tax comprise a UK tax credit of £47 million (2009 – £42 million credit; 2008 – £14 million charge) and an overseas tax credit of £33 million (2009 – £2 million charge; 2008 – £24 million charge).

The taxation charge includes the following material items: in the year ended 30 June 2010 a tax credit on exceptional operating items of £39 million and a tax credit in respect of sale of businesses of £10 million; in the year ended 30 June 2009, a current tax credit of £99 million and a deferred tax credit of £56 million in respect of settlements agreed with tax authorities, and a tax credit of £37 million on exceptional operating items; in the year ended 30 June 2008, a tax credit of £8 million on exceptional operating items.

	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Current tax			
United Kingdom	(57)	(72)	12
Overseas	331	376	351
	274	304	363
Deferred tax			
United Kingdom	29	(73)	32
Overseas	174	55	123
	203	(18)	155
Taxation on profit from continuing operations	477	286	518

8. Taxation continued

(b) Factors affecting tax charge for the year

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	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Profit from continuing operations before taxation	2,239	1,990	2,078
Notional charge at UK corporation tax rate of 28% (2009 – 28%; 2008 – 29.5%)	627	557	613
Elimination of notional tax on share of associates' profits after tax	(38)	(45)	(52)
Differences in effective overseas tax rates	(3)	(4)	(45)
Items not chargeable	(172)	(211)	(141)
Items not deductible	116	213	119
Benefit of previously unrecognised tax losses	(3)	(56)	(11)
Changes in tax rates	1	(17)	–
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(51)	(151)	35
Tax charge for the year	477	286	518

(c) Factors that may affect future tax charges As a group involved in worldwide operations, Diageo is subject to several factors which may affect future tax charges, principally the levels and mix of profitability in different jurisdictions, transfer pricing policies and tax rates imposed and settlements with tax authorities.

(d) Corporate tax payable The current corporate tax liability of £391 million (2009 – £532 million) represents the amount of taxes payable in respect of current and prior years that exceed payments made, and includes any interest and penalties payable thereon included in the corporation tax charge.

(e) Material tax liabilities In the past, the group has undergone significant restructuring activity involving the acquisition and disposal of material businesses and the transfer of businesses within the group. As a consequence of this restructuring activity, a number of potential tax exposures have arisen. In addition, as the group operates throughout the world, it faces a number of potential transfer pricing issues in many jurisdictions relating to goods, services and financing.

As at 30 June 2010, the group has a liability (after applicable reliefs) of £96 million (2009 – £65 million) for these exposures, which is included in corporate tax payable in current liabilities. The group continues to have a number of tax audits ongoing worldwide but does not currently expect material additional tax exposures to arise, above the amounts provided, as and when audits are concluded.

9. Discontinued operations

Discontinued operations comprise a charge of £19 million (£24 million less deferred tax of £5 million) in respect of the discounted value of anticipated future payments to new thalidomide claimants. Discontinued operations in the years ended 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008 represents adjustments in respect of the Pillsbury business (2009 – £2 million credit, 2008 – £26 million credit).

10. Earnings per share

	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Profit attributable to equity shareholders			
Continuing operations	1,648	1,603	1,487
Discontinued operations	(19)	2	26
	1,629	1,605	1,513
	2010 million	2009 million	2008 million
Weighted average number of shares			
Shares in issue excluding own shares held	2,486	2,485	2,566
Dilutive potential ordinary shares	5	9	17
	2,491	2,494	2,583
Pence per share			
Continuing operations			
– basic earnings	66.3p	64.5p	58.0p
– diluted earnings	66.2p	64.3p	57.6p
Continuing and discontinued operations			
– basic earnings	65.5p	64.6p	59.0p
– diluted earnings	65.4p	64.4p	58.6p

11. Intangible assets

	Brands £ million	Goodwill £ million	Other intangibles £ million	Computer software £ million	Total £ million
Cost					
At 30 June 2008	4,139	367	965	208	5,679
Exchange differences	474	47	188	13	722
Acquisition of businesses	8	25	–	–	33
Acquisition adjustment	–	(58)	–	–	(58)
Other additions	–	–	2	20	22
Disposals	–	–	–	(4)	(4)
Transfers	–	–	–	11	11
At 30 June 2009	4,621	381	1,155	248	6,405
Exchange differences	344	18	112	14	488
Acquisition of businesses	62	19	–	–	81
Other additions	–	–	–	45	45
Disposals	–	–	–	(4)	(4)
Transfers to assets held for sale	(22)	–	–	–	(22)
At 30 June 2010	5,005	418	1,267	303	6,993
Amortisation and impairment loss					
At 30 June 2008	–	17	27	105	149
Exchange differences	–	1	–	9	10
Amortisation for the year	–	–	6	29	35
Disposals	–	–	–	(4)	(4)
At 30 June 2009	–	18	33	139	190
Exchange differences	–	–	2	9	11
Amortisation for the year	–	–	6	29	35
Exceptional impairment	35	–	–	–	35
Disposals	–	–	–	(4)	(4)
At 30 June 2010	35	18	41	173	267
Carrying amount					
At 30 June 2010	4,970	400	1,226	130	6,726
At 30 June 2009	4,621	363	1,122	109	6,215
At 30 June 2008	4,139	350	938	103	5,530

(a) Brands are stated at fair value on acquisition. At 30 June 2010, the principal acquired brands, all of which are regarded as having indefinite useful economic lives, are as follows:

Carrying amount of acquired brands	Principal markets	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Johnnie Walker whisky	Global	625	625
Smirnoff vodka	Global	550	499
Captain Morgan	Global	801	728
Crown Royal whisky	United States	976	888
Windsor Premier whisky	Korea	475	414
Bell's whisky	Great Britain	179	179
Cacique rum	Spain	173	181
Seagram's 7 Crown whiskey	United States	149	135
Bushmills whiskey	United States	144	144
Seagram's VO whiskey	United States	127	115
Gordon's gin	Great Britain	119	119
Old Parr whisky	Venezuela	109	95
Tanqueray gin	United States	79	72
Bundaberg rum	Australia	76	66
Nuvo liqueur	United States	62	–
Romana Sambuca liqueur	United States	57	52
White Horse whisky	Russia	53	53
Ursus vodka	Greece/United States	37	72
Other brands		179	184
		4,970	4,621

11. Intangible assets continued

Capitalised brands are regarded as having indefinite useful economic lives and have therefore not been amortised. These brands are protected by trademarks, which are renewable indefinitely, in all of the major markets where they are sold. There are not believed to be any legal, regulatory or contractual provisions that limit the useful lives of these brands. The nature of the premium drinks industry is that obsolescence is not a common issue, with indefinite brand lives being commonplace, and Diageo has a number of brands that were originally created more than 100 years ago. Accordingly, the directors believe that it is appropriate that the brands are treated as having indefinite lives for accounting purposes.

(b) For the purposes of impairment testing, goodwill has been attributed to cash-generating units as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
North America – United States	224	192
Europe – Ireland	46	43
– Southern Europe	66	69
– Russia and Eastern Europe	42	42
Other cash-generating units	22	17
	400	363

Goodwill has arisen on acquisitions of businesses and distribution rights and includes synergies arising from cost savings and the opportunity to utilise the group's distribution network to leverage marketing of the acquired products.

In the year ended 30 June 2008, the non-controlling interest recognised on the acquisition of the distribution rights for Ketel One vodka products excluded the non-controlling party's share of the deferred tax liability relating to the intangible asset representing the distribution rights. This omission was corrected in the year ended 30 June 2009, and the effect of the adjustment was to reduce goodwill attributed to the United States by £58 million and reduce non-controlling interests by the same amount.

(c) Other intangibles comprise principally distribution rights. In the year ended 30 June 2008, Diageo acquired the global distribution rights for Ketel One vodka products in perpetuity, and the directors believe that it is appropriate to treat these rights as having an indefinite life for accounting purposes. The carrying value at 30 June 2010 was £1,200 million (2009 – £1,091 million). All other distribution rights are amortised on a straight-line basis over the length of the distribution arrangements, generally between 10 and 20 years, unless there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, in which case, if necessary, the asset is written down or the amortisation period is reassessed and changed. Amortisation of other intangible assets is recognised in other operating expenses in the income statement.

(d) Computer software includes £65 million (2009 – £25 million) in respect of projects in the course of development. Amortisation of computer software is recognised in other operating expenses in the income statement.

Impairment testing To ensure that brands, goodwill and other intangibles with indefinite useful lives are not carried at above their recoverable amount, impairment reviews are performed comparing the net carrying value with the recoverable amount using value in use calculations. For goodwill the recoverable amount is calculated in respect of the cash-generating unit including the attributed goodwill. These calculations are performed annually, or more frequently if events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The value in use calculations are based on discounted forecast cash flows and terminal values calculated on the assumption that cash flows continue in perpetuity at the long term growth rate of each country or region.

Cash flows are forecast for each brand, other intangible and cash-generating unit for the next financial year in the group's annual financial plan, which is approved by the board and reflects management's expectations of sales growth, operating costs and margin, based on past experience and external sources of information.

The discount rates used are calculated as the group's weighted average cost of capital with appropriated adjustment where necessary to reflect the group's assessment of the specific risks relating to the relevant market or region. The long term growth rates applied at the end of the forecast period are taken as the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rate of the country or region plus its inflation rate, based on a five-year average adjusted to take into account expectations specific to the group. For goodwill, these assumptions are based on the cash-generating unit or group of units to which the goodwill is allocated. For brands, they are based on a weighted average taking into account the country or countries where sales are generated. For the Ketel One vodka distribution rights, a discount rate of 10% and a long term growth rate of 3.4% have been used.

For some recently acquired intangible assets, management expects to achieve growth, driven by Diageo's sales, marketing and distribution expertise, which is in excess of the long term growth rates for the applicable countries or regions. In these circumstances, the cash flow forecast is extended beyond the next financial year by up to eight years using a detailed plan. For the Ketel One vodka distribution rights, a six-year plan has been used, as an eight-year plan was agreed with the Nolet Group on the date of the acquisition (9 June 2008), and principally reflects the benefits forecast to arise when Ketel One vodka is launched in a number of countries throughout the world during that longer period.

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The pre-tax discount rates and long term growth rates used for impairment testing are as follows:

	Pre-tax discount rate %	2010 Long term growth rate %	Pre-tax discount rate %	2009 Long term growth rate %
Global brands	12	4.9	12	4.9
North America – United States	13	3.4	12	3.4
Europe – Great Britain	13	4.6	12	4.9
– Ireland	9	2.9	10	2.9
– Spain	14	2.9	11	3.7
– Greece	19	1.8	11	2.7
– Southern Europe	18	2.9	11	2.9
– Russia	18	9.5	28	12.0
– Eastern Europe	17	8.4	28	12.1
International – Venezuela	74	30.3	54	31.3
Asia Pacific – Australia	13	4.5	14	4.5
– Korea	13	4.5	16	7.1

Any impairment writedowns identified are charged to other operating expenses in the income statement. In the year ended 30 June 2010, there was an impairment loss of £35 million (2009 and 2008 – £nil) in respect of the Ursus brand. One of the principal markets for Ursus is Greece where the economy suffered a significant downturn and shows no signs of recovery. The Greek discount rate used by the group for impairment calculations was increased significantly due to a deterioration in the country's sovereign risk rate and the long term growth rate assumption for Greece was reduced due to a fall in demand for premium products which resulted in an impairment of the brand value.

Sensitivity to change in key assumptions Impairment testing is dependent on management's estimates and judgements, in particular in relation to the forecasting of future cash flows, the discount rates applied to those cash flows and the expected long term growth rates.

The impairment reviews of the Bushmills and Ursus brands show limited headroom as they were acquired in recent years and have been affected in the short term by the slowdown in the worldwide economy. The recoverable amount of the Bushmills brand exceeds the book value by £16 million. Management will closely monitor the value in use of these intangibles.

For all intangibles with an indefinite life, other than Bushmills and Ursus, management has concluded that no reasonably possible change in the key assumptions on which it has determined the recoverable amounts would cause their carrying values to exceed their recoverable amounts.

The table below shows the impairment charge that would be required if the assumptions in the calculation of their value in use were changed:

	1ppt increase in discount rate £ million	1ppt decrease in long term growth rate £ million	5% decrease in annual cash flows £ million
Brands – Bushmills	2	–	–
– Ursus	3	2	1
– Other brands	–	–	–
Goodwill	–	–	–
Other intangibles	–	–	–

It remains possible that changes in assumptions could arise in excess of those indicated in the table above.

12. Property, plant and equipment

Financial statements	Cost						
	At 30 June 2008 as previously reported	942	1,897	180	–	252	3,271
105 Auditor's report in respect of the Group	Prior year adjustment – returnables	–	(199)	–	309	–	110
	At 30 June 2008 as restated	942	1,698	180	309	252	3,381
106 Consolidated income statement	Exchange differences	60	84	6	9	13	172
	Acquisition of businesses	7	3	–	–	–	10
	Other additions	35	98	10	30	159	33
107 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Disposals	(5)	(50)	(8)	(39)	–	(102)
	Transfers	28	162	14	–	(215)	(11)
	At 30 June 2009 as restated	1,067	1,995	202	309	209	3,782
108 Consolidated balance sheet	Exchange differences	60	106	12	(1)	11	188
	Acquisition of businesses	2	–	–	–	–	2
	Other additions	24	90	6	41	228	389
109 Consolidated statement of changes in equity	Disposals	(63)	(51)	(30)	(11)	1	(154)
	Transfers	12	131	13	13	(169)	–
	Transfers to assets held for sale	(42)	(27)	(1)	–	–	(70)
110 Consolidated statement of cash flows	At 30 June 2010	1,060	2,244	202	351	280	4,137
	Depreciation						
	At 30 June 2008 as previously reported	205	829	115	–	–	1,149
111 Accounting policies of the group	Prior year adjustment – returnables	–	(149)	–	206	–	57
	At 30 June 2008 as restated	205	680	115	206	–	1,206
115 Notes to the consolidated financial statements	Exchange differences	13	49	3	6	–	71
	Depreciation charge for the year	34	163	21	29	–	247
	Exceptional accelerated depreciation	–	18	–	–	–	18
161 Auditor's report in respect of the company	Disposals	(3)	(39)	(7)	(37)	–	(86)
	At 30 June 2009 as restated	249	871	132	204	–	1,456
162 Company balance sheet	Exchange differences	20	70	12	(4)	–	98
	Depreciation charge for the year	40	173	19	24	–	256
	Exceptional accelerated depreciation	5	41	–	–	–	46
163 Accounting policies of the company	Disposals	(9)	(47)	(30)	(10)	–	(96)
	Transfers	15	(9)	(6)	–	–	–
164 Notes to the company financial statements	Transfers to assets held for sale	(6)	(21)	–	–	–	(27)
	At 30 June 2010	314	1,078	127	214	–	1,733
	Carrying amount						
167 Principal group companies	At 30 June 2010	746	1,166	75	137	280	2,404
	At 30 June 2009	818	1,124	70	105	209	2,326
	At 30 June 2008	737	1,018	65	103	252	2,175

(a) The net book value of land and buildings comprises freeholds of £679 million (2009 – £787 million), long leaseholds of £22 million (2009 – £25 million) and short leaseholds of £45 million (2009 – £6 million). Depreciation was not charged on £140 million (2009 – £198 million) of land.

(b) Included in the total net book value of property, plant and equipment is £60 million (2009 – £23 million) in respect of assets held under finance leases; depreciation for the year on these assets was £3 million (2009 – £6 million).

(c) Transfers represent assets brought into use during the year. In the year ended 30 June 2009 £11 million was reclassified to computer software.

13. Biological assets

	£ million
Fair value	
At 30 June 2008	31
Exchange differences	6
Harvested grapes transferred to inventories	(24)
Changes in fair value	24
At 30 June 2009	37
Exchange differences	3
Harvested grapes transferred to inventories	(23)
Transfer to assets held for sale	(6)
Changes in fair value	19
At 30 June 2010	30

Biological assets comprise grape vines and grapes on the vine. At 30 June 2010, these assets comprise approximately 1,725 hectares (2009 – 2,206 hectares) of vineyards, ranging from newly established vineyards to vineyards that are 91 years old. As part of the restructuring of the US wines operations, 481 hectares of vineyards are expected to be sold in the year ending 30 June 2011. These are classified as assets held for sale.

14. Investments in associates

	Moët Hennessy £ million	Other associates £ million	Total £ million
Cost less provisions			
At 30 June 2008 as previously reported	1,643	166	1,809
Prior year adjustment – amendment to IAS 38	(4)	–	(4)
At 30 June 2008 as restated	1,639	166	1,805
Exchange differences	118	34	152
Additions	–	42	42
Share of retained profits/(losses)	50	(5)	45
Share of movements in other comprehensive income	3	–	3
Acquisition of remaining shares in associate	–	(6)	(6)
At 30 June 2009 as restated	1,810	231	2,041
Exchange differences	(48)	18	(30)
Additions	–	32	32
Share of retained profits/(losses)	67	(5)	62
Share of movements in other comprehensive income	(15)	–	(15)
Transfer to assets held for sale	–	(20)	(20)
Step acquisition of Nuvo	–	(10)	(10)
At 30 June 2010	1,814	246	2,060

Investments in associates comprise the cost of shares, less goodwill written off on acquisitions prior to 1 July 1998 of £1,256 million (2009 – £1,264 million), plus the group's share of post acquisition reserves of £804 million (2009 – £777 million).

(a) **Moët Hennessy** Moët Hennessy prepares its financial statements under IFRS in euros to 31 December each year. A summary of Moët Hennessy's consolidated balance sheet as at 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009, including acquisition fair value adjustments and translated at £1 = €1.22 (2009 – £1 = €1.17), is set out below:

	2010		2009 (restated)	
	€ million	£ million	€ million	£ million
Non-current assets	4,139	3,393	4,108	3,511
Current assets	5,279	4,327	5,155	4,406
Total assets	9,418	7,720	9,263	7,917
Current liabilities	(1,666)	(1,366)	(1,721)	(1,471)
Non-current liabilities	(1,242)	(1,018)	(1,315)	(1,124)
Total liabilities	(2,908)	(2,384)	(3,036)	(2,595)
Net assets	6,510	5,336	6,227	5,322

The 34% net investment in Moët Hennessy has been accounted for by aggregating the group's share of the net assets of Moët Hennessy with fair value adjustments on acquisition, principally in respect of Moët Hennessy's brands.

14. Investments in associates continued

(b) **Other associates** For all of the group's investments in associates other than Moët Hennessy, summarised financial information, aggregating 100% of the assets and liabilities of each associate, including acquisition fair value adjustments, is presented below:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Non-current assets	637	539
Current assets	432	412
Total assets	1,069	951
Current liabilities	(349)	(318)
Non-current liabilities	(122)	(74)
Total liabilities	(471)	(392)
Net assets	598	559

Included in other associates is a 19% (2009 – 19%) effective interest held indirectly in Sichuan ShuiJingFang Co., Ltd. (ShuiJingFang), a manufacturer and distributor of Chinese white spirits, which is listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. At 30 June 2010, the carrying value of the group's interest in ShuiJingFang was £96 million (2009 – £78 million), while the quoted value, based on a share price of RMB18.41 (2009 – RMB16.54) was £172 million (2009 – £140 million). As at 16 August 2010, the share price of ShuiJingFang was RMB21.82 per share. Information on potential increase in the group's effective interest in ShuiJingFang is given in note 31.

15. Investments in joint ventures

The group consolidates its attributable share of the results and net assets of joint ventures on a line-by-line basis, measured according to the terms of the arrangements. The group's principal joint ventures that are consolidated on a proportional basis are as follows:

	Country of incorporation	Country of operation	Percentage of equity owned	Principal activities
Don Julio BV	Netherlands	Mexico	50%	Production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks
Guinness Anchor Berhad	Malaysia	Malaysia	50%	Production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks
Moët Hennessy Diageo (China) Co Ltd	China	China	50%	Marketing and distribution of premium drinks

In addition, the group consolidates on a proportional basis a number of other joint ventures involved in the production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks in Europe, South Africa and the Far East.

Included in the consolidated financial statements are the following amounts that represent the group's interest in the results and assets and liabilities of joint ventures:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Sales	568	579	516
Operating costs	(495)	(535)	(474)
Profit before tax	73	44	42

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Non-current assets	132	120
Current assets	288	245
Total assets	420	365
Current liabilities	(180)	(186)
Non-current liabilities	(29)	(26)
Total liabilities	(209)	(212)
Net assets	211	153

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16. Other investments

	Escrow account £ million	Loans and other £ million	Total £ million
Cost less provisions or fair value			
At 30 June 2008	100	68	168
Additions	52	24	76
Repayments	–	(7)	(7)
Fair value adjustments and provisions	(8)	2	(6)
At 30 June 2009	144	87	231
Exchange differences	–	5	5
Additions	–	58	58
Repayments	–	(26)	(26)
Transfer to the UK Diageo Pension Scheme (note 4 (f))	(147)	–	(147)
Fair value adjustments and provisions	3	(7)	(4)
At 30 June 2010	–	117	117

17. Inventories

	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Raw materials and consumables	297	270	245
Work in progress	21	25	21
Maturing inventories	2,506	2,274	1,939
Finished goods and goods for resale	457	509	483
	3,281	3,078	2,688

Maturing inventories include whisky, rum and wines. The following amounts of inventories are expected to be utilised after more than one year:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Raw materials and consumables	46	42	35
Maturing inventories	2,093	1,875	1,595
	2,139	1,917	1,630

Inventories are disclosed net of provisions for obsolescence, an analysis of which is as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Balance at beginning of the year	55	38	43
Exchange differences	3	1	2
Income statement charge	63	22	2
Written off	(24)	(6)	(9)
	97	55	38

18. Trade and other receivables

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	2010		2009		2008	
	Current assets £ million	Non- current assets £ million	Current assets (restated) £ million	Non- current assets £ million	Current assets (restated) £ million	Non- current assets £ million
Trade receivables	1,495	–	1,568	–	1,650	–
Other receivables	363	107	250	12	297	7
Prepayments and accrued income	150	8	159	6	68	4
	2,008	115	1,977	18	2,015	11

Current other receivables at 30 June 2010 includes £123 million deposited with China's securities depository and clearing agency, Shanghai branch in connection with a potential Chinese acquisition (see note 31 (f)).

As at 30 June 2010 non-current other receivables includes £92 million in respect of the assessment of excise duties made by the Korean customs authorities (see note 31 (e)).

The aged analysis of trade receivables, net of provisions, is as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Not overdue	1,440	1,452	1,488
Overdue 1 – 30 days	27	44	69
Overdue 31 – 60 days	6	17	21
Overdue 61 – 90 days	3	10	8
Overdue 91 – 180 days	6	22	34
Overdue more than 180 days	13	23	30
	1,495	1,568	1,650

Trade and other receivables are disclosed net of provisions for bad and doubtful debts, an analysis of which is as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Balance at beginning of the year	54	50	53
Exchange differences	3	2	3
Income statement charge	16	14	5
Written off	(12)	(12)	(11)
	61	54	50

19. Assets and disposal groups held for sale

	2010 £ million
Non-current assets	65
Current assets	47
Assets held for sale	112
Current liabilities	(6)
Non-current liabilities	(4)
Liabilities held for sale	(10)

The assets and disposal groups held for sale comprise a number of non-strategic wine businesses in California, France and Ireland and the group's investment in Tanzania Breweries Limited.

No assets and disposal groups were classified as held for sale at 30 June 2009 and 30 June 2008.

20. Cash and cash equivalents

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Cash at bank	630	653
Cash equivalents	823	261
	1,453	914

Cash equivalents comprise investments in liquidity funds and term deposits with original maturities of three months or less.

21. Borrowings and bank overdrafts

	Repayment date	Currency	Year end interest rates %	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Bank overdrafts	On demand	Various	Various	55	68
Commercial paper	—	US dollar	Various	—	5
Bank and other loans	Various	Various	Various	106	117
Credit support obligations	2010	Various	Various	80	51
Medium term notes	—	US dollar	7.25	—	182
Guaranteed bonds 2010	—	US dollar	4.375	—	453
Guaranteed bonds 2011	2011	US dollar	3.875	333	—
Fair value adjustment to borrowings				13	14
Borrowings due within one year and bank overdrafts				587	890
Guaranteed bonds 2011	2011	US dollar	3.875	—	301
Guaranteed bonds 2012	2012	US dollar	5.125	399	363
Guaranteed bonds 2012	2012	Euro	0.93	615	641
Guaranteed bonds 2013	2013	US dollar	5.2	500	455
Guaranteed bonds 2013	2013	US dollar	5.5	400	363
Guaranteed bonds 2013	2013	Euro	5.5	941	981
Guaranteed bonds 2014	2014	US dollar	7.375	540	913
Guaranteed bonds 2014	2014	Euro	6.625	818	853
Guaranteed bonds 2015	2015	US dollar	5.3	499	454
Guaranteed bonds 2015	2015	US dollar	3.25	332	—
Guaranteed bonds 2016	2016	US dollar	5.5	399	363
Guaranteed bonds 2017	2017	US dollar	5.75	832	756
Guaranteed bonds 2020	2020	US dollar	4.828	390	—
Guaranteed bonds 2035	2035	US dollar	7.45	267	243
Guaranteed bonds 2036	2036	US dollar	5.875	397	361
Guaranteed debentures 2011	2011	US dollar	9.0	200	181
Guaranteed debentures 2022	2022	US dollar	8.0	198	180
Medium term notes	2018	US dollar	4.85	133	121
Bank and other loans	Various	Various	Various	51	44
Fair value adjustment to borrowings				266	112
Borrowings due after one year				8,177	7,685
Total borrowings before derivative financial instruments				8,764	8,575
Fair value of foreign currency swaps and forwards	Various	Various	Various	(227)	(170)
Fair value of interest rate hedging instruments	Various	Various	Various	(191)	(93)
Total borrowings after derivative financial instruments				8,346	8,312

Bank overdrafts form an integral part of the group's cash management and are included as a component of net cash and cash equivalents in the consolidated cash flow statement. All bonds, medium term notes, debentures and commercial paper are guaranteed by Diageo plc.

Included in borrowings due within one year are credit support obligations. When derivative transactions are undertaken with bank counterparties, Diageo may, where appropriate, enter into certain agreements with such bank counterparties whereby the parties agree to post cash collateral for the benefit of the other if the net valuations of the derivatives are above a pre-determined threshold. At 30 June 2010, the collateral received under these agreements amounted to \$80 million (£54 million) and €32 million (£26 million) (2009 – \$84 million, £51 million).

The interest rates shown in the table above are those contracted on the underlying borrowings before taking into account any interest rate protection (see note 23). Based on average monthly net borrowings and interest charge, taking into account interest rate protection, the effective interest rate for the year was 4.8% (2009 – 6.2%; 2008 – 5.9%). For this calculation, the interest charge excludes finance charges unrelated to net borrowings, the forward element on derivative financial instruments and fair value adjustments to interest rate swaps and borrowings. The loans above are stated net of unamortised finance costs of £84 million (2009 – £12 million; 2008 – £14 million).

The weighted average interest rate, before interest rate protection, for short term borrowings at 30 June 2010 was 5.6% (2009 – 6.4%; 2008 – 3.5%). The weighted average interest rate, before interest rate protection, for bonds and medium term notes included within borrowings due after one year at 30 June 2010 was 5.5% (2009 – 5.6%; 2008 – 5.6%). The group's policy on the management of liquidity risk and a sensitivity analysis are reported in the Business review (see 'Risk management' and 'Market risk sensitivity analysis').

Certain borrowings are reported in the table above at amortised cost with a fair value adjustment shown separately. The financial instruments disclosures in note 23 detail the fair value hedge relationships between the group's borrowings and interest rate swaps.

21. Borrowings and bank overdrafts continued

(a) Analysis of net borrowings

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Bank overdrafts	(55)	(68)
Borrowings due within one year	(532)	(822)
Borrowings due after one year	(8,177)	(7,685)
Fair value of foreign currency swaps and forwards	227	170
Fair value of interest rate hedging instruments	191	93
Finance lease liabilities	(61)	(21)
Gross borrowings	(8,407)	(8,333)
Offset by: Cash and cash equivalents	1,453	914
Net borrowings	(6,954)	(7,419)

£56 million (2009 – £68 million) of net borrowings due within one year and £24 million (2009 – £34 million) of net borrowings due after one year were secured on assets of the group.

Foreign currency swaps and forwards, interest rate hedging instruments and finance lease liabilities are included as appropriate in other financial assets and other financial liabilities.

(b) Reconciliation of movement in net borrowings

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Net borrowings at beginning of the year	(7,419)	(6,447)
Increase in net cash and cash equivalents before exchange	568	97
Net decrease/(increase) in loans	422	(256)
Change in net borrowings from cash flows	990	(159)
Exchange differences on net borrowings	(429)	(784)
Other non-cash items	(96)	(29)
Net borrowings at end of the year	(6,954)	(7,419)

22. Other financial assets and liabilities

	Non-current assets £ million	Current assets £ million	Current liabilities £ million	Non-current liabilities £ million
2010				
Derivative assets/(liabilities)				
Designated in a cash flow hedge	252	46	(91)	(36)
Designated in a fair value hedge	187	8	–	(4)
Designated in a net investment hedge	–	33	(38)	–
Not designated in a hedge relationship	33	11	(48)	(35)
	472	98	(177)	(75)
Non-derivative liabilities				
Deferred consideration payable	–	–	(3)	(25)
Finance lease liabilities	–	–	(6)	(55)
	–	–	(9)	(80)
Total other financial assets/(liabilities)	472	98	(186)	(155)
2009				
Derivative assets/(liabilities)				
Designated in a cash flow hedge	251	59	(132)	(23)
Designated in a fair value hedge	82	11	–	–
Designated in a net investment hedge	–	16	(29)	–
Not designated in a hedge relationship	31	12	(55)	(59)
	364	98	(216)	(82)
Non-derivative liabilities				
Finance lease liabilities	–	–	(4)	(17)
Total other financial assets/(liabilities)	364	98	(220)	(99)

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Finance lease liabilities are payable as follows:

	2010			2009		
	Future minimum lease payments £ million	Future finance charges £ million	Present value of minimum lease payments £ million	Future minimum lease payments £ million	Future finance charges £ million	Present value of minimum lease payments £ million
Less than one year	(8)	2	(6)	(5)	1	(4)
Between one and five years	(28)	16	(12)	(10)	4	(6)
More than five years	(80)	37	(43)	(16)	5	(11)
	(116)	55	(61)	(31)	10	(21)

23. Financial instruments and risk management

Derivative financial instruments are used to hedge exposure to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates and commodity price movements that arise in the normal course of the group's business. The group's treasury objectives, risk management strategies and policies are disclosed in the Business review (see 'Risk management').

(a) Currency risk The group publishes its consolidated financial statements in sterling and conducts business in many foreign currencies. As a result, it is subject to foreign currency exchange risk due to exchange rate movements, which will affect the group's transaction costs and the translation of the results and underlying net assets of its foreign operations. Where hedge accounting is applied, hedges are documented and tested for hedge effectiveness on an ongoing basis. Diageo expects hedges entered into to continue to be effective and therefore does not expect the impact of ineffectiveness on the income statement to be material.

Hedge of net investment in foreign operations The group hedges a substantial portion of its exposure to fluctuations on the sterling value of its foreign operations by designating net borrowings held in foreign currencies and by using foreign currency swaps and forwards. Where a liquid foreign exchange market exists, the group's policy is to seek to hedge currency exposure on its net investment in foreign operations within the following percentage bands: 80% to 100% for US dollars, 80% to 100% for euros and 50% to 100% for other significant currencies. As at 30 June 2010, these ratios were 91% and 89% for US dollars and euros, respectively, and between 66-75% for other significant currencies.

Exchange differences arising on the retranslation of foreign currency borrowings (including foreign currency swaps and forwards), to the extent that they are in an effective hedge relationship, are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income to match exchange differences on net investments in foreign operations. Exchange differences on foreign currency borrowings not in a hedge relationship and any ineffectiveness are taken to the income statement.

Transaction exposure hedging For currencies in which there is an active market, the group's policy approved by the board is to seek to hedge between 60% and 100% of forecast transactional foreign exchange rate risk, for up to a maximum of 21 months forward, using forward foreign currency exchange contracts with coverage levels increasing nearer to the forecast transaction date. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedge is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recycled into the income statement at the same time as the underlying hedged transaction affects the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is taken to the income statement.

Hedge of foreign currency debt The group uses cross currency interest rate swaps to hedge the forward foreign currency risk associated with certain foreign currency denominated bonds. The effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedge is recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recycled into the income statement at the same time as the underlying hedged transaction affects the income statement. Any ineffectiveness is taken to the income statement.

At 30 June 2010, as a result of the net investment, transaction exposure and foreign currency debt cover outlined above, the group had outstanding gross foreign exchange contracts as disclosed in note 23(f). Further quantitative analysis of the sensitivity to movements in currency rates is reported in the 'Market risk sensitivity analysis' in the Business review.

(b) Commodity price risk The group uses long term purchase and commodity futures contracts to hedge against price risk in certain commodities. Long term purchase contracts are used to secure prices with suppliers to protect against volatility in commodity prices. All commodity futures contracts hedge a projected future purchase of raw material. Commodity futures contracts are held in the balance sheet at fair value. To the extent that they are considered an effective hedge, the fair value movements are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income and recycled into the income statement at the same time as the underlying hedged transaction affects the income statement.

Realised net losses recognised in the income statement in the year ended 30 June 2010 were £nil (2009 – £5 million losses). There were no open deals on the balance sheet at 30 June 2010 (2009 – nil).

(c) Interest rate risk The group has an exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in US dollar, euro and sterling interest rates. To manage interest rate risk, the group manages its proportion of fixed to floating rate borrowings within limits approved by the board, primarily through issuing fixed and floating rate term debt and commercial paper, and by utilising interest rate derivatives. These practices serve to reduce the volatility of the group's reported financial performance. To facilitate operational efficiency and effective hedge accounting, the group's policy is to maintain fixed rate borrowings within a band of 40% to 60% of projected net borrowings, and the overall net borrowings portfolio is managed according to a duration measure.

23. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Analysis of gross borrowings by currency

	2010		2009	
	£ million	%	£ million	%
US dollar	(3,864)	46	(3,256)	39
Euro	(1,840)	22	(2,065)	25
Sterling	(1,690)	20	(2,120)	25
Korean won	(316)	4	(236)	3
Other	(697)	8	(656)	8
Gross borrowings	(8,407)	100	(8,333)	100

Analysis of cash and cash equivalents by currency

	2010		2009	
	£ million	%	£ million	%
US dollar	844	58	266	29
Euro	118	8	276	30
Sterling	69	5	79	9
Other	422	29	293	32
Cash and cash equivalents	1,453	100	914	100

Analysis of net borrowings by interest rate profile

	2010		2009	
	£ million	%	£ million	%
Fixed rate	(3,391)	49	(4,303)	58
Floating rate	(3,766)	54	(3,310)	45
Interest free	64	(1)	58	(1)
Impact of financial derivatives and fair value adjustments	139	(2)	136	(2)
Net borrowings	(6,954)	100	(7,419)	100

The split of fixed and floating rate net borrowings above is after taking account of interest rate hedging instruments. The average monthly net borrowings for the year were £7,912 million (2009 – £8,064 million) and the effective interest rate was 4.8% (2009 – 6.2%). After taking account of interest rate derivative instruments, the average fixed interest rates for the year for US dollar, euro and sterling borrowings were 6.5%, 5.5% and 5.2%, respectively (2009 – 6.1%, 5.2% and 5.2%, respectively).

Portfolio of interest rate derivative instruments

	Receive fixed notional £ million	Pay fixed notional £ million	Weighted average fixed interest rate %	Weighted average time to maturity years	Maturity years
2010					
Currency instrument					
US dollar:					
Interest rate swaps	3,633	–	3.4	5.1	2011-2022
Interest rate swaps	–	267	4.6	7.6	2017-2018
Cross currency interest rate swaps	800	–	5.7	16.3	2016-2036
Euro:					
Interest rate swaps	820	–	2.5	4.4	2014
Sterling:					
Cross currency interest rate swaps	–	632	5.4	16.3	2016-2036
2009					
Currency instrument					
US dollar:					
Interest rate swaps	2,879	–	4.2	2.9	2009-2018
Interest rate swaps	–	515	3.9	8.5	2017-2018
Cross currency interest rate swaps	727	–	5.7	17.3	2016-2036
Euro:					
Interest rate swaps	855	–	3.4	5.4	2014
Sterling:					
Cross currency interest rate swaps	–	632	5.2	17.3	2016-2036

(d) **Liquidity risk** Details of the group's liquidity risk management and exposures are presented under 'Risk management' in the Business review.

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Maturity of cash flows on financial liabilities

	Bank loans and overdrafts £ million	Other borrowings £ million	Interest on borrowings £ million	Interest rate swaps £ million	Credit support obligations £ million	Finance lease liabilities £ million	Other £ million	Total £ million
2010								
Analysis by year of repayment:								
After five years	(7)	(3,198)	(1,335)	(5)	–	(80)	(8)	(4,633)
From four to five years	(31)	(1,153)	(254)	(2)	–	(5)	(1)	(1,446)
From three to four years	(4)	(1,478)	(346)	(7)	–	(7)	(22)	(1,864)
From two to three years	(4)	(900)	(394)	(8)	–	(8)	(8)	(1,322)
From one to two years	(5)	(1,215)	(435)	(9)	–	(8)	(86)	(1,758)
Due after one year	(51)	(7,944)	(2,764)	(31)	–	(108)	(125)	(11,023)
Due within one year	(161)	(333)	(461)	(8)	(80)	(8)	(2,079)	(3,130)
	<u>(212)</u>	<u>(8,277)</u>	<u>(3,225)</u>	<u>(39)</u>	<u>(80)</u>	<u>(116)</u>	<u>(2,204)</u>	<u>(14,153)</u>
2009								
Analysis by year of repayment:								
After five years	(27)	(3,343)	(1,317)	(5)	–	(16)	(2)	(4,710)
From four to five years	(12)	(1,892)	(330)	(1)	–	(2)	(2)	(2,239)
From three to four years	(1)	(818)	(373)	(2)	–	(1)	–	(1,195)
From two to three years	(2)	(1,186)	(409)	(3)	–	(3)	(3)	(1,606)
From one to two years	(2)	(302)	(429)	(5)	–	(4)	(36)	(778)
Due after one year	(44)	(7,541)	(2,858)	(16)	–	(26)	(43)	(10,528)
Due within one year	(185)	(640)	(503)	(5)	(51)	(6)	(2,284)	(3,674)
	<u>(229)</u>	<u>(8,181)</u>	<u>(3,361)</u>	<u>(21)</u>	<u>(51)</u>	<u>(32)</u>	<u>(2,327)</u>	<u>(14,202)</u>

Other financial liabilities primarily consist of trade payables and foreign currency swaps and forwards. Amounts are shown on an undiscounted basis. Where interest payments are on a floating rate basis, rates of each cash flow until maturity of the instruments are calculated based on the forward yield curve at the last business day of the years ended 30 June 2010 and 2009. Finance lease liabilities at 30 June 2010 of £116 million include £55 million interest.

The group had available undrawn committed bank facilities as follows:

	2010 £ million
Expiring within one year	920
Expiring between one and two years	833
Expiring after two years	780
	<u>2,533</u>

Commitment fees are paid on the undrawn portion of these facilities and accounted for on an accruals basis. Borrowings under these facilities will be at prevailing LIBOR rates (dependent on the period of drawdown) plus an agreed margin. These facilities can be used for general corporate purposes and, together with cash and cash equivalents, support the group's commercial paper programmes.

There are no financial covenants on the group's short and long term borrowings. Certain of these borrowings contain cross default provisions and negative pledges.

The committed bank facilities are subject to a single financial covenant, being minimum interest cover ratio of two times (defined as the ratio of operating profit before exceptional items, aggregated with share of associates' profits after tax, to net interest). They are also subject to pari passu ranking and negative pledge covenants.

Any non-compliance with covenants underlying Diageo's financing arrangements could, if not waived, constitute an event of default with respect to any such arrangements, and any non-compliance with covenants may, in particular circumstances, lead to an acceleration of maturity on certain notes and the inability to access committed facilities. Diageo was in full compliance with its financial, pari passu ranking and negative pledge covenants throughout each of the years presented.

23. Financial instruments and risk management continued

Maturity of cash flows on financial assets

Financial statements		Interest rate swaps £ million	Cross currency swaps cash inflow £ million	Cross currency swaps cash outflow £ million	Other £ million	Total £ million
105 Auditor's report in respect of the Group	2010					
106 Consolidated income statement	Analysis by year of repayment:					
107 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	After five years	(8)	1,336	(1,034)	85	379
108 Consolidated balance sheet	From four to five years	15	46	(34)	1	28
109 Consolidated statement of changes in equity	From three to four years	23	46	(34)	1	36
110 Consolidated statement of cash flows	From two to three years	57	46	(34)	2	71
111 Accounting policies of the group	From one to two years	80	46	(34)	143	235
	Due after one year	167	1,520	(1,170)	232	749
	Due within one year	98	46	(34)	1,790	1,900
		265	1,566	(1,204)	2,022	2,649
	2009					
	Analysis by year of repayment:					
	After five years	23	1,259	(1,028)	63	317
	From four to five years	(1)	41	(33)	1	8
	From three to four years	–	41	(33)	1	9
	From two to three years	18	41	(33)	23	49
	From one to two years	53	41	(33)	79	140
	Due after one year	93	1,423	(1,160)	167	523
	Due within one year	82	41	(33)	1,903	1,993
		175	1,464	(1,193)	2,070	2,516

Other financial assets primarily consist of trade receivables and foreign currency swaps and forwards. Amounts are shown on an undiscounted basis. Where interest payments are on a floating rate basis, rates of each cash flow until maturity of the instruments are calculated based on the forward yield curve at the last business day of the years ended 30 June 2010 and 2009.

(e) Total financial assets and liabilities The table below sets out the group's accounting classification of each class of financial assets and liabilities, and their fair values.

	Instruments in a hedge relationship ⁽ⁱ⁾ £ million	Other instruments at fair value ⁽ⁱⁱ⁾ £ million	Cash and cash equivalents £ million	Available for sale £ million	Loans and receivables £ million	Financial liabilities at amortised cost £ million	Total carrying value £ million	Fair value £ million
2010								
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	1,453	–	–	–	1,453	1,453
Bank overdrafts	–	–	–	–	–	(55)	(55)	(55)
Borrowings due within one year	(346)	–	–	–	–	(186)	(532)	(526)
Borrowings due after one year	(4,080)	–	–	–	–	(4,097)	(8,177)	(8,892)
Derivative assets	526	44	–	–	–	–	570	570
Derivative liabilities	(169)	(83)	–	–	–	–	(252)	(252)
Other assets	–	–	–	4	1,982	–	1,986	1,986
Other liabilities	–	(28)	–	–	–	(2,247)	(2,275)	(2,275)
	(4,069)	(67)	1,453	4	1,982	(6,585)	(7,282)	(7,991)
2009								
Cash and cash equivalents	–	–	914	–	–	–	914	914
Bank overdrafts	–	–	–	–	–	(68)	(68)	(68)
Borrowings due within one year	(650)	–	–	–	–	(172)	(822)	(824)
Borrowings due after one year	(2,690)	–	–	–	–	(4,995)	(7,685)	(8,119)
Derivative assets	419	43	–	–	–	–	462	462
Derivative liabilities	(184)	(114)	–	–	–	–	(298)	(298)
Other assets	–	–	–	148	1,838	–	1,986	1,986
Other liabilities	–	–	–	–	–	(2,115)	(2,115)	(2,115)
	(3,105)	(71)	914	148	1,838	(7,350)	(7,626)	(8,062)

(i) Includes borrowings designated as hedged items in fair value hedging relationships with respect to interest rate risks.

(ii) Derivative financial instruments not designated in hedging relationships.

All derivative financial instruments not in a hedge relationship are classified as trading derivatives with fair value changes recorded in the income statement. The group does not use derivatives for speculative purposes. All transactions in derivative financial instruments are initially undertaken to manage the risks arising from underlying business activities.

The fair values of borrowings are based on unadjusted market data. The fair values of derivatives and financial instruments are estimated by discounting the future contractual cash flows using the appropriate yield curves at 30 June each year. As at 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009, the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, bank overdrafts, other assets and other liabilities were considered to approximate fair values.

Fair value hedging relationships Certain borrowings due within and after one year are part of qualifying fair value interest rate hedging relationships. Accordingly, there is a fair value adjustment for these liabilities with respect to the hedged interest rate risk, with changes being recognised in the income statement, as disclosed in note 23(f). Diageo has not designated any non-derivative financial assets or liabilities at fair value.

(f) Hedging instruments Diageo designates derivatives which qualify as hedges for accounting purposes as either: (i) a hedge of the fair value of a recognised asset or liability (fair value hedge); (ii) a hedge of a forecast transaction or the cash flow risk from a change in interest rates or foreign exchange rates (cash flow hedge); or (iii) a hedge of a net investment in foreign operations. The accounting treatment for hedges is disclosed in 'Accounting policies of the group'.

Diageo tests effectiveness on a prospective and retrospective basis. Methods for testing effectiveness include dollar offset, critical terms, regression analysis, hypothetical derivative method and volatility reduction.

All fair value hedging relationships were effective during the year. The gain on hedging instruments for the year was £163 million (2009 – £92 million gain) and the loss on the hedged items attributable to the hedged risks was £163 million (2009 – £102 million loss).

All cash flow hedges were effective in the year and losses of £27 million (2009 – £90 million gains) have been recognised in other comprehensive income due to changes in fair value. A loss of £47 million and a gain of £73 million have been transferred out of other comprehensive income to other operating expenses and to other finance income, respectively, in the year (2009 – £53 million loss and a gain of £124 million have been transferred out of other comprehensive income to other operating expenses and to other finance income, respectively).

With respect to hedges of forecast transactions and the cash flow risk from a change in interest rates, based on year end interest and foreign exchange rates, balances related to cash flow hedged items at 30 June 2010 will affect the income statement in 2011 and 2012 by £51 million and £12 million, respectively. With respect to hedges of the cash flow risk from a change in forward foreign exchange rates using cross currency interest rate swaps, the retranslation of the related bond principal to closing foreign exchange rates and recognition of interest on the related bonds will affect the income statement in each year until the related bonds mature in 2016 and 2036. Foreign exchange retranslation and the interest on the hedged bonds taken to the income statement is expected to offset against the foreign exchange retranslation and the interest on the cross currency swaps in each of the years.

Cash flow and net investment hedges The following table shows the contractual maturities of designated transaction, cross currency interest rate swaps and derivative net investment hedging instruments:

	Foreign currency amount			Percentage of total		
	Purchase £ million	Sell £ million	Total £ million	US dollar %	Euro %	Year ending 30 June
2010						
Transaction	693	1,741	2,434	44	30	2011
Transaction	443	969	1,412	48	30	2012
Total transaction hedges	1,136	2,710	3,846	45	30	2011-2012
Cross currency interest rate swaps	400	–	400	100	–	2017
Cross currency interest rate swaps	400	–	400	100	–	2037
Total cross currency interest rate swaps	800	–	800	100	–	2017-2037
Net investment hedging instruments	3,295	2,464	5,759	62	14	2011
2009						
Transaction	1,177	2,457	3,634	46	36	2010
Transaction	499	1,317	1,816	48	37	2011
Total transaction hedges	1,676	3,774	5,450	47	37	2010-2011
Cross currency interest rate swaps	364	–	364	100	–	2017
Cross currency interest rate swaps	364	–	364	100	–	2037
Total cross currency interest rate swaps	728	–	728	100	–	2017-2037
Net investment hedging instruments	2,938	1,594	4,532	60	17	2009

(g) Credit risk Details of the group's credit risk policies and exposures are presented under 'Risk management' in the Business review.

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash in hand and deposits which are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value and have an original maturity of three months or less at acquisition including money market deposits, commercial paper and investments. At 30 June 2010, approximately 46%, 19% and 18% of the group's cash and cash equivalents of £1,453 million are invested with counterparties based in the United Kingdom, in the United States and Luxembourg respectively.

At 30 June 2010, approximately 18% and 18% of the group's trade receivables of £1,495 million are due from counterparties based in the United Kingdom and in the United States, respectively.

24. Trade and other payables

	2010		2009		2008	
	Current liabilities £ million	Non-current liabilities £ million	Current liabilities (restated) £ million	Non-current liabilities £ million	Current liabilities (restated) £ million	Non-current liabilities £ million
Trade payables	843	–	655	–	664	–
Tax and social security excluding income tax	324	–	293	–	311	1
Other payables	595	63	558	30	503	33
Accruals and deferred income	853	13	666	–	683	–
	2,615	76	2,172	30	2,161	34

Non-current accruals and deferred income at 30 June 2010 includes deferred income of £13 million arising on the sale and leaseback of facilities in Napa Valley, California which will be credited to the income statement over the length of the leases.

25. Provisions

	Thalidomide £ million	Onerous contracts £ million	Restructuring £ million	Vacant properties £ million	Other £ million	Total £ million
At 30 June 2009	143	82	150	17	94	486
Exchange differences	–	6	2	–	8	16
Provisions charged during the year	24	1	30	4	32	91
Provisions used during the year	(9)	(20)	(29)	(8)	(19)	(85)
Transfers to other payables	–	–	(46)	–	–	(46)
Transfers to liabilities held for sale	–	(5)	–	–	–	(5)
Unwinding of discounts	9	5	1	1	–	16
At 30 June 2010	167	69	108	14	115	473
Included in current liabilities	15	17	67	4	52	155
Included in non-current liabilities	152	52	41	10	63	318
	167	69	108	14	115	473

Provisions by their nature are subject to uncertainties with respect to the timing and outcomes of future events.

(a) A provision was established in the year ended 30 June 2005 in respect of the discounted value of the group's commitment to the UK Thalidomide Trust, and will be utilised over the period of the commitment up to 2037. An additional provision of £24 million has been created in the year ended 30 June 2010 in respect of anticipated future payments to new thalidomide claimants. It is expected that the additional provision will be utilised over the period of the commitment, up to 2030.

(b) Included in onerous contracts provisions is £68 million (2009 – £75 million) in respect of the discounted value of an onerous supply contract arising on the acquisition of the Seagram spirits and wine businesses on 21 December 2001. This provision is being utilised over the 10 year duration of the contract and includes a payment on termination of the contract.

(c) The group is undergoing a number of restructuring programmes, which involve the rationalisation of operations around the world. Employee charges, incremental costs in respect of service contract and information systems infrastructure charges in connection with the programmes are recognised in the restructuring provision, which is expected to be substantially utilised in the two years ending 30 June 2012.

(d) The vacant property provision is based on the estimated discounted rental shortfall over the terms of the leases up to 2031.

(e) Other provisions include £47 million (2009 – £44 million) in respect of employee deferred compensation plans which will be utilised when employees leave or retire from the company.

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26. Deferred tax assets and liabilities

The amounts of deferred tax accounted for in the consolidated balance sheet comprise the following net deferred tax assets/(liabilities):

	Property, plant and equipment £ million	Intangible assets £ million	Post employment plans £ million	Tax losses £ million	Other temporary differences £ million	Total £ million
At 30 June 2008 as previously reported	(233)	(198)	122	15	208	(86)
Prior year adjustments						
– Amendment to IAS 38	–	–	–	–	10	10
– Returnables	(15)	–	–	–	19	4
At 30 June 2008 as restated	(248)	(198)	122	15	237	(72)
Exchange differences	(7)	(127)	14	1	14	(105)
Recognised in income – continuing operations	38	(34)	(25)	37	2	18
Recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	236	–	(6)	230
Acquisition of businesses	–	–	1	–	–	1
At 30 June 2009 as restated	(217)	(359)	348	53	247	72
Exchange differences	(12)	(94)	8	1	7	(90)
Recognised in income – continuing operations	40	(148)	(51)	(42)	(2)	(203)
Recognised in income – discontinued operations	–	–	–	–	5	5
Recognised in other comprehensive income	–	–	–	–	3	3
Step acquisition of Nuvo	–	(2)	–	–	–	(2)
At 30 June 2010	(189)	(603)	305	12	260	(215)

Deferred tax on other temporary differences includes items such as the thalidomide provisions, restructuring provisions, share-based payments and intra group sales of products.

After offsetting deferred tax assets and liabilities where appropriate within territories, the net deferred tax liability comprises:

	2010 £ million	2009 (restated) £ million	2008 (restated) £ million
Deferred tax assets	529	678	593
Deferred tax liabilities	(744)	(606)	(665)
	(215)	72	(72)

The net deferred tax liability of £603 million (2009 – £359 million; 2008 – £198 million) in respect of intangible assets comprises deferred tax assets of £623 million (2009 – £720 million; 2008 – £735 million) less deferred tax liabilities of £1,226 million (2009 – £1,079 million; 2008 – £933 million). Deferred tax assets of £187 million (2009 – £237 million; 2008 – £2 million) have been recognised in jurisdictions which made prior year taxable losses. It is considered more likely than not that there will be sufficient future taxable profits to support recognition of these deferred tax assets due to a reduction in future interest charges in those jurisdictions.

Unrecognised deferred tax assets Deferred tax assets have been recognised to the extent that it is considered more likely than not that there will be suitable taxable profits from which the future reversal of the underlying timing differences can be deducted. Where this is not the case, deferred tax assets have not been recognised, as set out below:

	2010		2009		2008	
	Tax losses £ million	Other £ million	Tax losses £ million	Other £ million	Tax losses £ million	Other £ million
Gross deferred tax assets	185	794	239	898	249	927
Amounts not recognised	(173)	(171)	(186)	(178)	(234)	(192)
	12	623	53	720	15	735

All of the amounts recognised in respect of tax losses have expiration dates through to 2020 (2009 – £21 million through to 2019, £32 million carried forward indefinitely; 2008 – £13 million through to 2018, £2 million carried forward indefinitely). Of the amounts unrecognised in respect of tax losses, £7 million has expiration dates through to 2020 (2009 – £15 million through to 2019; 2008 – £12 million through to 2018) and £166 million (2009 – £171 million; 2008 – £222 million) can be carried forward indefinitely.

Unrecognised deferred tax liabilities No deferred tax liability is provided in respect of any future remittance of earnings of foreign subsidiaries where the group is able to control the remittance of earnings and it is probable that such earnings will not be remitted in the foreseeable future, or where no liability would arise on the remittance. It is not practicable to estimate the amount of unrecognised deferred tax liabilities in respect of these unremitted earnings.

The aggregate amount of temporary difference associated with investments in subsidiaries, branches and associates and interests in joint ventures for which deferred tax liabilities have not been recognised is £13.5 billion (2009 – £11.8 billion; 2008 – £10.1 billion). This has been calculated based upon the temporary differences arising between the group accounting basis and tax basis of each investment.

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	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Exchange differences	(17)	15	4
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges	1	2	15
Net actuarial gain/(loss) on post employment plans	–	237	(4)
Tax on other comprehensive income	(16)	254	15

28. Share capital and reserves**(a) Allotted and fully paid share capital – ordinary shares of 28¹⁰¹/₁₀₈ pence each**

	Number of shares million	Nominal value £ million
At 30 June 2007	2,931	848
Shares purchased and subsequently cancelled (consideration including expenses £1,008 million)	(97)	(28)
Treasury shares cancelled	(12)	(4)
At 30 June 2008	2,822	816
Shares purchased and subsequently cancelled (consideration including expenses £354 million)	(38)	(11)
Treasury shares cancelled	(30)	(8)
At 30 June 2010 and at 30 June 2009	2,754	797

(b) Share premium During the year, 0.1 million ordinary shares with an aggregate nominal value of less than £0.1 million were allotted under employee share option schemes for a total consideration of £0.4 million (2009 – 0.1 million shares, nominal value less than £0.1 million, consideration £0.5 million; 2008 – 0.1 million shares, nominal value less than £0.1 million, consideration £1 million).

(c) Capital redemption reserve Movements in the capital redemption reserve are in respect of purchases and cancellations of own shares.

	Number of shares million	Nominal value £ million	% of ordinary share capital ⁽ⁱ⁾
At 30 June 2007		3,095	
Shares purchased and subsequently cancelled	97	28	4.0
Shares cancelled	12	4	0.5
At 30 June 2008		3,127	
Shares purchased and subsequently cancelled	38	11	1.3
Shares cancelled	30	8	1.1
At 30 June 2010 and 30 June 2009		3,146	

(i) Excluding treasury shares.

No shares were purchased or cancelled in the year ended 30 June 2010.

(d) Fair value, hedging and exchange reserve

	Fair value and hedging reserve £million	Exchange reserve £million	Total £million
At 30 June 2008 as previously reported	21	15	36
Prior year adjustment – amendment to IAS 38	–	(2)	(2)
At 30 June 2008 as restated	21	13	34
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges			
– taken to other comprehensive income – subsidiaries	90	–	90
– transferred to the income statement	(71)	–	(71)
Exchange differences	–	63	63
Tax in respect of movements above	2	15	17
At 30 June 2009 as restated	42	91	133
Effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges			
– taken to other comprehensive income – subsidiaries	(9)	–	(9)
– taken to other comprehensive income – associates	(18)	–	(18)
– transferred to the income statement	(26)	–	(26)
Exchange differences	–	35	35
Tax in respect of movements above	1	(17)	(16)
At 30 June 2010	(10)	109	99

(e) **Own shares** Own shares comprise shares in the company held by employee share trusts, shares repurchased as part of the company's share buyback programmes and held as treasury shares, shares held as treasury shares and call options held for hedging share scheme grants provided to employees during the year. Movements in shares are as follows:

	Own shares and options held by employee share trusts		Treasury shares repurchased under buyback programmes		Treasury shares for hedging share scheme grants to employees		Total own shares	
	Number of shares million	Purchase consideration £ million	Number of shares million	Purchase consideration £ million	Number of shares million	Purchase/(sale) consideration £ million	Number of shares million	Purchase consideration £ million
At 30 June 2007	33	267	271	2,240	10	93	314	2,600
Share trust arrangements	(7)	(49)	–	–	–	–	(7)	(49)
Shares purchased	–	–	–	–	11	124	11	124
Shares cancelled	–	–	(12)	(105)	–	–	(12)	(105)
Shares used to satisfy options	–	–	–	–	(1)	(11)	(1)	(11)
At 30 June 2008	26	218	259	2,135	20	206	305	2,559
Share trust arrangements	(3)	(30)	–	–	–	–	(3)	(30)
Shares purchased	–	–	–	–	6	63	6	63
Shares cancelled	–	–	(30)	(247)	–	–	(30)	(247)
Shares transferred	–	–	(6)	(47)	6	47	–	–
Shares used to satisfy options	–	–	–	–	–	(3)	–	(3)
At 30 June 2009	23	188	223	1,841	32	313	278	2,342
Share trust arrangements	(8)	(58)	–	–	–	–	(8)	(58)
Share call options purchased	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	23
Shares sold to fund call options	–	–	–	–	(3)	(24)	(3)	(24)
Shares used to satisfy options	–	–	–	–	(3)	(30)	(3)	(30)
At 30 June 2010	15	153	223	1,841	26	259	264	2,253

During the year, call options over 8 million shares were purchased at a cost of £24 million to satisfy share grants awarded to employees. These options were held by the employee share trusts. Call options denominated in US dollars of £1 million are included in other financial assets.

In addition, at 30 June 2010, employee share trusts funded by the group held shares in the company as follows: 12 million ordinary shares held in respect of long term incentive plans for executive directors and senior executives and 3 million ordinary shares held in respect of grants under UK, Irish and US savings-related share option schemes. The market value of these shares at 30 June 2010 was £159 million (2009 – 22.6 million shares, market value £197 million; 2008 – 26.2 million shares, market value £241 million). Dividends are waived on all shares in the company owned by the employee share trusts.

28. Share capital and reserves continued

During the year ended 30 June 2010, no ordinary shares were purchased to be held as treasury shares (2009 – 6 million shares, aggregate nominal value £2 million, 0.3% of issued share capital (excluding treasury shares); 2008 – 11 million shares, nominal value £3 million, 0.4% of issued share capital (excluding treasury shares)). These shares have not been cancelled, but are deducted from shareholders' equity. Dividends are waived on these shares.

During the year ended 30 June 2010, no cancellation of ordinary shares held as treasury shares was carried out (2009 – 30 million shares, aggregate nominal value £8 million; 2008 – 12 million shares, nominal value £4 million). The company utilised 3 million ordinary shares held as treasury shares, with an aggregate nominal value of £1 million, to satisfy options exercised by employees during the year (2009 – 0.3 million shares, nominal value of £0.1 million; 2008 – 1 million shares, nominal value £0.3 million). In addition, the company sold 3 million ordinary shares held as treasury shares, with an aggregate nominal value of £1 million, to purchase call options to hedge share option grants (2009 and 2008 – nil shares and £ nil).

(f) Dividends

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Amounts recognised as distributions to equity shareholders in the year			
Final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2009			
22.20 pence per share (2008 – 21.15 pence; 2007 – 20.15 pence)	551	527	523
Interim dividend for the year ended 30 June 2010			
14.60 pence per share (2009 – 13.90 pence; 2008 – 13.20 pence)	363	345	336
	914	872	859
Adjustment in respect of prior year dividends	–	(2)	(2)
	914	870	857
Proposed final dividend for the year ended 30 June 2010			
23.50 pence per share (2009 – 22.20 pence; 2008 – 21.15 pence)	586	550	527

The proposed final dividend was approved by the board of directors on 25 August 2010. As this was after the balance sheet date and the dividend is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, this dividend has not been included as a liability in these consolidated financial statements. There are no corporate tax consequences arising from this treatment.

(g) Acquisition adjustment In the year ended 30 June 2009 an adjustment was made to reduce both goodwill and non-controlling interests by £58 million in respect of the acquisition in the year ended 30 June 2008 of the distribution rights for Ketel One vodka products (see note 11(b)).

29. Cash generated from operations

	2010		2009 (restated)		2008 (restated)	
	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million	£ million
Profit for the year	1,743		1,706		1,586	
Discontinued operations	19		(2)		(26)	
Taxation	477		286		518	
Share of associates' profits after tax	(142)		(164)		(176)	
Net interest and net other finance charges	462		592		319	
Loss/(gain) on disposal of businesses	15		–		(9)	
Operating profit		2,574		2,418		2,212
Increase in inventories	(104)		(236)		(202)	
Decrease/(increase) in trade and other receivables	69		193		(197)	
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables and provisions	369		(210)		131	
Net movement in working capital		334		(253)		(268)
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		372		300		248
Dividend income		111		179		143
Other items		(207)		10		(10)
Cash generated from operations		3,184		2,654		2,325

In the consolidated cash flow statement, cash generated from operations is stated after £145 million (2009 – £53 million; 2008 – £4 million) of cash outflows in respect of exceptional operating items.

In the calculation of cash generated from operations, Other items include £114 million of cash contributions to post employment schemes in excess of the income statement charge (2009 – £68 million higher contributions; 2008 – £13 million lower contributions) and gains on sale of property of £89 million (2009 – £6 million; 2008 – £24 million) partly offset by the fair value charge in respect of share-based incentive plans of £31 million (2009 – £31 million; 2008 – £26 million).

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30. Purchase of businesses

	Net assets acquired and consideration		
	2010 Fair value £ million	2009 Fair value £ million	2008 Fair value £ million
Brands	62	8	33
Intangible assets	–	–	911
Property, plant and equipment	2	10	2
Cash	4	–	–
Working capital	(1)	(1)	10
Deferred taxation	(2)	1	(115)
Post employment liability	–	(1)	–
Net identifiable assets and liabilities	65	17	841
Goodwill arising on acquisition	19	25	174
Step acquisition of Nuvo	(21)	–	–
Acquisition of remaining shares in associate	–	(6)	–
Non-controlling interests	–	2	(456)
Consideration payable	63	38	559
Satisfied by:			
Cash consideration paid	37	53	524
Movement in financial liability	–	(23)	32
Deferred/contingent consideration payable	26	8	3
	63	38	559
Cash consideration paid for investments in subsidiaries	37	53	524
Cash consideration paid for investments in associates	41	42	51
Cash acquired	(4)	–	–
Prior year purchase consideration adjustment	–	7	–
Transaction costs paid in respect of acquisition of businesses	9	–	–
Deposit for potential Chinese acquisition	123	–	–
Net cash outflow on purchase of businesses	206	102	575

On 29 June 2010 Diageo acquired an additional 28.75% equity stake in the London Group, the owner of the Nuvo brand, for a consideration of £29 million (\$45 million). The London Group was formerly accounted for as an associate and following the acquisition of further shares became a subsidiary. In addition, the group agreed to acquire the remaining shares in the London Group at a pre-agreed profit multiple, reflecting fair value in 2013. The net present value of this deferred consideration of £26 million is included in other financial liabilities. The principal asset of the London Group is the Nuvo brand fair valued at £60 million. Goodwill arising on the acquisition of £15 million is in respect of future synergies expected from combining operations. Nuvo was, prior to the transaction, distributed exclusively through the Diageo network and therefore the acquisition of an additional stake does not change reported sales. The impact of the Nuvo acquisition to the group's profit is not material.

On 1 March 2010, Diageo entered into an equity transfer agreement to acquire an additional 4% equity stake in Sichuan Chengdu Quanxing Group Company Ltd. (Quanxing) from Chengdu Yingsheng Investment Holding Co., Ltd. The consideration for the additional 4% equity stake is RMB 140 million (£14 million). The acquisition of the 4% equity stake, which is subject to a number of regulatory approvals, would bring Diageo's shareholding in Quanxing to 53%. Quanxing is a holding company controlling a 39.7% stake in Sichuan ShuiJingFang Co., Ltd. (ShuiJingFang), a super premium Chinese white spirits company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. If the acquisition of the 4% equity stake is approved, Diageo would become the indirect controlling shareholder of ShuiJingFang and, in accordance with Chinese takeover regulations, would be required to make a mandatory tender offer to all the other shareholders of ShuiJingFang. Were all other ShuiJingFang shareholders to accept the tender offer, the amount payable would be RMB 6.3 billion (approximately £615 million). As required by Chinese law, 20% of the maximum consideration payable under the tender offer (£123 million) was deposited with China's securities depositary and clearing agency, Shanghai branch. Diageo also made a capital contribution to Quanxing of £8 million in the year ended 30 June 2010. In respect of the potential acquisition of the additional 4% equity stake, directly attributable transaction costs of £7 million have been charged to other external charges in the year.

On 16 June 2009, Diageo acquired the remaining 80% of equity in Stirrings LLC for £6 million and provided £7 million as deferred consideration payable. The value of the acquired brand was recognised by a fair value adjustment on acquisition of £8 million. Goodwill of £10 million arose as a result of expected synergies from combining distribution networks and administrative functions. Diageo initially acquired a 20% equity stake for £5 million in the year ended 30 June 2007.

On 17 December 2008, Diageo purchased for £35 million the remaining 25% stake in the company that owns the Smirnov brand. Diageo initially acquired a 75% stake for £28 million in the year ended 30 June 2007, with an agreement to acquire the remaining 25% at fair value. Net assets acquired at fair value were £17 million with goodwill of £26 million arising on the acquisition. On acquiring the final 25% interest, additional goodwill of £13 million was recognised.

On 9 June 2008, Diageo completed the acquisition of Ketel One Worldwide BV (KOW), a 50:50 company based in the Netherlands, which owns the exclusive rights to market, sell, import and distribute Ketel One vodka products throughout the world in perpetuity. The manufacture of Ketel One vodka products remained with the Nolet Group through their controlled supply company. Diageo paid £471 million (including acquisition costs) for a 50% equity stake in KOW. Additional costs of £1 million in respect of the acquisition were incurred in the year ended 30 June 2009.

30. Purchase of businesses continued

Diageo consolidates 100% of KOW with a 50% minority interest. Diageo has the power to govern KOW's key operating and financial policies by means of a legal agreement between it and the Nolet Group shareholders. This agreement sets out the governance of the company, in particular giving Diageo the right to approve and execute the annual business plan, to approve material amendments to the strategic business plan and to have the casting vote on all other key operating and financial policies.

The Nolet Group has an option to sell their 50% equity stake in the company to Diageo for \$900 million (£600 million) plus interest from 9 June 2011 to 9 June 2013. If the Nolet Group exercises this option but Diageo chooses not to buy their stake, Diageo will pay \$100 million (£67 million) and the Nolet Group may then pursue a sale of their stake to a third party, subject to rights of first offer and last refusal on Diageo's part. The group recognised a financial liability of £32 million in respect of the discounted value of the estimated amount payable to the Nolet Group, as part of consideration payable.

Fair value adjustments on acquisition included the recognition of worldwide distribution rights into perpetuity of Ketel One vodka products valued at £911 million and the establishment of a deferred tax liability of £116 million. Goodwill of £166 million was recognised on the acquisition.

On 1 May 2008, a venture, DHN Drinks, was formed between Diageo, Heineken and Namibia Breweries Limited (NBL) to market their combined beer, cider and ready to drink businesses in South Africa. Diageo and Heineken each own 42.25% of DHN Drinks and NBL own 15.5%. Diageo equity accounts for this investment. The cost of this acquisition in the year ended 30 June 2008 was £43 million, with an additional investment of £29 million in the year ended 30 June 2010 (2009 – £3 million).

Diageo and Heineken also entered into an agreement whereby an entity, Sedibeng Brewery (Pty) Limited, was created on 1 May 2008 to construct a brewery and bottling plant in South Africa. Heineken owns 75% and Diageo owns 25% of Sedibeng Brewery (Pty) Limited. The cost of this acquisition in the year ended 30 June 2008 was £8 million, included in investments in associates, with an additional cost of £19 million recognised in the year ended 30 June 2009.

On 29 February 2008, 100% of the equity of Rosenblum Cellars was acquired for £53 million (including acquisition costs). Additional costs of £1 million relating to the acquisition were incurred in the year ended 30 June 2009. Net assets acquired at fair value were £46 million, including a brand valued at £33 million, with goodwill of £8 million arising on the acquisition.

31. Contingent liabilities and legal proceedings

(a) Guarantees As of 30 June 2010 the group has no material performance guarantees or indemnities to third parties.

(b) Colombian litigation An action was filed on 8 October 2004 in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York by the Republic of Colombia and a number of its local government entities against Diageo and other spirits companies. The complaint alleges several causes of action. Included among the causes of action is a claim that the defendants allegedly violated the Federal RICO Act by facilitating money laundering in Colombia through their supposed involvement in the contraband trade to the detriment of government owned spirits production and distribution businesses. Diageo is unable to quantify meaningfully the possible loss or range of loss to which the lawsuit may give rise. Diageo intends to defend itself vigorously against this lawsuit.

(c) Turkish customs litigation In common with other beverage alcohol importers, litigation is ongoing against Diageo's Turkish subsidiary (Diageo Turkey) in the Turkish Civil Courts in connection with the methodology used by the Turkish customs authorities in assessing the importation value of and ad valorem import duty payable on the beverage alcohol products sold in the domestic channel in Turkey between 2001 and April 2009. The matter involves multiple cases against Diageo Turkey at various stages of litigation, including a group of cases under correction appeal following an adverse finding at the Turkish Supreme Court, and a group of cases decided on corrections appeal against Diageo Turkey that are now under further appeal. Diageo Turkey is unable to quantify meaningfully the possible loss or range of loss to which these cases may give rise. If all of these cases were finally to be decided against Diageo Turkey, the aggregate theoretical loss could exceed £100 million. Diageo Turkey has been using available opportunities to indicate to the Turkish authorities that, if suitable enabling legislation were in place, Diageo Turkey would be amenable to agreeing a settlement at a level that is proportionate to the scale of Diageo Turkey's business, which earns operating profit of less than £10 million a year. In this context, Diageo believes that any eventual liability is unlikely to be material to the Diageo group as a whole. Diageo recognises that, in absence of a settlement, the ongoing situation creates potential uncertainty regarding Diageo Turkey's continuing operations in Turkey. Diageo Turkey intends to defend its position vigorously.

(d) SEC investigation As previously reported, Diageo Korea and several of its current and former employees have been subject to investigations by Korean authorities regarding various regulatory and control matters. Convictions for improper payments to a Korean customs official have been handed down against two former Diageo Korea employees, and a former and two current Diageo Korea employees have been convicted on various counts of tax evasion. Diageo had previously voluntarily reported the allegations relating to the convictions for improper payments to the US Department of Justice and the US Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). The SEC has commenced an investigation into these and other matters, and Diageo is in the process of responding to the regulators' enquiries regarding activities in Korea, Thailand, India and elsewhere. Diageo's own internal investigation in Korea, Thailand, India and elsewhere remains ongoing. The US Foreign Corrupt Practices Act (FCPA) and related statutes and regulations provide for potential monetary penalties, criminal sanctions and may result in some cases in debarment from doing business with governmental entities in connection with FCPA violations. Diageo is unable to quantify meaningfully the possible loss or range of loss to which these matters may give rise.

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(e) Korean customs litigation Litigation is ongoing at the Korean National Tax Tribunal in connection with the application of the methodology used in transfer pricing on spirits imports since 2004. On 24 December 2009, Diageo Korea received a final customs audit assessment notice from the Korean customs authorities, covering the period from 1 February 2004 to 30 June 2007, for Korean won 194 billion or approximately £105 million (including £13 million of value added tax). In order to preserve its right to appeal, Diageo Korea is required to pay the full amount of the assessment. Diageo Korea paid £4 million to the Korean customs authorities in the year ended 30 June 2009, £57 million in the year ended 30 June 2010, and expects to pay an additional £44 million in the year ending 30 June 2011, in respect of the period prior to 30 June 2007. On 22 January 2010, Diageo Korea appealed this customs audit assessment to the Korean National Tax Tribunal. No assessments have been received for any period subsequent to 30 June 2007. Diageo Korea is unable to quantify meaningfully the possible loss or range of loss to which these claims may give rise. Diageo Korea intends to defend its position vigorously.

(f) Potential Chinese acquisition On 1 March 2010, Diageo entered into an equity transfer agreement to acquire an additional 4% equity stake in Sichuan Chengdu Quanxing Group Company Ltd. (Quanxing) from Chengdu Yingsheng Investment Holding Co., Ltd. The consideration for the additional 4% equity stake is RMB 140 million (£14 million). The acquisition of the 4% equity stake, which is subject to a number of regulatory approvals, would bring Diageo's shareholding in Quanxing to 53%. Quanxing is a holding company controlling a 39.7% stake in Sichuan ShuiJingFang Co., Ltd. (ShuiJingFang), a super premium Chinese white spirits company listed on the Shanghai Stock Exchange. If the acquisition of the 4% equity stake is approved, Diageo would become the indirect controlling shareholder of ShuiJingFang and, in accordance with Chinese takeover regulations, would be required to make a mandatory tender offer to all the other shareholders of ShuiJingFang. Were all other ShuiJingFang shareholders to accept the tender offer, the amount payable would be RMB 6.3 billion (approximately £615 million). As required by Chinese law, 20% of the maximum consideration payable under the tender offer (£123 million) was deposited with China's securities depositary and clearing agency, Shanghai branch.

(g) Other The group has extensive international operations and is defendant in a number of legal proceedings incidental to these operations. There are a number of legal claims against the group, the outcome of which cannot at present be foreseen.

Save as disclosed above, neither Diageo, nor any member of the Diageo group, is or has been engaged in, nor (so far as Diageo is aware) is there pending or threatened by or against it, any legal or arbitration proceedings which may have a significant effect on the financial position of the Diageo group.

32. Related party transactions

Transactions between the group and its related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.

Subsidiaries Transactions between the company and its subsidiaries are eliminated on consolidation and therefore are not disclosed.

Associates Transactions between the group and its associates were as follows:

- Group sales include sales to associates of £74 million (2009 – £60 million; 2008 – £17 million) and operating costs include purchases from associates of £19 million (2009 – £12 million; 2008 – £6 million).
- At 30 June 2010, group receivables included £2 million receivable from associates (2009 – £16 million) and group payables included £9 million payable to associates (2009 – £8 million).

Additions to property, plant and equipment in the year ended 30 June 2009 include a warehouse acquired from Moët Hennessy for £16 million, and inventories include the purchase from Moët Hennessy of related maturing inventories for £8 million. Diageo has granted a two-year lease to Moët Hennessy in respect of this property and rental income of £1 million is included in other operating income.

Additions to loans include £56 million (2009 – £15 million) of loans to associates in South Africa, comprising £30 million (2009 – £8 million) to DHN Drinks, £25 million (2009 – £7 million) to Sedibeng Brewery (Pty) Limited and £1 million (2009 – £nil) to Namibia Breweries Limited.

Joint ventures Due to the nature of the proportional basis of consolidation applied according to the relevant contractual arrangements, transactions between the group and its joint ventures are eliminated on consolidation and therefore are not disclosed.

Key management personnel The key management of the group comprises the executive and non-executive directors, the members of the executive committee and the company secretary. They are listed under 'Board of directors and executive committee'.

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million	2008 £ million
Salaries and short term employee benefits	21	12	12
Non-executive directors' fees	1	1	1
Share-based payments	10	10	6
Other long term benefits	–	1	–
Post employment benefits	4	3	3
	36	27	22

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32. Related party transactions continued

Non-executive directors do not receive share-based payments or post employment benefits.
Details are given in the directors' remuneration report of the individual directors' remuneration and transactions between the group and key management personnel.

Pension plans The Diageo pension plans are recharged with the cost of administration services provided by the company to the pension plans and with professional fees paid by the company on behalf of the pension plans. The total amount recharged for the year was £28 million (2009 – £14 million; 2008 – £15 million).

33. Commitments

Capital expenditure Commitments for expenditure on property, plant and equipment not provided for in these consolidated financial statements are estimated at £112 million (2009 – £152 million).

Operating lease commitments The minimum lease rentals to be paid under non-cancellable leases at 30 June 2010, principally in respect of properties, are as follows:

	2010 £ million	2009 £ million
Payments falling due:		
Within one year	95	93
Between one and two years	81	69
Between two and three years	66	53
Between three and four years	58	43
Between four and five years	50	39
After five years	322	219
	672	516

There are no significant leases for which contingent rent is payable, nor any that have purchase options, escalation clauses or restrictions. A number of the operating leases have renewal clauses that are all at fair market value. In respect of property not currently utilised, the group has entered into sub-leases for which the minimum amount receivable is £57 million (2009 – £72 million), of which £11 million (2009 – £12 million) falls due within one year of the balance sheet date. The amount received under these leases is included in sales in the income statement.

34. Employee share compensation

The group uses a number of equity settled share plans to grant options and share awards to its directors and employees. For the year ended 30 June 2010, the fair value charge to the consolidated income statement in respect of these plans was £31 million (2009 – £31 million; 2008 – £26 million), including £1 million of exceptional operating costs (2009 – £2 million; 2008 – £nil).

Executive share option plans

(a) Diageo Executive Long Term Incentive Plan (DELTIP) This scheme was introduced to replace DSOP (described below). The first grant under the scheme was made in November 2009 to North American participants, with grants being extended to other participants in March 2010. Awards made to executives under the plan are in the form of shares and share options at the market value at the time of grant. Executives are given the opportunity to elect to have their awards in the form of share options or shares or a combination of both. Share awards vest/are released on the third anniversary of the grant date. Share options granted under this scheme may normally be exercised between three and ten years after the grant date. There are no performance conditions to be satisfied, although the top 80 senior executives are required to hold shares in Diageo plc. US executives are granted awards over the company's ADSs (one ADS is equivalent to four ordinary shares).

(b) Diageo executive share option plan (DSOP) This scheme was introduced in December 1999 and grants options to executives at the market value at the time of grant. The last grant made under this scheme was in September 2009. Options granted under this scheme may normally be exercised between three and 10 years after the date granted. There are no performance conditions to be satisfied, although the top 80 senior executives are required to hold shares in Diageo plc. US executives were granted options over the company's ADSs.

(c) Diageo senior executive share option plan 2008 (SESOP 2008) This scheme was introduced in October 2008 to replace the previous SESOP 1999 (described below) and grants options to senior executives at the market value at the time of grant. Options granted under this scheme may normally be exercised between three and 10 years after the date granted but only to the extent that a performance condition is satisfied. The current performance condition is based on the increase in Diageo's adjusted earnings per share (EPS) over a three-year period. Growth targets are set annually by the remuneration committee. For the 2009 grant, targets were set at 3% to 7% compound annual growth in adjusted EPS. The proportion of options that can be exercised depends on the extent to which the EPS growth targets have been met. For the 2009 grant, the exercise range is 25% for threshold performance up to 100% for achieving 7% or more compound annual growth in adjusted EPS. Re-testing of the performance condition is not permitted. US executives are granted options over the company's ADSs.

(d) Diageo senior executive share option plan 1999 (SESOP 1999) This scheme was introduced with effect from 1 January 2000 and granted options to senior executives at the market value at the time of grant. The last grant under this scheme was made in September 2007. Options granted under the scheme would normally be exercised between three and 10 years after the date granted but only to the extent that a performance condition is satisfied. The performance condition for awards currently outstanding is based on the increase in Diageo's adjusted EPS measure over a three-year period. If the increase in this EPS measure is at least 15 percentage points greater than the increase in the RPI over the same period, then all the options can be exercised. If the increase in this EPS measure is at least 12 percentage points greater than that of the RPI but less than 15 percentage points, half of the options can be exercised. Re-testing of the performance condition is not permitted on any options. US executives were granted options over the company's ADSs.

(e) Diageo associated companies share option plan (DACSOP) This scheme was introduced in March 2001 and grants options to executives in a number of associated companies. The main terms of the scheme are the same as for DSOP.

Savings plans

(a) UK savings-related share option scheme (SRSOS) The UK savings-related share option scheme is an HM Revenue & Customs approved scheme available to all UK employees. The scheme provides a long term savings opportunity for employees who can use their savings to pay the exercise price of a share option. Options may normally be exercised after three or five years, according to the length of the option period chosen by the employee, at a price that is not less than 80% of the market value of the shares at the time of the option grant.

(b) ROI savings-related share option scheme (ISRSOS) The ROI savings-related share option scheme operates on a similar basis to the equivalent UK scheme (described above) for employees based in the Republic of Ireland.

(c) US employee stock purchase plan (USESPP) This plan provides a long term savings and investment opportunity for US employees who can use their savings to pay the exercise price of a share option. Options may normally be exercised 12 months after grant at a price equivalent to 85% of the market value of the ADSs at the time of the option grant.

(d) International savings-related share option plan (International) The group also operates an international savings-related share option plan. The plan provides a long term savings opportunity for employees outside the United Kingdom who can use their savings to pay the exercise price of a share option. Options may be exercised between one and five years after grant. The option exercise price can be set at a discount to the market value at the time of grant, ranging from nil to 20%, in accordance with local conditions and practices.

Executive share award plans

(a) Performance share plan (PSP 2008) This plan was introduced in October 2008 to replace the TSR plan (described below). Under the PSP, share awards can take a number of different forms. No payment is made for awards. To date, participants have been granted conditional rights to receive shares. Awards normally vest after a three-year period – the 'performance cycle' – subject to achievement of two performance tests. The primary performance test is a comparison of Diageo's three-year total shareholder return (TSR) – the percentage growth in Diageo's share price (assuming all dividends and capital distributions are reinvested) – with the TSR of a peer group of 16 companies including Diageo. TSR calculations are converted into a common currency (US dollars). The vesting range is 25% if Diageo's TSR produces a median ranking compared with the TSR of the peer group companies, up to 100% if Diageo is ranked first or second in the peer group. The second performance test requires the remuneration committee to consider that there has been an underlying improvement in Diageo's three-year financial performance, typically measured by improvement in an adjusted EPS measure. Re-testing of the performance condition is not permitted. Dividends are accrued on awards and are given to participants to the extent that the awards actually vest at the end of the performance cycle. Dividends can be paid in the form of cash or shares.

(b) Total shareholder return plan (TSR 1998) Under the TSR plan, participants were granted a conditional right to receive shares. No payment was made for awards. The last award under this plan was made in September 2007. All conditional rights awarded vest after a three-year period – the 'performance cycle' – subject to achievement of two performance tests. The primary performance test is a comparison of Diageo's three-year TSR with the TSR of a peer group of companies including Diageo. TSR calculations are converted into a common currency (US dollars). The second performance test requires the remuneration committee to consider that there has been an underlying improvement in Diageo's three-year financial performance, typically measured by improvement in an adjusted EPS measure.

(c) Discretionary incentive plan 2009 (DIP 2009) This scheme was introduced in October 2009 to replace the previous Discretionary incentive plan (described below). The first awards were granted in March 2010 to a small number of senior executives. No payment is made for awards. Awards over shares or ADSs are granted under the plan, normally in the form of conditional rights to receive shares or ADSs. Awards vest over a three to five-year period with performance criteria varying by employee.

(d) Discretionary incentive plan (DIP), formerly Diageo share incentive plan The last awards were granted in September 2009 to a small number of senior executives. No payment is made for awards. Awards over shares or ADSs are granted under the plan, normally in the form of conditional rights to receive shares or ADSs. Awards vest over a three to five-year period with performance criteria varying by employee.

34. Employee share compensation continued

For the three years ended 30 June 2010, the calculation of the fair value of each option and share award used the binomial (share option and savings plans) and Monte Carlo (share award plans) option pricing models and the following weighted average assumptions:

Financial statements		Executive share option plans	Savings plans	Executive share award plans
105 Auditor's report in respect of the Group	2010			
	Weighted average assumptions			
106 Consolidated income statement	Risk free interest rate	2.8%	1.8%	2.2%
	Expected life of the options	60 months	36 months	36 months
107 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Expected volatility	18%	17%	—
	Dividend yield	3.6%	3.6%	3.6%
	Weighted average share price	986p	1030p	985p
	Weighted average fair value of options/awards granted in the year	135p	224p	516p
108 Consolidated balance sheet	Number of options/awards granted in the year	8.2 million	2.8 million	4.1 million
	Fair value of all options/awards granted in the year	£11 million	£6 million	£21 million
109 Consolidated statement of changes in equity	2009			
	Weighted average assumptions			
110 Consolidated statement of cash flows	Risk free interest rate	4.2%	4.0%	3.6%
	Expected life of the options	60 months	43 months	36 months
	Expected volatility	14%	15%	—
	Dividend yield	4.2%	4.2%	4.2%
	Weighted average share price	987p	906p	902p
111 Accounting policies of the group	Weighted average fair value of options/awards granted in the year	132p	159p	428p
	Number of options/awards granted in the year	10.9 million	3.0 million	3.1 million
	Fair value of all options/awards granted in the year	£14 million	£5 million	£13 million
115 Notes to the consolidated financial statements	2008			
	Weighted average assumptions			
161 Auditor's report in respect of the company	Risk free interest rate	5.0%	5.0%	5.0%
	Expected life of the options	60 months	36 months	36 months
162 Company balance sheet	Expected volatility	17%	15%	—
	Dividend yield	3.0%	3.0%	3.0%
	Weighted average share price	1072p	1088p	1067p
163 Accounting policies of the company	Weighted average fair value of options/awards granted in the year	188p	269p	660p
	Number of options/awards granted in the year	7.6 million	2.9 million	2.1 million
164 Notes to the company financial statements	Fair value of all options/awards granted in the year	£14 million	£8 million	£14 million

The risk free interest rate is based on the UK treasury coupon strips in effect at the time of the grant, for the expected life of the option. The expected life of the options represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The group uses historical data to estimate option exercise and employee termination within the valuation model. Expected volatility is based on implied volatilities from traded options on the group's shares, historical volatility of the group's shares and other factors.

Option holdings in the following tables are stated as ordinary share equivalents in pence. Options prices are translated at the following exchange rates: grants at actual exchange rates; exercises and cancellations at average exchange rates; and closing balances at year end exchange rates.

(a) **Outstanding options** Options over ordinary shares and over ADSs (US schemes only) outstanding at 30 June 2010 are as follows:

	Range of exercise prices pence	Number at 30 June 2010	Weighted average remaining contractual life months	Weighted average exercise price pence
Executive share option plans	600-699	1,743,696	23	643
	700-799	3,524,606	42	741
	800-899	5,125,167	72	847
	900-999	11,117,363	89	955
	1000-1099	8,195,173	95	1046
	1100-1199	4,531,388	88	1146
	1200-1299	4,196,444	98	1237
	1300-1399	91,900	92	1346
	1400-1499	2,807,664	86	1409
		41,333,401	82	1009
Savings plans	500-599	17,421	9	569
	600-699	488,172	10	653
	700-799	2,179,883	38	748
	800-899	3,817,773	24	846
	900-999	431,471	12	962
	1000-1099	140,648	14	1014
	1100-1199	42,396	9	1157
	1200-1299	41,579	9	1248
		7,159,343	26	817

(b) **Transactions on schemes** Transactions on the share option and share award plans and the weighted average grant date fair value for options and shares for the three years ended 30 June 2010 were as follows:

	Executive share option plans		Savings plans		Executive share award plans
	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price pence	Number of options	Weighted average exercise price pence	Number of awards
Balance outstanding at 30 June 2007	39,372,225	726	7,839,932	644	4,357,207
Granted	7,630,791	1054	2,895,869	866	2,105,292
Exercised/awarded	(7,281,171)	642	(2,350,804)	638	(473,387)
Forfeited/expired	(998,740)	838	(609,522)	689	(295,971)
Balance outstanding at 30 June 2008	38,723,105	806	7,775,475	745	5,693,141
Granted	10,899,101	992	3,001,884	840	3,074,613
Exercised/awarded	(3,436,934)	719	(1,750,400)	612	(616,112)
Forfeited/expired	(2,188,351)	946	(1,426,800)	1010	(894,916)
Balance outstanding at 30 June 2009	43,996,921	920	7,600,159	805	7,256,726
Granted	8,241,770	966	2,751,197	794	4,102,143
Exercised/awarded	(9,116,692)	786	(2,108,686)	751	(196,894)
Forfeited/expired	(1,788,598)	943	(1,083,327)	902	(1,925,184)
Balance outstanding at 30 June 2010	41,333,401	1009	7,159,343	817	9,236,791
Number of options exercisable at:					
30 June 2010	16,415,347	687	78,738	916	
30 June 2009	18,993,999	754	110,737	863	
30 June 2008	15,744,487	647	48,938	665	

(c) **Employee share trusts, potential issues of ordinary shares and voting rights**

(i) In order to hedge its obligations under the share option and share award plans, the group either purchases own shares directly and holds them as treasury shares, or it funds trusts to acquire shares in the company. The shares held are accounted for as a deduction in arriving at shareholders' equity. Call options are used to manage some of the group's obligations. Dividends receivable by the employee share trusts on the shares are waived.

34. Employee share compensation continued

(ii) Shares used to satisfy the group's obligations under the employee share plans can be newly issued shares, treasury shares or shares purchased on the open market by the employee share trusts.

(iii) Where shares held by employee share trusts have been allocated to employee share plan participants, they may exercise their voting rights. Where shares are held by employee share trusts and have not been allocated to participants, the trustee abstains from voting.

35. Post balance sheet events

On 1 July 2010 Diageo announced that agreement has been reached with the trustee of the UK Diageo Pension Scheme (the UK Scheme) with respect to a 10 year funding plan. A pension funding partnership has been formed (the PFP), which as at 31 July 2010 held £487 million of maturing whisky spirit assets, and provides the trustee with collateral against Diageo's current funding obligations to the UK Scheme. The PFP will be consolidated by Diageo and therefore the creation of the structure will not impact the group's consolidated balance sheet. The structure is expected to generate annual income, commencing in the year ending 30 June 2011, to the UK Scheme of approximately £25 million over the term of the PFP. The PFP is expected to be in place for 15 years after which time the trustee will be able to sell its PFP interests to Diageo for an amount expected to be no greater than the deficit on the UK Scheme at that time, up to a maximum of £430 million.

Diageo has also agreed to underwrite the reduction of the UK Scheme deficit through an agreement to make conditional cash contributions into an escrow account of up to £338 million if an equivalent reduction in the deficit is not achieved over a period of 10 years. If asset performance targets are not achieved, contributions to an escrow account would commence, following the finalisation of the actuarial valuation of the UK Scheme at 31 March 2012, and payments from the escrow to the UK Scheme could commence in the year ending 30 June 2015.

In addition, on 1 July 2010, Diageo announced that it had provisionally agreed a deficit funding arrangement with the trustee in respect of the Guinness Ireland Group Pension Scheme (the Irish Scheme). This deficit funding arrangement is expected to result in additional annual contributions to the Irish Scheme of approximately €21 million (£17 million) over a period of 18 years, provision for additional cash contributions if the anticipated reduction in the deficit is not achieved and the Irish Scheme having access to a contingent asset.

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Additional information

We have audited the parent company financial statements of Diageo plc for the year ended 30 June 2010 which comprise the company balance sheet and related notes. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and UK Accounting Standards (UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members, as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Respective responsibilities of directors and auditor

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement set out in the corporate governance report, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the parent company financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view. Our responsibility is to audit the parent company financial statements in accordance with applicable law and International Standards on Auditing (UK and Ireland). Those standards require us to comply with the Auditing Practices Board's (APB's) Ethical Standards for Auditors.

Scope of the audit of the financial statements

A description of the scope of an audit of financial statements is provided on the APB's website at www.frc.org.uk/apb/scope/UKP.

Opinion on financial statements

In our opinion the parent company financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 30 June 2010;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with UK Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Opinion on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion:

- the part of the directors' remuneration report to be audited has been properly prepared in accordance with the Companies Act 2006; and
- the information given in the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the parent company financial statements.

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept by the parent company, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the parent company financial statements and the part of the directors' remuneration report to be audited are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Other matter

We have reported separately on the consolidated financial statements of Diageo plc for the year ended 30 June 2010.

Ian Starkey (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KPMG Audit Plc, Statutory Auditor

Chartered Accountants

KPMG Audit Plc
15 Canada Square
London
E14 5GL

25 August 2010

Company registration number No. 23307

Basis of preparation

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis under the historical cost convention, modified to include revaluations to fair value of certain financial instruments, in accordance with the Companies Act 2006 and UK GAAP.

By virtue of section 408 of the Companies Act 2006 the company is exempt from presenting a profit and loss account and disclosing employee numbers and staff costs. The company has taken advantage of the exemption from preparing a cash flow statement under the provisions of FRS 1 (Revised 1996) and the exemption contained in FRS 8 and has not separately disclosed transactions with wholly owned subsidiary undertakings.

The following paragraphs describe the significant accounting policies under UK GAAP, which have been consistently applied.

Investments

Investments in subsidiaries are stated at cost less any provision for permanent diminution in value. They are reviewed for impairment whenever events or circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable.

Dividends paid and received

The interim dividend is included in the financial statements in the year in which it is approved by the directors, and the final dividend in the year in which it is approved by shareholders at the annual general meeting. Dividends received are included in the financial statements in the year in which they are receivable.

Share-based payments – employee benefits

The fair value of share options or share grants is initially measured at grant date, based on the binomial or Monte Carlo model, and is recognised as a cost to the company or an addition to the cost of investment in the subsidiary in which the relevant employees work, over the vesting period of the option or share grant, with a corresponding adjustment to reserves. Any payments received from the company's subsidiaries in respect of these share-based payments result in a reduction in the cost of investment. Shares of Diageo plc held by the company directly or by share trusts for the purpose of fulfilling obligations in respect of various employee share plans around the group are deducted from equity in the balance sheet. Any surplus or deficit arising on the sale of the Diageo plc shares held by the company is included as an adjustment to reserves.

Foreign currencies

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the rate of exchange at the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at closing rates at the balance sheet date.

Pensions and other post employment benefits

Diageo operates a number of defined benefit pension plans. It is not possible to allocate the assets and liabilities of these pension plans between individual companies and therefore the company accounts for them as defined contribution plans. Contributions payable in respect of defined contribution plans are charged to operating profit as incurred. Details of the Diageo Pension Scheme in the United Kingdom are provided in the consolidated financial statements.

The company operates a number of post employment benefit plans which are unfunded. For these plans, the amount charged in the profit and loss account is equivalent to the expected increase in the plans' liabilities over the year. Any changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in assumptions or experience within the plans are recognised in shareholders' equity. The liability recognised on the balance sheet represents the present value of the obligations under the plans, net of related deferred tax.

Taxation

Tax is provided at the amounts expected to be paid applying tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Full provision for deferred tax is made for timing differences between the recognition of gains and losses in the financial statements and their recognition in tax computations, using appropriate tax rates. The company does not discount these balances. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be recovered. No deferred tax liability is provided in respect of any future remittance of earnings of foreign subsidiaries or associates where no commitment has been made to remit such earnings.

Financial instruments

The company's accounting policies for financial instruments under UK GAAP, namely *FRS 25 – Financial instruments: presentation*, *FRS 26 – Financial instruments: measurement* and *FRS 29 – Financial instruments: disclosures*, are the same as the group's accounting policies under IFRS, namely *IAS 32 – Financial instruments: presentation*, *IAS 39 – Financial instruments: recognition and measurement* and *IFRS 7 – Financial instruments: disclosures*. Derivative financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet at fair value calculated using discounted cash flow techniques based on market data applied consistently for similar types of instruments. Changes in the fair value of derivatives are reported in the income statement. As consolidated financial information has been disclosed under IFRS 7 in note 23 to the consolidated financial statements, the parent company is exempt from the disclosure requirements of FRS 29.

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1. Auditor fees

Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements of the group provides details of the remuneration of the company's auditor on a group basis.

2. Directors' emoluments

Full information on directors' emoluments, share and other interests, transactions and pension entitlements is included in the directors' remuneration report in this Annual Report.

3. Investments

	Shares in group undertakings £ million	Other investments £ million	Total £ million
Cost			
At 30 June 2008	28,235	109	28,344
Additions	10	52	62
Dissolution of subsidiary undertakings	(106)	–	(106)
At 30 June 2009	28,139	161	28,300
Additions	84	–	84
Transfer to the UK Diageo Pension Scheme	–	(152)	(152)
Dissolution of subsidiary undertakings	(246)	–	(246)
Capital reduction in subsidiary undertakings	(660)	–	(660)
At 30 June 2010	27,317	9	27,326
Impairment losses			
At 30 June 2008	35	9	44
Impairment charge for the year	–	8	8
Dissolution of subsidiary undertakings	(1)	–	(1)
At 30 June 2009	34	17	51
Transfer to the UK Diageo Pension Scheme	–	(8)	(8)
Dissolution of subsidiary undertakings	(6)	–	(6)
At 30 June 2010	28	9	37
Carrying amount			
At 30 June 2010	27,289	–	27,289
At 30 June 2009	28,105	144	28,249
At 30 June 2008	28,200	100	28,300

Details of the principal group companies are given after these financial statements.

Other investments at 30 June 2009 included £144 million (2008 – £100 million) paid into an escrow account and invested subject to an agreement between the company and the trustee of the UK Diageo Pension Scheme. This amount was transferred into the UK Diageo Pension Scheme in December 2009.

Former subsidiary undertakings, John Watney & Co Limited and United Distillers Blending & Bottling Limited were liquidated during the financial year ended 30 June 2010, resulting in neither a gain nor a loss to the company.

4. Financial assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities comprise the fair value of interest rate swaps and cross currency interest rate swaps with subsidiary undertakings.

5. Shareholders' funds

	Share capital £ million	Share premium £ million	Merger reserve £ million	Capital redemption reserve £ million	Cash flow hedging reserve £ million	Profit and loss account			Total shareholders' funds £ million
						Own shares £ million	Other £ million	Total £ million	
At 30 June 2008	816	1,342	9,161	3,127	(4)	(2,557)	5,648	3,091	17,533
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	684	684	684
Effective portion of changes in fair value of interest rate hedges	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4
Employee share schemes	–	–	–	–	–	33	(8)	25	25
Share-based incentive plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	31
Own shares repurchased	(19)	–	–	19	–	184	(601)	(417)	(417)
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	–	(870)	(870)	(870)
At 30 June 2009	797	1,342	9,161	3,146	–	(2,340)	4,884	2,544	16,990
Profit for the year	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,127	1,127	1,127
Employee share schemes	–	–	–	–	–	89	(3)	86	86
Share-based incentive plans	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31	31
Dividends paid	–	–	–	–	–	–	(914)	(914)	(914)
At 30 June 2010	797	1,342	9,161	3,146	–	(2,251)	5,125	2,874	17,320

(a) Allotted and fully paid share capital – ordinary shares of 28¹⁰¹/₁₀₈ pence each

	Number of shares million	Nominal value £ million
At 30 June 2008	2,822	816
Shares purchased and subsequently cancelled (consideration including expenses £354 million)	(38)	(11)
Treasury shares cancelled	(30)	(8)
At 30 June 2010 and at 30 June 2009	2,754	797

(b) **Share premium** During the year, 0.1 million ordinary shares with an aggregate nominal value of less than £0.1 million were allotted under employee share option schemes for a total consideration of £0.4 million (2009 – 0.1 million shares, nominal value less than £0.1 million, consideration £0.5 million).

(c) **Merger reserve** On the acquisition of a business, or of an interest in an associate, fair values, reflecting conditions at the date of acquisition, are attributed to the net assets acquired. Where merger relief is applicable under the UK Companies Acts, the difference between the fair value of the business acquired and the nominal value of shares issued as purchase consideration is treated as a merger reserve.

5. Shareholders' funds continued

(d) **Own shares** Own shares comprise shares in the company held by employee share trusts, shares repurchased as part of the company's share buyback programmes and held as treasury shares, and shares and share options held as treasury shares for hedging share scheme grants provided to employees during the year. Movements in shares are as follows:

Financial statements		Own shares held by employee share trusts		Treasury shares repurchased under buyback programmes		Treasury shares for hedging share scheme grants to employees		Total own shares	
		Number of shares million	Purchase consideration £ million	Number of shares million	Purchase consideration £ million	Number of shares million	Purchase consideration £ million	Number of shares million	Purchase consideration £ million
105 Auditor's report in respect of the Group	At 30 June 2008	25	216	259	2,135	20	206	304	2,557
106 Consolidated income statement	Share trust arrangements	(3)	(30)	—	—	—	—	(3)	(30)
107 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income	Shares purchased	—	—	—	—	6	63	6	63
	Shares cancelled	—	—	(30)	(247)	—	—	(30)	(247)
	Shares transferred	—	—	(6)	(47)	6	47	—	—
108 Consolidated balance sheet	Shares used to satisfy options	—	—	—	—	—	(3)	—	(3)
109 Consolidated statement of changes in equity	At 30 June 2009	22	186	223	1,841	32	313	277	2,340
	Share trust arrangements	(8)	(58)	—	—	—	—	(8)	(58)
	Shares call options purchased	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	23
	Shares sold to fund call options	—	—	—	—	(3)	(24)	(3)	(24)
	Shares used to satisfy options	—	—	—	—	(3)	(30)	(3)	(30)
110 Consolidated statement of cash flows	At 30 June 2010	14	151	223	1,841	26	259	263	2,251

During the year, call options over 8 million shares were purchased at a cost of £24 million to satisfy share grants awarded to Diageo employees. These options were held by the employee share trusts. Call options denominated in US dollars of £1 million are included in financial assets.

At 30 June 2010, own shares comprised: 14 million ordinary shares, with an aggregate nominal value of £4 million, held by employee share trusts (2009 – 22 million shares, nominal value £6 million); 223 million ordinary shares, with an aggregate nominal value of £65 million, repurchased and held as treasury shares (2009 – 223 million shares, nominal value £65 million); and 26 million ordinary shares, with an aggregate nominal value of £8 million, held as treasury shares for hedging share scheme grants (2009 – 32 million shares, nominal value £9 million).

Dividends are waived on all shares in the company owned by the employee share trusts.

During the year ended 30 June 2010, no ordinary shares were purchased to be held as treasury shares (2009 – 6 million shares, aggregate nominal value £2 million, 0.3% of issued share capital). These shares have not been cancelled, but are deducted from shareholders' equity. Dividends are waived on these shares.

During the year ended 30 June 2010, the company utilised 3 million ordinary shares held as treasury shares, with an aggregate nominal value of £1 million to satisfy options exercised by employees during the year (2009 – 0.3 million shares, nominal value £0.1 million). In addition, the company sold 3 million ordinary shares held as treasury shares, with an aggregate nominal value of £1 million (2009 – nil, £nil) to purchase call options.

6. Contingent liabilities

The company has guaranteed certain borrowings of subsidiaries which at 30 June 2010 amounted to £8,193 million (2009 – £8,168 million) and certain lease payment obligations until June 2030 of £289 million (2009 – £nil). The company has also provided irrevocable guarantees relating to the liabilities of certain of its Irish and Dutch subsidiaries.

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The companies listed below include those which principally affect the profits and assets of the group. The operating companies listed below may carry on the business described in the countries listed in conjunction with their subsidiaries and other group companies. A full list of subsidiaries and joint ventures, all of which are consolidated on an appropriate basis, will be included in the company's next annual return, the company having made use of the exemption in Section 410 of the Companies Act 2006.

	Country of incorporation	Country of operation	Percentage of equity owned	Business description
Subsidiaries				
Diageo Ireland	Ireland	Worldwide	100%	Production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks
Diageo Great Britain Limited	England	Worldwide	100%	Marketing and distribution of premium drinks
Diageo Scotland Limited	Scotland	Worldwide	100%	Production, marketing and distribution of premium drinks
Diageo Brands BV	Netherlands	Worldwide	100%	Marketing and distribution of premium drinks
Diageo North America, Inc	United States	Worldwide	100%	Production, importing and distribution of premium drinks
Diageo Capital plc ^(a)	Scotland	United Kingdom	100%	Financing company for the group
Diageo Finance plc ^(a)	England	United Kingdom	100%	Financing company for the group
Diageo Capital BV	Netherlands	Netherlands	100%	Financing company for the group
Diageo Finance BV	Netherlands	Netherlands	100%	Financing company for the group
Diageo Investment Corporation	United States	United States	100%	Financing company for the US group
Associate				
Moët Hennessy, SNC ^(b)	France	France	34%	Production and distribution of premium drinks

(a) Directly owned by Diageo plc.

(b) French partnership.

All percentages, unless otherwise stated, are in respect of holdings of ordinary share capital and are equivalent to the percentages of voting rights held by the group.

Diageo invests in the skills and development of its leaders to equip them to manage for growth and create the conditions for others to grow.

Performance at Diageo is driven by great leaders, through constantly developing individual skills and by creating the conditions for others to grow and perform at their best. Leaders make a difference by inspiring others through authentic relationships and pushing the boundaries. Diageo believes in leadership and has embedded this belief into its business strategy.

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for tomorrow

Legal proceedings

Information on legal proceedings is set out in note 31 to the consolidated financial statements.

Related party transactions

Transactions with directors are disclosed in the directors' remuneration report (see 'Directors' remuneration report – Additional information') and transactions with other related parties are disclosed in note 32 to the consolidated financial statements.

Material contracts

Agreement for the acquisition of the Seagram spirits and wine businesses On 19 December 2000, Diageo and Pernod Ricard SA entered into a stock and asset purchase agreement (the SAPA) with Vivendi Universal SA, whereby Pernod Ricard and Diageo agreed to acquire stock and assets of the worldwide spirits, wines, wine and malt coolers, other malt beverages, fortified wines, non-alcoholic mixers and other alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages business of The Seagram Company Limited. The acquisition was completed on 21 December 2001.

The acquisition consideration, under the SAPA, was \$8.15 billion (£5.62 billion) in cash, subject to a number of adjustments. Diageo's share of the purchase price, after adjustment, was £3.7 billion. The terms of the bidding and acquisition arrangements between Pernod Ricard and Diageo for the Seagram acquisition were governed by the Framework Implementation Agreement, a formal agreement entered into on 4 December 2000 which was subsequently amended and restated (the FIA). The FIA set out (amongst other things) principles governing the split of the Seagram spirits and wine businesses, the integration process for the business and the interim management of the non-core businesses. The FIA was terminated by the execution of a further agreement on 21 December 2002 which was subsequently amended and supplemented (the SOFIA) although this termination is without prejudice to any prior breaches of the FIA. Under the SOFIA, all material assets that were jointly acquired by Pernod Ricard and Diageo from Vivendi Universal are allocated between Diageo and Pernod Ricard. A number of the provisions of the FIA have been carried forward into the SOFIA in modified form. These include provisions relating to the parties' responsibility for liabilities incurred by or in connection with the various businesses acquired under the SAPA including for the sharing of certain liabilities between the parties. Where liability is to be shared between Diageo and Pernod Ricard, this is generally on the basis of the same 60.9/39.1 ratio adopted for the FIA (subject to, amongst other things, de minimis limitations that limit the ability of one party to recover from the other in certain cases and to detailed conduct of claims provisions). The SOFIA also provides for the settlement of various historic and ongoing claims between the parties under the FIA and for the settlement of various costs and expenses (including future costs and expenses). In addition, the SOFIA provides the basis for the management of the remaining jointly-owned businesses including for their future restructuring and/or liquidation.

Share capital

Major shareholders At 16 August 2010, the following substantial interests (3% or more) in the company's ordinary share capital (voting securities) had been notified to the company.

Shareholder	Number of ordinary shares	Percentage of issued ordinary share capital (excluding treasury shares)	Date of notification of interest
BlackRock Investment Management (UK) Limited (indirect holding)	147,296,928	5.89%	3 December 2009
Capital Research and Management Company (indirect holding)	124,653,096	4.99%	28 April 2009
Legal & General Group Plc (direct holding)	99,894,002	3.99%	20 October 2009

The company has not been notified of any other substantial interests in its securities. The company's substantial shareholders do not have different voting rights. Diageo, so far as is known by the company, is not directly or indirectly owned or controlled by another corporation or by any government. Diageo knows of no arrangements, the operation of which may at a subsequent date result in a change of control of the company.

As at the close of business on 16 August 2010, 542,984,268 ordinary shares, including those held through ADSs, were held by approximately 2,693 holders (including American Depositary Receipt (ADR) holders) with registered addresses in the United States, representing approximately 22% of the outstanding ordinary shares (excluding treasury shares). At such date, 135,565,292 ADSs were held by 2,010 registered ADR holders. Since certain of such ordinary shares and ADSs are held by nominees or former GrandMet or Guinness Group ADR holders who have not re-registered their ADSs, the number of holders may not be representative of the number of beneficial owners in the United States or the ordinary shares held by them.

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Trading market for shares The Diageo plc ordinary shares are listed on the London Stock Exchange (the Exchange) and on the Dublin and Paris Stock Exchanges. Diageo plc American Depositary Shares (ADSs), representing four Diageo plc ordinary shares each, are listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE).

The principal trading market for the ordinary shares is the Exchange. Shares are traded on the Exchange's electronic order book. Orders placed on the order book are displayed on-screen through a central electronic system and trades are automatically executed, in price and then time priority, when orders match with corresponding buy or sell orders.

Only member firms of the Exchange can enter or delete orders on behalf of clients or on their own account. All orders are anonymous. Although use of the order book is not mandatory, all trades, whether or not executed through the order book and regardless of size, must be published immediately after execution unless they are large trades eligible for deferred publication.

The Markets in Financial Instruments Directive (MiFID) repealed the Investment Services Directive (ISD) on 1 November 2007. It replaced the worked principal agreement basis for delayed reporting of large trades with a sliding scale requirement based on qualifying minimum thresholds for the amount of consideration to be paid/the proportion of average daily turnover (ADT) of a stock represented by a trade. Provided that a trade/consideration equals or exceeds the qualifying minimum size, it will be eligible for deferred publication ranging from 60 minutes from time of trade to three trading days after time of trade. Diageo ordinary shares have an ADT of £80 million. The ADT for each equity security is calculated as the yearly turnover divided by the number of trading days, excluding negotiated trades (i.e. those trades privately negotiated but executed within the exchange).

Fluctuations in the exchange rate between the pound sterling and the US dollar will affect the US dollar equivalent of the pound sterling price of the ordinary shares on the Exchange and, as a result, will affect the market price of the ADSs on the NYSE. In addition, such fluctuations will affect the US dollar amounts received by holders of ADSs on conversion of cash dividends paid in pounds sterling on the underlying ordinary shares.

The following table shows, for the periods indicated, the reported high and low middle market quotations (which represent an average of bid and asked prices) for the ordinary shares on the Exchange, taken from its Daily Official List, and the highest and lowest sales prices for ADSs as reported on the NYSE composite tape.

	Per ordinary share		Per ADS	
	High pence	Low pence	High \$	Low \$
Year ended 30 June				
2006	928	777	68.98	55.11
2007	1094	895	86.79	65.83
2008	1122	911	92.55	72.70
2009	1065	733	76.65	41.14
2010	1160	867	71.99	56.42
Three months ended				
September 2008	1065	857	76.65	67.59
December 2008	987	794	70.10	50.25
March 2009	989	733	58.44	41.14
June 2009	889	772	58.84	45.54
September 2009	996	867	64.44	56.42
December 2009	1090	947	69.66	60.71
March 2010	1116	1000	70.92	62.87
June 2010	1160	1025	71.99	59.22
2010 monthly				
January	1084	1048	70.92	67.19
February	1071	1000	68.09	62.87
March	1116	1079	67.45	65.20
April	1160	1104	71.99	67.21
May	1115	1025	68.14	59.22
June	1119	1058	66.49	61.21
July	1143	1033	70.90	63.05
August (to 25 August 2010)	1127	1066	71.59	66.33

At close of business on 16 August 2010, the market prices for ordinary shares and ADSs were 1110 pence and \$69.49 respectively.

American depositary shares

Fees and charges payable by ADS holders

The Bank of New York Mellon serves as the depositary (the 'Depositary') for Diageo's ADS programme. Pursuant to the deposit agreement between Diageo, the Depositary and owners and holders of ADSs (the 'Deposit Agreement'), ADS holders may be required to pay various fees to the Depositary, and the Depositary may refuse to provide any service for which a fee is assessed until the applicable fee has been paid. In particular, the Depositary, under the terms of the Deposit Agreement, shall charge a fee of \$0.05 or less per ADS (or portion thereof) relating to (i) the issuance, execution and delivery of ADSs or (ii) the withdrawal of shares underlying the ADSs, a fee equivalent to the fee that would be payable, if securities distributed by Diageo had been ordinary shares and the ordinary shares had been deposited for issuance of ADSs. In addition, ADS holders may be required under the Deposit Agreement to pay the Depositary (i) any tax, duty, governmental charge or fee or stock transfer or registration fee arising in connection with the foregoing

transactions or otherwise, (ii) any expense resulting from the conversion of a foreign currency into US dollars and (iii) the expense of certain communications made, at the request of the ADS holder, by cable, telex or facsimile. The Depositary may (i) withhold dividends or other distributions or sell any or all of the shares underlying the ADSs in order to satisfy any tax or governmental charge and (ii) deduct from any cash distribution any tax payable thereon or the cost of any currency conversion.

Direct and indirect payments by the Depositary

The Depositary reimburses Diageo for certain expenses it incurs in connection with the ADS programme, subject to a ceiling set out in the agreement pursuant to which the Depositary provides services to Diageo. The Depositary has also agreed to waive certain standard fees associated with the administration of the programme.

During the financial year ended 30 June 2010, the company received from the Depositary \$1,200,000 for continuing annual stock exchange listing fees, routine reporting and programme maintenance, standard out-of-pocket maintenance costs for the ADSs (consisting of the expenses of postage and envelopes for mailing annual financial reports, printing and distributing dividend checks, electronic filing of US Federal tax information, mailing required tax forms, stationery, postage, facsimile, and telephone calls), legal fees and certain investor relationship programmes and investor relations promotional activities.

Articles of association

Diageo is incorporated under the name Diageo plc, and is registered in England and Wales under registered number 23307.

The following description summarises certain provisions of Diageo's articles of association (as adopted by special resolution at the Annual General Meeting on 14 October 2009) and applicable English law concerning companies (the Companies Acts), in each case as at 16 August 2010. This summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the Companies Acts and Diageo's articles of association. Information on where investors can obtain copies of the articles of association is provided under 'Additional information for shareholders – Documents on display' below.

All of Diageo's ordinary shares are fully paid. Accordingly, no further contribution of capital may be required by Diageo from the holders of such shares.

Directors Diageo's articles of association provide for a board of directors, consisting (unless otherwise determined by an ordinary resolution of shareholders) of not fewer than three directors and not more than 25 directors, in which all powers to manage the business and affairs of Diageo are vested. Directors may be elected by the members in a general meeting or appointed by the board of directors. At each annual general meeting, the following are required to retire and are then reconsidered for re-election, assuming they wish to stand for re-election: any director who has been appointed by the board of directors since the last annual general meeting; any director who has been in office during the two previous general meetings and did not retire at either of them; and any director who has been in office, other than in an executive position, for a continuous period of nine years or more at the date of the meeting. There is no age limit requirement in respect of directors.

Under Diageo's articles of association, a director cannot vote in respect of any proposal in which the director has an interest. However, this restriction on voting does not apply where the interest cannot reasonably be regarded as giving rise to a conflict of interest, nor to resolutions (a) giving the director any guarantee, security or indemnity in respect of obligations or liabilities incurred for the benefit of Diageo, (b) giving any guarantee, security or indemnity to a third party in respect of obligations of Diageo for which the director has assumed responsibility under an indemnity or guarantee or by the giving of security, (c) relating to an offer of securities of Diageo in which the director participates or may participate as a holder of shares or other securities or in the underwriting, (d) relating to any contract in which the director is interested by virtue of the director's interest in securities of Diageo or by reason of any other interest in or through Diageo, (e) concerning any other company in which the director is directly or indirectly interested, provided that the director does not have a relevant interest in that company, (f) relating to the arrangement of any employee benefit (including any retirement benefit plan) in which the director will share equally with other employees, (g) relating to any insurance that Diageo purchases or maintains for its directors or any group of people, including directors, (h) giving the director an indemnity where all the other directors are being offered indemnities on substantially the same terms, and (i) for the funding by Diageo of the director's expenditure on defending proceedings or the doing by Diageo of anything to enable the director to avoid incurring such expenditure where all the other directors are being offered substantially the same arrangements. A director cannot vote in relation to any resolution of the board concerning his own appointment, or the settlement or variation of the terms or the termination of his own appointment, as the holder of any office or place of profit with Diageo or any company in which Diageo is interested.

Under the articles of association, compensation awarded to directors may be decided by the board or any authorised committee of the board. The remuneration committee is responsible for making recommendations to the board concerning matters relating to remuneration policy. It is comprised of all the non-executive directors except for the chairman.

The directors are empowered to exercise all the powers of Diageo to borrow money, subject to the limitation that the aggregate amount of all net external borrowings of the group outstanding at any time shall not exceed an amount equal to twice the aggregate of the group's adjusted capital and reserves calculated in the manner prescribed in the articles of association, unless sanctioned by an ordinary resolution of Diageo's shareholders.

Directors are not required to hold any shares of Diageo as a qualification to act as a director.

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Dividend rights Holders of Diageo's ordinary shares may, by ordinary resolution, declare dividends but may not declare dividends in excess of the amount recommended by the directors. The directors may also pay interim dividends or fixed rate dividends. No dividend may be paid other than out of profits available for distribution. All of Diageo's ordinary shares rank equally for dividends, but the board may withhold payment of all or any part of any dividends or other monies payable in respect of Diageo's shares from a person with a 0.25% interest (as defined in the articles of association) if such a person has been served with a restriction notice (as defined in the articles of association) after failure to provide Diageo with information concerning interests in those shares required to be provided under the Companies Acts. Dividends may be paid in currencies other than pounds sterling and such dividends will be calculated using an appropriate market exchange rate as determined by the directors in accordance with Diageo's articles of association.

If a dividend has not been claimed, the directors may invest the dividend or use it in some other way for the benefit of Diageo until the dividend is claimed. If the dividend remains unclaimed for 12 years after the date such dividend was declared or became due for payment, it will be forfeited and will revert to Diageo (unless the directors decide otherwise). Diageo may stop sending cheques, warrants or similar financial instruments in payment of dividends by post in respect of any shares or may cease to employ any other means for payment of dividends if either (a) at least two consecutive payments have remained uncashed or are returned undelivered or that means of payment has failed, or (b) one payment remains uncashed or is returned undelivered or that means of payment has failed and reasonable enquiries have failed to establish any new postal address or account of the holder. Diageo must resume sending dividend cheques, warrants or similar financial instruments or employing that means of payment if the holder requests such resumption in writing.

Diageo's articles of association permit payment or satisfaction of a dividend wholly or partly by distribution of specific assets, including fully paid shares or debentures of any other company. Such action must be directed by the general meeting which declared the dividend and upon the recommendation of the directors.

Voting rights Voting on any resolution at any general meeting of shareholders is by a show of hands unless a poll is duly demanded. On a show of hands, (a) every shareholder who is present in person at a general meeting, and every proxy appointed by any one shareholder and present at a general meeting, has/have one vote regardless of the number of shares held by the shareholder (or, subject to (b), represented by the proxy), and (b) every proxy present at a general meeting who has been appointed by more than one shareholder has one vote regardless of the number of shareholders who have appointed him or the number of shares held by those shareholders, unless he has been instructed to vote for a resolution by one or more shareholders and to vote against the resolution by one or more shareholders, in which case he has one vote for and one vote against the resolution. On a poll, every shareholder who is present in person or by proxy has one vote for every share held by that shareholder, but a shareholder or proxy entitled to more than one vote need not cast all his votes or cast them all in the same way (the deadline for exercising voting rights by proxy is set out in the form of proxy).

A poll may be demanded by any of the following:

- the chairman of the meeting;
- at least three shareholders entitled to vote on the relevant resolution and present in person or by proxy at the meeting;
- any shareholder or shareholders present in person or by proxy and representing in the aggregate not less than one-tenth of the total voting rights of all shareholders entitled to vote on the relevant resolution; or
- any shareholder or shareholders present in person or by proxy and holding shares conferring a right to vote on the relevant resolution on which there have been paid up sums in the aggregate equal to not less than one-tenth of the total sum paid up on all the shares conferring that right.

Diageo's articles of association and the Companies Acts provide for matters to be transacted at general meetings of Diageo by the proposing and passing of two kinds of resolutions:

- ordinary resolutions, which include resolutions for the election, re-election and removal of directors, the declaration of final dividends, the appointment and re-appointment of the external auditor, the increase of authorised share capital and the grant of authority to allot shares; and
- special resolutions, which include resolutions for the amendment of Diageo's memorandum or articles of association, resolutions relating to the disapplication of pre-emption rights, and resolutions modifying the rights of any class of Diageo's shares at a meeting of the holders of such class.

An ordinary resolution requires the affirmative vote of a simple majority of the votes cast by those entitled to vote at a meeting at which there is a quorum in order to be passed. Special resolutions require the affirmative vote of not less than three-quarters of the votes cast by those entitled to vote at a meeting at which there is a quorum in order to be passed. The necessary quorum for a meeting of Diageo is a minimum of two shareholders present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote.

A shareholder is not entitled to vote at any general meeting or class meeting in respect of any share held by him if he has been served with a restriction notice (as defined in the articles of association) after failure to provide Diageo with information concerning interests in those shares required to be provided under the Companies Acts.

Liquidation rights In the event of the liquidation of Diageo, after payment of all liabilities and deductions taking priority in accordance with English law, the balance of assets available for distribution will be distributed among the holders of ordinary shares according to the amounts paid up on the shares held by them.

Pre-emptive rights and new issues of shares While holders of ordinary shares have no pre-emptive rights under the articles of association, the ability of the directors to cause Diageo to issue shares, securities convertible into shares or rights to shares, otherwise than pursuant to an employee share scheme, is restricted. Under the Companies Acts, the directors of a company are, with certain exceptions, unable to allot any equity securities without express authorisation, which may be contained in a company's articles of

association or given by its shareholders in general meeting, but which in either event cannot last for more than five years. Under the Companies Acts, Diageo may also not allot shares for cash (otherwise than pursuant to an employee share scheme) without first making an offer to existing shareholders to allot such shares to them on the same or more favourable terms in proportion to their respective shareholdings, unless this requirement is waived by a special resolution of the shareholders.

Disclosure of interests in Diageo's shares There are no provisions in the articles of association whereby persons acquiring, holding or disposing of a certain percentage of Diageo's shares are required to make disclosure of their ownership percentage, although there are such requirements under the Companies Acts. The basic disclosure requirement under Part 6 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 and Rule 5 of the Disclosure and Transparency Rules made by the Financial Services Authority imposes a statutory obligation on a person to notify Diageo and the Financial Services Authority of the percentage of the voting rights in Diageo he directly or indirectly holds or controls, or has rights over, through his direct or indirect holding of certain financial instruments, if the percentage of those voting rights:

- reaches, exceeds or falls below 3% and/or any subsequent whole percentage figure as a result of an acquisition or disposal of shares or financial instruments; or
- reaches, exceeds or falls below any such threshold as a result of any change in the breakdown or number of voting rights attached to shares in Diageo.

The Disclosure and Transparency Rules set out in detail the circumstances in which an obligation of disclosure will arise, as well as certain exemptions from those obligations for specified persons.

Under section 793 of the Companies Act 2006, Diageo may, by notice in writing, require a person that Diageo knows or has reasonable cause to believe is or was during the three years preceding the date of notice interested in Diageo's shares to indicate whether or not that is the case and, if that person does or did hold an interest in Diageo's shares, to provide certain information as set out in that Act.

Rule 3 of the Disclosure and Transparency Rules further requires persons discharging managerial responsibilities within Diageo (and their connected persons) to notify Diageo of transactions conducted on their own account in Diageo shares or derivatives or certain financial instruments relating to Diageo shares.

The City Code on Takeovers and Mergers also imposes strict disclosure requirements with regard to dealings in the securities of an offeror or offeree company on all parties to a takeover and also on their respective associates during the course of an offer period.

General meetings and notices At least 21 clear days' written notice of an annual general meeting is required. Any general meeting which is not an annual general meeting is called a 'general meeting'. Since the coming into force of the Companies (Shareholders' Rights) Regulations 2009, the minimum notice period for general meetings has increased from 14 to 21 clear days. This can, however, be reduced to 14 clear days, subject to shareholder approval, and offering shareholders the facility to vote electronically. Diageo already offers shareholders the facility to vote by electronic means (via its online proxy service), and intends to put the necessary resolution to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, as it did in 2009, to approve the holding of subsequent general meetings on not less than 14 clear days' notice. This approval will expire at the next Annual General Meeting.

An annual general meeting of shareholders must be held within six months of Diageo's accounting reference date and at a time and place determined by the directors.

The chairman of any general meeting is entitled to refuse admission to (or eject from) that general meeting any person who fails to comply with any security arrangements or restrictions that the board may impose.

Variation of rights If, at any time, Diageo's share capital is divided into different classes of shares, the rights attached to any class of shares may be varied, subject to the provisions of the Companies Acts, either with the consent in writing of the holders of not less than three-quarters in nominal value of the issued shares of that class or upon the adoption of a special resolution passed at a separate meeting of the holders of the shares of that class.

At every such separate meeting, all of the provisions of the articles of association relating to proceedings at a general meeting apply, except that (a) the quorum is to be the number of persons (which must be at least two) who hold or represent by proxy not less than one-third in nominal value of the issued shares of the class or, if such quorum is not present on an adjourned meeting, one person who holds shares of the class regardless of the number of shares he holds, (b) any holder of shares of the class who is present in person or by proxy may demand a poll, and (c) each shareholder present in person or by proxy and entitled to vote will have one vote per share held in that particular class in the event a poll is taken.

Class rights are deemed not to have been varied by the creation or issue of new shares ranking equally with or subsequent to that class of shares in all respects or by the reduction of the capital paid up on such shares or by the purchase or redemption by Diageo of its own shares, in each case in accordance with the Companies Acts and the articles of association.

Repurchase of shares Subject to authorisation by shareholder resolution, Diageo may purchase its own shares in accordance with the Companies Acts. Any shares which have been bought back may be held as treasury shares or, if not so held, must be cancelled immediately upon completion of the purchase, thereby reducing the amount of Diageo's issued share capital. Diageo currently has shareholder authority to buy back up to 250 million ordinary shares during the period up to the next Annual General Meeting. The minimum price which must be paid for such shares is 28¹⁰/₁₀₈ pence and the maximum price is the higher of (a) an amount equal to 105% of the average of the middle market quotations for an ordinary share as derived from the London Stock Exchange Daily Official List for the five preceding business days and (b) the higher of the price of the last independent trade and the highest current independent bid on the London Stock Exchange at the time the purchase is carried out.

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Restrictions on transfers of shares The board may decline to register a transfer of a certificated Diageo share unless the instrument of transfer (a) is duly stamped or certified or otherwise shown to the satisfaction of the board to be exempt from stamp duty and is accompanied by the relevant share certificate and such other evidence of the right to transfer as the board may reasonably require, (b) is in respect of only one class of share and (c) if to joint transferees, is in favour of not more than four such transferees.

Registration of a transfer of an uncertificated share may be refused in the circumstances set out in the uncertificated securities rules (as defined in the articles of association) and where, in the case of a transfer to joint holders, the number of joint holders to whom the uncertificated share is to be transferred exceeds four.

The board may decline to register a transfer of any of Diageo's certificated shares by a person with a 0.25% interest (as defined in the articles of association) if such a person has been served with a restriction notice (as defined in the articles of association) after failure to provide Diageo with information concerning interests in those shares required to be provided under the Companies Acts, unless the transfer is shown to the board to be pursuant to an arm's-length sale (as defined in the articles of association).

Exchange controls

There are currently no UK foreign exchange control restrictions on the payment of dividends to US persons on Diageo's ordinary shares or on the conduct of Diageo's operations.

There are no restrictions under the company's memorandum and articles of association or under English law that limit the right of non-resident or foreign owners to hold or vote the company's ordinary shares.

Please refer to the 'Taxation' section below for details relating to the taxation of dividend payments.

Documents on display

The latest Annual Report, the Form 20-F and any other documents filed by the company with the US Securities Exchange Commission may be inspected at the Securities and Exchange Commission's public reference room located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the public reference room can be obtained by calling the Securities and Exchange Commission at 1 800 SEC 0330.

Taxation

This section provides a descriptive summary of certain US federal income tax and UK tax consequences that are likely to be material to the holders of the ordinary shares or ADSs, who hold their ordinary shares or ADSs as capital assets for tax purposes. It does not purport to be a complete technical analysis or a listing of all potential tax effects relevant to the ownership of the ordinary shares and ADSs.

This section does not apply to any holder who is subject to special rules, including:

- a dealer in securities or foreign currency;
- a trader in securities that elects to use a mark-to-market method of accounting for securities holdings;
- a tax-exempt organisation;
- a life insurance company;
- a person liable for alternative minimum tax;
- a person that actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the voting stock of Diageo;
- a person that holds ordinary shares or ADSs as part of a straddle or a hedging or conversion transaction;
- a US holder (as defined below) whose functional currency is not the US dollar; or
- a partnership or a partner in a partnership that holds ordinary shares or ADSs.

For UK tax purposes, this section applies only to persons who are the absolute beneficial owners of their shares or ADSs and who hold their shares or ADSs as investments. It assumes that holders of ADSs will be treated as holders of the underlying ordinary shares. In addition to those persons mentioned above, this section does not apply to holders that are banks, regulated investment companies, other financial institutions or to persons who have or are deemed to have acquired their ordinary shares or ADSs in the course of an employment or trade. This summary does not apply to persons who are treated as non-domiciled and resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom for the purposes of UK tax law. This section is based on the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, its legislative history, existing and proposed regulations, published rulings and court decisions, the laws of the United Kingdom and the practice of Her Majesty's Revenue and Customs, all as currently in effect, as well as on the Convention Between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland for the Avoidance of Double Taxation and the Prevention of Fiscal Evasion with Respect to Tax on Income and Capital Gains (the Treaty). These laws are subject to change, possibly on a retroactive basis.

In addition, this section is based in part upon the representations of the Depositary and the assumption that each obligation in the Deposit Agreement and any related agreement will be performed in accordance with its terms. In general, and taking into account this assumption, for US federal income tax purposes and for the purposes of the Treaty, holders of ADRs evidencing ADSs will be treated as the owner of the shares represented by those ADSs. Exchanges of shares for ADRs, and ADRs for shares, generally will not be subject to US federal income tax or to UK tax on profits or gains.

A US holder is a beneficial owner of ordinary shares or ADSs that is for US federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident for tax purposes of the United States and who is not and has at no point been resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom;
- a US domestic corporation;
- an estate whose income is subject to US federal income tax regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a US court can exercise primary supervision over the trust's administration and one or more US persons are authorised to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

This section is not intended to provide specific advice and no action should be taken or omitted in reliance upon it. This section addresses only certain aspects of US federal income tax and UK income tax, corporation tax, capital gains tax, inheritance tax and stamp taxes. Holders of the ordinary shares or ADSs are urged to consult their own tax adviser regarding the US federal, state and local, and UK and other tax consequences of owning and disposing of the shares or ADSs in their respective circumstances. In particular, holders are encouraged to confirm with their adviser whether they are a US holder eligible for the benefits of the Treaty.

Dividends UK taxation There is no UK withholding tax on dividends. A shareholder who is an individual resident for UK tax purposes in the United Kingdom that receives a dividend from the company will generally be entitled to a tax credit equal to one-ninth of the dividend. The individual will be taxable on the total of the dividend and the related credit, known as the gross dividend, which will be regarded as the top slice of the individual's income. In the case of a shareholder who is liable to income tax at basic rate, the tax credit will be treated as discharging the individual's liability to income tax in respect of the gross dividend. In case of a shareholder who is liable to income tax at the higher rate, the individual will be subject to tax on the gross dividend at the rate of 32.5%, to the extent that the gross dividend falls above the threshold for the higher rate of income tax when it is treated (as mentioned above) as the top slice of individual's income. This means that the tax credit will satisfy only part of the individual's liability to income tax on the gross dividend, so that the individual will have to account for income tax equal to 22.5% of the gross dividend. In the case of a shareholder who is liable to income tax at the additional rate, the individual will be subject to tax on the gross dividend at the rate of 42.5%, to the extent that the gross dividend falls above the threshold for the additional rate of income tax when it is treated (as mentioned above) as the top slice of the individual's income. This means that the tax credit will satisfy only part of the individual's liability to income tax on the gross dividend, so that the individual will have to account for income tax equal to 32.5% of the gross dividend. Shareholders within the charge to UK corporation tax which are small companies (for the purposes of the UK taxation of dividends) will not generally be subject to tax on dividends from Diageo. Other shareholders within the charge to UK corporation tax will not be subject to tax on dividends from Diageo so long as the dividends fall within an exempt class and certain conditions are met. In general, dividends paid on shares that are ordinary share capital for UK tax purposes and are not redeemable and dividends paid to a person holding less than 10% of the issued share capital of the payer (or any class of that share capital) are examples of dividends that fall within an exempt class. A shareholder who is not liable for tax on dividends received on the shares will not be entitled to claim payment of the tax credit in respect of those dividends.

Eligible US holders will not normally be entitled to a tax credit under the Treaty, nor will they be subject to a withholding tax by the United Kingdom.

US taxation Under the US federal income tax laws, and subject to the passive foreign investment company, or PFIC, rules discussed below, the gross amount of any dividend paid to a US holder by Diageo in respect of its ordinary shares or ADSs out of its current or accumulated earnings and profits (as determined for US federal income tax purposes) is subject to US federal income taxation. Dividends paid to a non-corporate US holder in taxable years beginning before 1 January 2011 that constitute qualified dividend income will be taxable to the holder at a maximum tax rate of 15%, provided that the ordinary shares or ADSs are held for more than 60 days during the 121-day period beginning 60 days before the ex-dividend date and the holder meets other holding period requirements. Dividends paid by Diageo with respect to its ordinary shares or ADSs will be qualified dividend income to US holders that meet the holding period requirement. Under the Treaty, dividends will not be subject to UK withholding tax. Therefore, the US holder will include in income for US federal income tax purposes the amount of the dividend received, and the receipt of a dividend will not entitle the US holder to a foreign tax credit.

The dividend must be included in income when the US holder, in the case of shares, or the Depositary, in the case of ADSs, receives the dividend, actually or constructively. The dividend will not be eligible for the dividends-received deduction generally allowed to US corporations in respect of dividends received from other US corporations. Dividends will be income from sources outside the United States, and, depending on the US holder's circumstances, will generally either be 'passive' or 'general' income for purposes of computing the foreign tax credit allowable to a US holder. The amount of the dividend distribution that must be included in income of a US holder will be the US dollar value of the pence payments made, determined at the spot pounds sterling/US dollar foreign exchange rate on the date the dividend distribution is included in income, regardless of whether the payment is in fact converted into US dollars. Generally, any gain or loss resulting from currency exchange fluctuations during the period from the date the dividend payment is included in income to the date the payment is converted into US dollars will be treated as ordinary income or loss and will not be eligible for the special tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income. The gain or loss generally will be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes. Distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for US federal income tax purposes, will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital to the extent of the holder's basis in the ordinary shares or ADSs and thereafter as capital gain.

Taxation of capital gains UK taxation A citizen or resident (for tax purposes) of the United States who has at no time been either resident or ordinarily resident in the United Kingdom will not be liable for UK tax on capital gains realised or accrued on the sale or other disposal of ordinary shares or ADSs, unless the ordinary shares or ADSs are held in connection with a trade or business carried on by the holder in the United Kingdom through a UK branch, agency or a permanent establishment. A disposal (or deemed disposal) of shares or ADSs by a shareholder, or holder of ADSs, who is resident or (in the case of an individual) resident or ordinarily resident in the UK may, depending on the shareholder's or ADS holder's particular circumstances, and subject to any available exemption or relief, give rise to a chargeable gain or an allowable loss for the purposes of UK taxation of chargeable gains.

US taxation Subject to the PFIC rules discussed below, a US holder who sells or otherwise disposes of ordinary shares or ADSs will recognise capital gain or loss for US federal income tax purposes equal to the difference between the US dollar value of the amount that is realised and the tax basis, determined in US dollars, in the ordinary shares or ADSs. Capital gain of a non-corporate US holder is generally taxed at preferential rates where the property is held for more than one year. The gain or loss will generally be income or loss from sources within the United States for foreign tax credit limitation purposes.

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A US holder who is liable for both UK and US tax on a gain on the disposal of ordinary shares or ADSs will generally be entitled, subject to certain limitations, to a credit against the holder's US federal income tax liability for the amount of any UK tax paid in respect of such gain.

PFIC rules Diageo believes that ordinary shares and ADSs should not be treated as stock of a PFIC for US federal income tax purposes, but this conclusion is a factual determination that is made annually and thus may be subject to change. If treated as a PFIC, unless a US holder elects to be taxed annually on a mark-to-market basis with respect to the ordinary shares or ADSs, gain realised on the sale or other disposition of ordinary shares or ADSs would in general not be treated as capital gain. Instead, US holders would be treated as if the holder had realised such gain and certain 'excess distributions' pro-rated over the holder's holding period for the ordinary shares or ADSs and would be taxed at the highest tax rate in effect for each such year to which the gain was allocated, together with an interest charge in respect of the tax attributable to each such year. In addition, dividends received from Diageo will not be eligible for the special tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income if Diageo is a PFIC either in the taxable year of the distribution or the preceding taxable year, but instead will be taxable at rates applicable to ordinary income.

UK inheritance tax Subject to certain provisions relating to trusts or settlements, an ordinary share or ADS held by an individual shareholder who is domiciled in the United States for the purposes of the Convention between the United States and the United Kingdom relating to estate and gift taxes (the Convention) and is not a UK national as defined in the Convention will not be subject to UK inheritance tax on the individual's death (whether held on the date of death or gifted during the individual's lifetime) except where the ordinary share or ADS is part of the business property of a UK permanent establishment of the individual or pertains to a UK fixed base of an individual who performs independent personal services. In a case where an ordinary share or ADS is subject both to UK inheritance tax and to US federal gift or estate tax, the Convention generally provides for inheritance tax paid in the United Kingdom to be credited against federal gift or estate tax payable in the United States, or for federal gift or estate tax paid in the United States to be credited against any inheritance tax payable in the United Kingdom, based on priority rules set forth in the Convention.

UK stamp duty and stamp duty reserve tax Stamp duty reserve tax (SDRT) arises upon the deposit of an underlying ordinary share with the Depositary, generally at the higher rate of 1.5% of its issue price or, as the case may be, of the consideration for transfer. The Depositary will pay the SDRT but will recover an amount in respect of such tax from the initial holders of ADSs. No UK stamp duty will be payable on the acquisition or transfer of ADSs in practice, provided that the instrument of transfer is not executed in the United Kingdom and remains at all times outside the United Kingdom. Furthermore, an agreement to transfer ADSs in the form of ADRs will not give rise to a liability to SDRT.

Purchases of ordinary shares will be subject to UK stamp duty, or SDRT as the case may be, at the rate of 0.5% of the price payable for the ordinary shares at the time of the transfer. However, where ordinary shares being acquired are transferred direct to the Depositary's nominee, the only charge will generally be the higher SDRT charge of 1.5% of the price payable for the ordinary shares so acquired.

Glossary of terms and US equivalents

In this document the following words and expressions shall, unless the context otherwise requires, have the following meanings:

Term used in UK annual report	US equivalent or definition
Acquisition accounting	Purchase accounting
Associates	Entities accounted for under the equity method
American Depositary Receipt (ADR)	Receipt evidencing ownership of an ADS
American Depositary Share (ADS)	Registered negotiable security, listed on the New York Stock Exchange, representing four Diageo plc ordinary shares of 28 ¹⁰¹ / ₁₀₈ pence each
Called up share capital	Common stock
Capital allowances	Tax depreciation
Capital redemption reserve	Other additional capital
Company	Diageo plc
Creditors	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
Debtors	Accounts receivable
Employee share schemes	Employee stock benefit plans
Employment or staff costs	Payroll costs
Equivalent units	An equivalent unit represents one nine-litre case of spirits, which is approximately 272 servings. A serving comprises 33ml of spirits, 165ml of wine, or 330ml of ready to drink or beer. To convert volume of products other than spirits to equivalent units: beer in hectolitres divide by 0.9, wine in nine-litre cases divide by five, ready to drink in nine-litre cases divide by 10, and certain pre-mixed products classified as ready to drink in nine-litre cases divide by five.
Euro, €, ¢	Euro currency
Exceptional items	Items that, in management's judgement, need to be disclosed separately by virtue of their size or incidence
Excise duty	Tax charged by a sovereign territory on the production, manufacture, sale or distribution of selected goods (including imported goods) within that territory. It is generally based on the quantity or alcohol content of goods, rather than their value, and is typically applied to alcohol products and fuels.
Finance lease	Capital lease
Financial year	Fiscal year
Fixed asset investments	Non-current investments
Free cash flow	Net cash flow from operating activities, and net purchase and disposal of investments and property, plant and equipment
Freehold	Ownership with absolute rights in perpetuity
GAAP	Generally accepted accounting principles
Group and Diageo	Diageo plc and its consolidated subsidiaries
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards as endorsed and adopted for use in the European Union and International Accounting Standards Board
Impact Databank	An international data resource for the beverage alcohol industry that is independent from industry participants
Merger accounting	Pooling of interests
Net asset value	Book value
Net sales	Sales after deducting excise duties
Noon buying rate	Buying rate at noon in New York City for cable transfers in pounds sterling as certified for customs purposes by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York
Operating profit	Net operating income
Organic movement	At level foreign exchange rates and after adjusting for exceptional items, acquisitions and disposals for continuing operations
Own shares	Treasury stock
Pound sterling, sterling, £, pence, p	UK currency
Profit	Earnings
Profit and loss account	Statement of income/accumulated earnings
Profit for the year	Net income
Provisions	Accruals for losses/contingencies
Redundancy charges	Early release scheme expenses
Reserves	Accumulated earnings, other comprehensive income and additional paid in capital
RPI	UK retail prices index
Scrip dividend	Stock dividend
SEC	US Securities and Exchange Commission
Share premium	Additional paid in capital or paid in surplus
Shareholders' funds	Shareholders' equity
Shares	Common stock
Shares and ordinary shares	Diageo plc's ordinary shares
Shares in issue	Shares issued and outstanding
Trade and other payables	Accounts payable and accrued liabilities
Trade and other receivables	Accounts receivable
US dollar, US\$, \$, ¢	US currency

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